International Monetary Fund

Chad and the IMF

Press Release:
Chad — IMF Executive Board Completes First Review Under the ECF Arrangement, Approves Augmentation and US$27.7 Million Disbursement
April 27, 2015

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Chad: Letter of Intent, Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies, and Technical Memorandum of Understanding

April 9, 2015

The following item is a Letter of Intent of the government of Chad, which describes the policies that Chad intends to implement in the context of its request for financial support from the IMF. The document, which is the property of Chad, is being made available on the IMF website by agreement with the member as a service to users of the IMF website.

Letter of Intent

N'Djamena, April 9, 2015

Madam Christine Lagarde
Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431
United States

Dear Madam Christine Lagarde:

On August 1, 2014, the IMF Executive Board approved at the request of my Government a financial arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) covering the period from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2017. This letter and the attached Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP), report on recent economic developments and performance under the ECF arrangement since that time, and on the policies we plan to implement in the remainder of the year 2015 and over the medium term.

The implementation of the program takes place in a context characterized by the occurrence of two major exogenous shocks, namely the fall in the price of oil on international markets and the regional security crisis marked by the fight against Boko Haram. Indeed, immediately after the adoption of the program, international oil prices followed a downward trend initiated towards end-June to reach very low levels in the first quarter of 2015, with a cumulative drop of about 50 percent between end-June 2014 and end-March 2015. Under normal circumstances, oil contributes up to two-thirds of our budgetary resources, 90 percent of our export earnings, and about 30 percent of our gross domestic product.

Notwithstanding this significant balance of payments shock, my Government has implemented the ECF-supported Program satisfactorily during 2014 thanks to better non-oil revenue collections as well as increased mobilization of exceptional receipts and other financing. Thus, at end-December 2014 most quantitative performance criteria and structural benchmarks for the program were observed. In particular, the non-oil primary deficit, the mainstay of the program in the fiscal area, is estimated at 16.3 percent of non-oil GDP, down by about two percentage points of non-oil GDP compared to 2013. In the area of structural reforms, the Government has significantly reduced the use of extraordinary spending procedures, strengthened the regulatory framework for debt management, and eliminated ghost workers from the payroll, generating savings of CFAF 17 billion.

Nonetheless, the performance criterion related to the ceiling on net domestic financing of the Government has been exceeded because of the drastic decline in oil revenues, requiring increased domestic financing needs. Also, the floor on poverty spending was not reached, following the decline in oil revenues but also due to an error in programming this objective on the basis of the initial budget rather than on the allocation of the revised budget, which the Government has actually fully met. Therefore, the Government is requesting waivers for the nonobservance of these two performance criteria as a result of the corrective measures explained in the attached MEFP.

In addition to the oil shock, Chad has committed troops in the fight against Boko Haram since January 2015 to preserve internal peace and help more than 30 million people living in the basin of Lake Chad threatened by this terrorist group. The monthly cost of our military operations in Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger and the Lake Chad region is estimated at about US$12 million, to which we must add the cost of the support of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

These two exogenous shocks, which complicate budget management, are being tackled thanks to the mobilization of funding from development partners and the catalytic effect of the ECF-supported program on the one hand, and the budgetary adjustments made by my Government on the other hand. It should be noted here that, in respect of the budget constraint, the Government will submit to the national assembly around mid-April a revised budget with a non-oil primary deficit targeted to fall to 8.6 percent of non-oil GDP in 2015, mainly through the reduction of public spending while preserving priority social spending. Also, the Government will submit to the Fund no later than mid-April preliminary data on budget execution in the form of spending commitments as of end-March as reflected by the "Tableau quatre-phases". These fiscal adjustment efforts are complemented by negotiations to be finalized soon to reschedule part of the amortizations due in 2015 linked to oil sales advances contracted in 2013 and 2014.

At the same time, the Government will continue to carry out a coherent set of structural reforms, notably to strengthen the management of public finances. Within this framework, it will continue the reduction of extraordinary spending procedures and will strengthen transparency in the oil sector by putting in place an inter-ministerial structure tasked with monitoring, accounting, and forecasting of activities and resources in this sector. Furthermore, non-oil revenue mobilization will continue to be fostered, including through the broadening of the tax base (computerized management of the tax administration, reduction of the corporate tax rate) and the operationalization of scanners at various customs borders. Finally, the Government will continue to improve the business climate through the promulgation of a new public procurement code meeting international standards (and the restructuring of the institutions in charge of enforcing it) to facilitate the diversification of the Chadian economy.

My Government is committed, for the period from January 1, 2015, to June 30, 2017, to implement policies and measures listed in the MEFP to achieve the objectives of the program. The Government will take all additional measures which may become appropriate for the proper implementation of the program. The Government will consult with the Fund on the adoption of these additional measures in accordance with the IMF's policies on such consultation.

On the basis of our additional balance of payments needs and the policies described in this letter of intent and its attachments, my Government requests that the Executive Board of the IMF approves completion of the first review under the ECF arrangement and the release of financial support equivalent to SDR 19,97 million, an augmentation of our three-year arrangement under the ECF up to a total amount of SDR 106.56 million for the period from July 1 2014 through June 30, 2017, and the attainment of the HIPC completion point. In this context, we are seeking total financial support from the Fund in 2015 equivalent to 61 percent of our quota, or SDR 40.62 million.

My Government and the Chadian people await the attainment of the completion point under the HIPC initiative and the alleviation of the external debt of Chad as a decisive step in the implementation of the National Development Plan and Vision 2030 "Le Tchad que nous voulons" of the President of the Republic, Head of State, for the generation of a strong and better shared economic growth. Indeed, the resulting debt service savings will enable us to boost priority social spending. Finally, with the aim of ensuring the viability of public debt post-HIPC initiative, the Government is committed in the context of the implementation of its external debt policy to rely on financing in the form of grants and highly concessional loans.

The Government authorizes the IMF to make this letter, the attached MEFP and Technical Memorandum of Understanding, as well as the staff report for the first review under the ECF-supported program, available to the public, including through the IMF internet website.

Yours sincerely,

/s/

BEDOUMRA KORDJE
Minister of Finance and Budget
Republic of Chad

Attachments:

I. Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies for 2015-17
II. Technical Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies for 2015–17

INTRODUCTION

1. **This Memorandum on economic and financial policies is an update of and a supplement to that of July 2014.** It describes recent economic trends, the implementation of the program, macroeconomic prospects, as well as the policies and reforms to be implemented in 2015. The priorities and objectives of the program supported by the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) are still hinged on the same key principles, namely (i) maintaining macroeconomic stability and budget viability; (ii) strengthening the capacity of institutions and enhancing fiscal governance; (iii) promoting sustained and inclusive growth in the medium term; (iv) improving debt management and reaching the completion point of the HIPC Initiative; (v) enhancing transparency in the oil sector; and (vi) developing the private and financial sectors and ensuring the diversification of the economy. These objectives are in line with the National Development Plan (PND) 2013-2015 which the Government adopted and is based on progress achieved under the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (SNRP) 2008-2011 and the Head of State's Vision to make Chad an emerging economy by 2030.

2. **The Government's economic program is being implemented within a context rendered extremely difficult with the occurrence of two major external shocks**. The first is the fall in oil prices on international markets, which began in late June 2014. The second is the security shock caused by the fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin. Both shocks have far-reaching economic, financial, human, and humanitarian consequences.[1] Being an island of stability within a sub-region in the throes of insecurity, Chad could not remain indifferent to repeated attacks and the quick advancement of the fundamentalist movements threatening the peaceful existence of more than 30 million people. Thus, since mid-January 2015 Chadian troops have launched operations in Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger and the Lake Chad region, the cost of which weighs heavily on the country's public finances in 2015.[2]

[1] Ordinarily, oil accounts for two-thirds of our fiscal resources, 90 percent of our export earnings and about 30 percent of our gross domestic product.

[2] The monthly cost of the operations relating to the intervention of our troops in Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger and the Lake Chad region is at least US$12 million and thus weighs heavily on the budgetary prospects for 2015.

RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECF-SUPPORTED PROGRAM IN 2014

A. RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

3. **In 2014, GDP growth was lower than expected,** at about 7 percent compared to the 9.6 percent projected under the Program. This is mainly due to the weak performance of the primary sector. Despite the encouraging results recorded in the agricultural sector thanks to continuing investment (mechanization, development of water supply, distribution of inputs and pesticides) and to a government program to facilitate bank credits to the cotton sector, the hydrocarbons sector underperformed. Indeed, while the entry into production of new oil fields (Mangara and Badila) was a welcomed development, the dispute between one oil company and the Government (which was settled in November 2014) delayed the production of that company meant for export, which only started in December 2014, i.e. six months behind schedule.

4. **Inflation remained under control**, with an average annual growth rate of only 1.7 percent in 2014, well below CEMAC's norm of 3 percent. This result is all the more commendable given that unfavorable factors, such as disruption of imports from Nigeria due to the security situation, led to the volatility of the prices of some household products—an estimated 27 percent of total household consumer goods are imported.

5. **Public finances also remained under control**, with an overall deficit (cash-based) that dropped by one percentage point to stand at 5.9 percent of non-oil GDP. While the drastic fall in oil prices in the second half of 2014 affected oil revenue negatively, the Government succeeded in mobilizing exceptional revenue, in particular, following the settlement of the dispute in the hydrocarbons sector, and from a higher than expected non-oil fiscal revenue. Furthermore, the non-oil primary deficit (NOPD) dropped by about two percentage points to stand at 16.3 percent.

6. **In 2014 the monetary situation was marked by a significant increase in bank credit.** This was driven by an overall buoyant private sector, in particular suppliers of goods or services for the major investment projects which continued to be executed in 2014, notably those related to preparations for the African Union summit that was supposed to be held in Chad in mid-2015.

7. **In 2014 foreign accounts remained relatively stable compared to 2013**, with a current account balance deficit of about 8.7 percent of GDP. In 2014, international reserves dropped by about USD 100 million to stand at USD1.08 billion, mainly due to the fact that the Government had to draw on its deposits in the Central Bank to ensure that the budget is fully financed.

B. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN 2014

8. **Despite the exogenous shocks facing the country, the Government made every effort to ensure a generally satisfactory execution of the program at end-December 2014**. Four out of six quantitative performance criteria were met (Table 1): the non-oil primary deficit (NOPD), zero accumulation of domestic payment arrears by the State, non-accumulation of new external arrears (by the State or non-financial State-owned corporations) and no new non-concessional external loans contracted or guaranteed by the State or non-financial State-owned corporations.

9. **The basic non-oil primary balance amounted to CFAF -837.7 billion (16.3 percent of non-oil GDP), slightly better than the program target**, mainly thanks to better collection of non-oil revenue by the General Directorate of Taxation (DGI) and the General Directorate of Customs (DGDDI). Expenditure was streamlined, in keeping with the targets set in the revised budget (LFR). A systematic head-count was also conducted which helped to remove "ghost workers" from the State payroll, thus saving some CFAF 17 billion.

10. Despite a sometimes tight cash situation in the second half of the year, **the ceiling for the accumulation of domestic arrears was respected**: as of December 31, 2014, the stock of domestic arrears is estimated at CFAF 51.8 billion, compared to CFAF 62 billion as of June 30, 2014. Nevertheless, the Government is aware of the significant increase in the stock of float at end-2014 (CFAF 181 billion) and has thus taken steps to limit the risk of arrears in 2015, by providing the budget allocations necessary to cover the floating payments that partly concern the works launched as part of preparations for the AU summit before the decision was finally taken to postpone its hosting. **No external payment arrears were recorded**, and the State has not contracted or guaranteed any new non-concessional external debt.

11. **Two performance criteria relating to the ceiling of the government's net domestic financing and the floor of poverty expenditures have not been met.** The ceiling for government's net domestic financing was exceeded by CFAF 276 billion due to a sharp fall in oil revenue (CFAF 313 billion compared to the program target). This led to an increase in the financing gap which was covered by a combination of bank loans, use of State deposits in BEAC, and the mobilization of exceptional revenue and other funding. Therefore, the government requests the Executive Board's waiver for failing to meet this criterion because of exogenous shocks. **With respect to the floor on poverty-related spending, the Government believes that the goal was reached from the viewpoint of the Revised Budget Act (LFR 2014), in which the allocation for these sectors was set at CFAF 309.6 billion**. At end-December 2014, that spending amounted to CFAF 309.3 billion, i.e. an execution rate of almost 100 percent despite the sharp decline in oil revenue. Altogether, poverty reduction expenditures accounted, in terms of execution, for 23 percent of total domestically financed primary expenditures in 2014. Although the quantitative performance target of the program, as erroneously set on the basis of the initial budget, has not been reached, the Government deems it completely justified in its request to the IMF Executive Board for a waiver, given that expenditures in these sectors are partially financed by oil resources.

12. **Progress in structural reform agenda is in line with the objectives of the program:**

- The share of domestically financed expenditures (excluding wages and debt) financed through exceptional procedures (DAOs, emergency spending procedures) was limited to 13.7 percent, well below the structural benchmark set at 17 percent. This result is all the more notable given the very difficult security situation, which imposes expenditures for which the Government had no choice but to resort to the emergency procedures (DAO).

- The regulatory framework for debt management has been strengthened following the technical recommendations that had been made. Firstly, the decree to enhance the organization and reinforce the role of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Debt (CONAD) and the associated technical unit (ETAVID) was signed on June 19, 2014. It was supplemented by the signing of two Orders (*arrêtés*) on December 30, 2014, the one on its functioning and the setting up of a permanent secretariat, and the other on the referral procedure. Secondly, actions for building the human resource capacity of the Department of Debt were undertaken with the assistance of AFRITAC Centre.

- Similarly, the Government prepared and published quarterly budget execution reports for 2014 on the website of the Ministry of Finance and Budget. The first and second reports were available as early as April and July 2014, in line with the deadline specified in the structural benchmark.

- Lastly, the first draft of the 2015 initial budget (LFI) that was tabled before the National Assembly in October 2014 was fully in line with the program target of a non-oil primary deficit of 14 percent of non-oil GDP. The draft LFI was subsequently revised, as explained below.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICIES FOR 2015 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE PROGRAM

13. The Government intends to take effective measures in order to meet its challenges and sustain the beneficial effects of socio-economic programs implemented to improve the living conditions of the population. It therefore undertakes to pursue the macroeconomic and fiscal objectives aimed at enhancing macroeconomic stability and furthering the diversification of the economy.

14. Among the objectives, **the main pillar of the program relating to the budget is a non-oil primary deficit that is consistent with the goal of medium-term sustainability of public finances and public debt.** To this end, and considering the new situation created by the drastic fall in global oil prices, the Government, as directed by the President of the Republic, Head of State, decided to withdraw the first draft budget submitted to the National Assembly in October 2014 and to instead submit the Initial Budget adopted at the end of 2014, based on credible assumptions, in particular the average price of a barrel of oil in 2015 (an average of USD 65 for Chadian oil).

15. **The Government underscores the scale of adjustments made in the initial budget (LFI)**, and hence the sacrifices made by the people of Chad. Compared to the 2014 budget, the LFI provides for primary expenditure cuts of about CFAF 240 billion, or 4.5 percent of non-oil GDP. The increase in the wage bill stems from the recruitment of essential State employees in the education, health and security (armed forces) sectors, but no salary increase is planned outside the technical slides (categorical). Investment projects were carefully reviewed to retain only those of highest priority, and some ongoing investments have been spread over time. On the whole, domestically financed investment was reduced by 20 percent compared to 2014. Transfers and subsidies have also been reduced by 20 percent. Lastly, expenditures on goods and services have been halved.

16. **In this very difficult environment, the internal adjustment through those cuts has been aimed at reducing the size of the State while protecting priority social spending**. Despite this large-scale adjustment, there remained a sizable financing gap, estimated at CFAF 420 billion or 7.8 percent of non-oil GDP. To be able to submit a budget without a financing gap and minimize budget execution risks, the Government has taken the following measures:

- **It has decided not to host the African Union Summit which was going to be held in N'Djamena in June 2015.** This courageous decision was made in view of the economic and financial situation created by the collapse of oil prices. The Government intends to generate CFAF 180 billion of savings in costs that would have been incurred for reception and accommodation of participants combined with the spreading of some investments related to the hosting of the summit over a longer period of time.

- **It will continue to target some positive net issuance of securities in domestic and regional markets**. The treasury bills' issuance program, following the success of the first operations in the last quarter of 2014, when CFAF 27.5 billion were raised in four issuances, will be developed further. The LFI thus earmarked a net amount of about CFAF 30 billion in 2015, but this amount will be increased to a total net amount of CFAF 60 billion through an assortment of issuances of three- and six-month treasury CFAF bills. In addition, a bond issuance has also been planned for CFAF 80 billion. The objective is to achieve a positive flow of total net bank and non-bank domestic financing.

- Pursuant to the directive issued on January 6, 2015 by the Prime Minister, the Government is negotiating a **rescheduling of the repayment of the two advances on oil sales which Chad received in 2013 and 2014**. Indeed, given that the reimbursement of the advances is made by way of a deduction on oil shipments (cargoes) belonging to the State of Chad, it has a very significant impact on the net oil revenues of the State in the context of a fall in international oil prices. The Government points out that based on oil price forecasts for mid-2014, such as those used in the report attached to the request for the Extended Credit Facility, such repayments posed no difficulty. Therefore, the situation was caused by external and unexpected factors. An agreement is at an advanced stage on a total of US$400 million, which should allow the State to save an estimated US$150 million as debt servicing (Glencore I) and receive an estimated additional oil revenue of US$250 million from the Badoit project.

- In order to minimize risks on the execution of the budget, **the Government has adopted a realistic non-oil revenue forecast and increased the budget allocation for security expenditure.** The non-oil revenue is set at CFAF 530 billion against CFAF 670 billion in the Initial Budget given the impact of exogenous shock. Security costs have been increased by about CFAF 50 billion, to take account of military operations related to the fight against Boko Haram.

- **The Government also made a formal appeal to Chad's international development partners**. The partners took part in discussions held between the IMF staff and the authorities in late February and early March 2015 and pledged to provide budgetary support amounting to CFAF 85.6 billion. The Government notes that the actual disbursement of these funds is subject to reaching the completion point of the HIPC Initiative and continuing with the reforms that were jointly identified with development partners.

- **The Government is appealing to the IMF to contribute to the effort by international partners and is, therefore, making a request for an increase in access under the ECF arrangement** of an additional 40 percent contribution (equivalent to SDR 26.64 million, or CFAF 22 billion). Considering the urgency of the situation, the Government wants the bulk of this increase in access to be disbursed in 2015.

17. **A revised budget will be tabled before the National Assembly prior to the holding of the IMF Executive Board meeting**, which will facilitate the implementation of the above measures and allow for the closing of the financial gap. The non-oil primary deficit will be 8.4 percent of non-oil GDP in 2015 (quantitative performance criterion), a significant adjustment imposed by the oil revenue shock. The revised budget will preserve social expenditures, with the objective of maintain their share of domestically financed primary spending to 26 percent.

18. **The Government is aware that it cannot afford to fully relent on the fiscal adjustment efforts after 2015.** However, oil revenues are expected to increase thanks to the expected increase in production from 2015, with an almost twofold increase by 2019. On the other hand, budgetary oil revenues are highly sensitive to oil price hikes, with threshold effects that will significantly increase revenue from the corporate income tax. Under current assumptions, the non-oil primary deficit should be approximately 7-8 percent of non-oil GDP in 2016 and 2017, before increasing to 12-15 percent of non-oil GDP in 2018-2019. However, the authorities suggest that such a path for the non-oil primary deficit, which must be consistent with the objective of macroeconomic stability and public debt sustainability, be refined according to more precise information on the evolution of oil revenues, at the time of the second review of the program.

19. **The Government undertakes to refrain from contracting new non-concessional external borrowing.** It will ensure that all external financing arrangements comply with standard requirements of concessionality and debt sustainability under programs supported by the IMF (including the submission of all debt proposals for analysis and reasoned opinion of the ETAVID --- Technical Team for Debt Sustainability Analysis and CONAD --- National Commission for Debt Analysis) and will inform the IMF and the World Bank staff on these issues.

STRUCTURAL REFORMS

20. **Achieving the objectives of the Program depend on sound and transparent management which was underscored to all officials working in the various Government services in Chad.** Reforms started in the last few years, particularly under the Staff Monitored Program in 2013 as well as the ECF program in 2014, will continue. Thus, the reform process initiated by the Action Plan for the Modernization of Public Finance (PAMFIP) since 2005 is continuing. The Government emphasizes the progress made since the beginning of the ECF program, particularly in terms of collection of non-oil taxes, debt management, budget execution and communication of budget information, monitoring of public contract award procedures and related reports.

21. **Despite a particularly unfavorable economic situation in 2015, the Government has decided to continue to with Public Finance Management reforms by implementing new measures and consolidating existing ones.** It will continue to be supported by periodic technical assistance by missions from the IMF Fiscal Affairs Department and AFRITAC Centre. Other partners also actively support the government in this area: i) the World Bank through the Support Project for Capacity Building in Public Finance (PARCAFIP) ii) the African Development Bank by supporting the achievement of target indicators of the HIPC Initiative, the OCMP for the publication of quarterly bulletins of public procurement, the Directorate General of Taxes for the widening of the tax base and the Directorate of Debt for the acquisition of computer equipment and training; iii) the US Embassy for the Ministry of Finance's website, and iv) the European Union by supporting INSEED (census of enterprises to improve the file corporate taxpayers and help broaden the tax base), DGTCP (for specific trades training), DGI (training in new sectors of mobile telephony, banking and insurance, and oil tax systems) and the computer center (for the networking of eleven regional delegations -11- and their interconnection with the Ministry of Finance and Budget).

22. **The Government emphasizes the transparency of its structural reform commitments and the evaluation of their implementation.** Thus, a quarterly Trend Chart (progress report) for monitoring performance indicators of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, describing ongoing reforms for each department of the Ministry and their implementation, is available to the public on the website of the Ministry. The major reforms that were implemented recently or to be initiated in 2015, which are described below, will be published regularly. These are among other things: i) streamlining and securing the network of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, ii) the migration of the debt management and analysis system -SYGADE; iii) the migration of the Customs Management System; iv) the operationalization of the information system and procurement management for priority sectors; v) launch the preparation of program budgets in sectorial ministries; vi) transposition of the CEMAC Directive relative to the Transparency Code; vii) the computerization and modernization of DGTCP management tools through the implementation of ICE; viii) installation of mobile scanners and acceleration of the ASYCUDA ++ extension process in regions; ix) promote women and youth's entrepreneurship; x) conducting impact assessment of microcredit in the regions; xi) identify and develop support emergency plans to EMF in difficulty; xii) produce the administrative and management accounts and settlement laws within the regulated limits; xiii) the completion of the PEFA exercise for the second time in Chad.

23. **Enhancing transparency in oil revenue is crucial for the authorities.** In its efforts to improve transparency in State operations, the Government is aware that transparency is not only important in terms of good governance, but also essential for improving reliability of budgetary forecasts in the short- or medium-terms. The Government noted the progress already made, that enabled Chad to attain compliance under the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) requirements in October 2014. However, it is aware that many changes have occurred recently in the structure of the oil sector, with direct or indirect impacts on tax revenues: the number of operators in the sector has increased, tax systems are diverse (concessions or production sharing agreements), the State oil corporation SHT is part of the ESSO oil consortium (25 percent) since June 2014, and the terms of repayment (in kind) of oil sales advances contracted by Chad and their rescheduling which is being concluded, are some of the elements that make monitoring of oil revenue flows increasingly complex.

24. **To remedy this situation, the Government has decided to create an Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for monitoring in real time, consolidation and communication of all the information related to budget revenues from oil.** This Inter-Ministerial Committee has already been set up but will be formalized through a decree by June. This committee is formed by representatives from the ministries of petrol and finance and budget, from SHT, the Collège and the EITI unit.

25. **A key objective of this Committee will be to ensure the smooth flow in transmission between all relevant Government services of comprehensive information on oil operations and the income they generate for the Government.** It will define the content and the modalities and timelines of their periodic publication (structural benchmark). To help with this essential task, the Government will ask for technical assistance from the Fund.

26. **The Government is committed to continue its efforts to gradually reduce the use of emergency spending procedures (*DAO*).** Within a context of significant budgetary adjustment, the Government regards this objective as an essential tool for budgetary monitoring and control. Apart from security spending, which, it must be admitted, is largely unpredictable within a context of Chad's growing involvement in military operations in the region; very significant efforts have already been made. For 2015, the Government is committed to limiting the use of DAOs (excluding wages, debt servicing and security spending) to not more than 9 percent of domestically financed spending (which is a structural benchmark under the ECF arrangement for 2015). A significant improvement must be highlighted: through the strengthening of the interface between CID and the payment system, the management of DAO is automated today. Any use of DAO is systematically recorded in the computer system, and a new DAO request cannot be executed until the committed expenditure is regularized. This has accelerated the lead time for the regularization of DAOs and the Government intends to further shorten the lead time in 2015.

27. The Government is continuing to develop tools to improve the assessment, implementation, monitoring, and control of financial flows involving the State:

- Introduction of the SIGASPE application for the payment of salaries for civil servants, which allows for better control of payroll and headcount of State employees in Chad today.

- The SIGTAS tax application is operational since January 15, 2015. The use of this software should help clean up the tax portfolio by keeping it updated. It would also allow for the addition of new taxpayers in the formal sector and, thus, expand the tax base. A census of taxpayers by the INSEED is underway and the first results, expected by mid-2015, will be exploited by the DGI as part of the identification of taxpayers.

- It needs to be noted that the reduction in corporate income tax rate from 40 to 35 percent is aimed at attracting foreign investors but also to foster local companies to emigrate to the formal sector.

- The implementation of a State Integrated Accounting system remains a major objective of the General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting. The Government will continue its efforts for the acquisition of software.

- Still concerning the quest for transparency and efficiency, an audit of transfers and subsidies is in progress. This intends to conduct a comprehensive identification of all beneficiary entities and to assess the justification and performance of transfers and subsidies. This will help eliminate some non-essential or unjustified subsidies. The initial results of this audit are expected in July 2015.

- Production of annual debt management reports using an updated and audited debt database, staff training and maintenance of the SYGADE system.

28. **Within this context, the transcription of CEMAC directives has recorded significant progress and will continue**:

- The Directive on the LOLF (organic law on finance laws) is already being implemented.

- The Directive on General Regulations of Public Accounting has received the CEMAC Notice of Compliance. Once translation into Arabic is ready, this directive will be signed by the Head of State.

- Three other directives were approved internally and received the CEMAC Notice of Compliance. These are guidelines relating to the State Accounting Plan, the Table of Financial Operations of the State, and the State Budget Nomenclature.

- Finally, a draft directive on the Transparency Code was sent to the High-Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. If approved, it will be forwarded to CEMAC for a Notice of Compliance.

29. **The publication of the General Tax Code (GTC)** will be effective by the end of 2015. To remedy the current situation, caused by an accumulation of Decrees to amend the tax regulations under each Budget Law, a codification and collection of laws was conducted. The new GTC is ready and currently pending approval.

30. **Concerning the General Directorate of Customs, two of the three reform actions assigned to it have been completed.** They included the improvement in the performance of the NGUELI platform, which has translated into improved customs revenue collection while increasing satisfaction among economic operators, and the implementation of the Douala-N'djamena Customs Corridor Facilitation Program (end 2015). However, the use of scanners for customs clearance has been delayed, as construction of the required platform to accommodate the scanner in NGUELI proved to be complicated and expensive. Nevertheless, a bidding process is ongoing for the construction of a platform for the use of those mobile scanners.

31. **Continue to improve the awarding of public contracts remains a key priority of the Government.** In 2014, efforts to preferably award public contracts through international and national bidding procedures were maintained, resulting in more than 90 percent of contracts being awarded using this procedure (348 out of 385 contracts). However, in terms of amounts, mutual agreement contracts still accounted for one-third of all contracts, or about 168 billion CFAF out of a total of CFAF 501 billion. The Government has reaffirmed its commitment to reduce public contracts awarded by mutual agreement, especially when the amounts of the contracts concerned are high. In this perspective, the revised draft code which saw the participation of development partners during a validation workshop held from August 18-19, 2014 has been submitted to the Government for its adoption.

32. **Reforms are also being implemented in the areas of microfinance and entrepreneurship.** Information and awareness campaigns on microfinance were organized in 23 regions and were favorably welcomed by the population. The authorities have identified 20 local partners (7 microfinance institutions and 13 development associations and NGOs) that can act as relays in areas usually not covered by microfinance institutions. To date, 23 agreements worth a total of CFAF 5.36 billion have been signed, of which CFAF 1.5 billion were disbursed in 2014 to allow contractual partners to grant loans to local communities, particularly to women and youth. Furthermore, the law to create the National Support Fund for Entrepreneurship and Microfinance (FNAEM) was adopted by the Cabinet Council and its implementation will continue in 2015.

REACHING THE COMPLETION POINT UNDER THE HIPC INITIATIVE

33. The implementation status of triggers under the completion point was closely monitored in collaboration with the World Bank. The Joint World Bank and International Monetary Fund specific report will provide all the details, but the Government emphasizes that all triggers were met with the exception of four: (i) the “lois de reglements” 2000 and 2001 with regard to governance; ii) the repetition rate that reached 24 percent in 2013 against the target of 22 percent; iii) the increase in treatment of genital ulcers; and iv) increase the percentage of agricultural families equipped with

plows. The Government has already submitted a request for waivers to the Board of Directors of the Bretton Woods institutions.

34. The trigger on macroeconomic performance will be respected with the conclusion by the IMF Executive Board of the current review under the ECF-supported program.

35. Debt relief following the achievement of the completion point will create allowance for an increase in priority sector spending in order to alleviate poverty. In addition, the Government expects an increase in financial commitments by international development partners, made possible by reaching the completion point.

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM

36. To monitor the implementation of measures and attainment of objectives under the program, the Government will continue to rely on the Negotiation Committee based at the Ministry of Finance and Budget. The Committee is in constant communication with the Fund staff. The presence of an IMF Resident Representative in Chad since January 2015 has further facilitated this communication.

37. The program will continue to undergo bi-annual reviews by the IMF Executive Board on the basis of performance indicators and structural benchmarks (Tables 1 and 2 attached). The indicators are outlined in the Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU) attached. The second program review will be based on performance criteria at the end of June 2015 and should be completed by November 2015 at the latest. The third review will be based on performance criteria at end-December 2015.

38. During the program period, the Government undertakes not to introduce or step up restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions, nor introduce multiple currency practices, sign bilateral payments agreements that would be inconsistent with Article VIII of the IMF Articles of Agreement, impose or tighten import restrictions in order to ensure balance of payments equilibrium. In addition, the authorities undertake to adopt, in consultation with IMF staff, any new financial or structural measures which may be necessary for the success of the program.

Table 1. Chad: Quantitative Performance Criteria and Indicative Targets under the ECF Arrangement for 2015

(Billions of CFA francs; cumulative from the beginning of the year, except where otherwise indicated)[1]

	31-Mar-15 IT	30-Jun-15 QPC	30-Sep-15 IT	31-Dec-15 QPC
Floor on non-oil primary budget balance	(113)	(248)	(316)	(451)
Ceiling on net domestic government financing	30	108	120	119
Ceiling on the accumulation of domestic payment arrears by the government [2]	0	0	0	0
Ceiling on the accumulation of new external payment arrears by the government or non-financial public enterprises [3]	0	0	0	0
Ceiling on contracting or guaranteeing of new non-concessional external debt by the government and non-financial public enterprises, but for ordinary external trade financing of at most one-year maturity (US$ million) [2 3]	0	0	0	0
Floor for poverty-reducing social spending	61	135	210	300
Memo items:				
Oil revenue	34	127	259	432
Oil revenue, extraordinary oil-related revenue and receipts of privatization or renewal of telecommunication licenses	51	157	309	492

Sources: Chadian authorities; and IMF staff forecasts.

[1]Quantitative Performance Criteria and Indicative Targets are clearly defined in the TMU.

[2]Since end-June 2014.

[3]To be respected continuously.

Table 2. Prior Action and Structural Conditionality for 2015

Measures	Due Dates	Macro-criticality
Prior action		
Submit a revised budget for 2015 to the National Assembly, in line with understandings reached with staff	Prior to Board meeting	High
Structural benchmarks		
Issuance of a decree for the establishment of an inter-ministerial structure in charge of consolidating and reporting all the information related to fiscal oil revenue	End-June 2015	High
Incorporation of information on fiscal oil revenue (from the inter-ministerial structure monitoring) in the quarterly budget execution reports published by the Ministry of Finance	End-Sept. 2015	High
Update and expand the taxpayer database	End-Dec 2015	High
Limit emergency spending procedures to no more than 9 percent of domestically financed spending in 2015 (excluding wages, debt service, and security-related spending)	End-Dec. 2015	High

Sources: Chadian authorities; and IMF staff.

Technical Memorandum of Understanding

1. This Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU) spells out the concepts, definitions, and data reporting procedures mentioned in the Memorandum on Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP) for the period July 1, 2014-June 30, 2017 prepared by the authorities of Chad. It describes more specifically:

a). reporting procedures;

b). definitions and computation methods;

c). quantitative targets;

d). adjusters of the quantitative targets;

e). structural benchmarks

f). the other commitments taken within the framework of the MEFP.

A. Reporting to the IMF

2. Data on all the variables subject to quantitative targets will be transmitted regularly to the IMF in accordance with the schedule shown in Attachment 1 herewith. Revisions will also be forwarded quickly (within a week). In addition, the authorities will consult with IMF staff if they obtain any information or new data not specifically defined in this TMU but pertinent for assessing or monitoring performance against the program objectives.

B. Definitions and Computation Methods

3. Unless otherwise indicated, the term **government** refers to the central government of the Republic of Chad comprising all the execution bodies, institutions and any structure receiving special public funds and whose competence is included in the definition of Central Administration as defined in the *Government Finance Statistics Manual* of 2001 (GFSM 2001), paragraphs 2.48-50.

4. A **non-financial public enterprise** is a government-owned industrial or commercial unit which is corporate or sells goods and services to the public on a large scale. Concerning Chad, and within the framework of the program, this definition includes the following companies: Société Tchadienne des Eaux (STE), Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE), Société Tchadienne des Postes et de l'Epargne (STPE), Cotontchad Société Nouvelle (SN), Société des Hydrocarbures du Tchad (SHT), TOUMAÎ Air Tchad, Nouvelle Société Tchadienne des Textiles (NSTT), Cimenterie de Baore (SONACIM).

5. **Oil revenue** is defined as the sum of royalties, statistical fees, income tax, dividends, bonuses, revenues from exploration duties, surface tax, and any other flows of revenue paid by oil

companies, except indirect duty and taxes. The authorities will notify IMF staff if changes in the oil taxation systems lead to changes in revenue flows. Oil revenue is recorded on a cash basis. **Extraordinary oil-related revenue**, whose definition is given below, is excluded from oil revenue.

6. **Extraordinary receipts include extraordinary oil-related receipts,** defined as resources that come from the resolution of disputes between companies operating in the oil sector in Chad and the Government in connection with their tax obligations or potential violations regarding environmental standards or any other legal obligations; and other extraordinary receipts, including transfers from the UN linked to Chad's participation in the fight against terrorism (in Mali and the countries around Lake Chad).

7. **Total government revenue** is tax and non-tax revenue or other revenue (as defined in GFSM 2001, Chapter 5) and is recorded on a cash basis. Proceeds from taxation on contracts, asset sales, receipts from privatization or from the granting or renewal of licenses, and placement proceeds on Government assets and grants are not considered as Government revenue for the purposes of the ECF arrangement. It is appropriate to show separately oil revenue, as defined in paragraph 5 above, in the breakdown of total government revenue.

8. **Total government expenditure** is understood to be the sum of expenditure on wages and salaries of government employees, goods and services, transfers (including subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses), interest payments, and capital expenditure. All these categories are recorded on a commitment basis, unless otherwise stated. With the exception of capital expenditure, which is defined as shown in the Manual on Government Finance Statistics of 1986 (GFSM 1986), all other spending items are defined as in GFSM 2001 (paragraphs 6.1 6.88). Total government expenditure also includes expenditure executed before payment authorization (*dépenses avant ordonnancement* - DAO) and not yet regularized.

9. **Wages and salaries** correspond to the compensation of government employees as described in paragraphs 6.8-6.18 of GFSM 2001, namely, all employees (permanent and temporary), including civil servants and members of the armed and security forces. Compensation is defined as the sum of wages and salaries, allowances, bonuses, pension fund contributions on behalf of civil servants, and any other form of monetary or non-monetary payment.

10. For the purposes of this memorandum, the terms **debt** is defined as follows:

- the term "**debt**" is as defined in point 9 of the Guidelines on Performance Criteria with Respect to External Debt in Fund Arrangements, attached to the Executive Board decision No. 6230-(79/140), as amended, but also includes contracted or guaranteed commitments for which values have not been received. For purposes of these guidelines, the term "debt" is understood to mean a current, that is, not contingent, liability, created under a contractual arrangement through the provision of value in the form of assets (including currency) or services, and which requires the obligor to make one or more payments in the form of assets (including currency) or services, at some future point(s) in time; these payments will discharge the principal and/or interest liabilities incurred under the contract.

- Debt can take several forms, the primary ones being as follows: (i) loans, that is, advances of money to the obligor by the lender made on the basis of an undertaking that the obligor will repay the funds in the future (including deposits, bonds, debentures, commercial loans, and buyers' credits) and temporary exchange of assets that are equivalent to fully collateralized loans, under which the obligor is required to repay the loan funds, and usually pay interest, by repurchasing the collateral from the buyer in the future (such as repurchase agreements and official swap arrangements); (ii) suppliers' credits, that is, contracts where the supplier permits the obligor to defer payments until some time after the date on which the goods are delivered or services are provided; and (iii) lease agreements, that is, arrangements under which the lessee is allowed to use a property for a duration usually shorter than that of the life of the property in question, but without transfer of ownership, while the lessor retains the title to the property. For the purposes of this guideline, the debt is the present value (at the inception of the lease) of all the lease payments expected for the period of the agreement, except payments necessary for the operation, repair, and maintenance of the property;

- In accordance with the definition of debt set out above, penalties and judicially awarded damages arising from failure to pay under a contractual obligation that constitutes debt are also debt. Failure to make payment on an obligation that is not considered debt under this definition (e.g., payment on delivery) will not give rise to debt.

11. For the purposes of this memorandum, the term **arrears** is defined as any debt obligations (as defined in paragraph 10 above) that have not been amortized in conformity with the conditions specified in the pertinent contract establishing them.

- **Domestic payment arrears** are the sum of (i) *payment arrears on expenditure* and (ii) *payment arrears on domestic debt*.

    - ***Payment arrears on expenditures*** are defined as all payment orders to the Treasury created by the entity responsible for authorizing expenditure payments but not yet paid 90 days after authorization to pay given by the treasury. Expenditure payment arrears so defined are part of "balance payable" (or "amounts due"). Balance payable corresponds to government unpaid financial obligations and include the domestic floating debt besides the expenditure arrears. They are defined as expenditure incurred, validated and certified by the financial controller and authorized by the public Treasury but which have not been paid yet. These obligations include bills payable but not paid to public and private companies, but do not include domestic debt financing (principal plus interest). Under the framework of the program target, ***domestic payment arrears*** are "balances payable" whose maturity goes beyond the 90 days regulatory deadline plus payment arrears on domestic debt, while floating debt represents "balances payable" whose maturity does not go beyond the 90 days deadline. As of end December 2014, the expenditure arrears stock stood at

CFAF 51.78 billion, while the floating debt stock stood at CFAF 181 billion at the same date.

- **Payment arrears on domestic debt** are defined as the difference between the amount required to be paid under the contract or legal document and the amount actually paid after the payment deadline specified in the pertinent contract;

- **External payment arrears** are defined as the difference between the amounts required to be paid under the contract or legal document and the amount actually paid after the payment deadline specified in the pertinent contract.

12. **Loan concessionality**. Debt is considered concessional if it includes a grant element of at least 35 percent.[1] The grant element is the difference between the nominal value of the loan and its present value, expressed as a percentage of the nominal value. The present value of the debt at the date on which it is contracted is calculated by discounting the debt service payments at the time of the contracting of the debt.[2] The discount rate used for this purpose is 5 percent.

13. The fiscal program is hinged on the **non-oil primary balance.** The non-oil primary **balance** is defined as total government revenue, minus oil revenue and extraordinary oil-related revenue, minus total government expenditure, and excluding interest payments on domestic and external debt and foreign-financed capital expenditure.

14. **Poverty-reducing social spending**, according to the latest general structure of Government, comprises public spending on: National Education (primary and secondary education), health, community-organized development, water and sanitation, micro finance, and agriculture and rural development (support for farmers and cattle breeders).

15. **Domestic government financing** is defined as the issuance of any instrument in CFAF to internal creditors or on the CEMAC financial markets; loans from BEAC (including support from the IMF), BDEAC, and CEMAC Member States, or any other debt contracted from those creditors. **Net domestic financing to the government** is subdivided into net bank financing and non bank net financing. Net bank financing is defined as the change in the net government position towards the

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[1] The IMF website gives an instrument (link hereafter) that allows the calculation of the grant element for a wide range of financing packages: http://www.imf.org/external/np/pdr/conc/calculator.

[2] The calculation of concessionality takes into account all aspects of the loan agreement, including maturity, grace period, schedule, commitment and management fees commissions. The computation of the grant element for loans from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) will take into account the existing agreement between the IsDB and the Fund.

banking system (BEAC and commercial banks), including the refund to the IMF,[3] since the end of the previous year. Net non bank financing to the government includes the issuance of government bonds and loans within CEMAC (including those contracted with BDEAC and from CEMAC Member States) net of related amortizations since the end of the previous year.

16. **External debt,** for the purposes of the relevant assessment criteria, is defined as debt borrowed or serviced in a currency other than the CFA franc.

17. **Exceptional security spending** comprises the outlays committed by the State to face security crises**.**

C. Quantitative Targets

18. The **quantitative targets** listed below are those specified in Table 1 of the MEFP. **Adjusters** of the quantitative targets are specified in Section D below. Unless stated otherwise, all quantitative targets will be assessed cumulatively from the beginning of the calendar year to which they apply. The quantitative targets and details on their assessment are as follows:

- A **floor for the non-oil primary balance**. The non-oil primary balance is defined in paragraph 13 above.

- A **ceiling on the net domestic financing to the government**. The net domestic financing to government is defined in paragraph 15. The net domestic financing ceiling does not apply to the new agreements on internal debts restructuring and arrears securitization. For any new loans beyond a cumulative amount of CFAF 50 billion, the government commits to issue public securities only by tender through BEAC or by any other form of bidding process on CEMAC internal financial market recorded with COSUMAF, in consultation with IMF staff.

- A **zero ceiling for the accumulation of domestic arrears by the government** from end-June 2014. Domestic arrears are the sum of payment arrears on expenditure and payment arrears on domestic debt as defined in paragraph 10 above. This will be measured as changes in stock.

- A **zero ceiling for the accumulation of any new external payment arrears by the government or non financial public enterprises, regardless of repayment of old arrears**. This ceiling will be assessed continuously.

- A **floor on poverty-reducing social spending**. Poverty-reducing social spending is defined in paragraph 14.

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[3] As a reminder, net claims of the banking system to the State represent the difference between government debts and its credits in the Central Bank and commercial banks. The scope of the net claims of the bank system on the State is defined by BEAC and represents the government net position.

- A **zero ceiling for new non-concessional external debt contracted or guaranteed by the government and non-financial public enterprises, with a maturity of more than one year**: Debt is non-concessional if it includes a grant element of less than 35 percent (as described in paragraph 12). Excluded from the ceiling are: (i) normal short-term credits for imports, because those operations are automatically amortized since the proceeds from the sale of imports is used to repay the debt; and (ii) debt contracted before the ECF arrangement, and rescheduled during this arrangement, to the extent that such rescheduling is effected on more favorable terms than the existing debt and up to the amount of the actually rescheduled debt. This ceiling will be evaluated continuously.

D. ADJUSTERS OF QUANTITATIVE TARGETS

19. To take into account factors or changes beyond the government's control, various quantitative targets for 2015 will be adjusted, as follows:

- Should additional expenditure compressions be needed, priority social spending can be adjusted to the extent that it is reduced proportionately less than other domestically financed primary spending, such that its ratio increases compared to the previous year.

- If external budgetary grants received are temporarily delayed, the ceiling on net domestic financing of the government will be adjusted upward by 100 percent of the grant shortfall. A grant is deemed to be temporarily delayed if the payment of said grant takes place later in the fiscal year or up to two months after the fiscal year during which it is programmed.

- If the total of oil revenue, grants, extraordinary receipts (as defined in paragraph 6) and receipts from privatization is greater (less) than the amount programmed, the following adjustments can be made:

    - the **floor for the non-oil primary balance** can be adjusted downward (upward) by 75 percent of the additional oil revenue, grants, plus extraordinary and privatization receipts.

    - the **ceiling on net domestic financing of the government** can be adjusted downward (upward) by the remainder of the additional oil revenue, grants, plus extraordinary and privatization receipts.

- Specific current expenditure for the support of refugees and/or "retournés" from the Central African Republic (or other neighboring countries) and financed by donations from external technical and financial partners will be excluded from the calculation of the non-oil primary fiscal balance for compliance with program targets.

E. Prior Actions and Structural Benchmarks

20. A revised budget for 2015 whose submission to the National Assembly will constitute a **Prior Action** for completion of the first program review. This budget needs to protect the share of priority social spending in domestic primary spending and lead to a residual financing gap to be closed by financing flows from international partners, including the Fund. The consistency of the level of spending commitments (*Tableau Quatre Phases*) in the first quarter of 2015 with annual spending targets under the initial 2015 budget (LFI) will be used as a critical indicator of sustained fiscal performance in advance of sending the staff report to the Board.

21. **Structural benchmarks** are specified in Table 2 of the MEFP. Some further details are as follows:

- The limit in using DAOs to a maximum of 9 percent of total domestically-financed expenditure in 2015 applies to domestically-financed spending excluding wages, debt service, and military spending. This limit applies to DAOs at the end of the fiscal year, including the complementary period.). This ratio is estimated at 15.4 percent at end-2012, 11.8 percent at end-2013, and 10.3 percent at end-2014.

Summary of Data to be Reported		
Data	***Provider***	***Periodicity and Target Date***
Oil and non-oil revenue, by category *Collection situation* *Revenue position of the revenue-collecting agencies*	Ministry of Finance and Budget (Treasury)	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end
Budget execution data, including on poverty-reducing social spending, showing commitments, payment authorizations, validations, and payments *Table showing the four phases; payroll table, including benefits*	Ministry of Finance and Budget General Budget Directorate DGB	Monthly, within 15 days after month-end.
Table of expenditure before payment authorization; TOFE, on a cash basis; *Comparative table on budget execution, consolidated balance tables (changes in debts, claims, etc.); and consolidated Treasury balance*	Ministry of Finance and Budget General Budget Directorate DGB DGTCP DGTCP	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end
Detailed budget execution information for transfers in the same classification as the budget	Ministry of Finance and Budget (General Budget Directorate)	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end
Details by project financed domestically, execution of the investment budget, with the information organized by Ministry	Ministry of Finance and Budget (General Budget Directorate)	Quarterly, within 30 days of the end of the quarter.
Details, by externally financed project; investment budget execution; information organized by Ministry	Ministry of Finance and Budget (DGB) Ministry of Plan and International Cooperation (DGCI)	Quarterly, within 30 days of the end of the quarter.
Information on public procurement in the previous month and updating of payment maturity for the rest of the year	Ministry of Finance and Budget (Financial Control)/SGG (OCMP/Procurement Directorate)	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end

Summary of Data to be Reported (concluded)		
Details on the servicing of the domestic debt and payment arrears of the government[6]	Ministry of Finance and Budget (Debt Directorate, DCP)	Quarterly, within 30 days of the end of the quarter.
Details on the servicing of the external debt of the government[7]	Ministry of Finance and Budget DGTCP (Debt Directorate)	Quarterly, within 30 days of the end of the quarter.
Details on new loans contracted or guaranteed by the government and non financial public companies	Ministry of Finance and Budget (Debt Directorate) Ministry of Plan and International Cooperation (DGCI)	Within 45 days of transaction completion.
Monetary survey	BEAC	Monthly, within 45 days of month-end
Provisional monetary data from the BEAC *(Exchange rates, foreign reserves, assets and liabilities of the monetary authorities, base money, broad money, central bank balance sheet, consolidated balance sheet of the banking system, interest rates[8])*	BEAC	Monthly, within 45 days of month-end
Balance of SDR account at month end	BEAC NGP Committee	Monthly, within 3 months of month-end
Net banking system claims on the government (NGP)	BEAC	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end
Consumer price index	INSEED	Monthly, within 30 days of month-end
Gross domestic product and gross national product	Macroeconomic Framework Committee (SG MFB)	Annually, within 120 days of year end.
Balance of payments (External current account balance, exports and imports of goods and services, etc.)	BEAC	Annually, within 180 days of year end (preliminary data)
Gross external debt	Ministry of Finance and Budget DGT (Debt Directorate)	Annually, within 90 days of year end

[6] Including maturities.

[7] Including the breakdown by currency and maturity.

[8] Both market-based and officially determined, including discounts, money market rates, and rates on treasury bills, and bonds and other securities.