

No. 33845

**FRANCE
and
CAMEROON**

**Convention on the movement and stay of persons (with
annex). Signed at Yaoundé on 24 January 1994**

Authentic text: French.

Registered by France on 19 June 1997.

**FRANCE
et
CAMEROUN**

**Convention relative à la circulation et au séjour des personnes
(avec annexe). Signée à Yaoundé le 24 janvier 1994**

Texte authentique : français.

Enregistrée par la France le 19 juin 1997.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
CAMEROON ON THE MOVEMENT AND STAY OF PERSONS

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon,

Considering the ties of friendship that exist between their two countries,

Considering their common interest in facilitating the application of the international conventions and their respective national laws on the entry and stay of nationals of the two States,

Desiring to determine rules on the stay and movement of persons between the two States on the basis of reciprocity, equality and mutual respect,

Desiring to permit the extension to Cameroonian nationals throughout the territory of the States parties to the Schengen Agreement of the benefits of the common regulations on movement resulting from the implementation of that multilateral agreement,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. French nationals wishing to enter Cameroonian territory and Cameroonian nationals wishing to enter French territory must be in possession of a valid passport bearing the visa stipulated in the laws of the receiving State and the international vaccination certificates required by that State.

2. They must also guarantee their repatriation.

Repatriation shall be guaranteed according to the conditions stipulated in the annex to this Convention.

Article 2

1. For a stay not exceeding three months, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below, French nationals, when applying for a Cameroonian visa, and Cameroonian nationals, when applying for a French visa, must present documents confirming the purpose and conditions of the proposed stay and must have sufficient means for their subsistence during the aforementioned stay, as stipulated in the annex to this Convention.

They must, upon entering the territory of the receiving State, be in possession of a short-stay visa and be able to present, if necessary, the documents confirming the purpose and conditions of the stay and sufficient means of subsistence referred to in paragraph 1 above.

2. For a stopover not exceeding five days, French nationals, when applying for a Cameroonian visa, and Cameroonian nationals, when applying for a French

¹ Came into force on 1 July 1996 by notification, in accordance with article 17.

visa, must prove that they have a valid air ticket or other travel ticket for the country of destination and, if necessary, an entry visa for that country.

Article 3

For a stay of more than three months, French nationals, when applying for a Cameroonian visa, and Cameroonian nationals, when applying for a French visa, must, depending on the nature of the proposed stay, be in possession of the supporting documentation referred to in articles 4 to 7 below.

They must, upon entering the territory of the receiving State, be in possession of a long-stay visa and be able to present, if necessary, the supporting documentation referred to in articles 4 to 7.

Article 4

Nationals of either Contracting State wishing to take up paid employment in the territory of the other State must also, in order to be admitted to the territory of that State, prove that they are in possession of:

1. A medical certificate issued by any physician approved, in agreement with the health authorities of the country of origin, by the competent representative of the receiving country and stamped by him or her;
2. A contract of employment stamped by the Ministry of Labour under the conditions stipulated in the laws of the receiving State.

Article 5

Nationals of either Contracting State wishing to engage in the territory of the other State in manufacturing, commerce or a craft must, in addition to holding the long-stay visa referred to in article 3 above, have been authorized to engage in such activity by the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Article 6

Nationals of either Contracting State wishing to establish themselves in the territory of the other State without engaging in gainful employment must, in addition to holding the long-stay visa referred to in article 3, prove that they have sufficient means of support.

Article 7

Nationals of either Contracting State wishing to enter the territory of the other State with a view to pursuing a course of study must, in order to be admitted to the territory of that State, be in possession, in addition to the long-stay visa and the documents referred to in article 1 of this Convention, of documents confirming their means of support and accommodation and of a certificate of registration or preregistration issued by the educational establishment they are to attend.

The signature on certificates issued by private establishments must be authenticated by the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Article 8

The following nationals of either Contracting State shall not be required to present the documents referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 2:

— Members of the Government and senior officials having the rank of minister;

- Members of diplomatic missions and consulates arriving to take up their posts in the other State, and their dependants;
- Diplomatic agents and consular officers holding diplomatic passports;
- Members of parliamentary assemblies;
- Officials, officers and employees of the public services when they have an official mission order;
- Officials of intergovernmental organizations who have a mission order issued by their organization;
- Members of the crews of ships and aircraft on official travel under cover of the documents stipulated in the relevant international conventions.

Article 9

Members of the family of a national of one of the Contracting States shall be authorized to join the head of the family or spouse legally established in the territory of the other State, in accordance with the laws in force in the receiving State regarding family reunion, without prejudice to the provisions on accompaniment by family members contained in the annex to this Convention.

They shall receive a residence permit of the same type as that of the head of the family or spouse.

Article 10

The movement of members of the crews of ships and aircraft shall continue to be governed by the relevant international conventions.

Article 11

For any stay in French territory which is to exceed three months, Cameroonian nationals must be in possession of a residence permit.

For any stay in Cameroonian territory which is to exceed three months, French nationals must be in possession of a residence permit.

Such residence permits shall be issued in accordance with the laws of the receiving State.

Article 12

After three years of uninterrupted legal residence, nationals of either Contracting State established in the territory of the other State may obtain a 10-year residence permit, under the conditions stipulated in the laws of the State of residence.

Such residence permit shall be automatically renewable and the fees and charges payable upon its issuance or renewal shall be levied in accordance with the laws in force in the State of residence.

Article 13

The provisions of this Convention do not affect the right of the Contracting States to take the measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and the protection of public health and security.

Article 14

The provisions of this Convention do not affect the application of the respective laws of the two States on the entry and stay of foreigners with respect to any point not covered by this Convention.

Article 15

In case of difficulty, the two Governments shall seek an amicable settlement through the diplomatic channel and may, if necessary, convene an *ad hoc* commission at the request of either Party.

Article 16

The provisions contained in the annex shall be an integral part of this Convention.

They may be amended, if necessary, by an exchange of diplomatic notes, after consultation between the two Contracting Parties.

Article 17

This Convention rescinds and supersedes the Agreement of 26 June 1976 between France and Cameroon on the movement of persons.¹

It is concluded for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force and shall thereafter be renewable annually by tacit agreement unless denounced by one of the Contracting Parties.

Notice of denunciation shall be given through the diplomatic channel six months prior to the expiration of each period.

Each Party shall notify the other of the completion of the domestic procedures required for the entry into force of this Convention, which shall take effect on the first day of the second month following the receipt of the last notification.

DONE at Yaoundé on 24 January 1994 in duplicate in the French language.

For the French
Republic:

GILLES VIDAL
Ambassador of France
to Cameroon

For the Republic
of Cameroon:

FERDINAND LÉOPOLD OYONO

¹United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1062, p. 329.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION OF 24 JANUARY 1994 BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON ON THE MOVEMENT AND STAY OF PERSONS

I. GUARANTEE OF REPATRIATION

The following shall constitute a guarantee of repatriation:

I-A. For a stay not exceeding three months, except in the case of transit visas, a non-transferable, non-negotiable round-trip or return ticket in the name of the person concerned valid for at least the duration of the proposed stay, or a certificate from a banking establishment approved by the State of origin guaranteeing the person's repatriation;

I-B. For a stay of more than three months, a receipt issued, in the case of Cameroonian nationals, by the Cameroonian Treasury and, in the case of French nationals, by the French Treasury confirming payment of a deposit in an amount corresponding to the price of an air ticket (economy class) from Paris to Yaoundé or vice versa, or a certificate from a banking establishment approved by the State of origin guaranteeing the repatriation of the person concerned.

II. DOCUMENTS CONFIRMING THE MEANS OF GUARANTEEING THE CONDITIONS OF THE STAY

II-A. For a stay not exceeding three months, depending on the information provided by the person concerned regarding the purpose, conditions and length of the stay, except in the case of transit visas, the supporting documentation that may be required when applying for a visa and upon entry into the territory of the receiving State shall include the following:

II-A1. For family or private visits, a certificate of accommodation stamped by the mayor of the territorially competent district.

II-A2. The material advantages conferred by the certificate of accommodation shall be taken into account in assessing whether the person concerned has sufficient means.

II-A3. For sightseeing, business or other visits, except where the person concerned has an invitation to a scientific, industrial, cultural, commercial or promotional event and the host organization undertakes to bear his or her expenses, a confirmed hotel reservation and traveller's cheques in the name of the applicant, or a certified banker's cheque in his or her name, or sufficient means calculated on the basis of the guaranteed minimum wage prorated to the length of the stay of the person concerned.

II-A4. The base for the guaranteed minimum wage shall be that applicable in France for nationals of both States.

II-A5. The French party shall notify the Cameroonian party regularly of the amount of the guaranteed minimum wage and of any changes therein, for the purpose of implementing the above provisions.

II-B. For a stay of more than three months:

II-B1. For students receiving a grant, the monthly allowance paid to them, either by the French Government or by the Cameroonian Government, shall constitute sufficient means of support.

II-B2. For students not receiving a government grant, the aforementioned monthly maintenance allowance shall be the base for assessing whether they have sufficient means of support.

II-B3. For officials and employees of the public services attending courses, their training allowance and, if necessary, their salary shall constitute sufficient means of support.

III. EMERGENCY MEDICAL EVACUATIONS

In emergencies and in the absence of documentation confirming payment to the French Treasury of a deposit in the amount of the costs of hospitalization and, if necessary, of the surgical procedure, sick persons evacuated for medical treatment may present a certificate guaranteeing payment of those costs, issued by a public body of the country of origin or by an insurance company recognized by the health authorities of the receiving State, provided that the medical establishment has given its prior agreement to the admission of the sick person concerned.

IV. FAMILY REUNION AND ACCOMPANIMENT BY FAMILY MEMBERS

IV-A. Family reunion.

IV-A1. Nationals of either Contracting State legally established in the territory of the other State and wishing to have their spouse and minor children join them must prove, *inter alia*, that they have stable and sufficient means and suitable accommodation.

2. They shall submit their application, prior to the arrival of the family, to the competent social services of their State of residence.

IV-B. Accompaniment by family members.

The competent authorities of each Contracting State shall facilitate the formalities allowing the spouse and minor children of government officials attending long-term training courses who have accommodation and stable and sufficient means to accompany them or join them in the territory of the other State.
