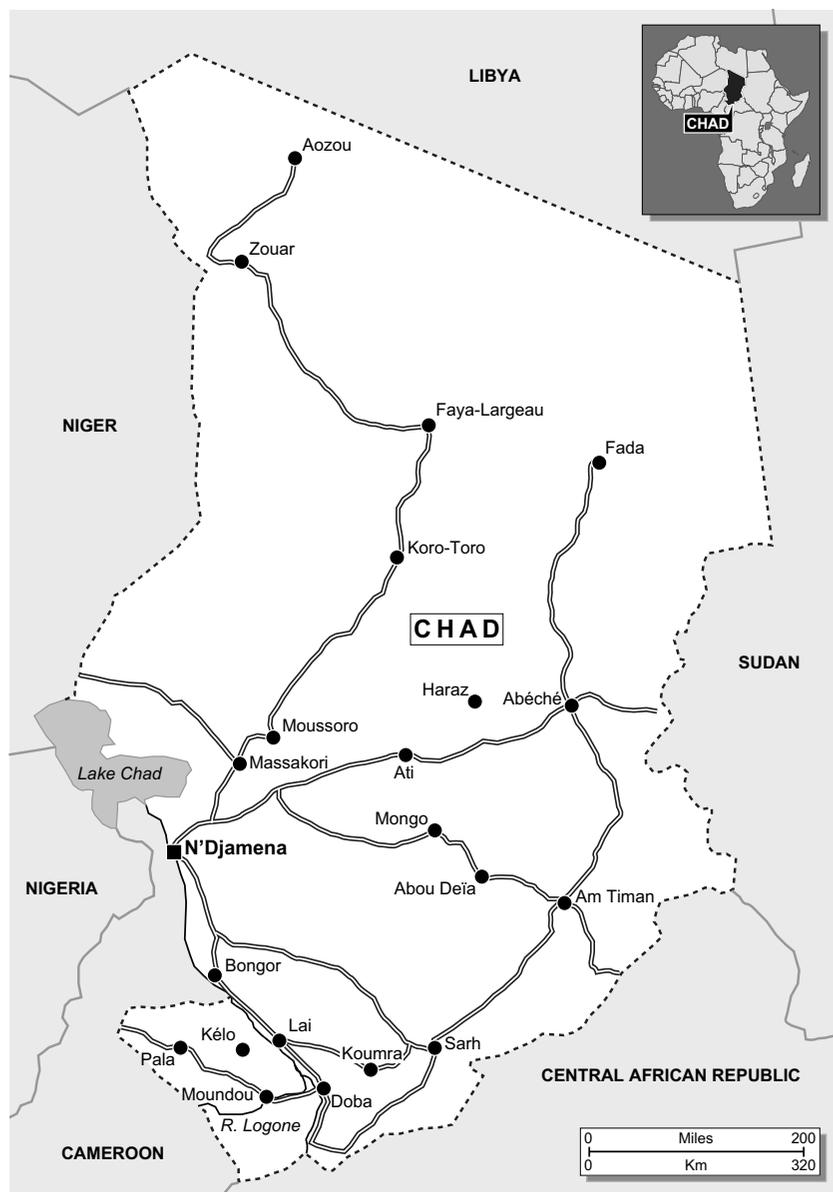


Chad



KEY FACTS

Official name: République du Tchad (Republic of Chad)

Head of State: President Colonel Idriss Déby Itno (MPS) (from 1996; re-elected 25 Apr 2011)

Head of government: Prime Minister Emmanuel Nadingar (from 5 Mar 2010)

Ruling party: Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) (Patriotic Movement for Salvation) (since 1997; re-elected 20 Feb 2011)

Area: 1,284,000 square km

Population: 10.74 million (2012)*

Capital: N'Djamena

Official language: French and Arabic

Currency: CFA franc (CFAf) = 100 centimes (Communauté Financière Africaine (African Financial Community) franc)

Exchange rate: CFAf495.02 per US\$ (Jul 2013); CFAf655.95 per euro (pegged from Jan 1999)

GDP per capita: US\$1,006 (2012)*

GDP real growth: 5.04% (2012)*

GDP: US\$10.81 billion (2012)*

Inflation: 7.68% (2012)*

Oil production: 101,000 bpd (2012)

Balance of trade: US\$171.30 million (2009)*

Annual FDI: US\$781.40 million (2010)

* estimated figure

The discovery of oil and its production beginning in 2003 changed the economic situation in Chad. The considerable taxes paid by the oil sector contributed to the country's growth with gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices doubling between over 2003–05. Growth averaged nearly 8 per cent between 2000 and 2011.

Revenue from the oil industry, reported the *African Economic Outlook 2013* (AEO), published jointly by the African Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, along with foreign loans associated with the industry, has been used to fund large-scale investment in the key sectors of infrastructure, hydrocarbons and

transport. The government has been at pains to build a solid national economic base, in order to make up for 40 years of political instability and wars and to make the economy more attractive. Another aim of the investment programme is to develop the country's natural resources through major industrial investment in the traded productive sector

In the oil sector, the main project has been the construction of an oil refinery at Djermaya, in partnership with China. The refinery, which began operating in July 2011, has a capacity of 1 million tonnes, about twice what is needed to meet local demand. The government owns 40 per cent of the plant and the CNPC 60 per cent.

The cotton sector was the mainstay of the economy before oil, earning some 65 per cent of export revenue and employing directly or indirectly about a quarter of the population. However, low world cotton prices and technical, financial and production problems at the parastatal Société Cotonnière du Tchad (Cotontchad), led to the collapse of the industry. The government decided in 2012 to invest CFAf5 billion (US\$10 million) to revive Cotontchad.

The projected increase in cotton and especially oil production should boost export revenue over the next five years and could help finance the government's public investment plan, as part of its strategy to make Chad an emerging economy. However, the funding needed for this investment programme could destabilise government spending and impair the medium- and long-term budgetary position.

The economy

The AEO noted that the economy recovered in 2012 from a sharp setback in 2011,

growing 7.2 per cent (up from 1.6 per cent in 2011), and should improve further in 2013 (7.4 per cent growth) and 2014 (11.5 per cent). This growth will be driven by the buoyancy of the agriculture and oil sectors, largely due to implementation of government industrial, energy and agro-livestock projects. Poor weather affected harvests in 2011 and 2012, pushing inflation up to 7 per cent in 2012. It should drop to 3.1 per cent in 2013.

The primary sector contributed 0.96 percentage points to GDP growth in 2012, mainly livestock, industrial farming and food-crop farming. Despite heavy flooding, cereals output more than doubled, from 1.66 million tonnes in 2011/12 to 3.7 million tonnes in 2012/13. Government measures to upgrade major farming areas, distribute better seeds and provide 1,000 tractors around the country helped to increase added value in agriculture.

The secondary sector accounted for 3.22 percentage points of GDP growth, thanks to robust manufacturing and construction, to expansion of new energy-sector industries such as construction and refining, and to cotton, with the revival of the state-owned firm Cotontchad. The oil sector contributed less to growth because of a drop in production due to geological problems in the Doba Basin field.

The services sector contributed 3.02 percentage points of GDP growth and remained a key source of jobs. The healthy performance of transport, telecommunications and commerce, as well as civil service hiring, boosted employment in Chad.

The changes and improvements expected in the very short term in the power generation sector and the inauguration of industrial zones will underpin the

forecasts for 2013 and 2014, but growth will also depend on the performance of the oil sector. According to the *British Petroleum Statistical Review of World Energy June 2013* Chad's reserves stood at 1.5 billion barrels at the end of 2012; production during the year was 101,000 barrels per day. The main oilfields are in the southern region of Doba, and the oil is piped 1,070km out of landlocked Chad to Cameroon.

The oil companies operating in Chad are all foreign owned. They include Esso, Chevron, Petronas, Griffiths, the China National Petroleum Company (CNPC) and Taiwan's Overseas Petroleum and Investment Corporation. Chad joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2007 and became a candidate country in April 2010. Oil contributed about 80 per cent of government revenue in 2012.

Spin-off from the oil sector is potentially a major factor in the country's economic and industrial growth, but it will depend on the oil companies' ability to maintain production levels in coming years. New extraction in the next two years by the Canadian firm Griffiths should boost output. Substantially increased production by the CNPC in the Bongor region should offset declining output from the country's first oilfields and make it possible to export the surplus. Production at the Bongor site, originally set at 20,000 barrels per day (bpd), currently ranges from 10,000–15,000bpd, all of it handled by the Djermaya refinery that opened in July 2011.

Agriculture in Chad has a low productivity compared to the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. An International Monetary Fund (IMF) survey shows that between 1995 and 2010 Chad's overall agricultural productivity grew only 0.8 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent in Angola, 2.7 per cent in Gabon, 5.3 per cent in Niger and 2.3 per cent in Nigeria. The reason is largely because, while contributing 52 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), the sector employs over half of the working age population and to modernise the industry would have a catastrophic affect on the population.

The development of the oil sector, and to a lesser extent the cotton sector, is obstructed as in many developing countries by small domestic markets and by regional competition, chiefly in refining. Most Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa) countries

KEY INDICATORS		Chad				
	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	*9.73	*9.97	*10.22	*10.48	*10.74
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	8.39	7.10	8.54	9.50	*10.81
GDP per capita	US\$	784	648	761	823	*1,006
GDP real growth	%	-0.4	-1.2	13.0	3.1	*5.0
Inflation	%	8.3	-9.6	11.9	2.6	*7.7
Oil output	'000 bpd	127.0	118.0	122.0	114.0	101.0
Balance of trade	US\$m	2,412.9	171.3	–	–	–
Current account	US\$m	750.0	-291.0	-431.0	-102.0	*-226.0
Total reserves minus gold	US\$m	1,345.5	616.7	632.4	881.7	1,156.0
Foreign exchange	US\$m	1,344.9	612.0	627.8	876.9	1,151.0
Exchange rate	per US\$	418.59	472.19	495.28	466.82	505.65

* estimated figure

now have their own refineries, but Chad's economy has not seen all the spill-over effects usually expected from oil prospecting and production. This is particularly true of local outsourcing, since Chad lacks the highly skilled labour needed in a sector dependent on sophisticated technology. The slow development of the oil and cotton sectors is also due to the way they operate, with the strong government presence in productive traded goods industries inevitably causing conflict between market forces and profit-seeking on one hand and social goals on the other. This situation can make it difficult to make certain hard choices in management and strategic decision-making and can ultimately hamper the running of a company.

Risk assessment

Politics	Fair
Economy	Fair
Regional stability	Poor

COUNTRY PROFILE

Historical profile

1900s France defeated the local ruler, Rabeh Zubeit, at a battle in Kousseri in 1916, and the territory of Chad was formed.

1929 A northern, Saharan, segment was added.

1946 Chad was granted status as a French overseas territory with its own regional assembly.

1960 Chad was granted independence. A one-party regime was imposed under President Francois Tombalbaye. A series of rebellions against Tombalbaye's rule were repressed.

1975 Tombalbaye was killed in a coup and replaced by Colonel Félix Malloum. Malloum agreed to share power with rebel leader, Hissène Habré.

1979 Habré forced Malloum out of N'Djamena after a violent power struggle.

1980 A new alliance was formed between Habré and Goukouni Oueddei, which lasted until 1980 when Libya sided with Goukouni and Habré fled. Libyan troops and Chadian factions defeated Habré, at which point France intervened and the invading force was driven back from N'Djamena, leaving Habré in nominal control of the country.

1987 After several years of stalemate, President Mitterrand of France and Colonel al Qadafi of Libya attempted to resolve the conflict, with both agreeing to withdraw their forces from Chad. The French troops withdrew but those of Libya did not. The French returned and pushed Libya back across the Chad-Libya border.

1989–90 A rebellion was launched by Idriss Déby, an army commander. Habré

fled to Senegal and Déby proclaimed himself president.

1996 A new constitution was introduced, based on the French model. In Chad's first multi-party presidential elections, Idriss Déby was elected president.

1997 Legislative elections were won by the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) (Patriotic Movement for Salvation).

2001 President Déby was re-elected. A peace agreement was signed in Libya between the Chadian government and the northern rebel movement, Mouvement pour la Démocratie et la Justice au Tchad (MDJT) (Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad).

2002 The ruling MPS won the parliamentary elections. Haroun Kabadi was appointed prime minister by the president after the resignation of Nagoum Yamassoum.

2003 In January, Chad and the Central African Republic began peace talks.

Moussa Faki became prime minister. Chad became an oil exporter, with the opening of a pipeline from its oil fields to Cameroon.

2004 Thousands of Sudanese refugees fleeing the unrest in the Darfur region of western Sudan arrived. Fighting between Chadian troops and pro-Sudanese government militias (Janjaweed) spilled across the border.

2005 Prime Minister Moussa Faki resigned and was replaced by Pascal Yoadimnadj. A referendum amended the constitutional with a 65.75 per cent approval vote, which removed the limit of terms in office for presidents; the senate to be replaced by a Cultural, Economic and Social Council.

2006 The World Bank suspended all loans to Chad as the government announced its intentions of steering oil revenue, originally destined for healthcare and education, to the military. Chad broke-off diplomatic relations with Sudan, following attacks on Chadian towns by Chad rebels based in the Darfur region of Sudan. An agreement was reached with the World Bank to resume loans and release oil revenue from an escrow account in return for an portion of petroleum profits being set aside for programmes for the poor. The presidential election, which was boycotted by the main opposition parties, was won by the incumbent Idriss Déby, giving him his third five-year term in office.

2007 An agreement was signed between Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic, whereby no shelter would be given to rebel movements from each other's countries. Prime Minister Pascal Yoadimnadj died; Adoum Younousmi became interim prime minister. Germany-based Transparency International

declared Chad to be one of the most corrupt regimes in the world.

2008 A state of emergency was declared after a coup attempt. The rebels were defeated after two days and driven back towards the border with Sudan. The president dismissed Koumakoye and appointed Youssouf Saleh Abbas as prime minister. Former president, Hissène Habré, living in exile in neighbouring Senegal, was convicted of planning to overthrow the government and sentenced to death *in absentia*.

2009 A new rebel alliance, Union des Forces de Résistance (UFR) (Union of Resistance Forces) was established by eight local dissident groups. A UN peace-keeping force (Minurcat) took over from EU troops in eastern Chad.

2010 Chad and Sudan signed a peace agreement. Youssouf Saleh Abbas resigned as prime minister and was replaced by Emmanuel Nadingar. At the request of Chad the UN agreed to withdraw its troops by the end of the year. According to the UNHCR, two million people were in need of food aid due to poor harvests in 2009–10. The worst rains since the 1970s caused flooding that left thousands homeless and destroyed entire villages and cultivated land.

2011 Postponed parliamentary elections took place on 13 and 20 February. The ruling MPS won 83 seats (out of 188) and, with the support of allies in parliament, retained power. On 25 April the presidential election was contested by three candidates, with a further three boycotting the vote claiming it would be an 'historic fraud' and that electoral reforms and issuance of new voter identification cards had failed. Incumbent Idriss Déby (MPS) won 88.66 per cent of the vote; turnout was 64.22 per cent. By the end of April around 54,200 refugees had crossed the Sahara Desert to escape the conflict in Libya and were given refuge in camps in Chad. Senegal's foreign minister Madicke Niang announced in July that Senegal was suspending the repatriation of Hissène Habré on the grounds that he might be tortured in Chad. President Déby took office again in August and immediately reappointed Emmanuel Nadingar as prime minister.

2012 On 2 May President Déby called for, as a matter of urgency, the creation of a regional force to counter the threat of the Islamic extremist group Boko Haram in northern Nigeria. Nigeria estimated that the number of deaths as a result of bombs and other acts of violence was, by 2012, 900. A number of West African governments had become concerned by the spread, and increased frequency, of attacks attributed to Boko Haram, and its possible connection with Al Qaeda senior

leadership, most likely through the lands of the Islamic Maghreb. On 20 July, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled that Senegal must either begin legal proceedings against Habré 'without delay' or extradite him to face trial in Belgium, for murder and torturing his opponents in Chad. On 22 July Senegal and the African Union agreed to establish a special court to try Habre, using the existing Senegalese legal and court structure.

2013 Several people, including two army generals, a ruling coalition MP and an opposition MP, were arrested in Djamena on 1 May after the government reported that 'A small group of ill-intentioned individuals attempted to carry out a destabilisation plot against the institutions of the republic.' A number of deaths were also reported. In mid-August the government suspended the operations of a China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) run company after an oil spill. CNPC also owns 60 per cent of one of Chad's oil refineries.

Political structure

Constitution

A new constitution was introduced in 1996, based on the French model with a strong executive branch and a legal system based on French civil law and Chadian customary law. However it has little *de facto* authority to provide civil liberties.

Amendments agreed by referendum in 2005 removed the limit on terms in office for presidents; the justice system was subordinated to the executive branch; the senate was replaced by a Cultural, Economic and Social Council and the constitutional amendment process was moved to the president (rule by prerogative).

Form of state

Republic

The executive

The executive branch consists of the president who is head of state, and the prime minister and cabinet. The president is elected by popular vote to serve a five-year term; the prime minister is appointed by the president.

National legislature

The legislature consists of a National Assembly has 155 members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms.

However the president has not called for elections since 2002.

Legal system

Based on the French civil law system and customary law.

Last elections

13 and 20 February 2011 (parliamentary); 25 April 2011 (presidential)

Results: Parliamentary: Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) (Patriotic Movement for Salvation) won 83 seats (out of 188), Union Nationale pour la

Démocratie et le Rénouveau (UNDR) (National Union for Democracy and Renewal) 10, Union pour le Rénouveau et la Démocratie (URD) (Union for Renewal and Democracy) eight, Rassemblement National pour la Démocratie au Tchad (RNDT) (National Rally for Democracy in Chad) six; 21 other political parties shared the remaining 81 seats but none won more than four seats.

Presidential: Idriss Déby (MPS) won 88.66 per cent of the vote, Albert Pahimi Padacké (RNDT-le Réveil) 6.03 per cent, Nadji Madou (ASRI) 5.32 per cent; turnout was 64.22 per cent.

Next elections

2015 (parliamentary and presidential)

Political parties

Ruling party

Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) (Patriotic Movement for Salvation) (since 1997; re-elected 20 Feb 2011)

Main opposition party

Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et le Progrès (RDP) (Party for Democracy and Progress) and Front des Forces d'Action pour la République (FAR) (Action Forces for the Republic Front) have equal numbers of national assembly members.

Population

10.74 million (2012)*

Approximately 43 per cent of the total population are under 15 years.

Last census: April 1993: 6,279,931

Population density: Six inhabitants per square km. Urban population 28 per cent (2010 Unicef).

Annual growth rate: 3.1 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

Ethnic make-up

There are 200 distinct groups of Chadeans. In the north and centre: Arabs, Gorane (Toubou, Daza, Kreda), Zaghawa, Kanembou, Ouaddai, Baguirmi, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Boulala, and Maba, most of whom are Muslim; in the south: Sara (Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye), Moundang, Moussei, Massa, most of whom are Christian or animist. About 1,000 French citizens live in Chad. Of the population, 48 per cent of over 15s can read and write.

Religions

Muslim (44 per cent), traditional beliefs, Christians (33 per cent).

Education

As reform in the education sector has been slow following from the period of disturbances, local communities continue to play a greater role in financing and operating their schools. To rebuild the education system, the government of Chad developed an Education-Training-Employment strategy for 1990–2000 with the

help of the International Labour Organisation, and other UN development agencies.

Five national programmes were developed including basic, secondary, higher education and research, vocational training and literacy. Estimates show that the programme has trained some 2,400 teachers and 1,000 classrooms have been built.

French is the primary language of instruction in most higher education institutions. The University of N'Djamena is the country's main university, with three faculties.

Literacy rate: 46 per cent adult rate; 70 per cent youth rate (15–24) (Unesco 2005).

Enrolment rate: 73 per cent gross primary enrolment, 12 per cent gross secondary enrolments; of relevant age groups, including repeaters (World Bank).

Pupils per teacher: 67 in primary schools.

Health

As one of the poorest countries in the world, Chad has the largest proportion of external resources committed to health at 62.9 per cent of all spending on healthcare.

Unicef and the Public Health Ministry began a campaign to inoculate nearly 90,000 children – half of them Sudanese refugees – against measles in the most remote areas, in 2004; their target was children aged between six months and 15 years. As well as the inoculations, staff distributed Vitamin A to children to reinforce their immune systems and protect them from blindness.

HIV/Aids

In 2009 there were an estimated 210,000 adults living with HIV.

HIV prevalence: 3.4 per cent aged 15–49 in 2009 (Unicef 2012)

Life expectancy: 49 years, 2010 (Unicef 2012)

Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate: 6.0 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef)

Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000): 150 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

Welfare

An old age pension is paid at age 55 to workers with full contributions who pay 2 per cent of their wages. An employer pays 10 per cent of a worker's wage overall, for old age, disability and survivors' pensions. The government does not pay social security benefits. Roughly half the workforce has no jobs.

While Chad remains a traditional society, the role of women is expected to remain unchanged. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is practiced on 60 per cent of females, prior to puberty; and girls as young as 11 may be forced into an

arranged marriage. Wives are subservient to their husbands and domestic violence is not uncommon. In 2003 a law was passed prohibiting FGM.

Main cities

N'Djamena (capital – formerly Fort Lamy – estimated population 1.1 million in 2012), Moundou (137,929), Sarh (103,269), Abéché (76,492), Faya (48,090), Koumra (47,782), Kélo (45,224).

Languages spoken

The language group in Chad is Afro-Asiatic; Arabic is spoken by most of the population and there are more than 50 African dialects.

Official language/s

French and Arabic

Media

Press

Newspapers are generally considered to be independent; however they have small circulations and are not distributed much beyond urban areas.

In French, daily newspapers include *Le Progres* and *Tchadien*

(www.tchadien.com), other, weekly, private newspapers includes *N'Djamena Hebdo*

(<http://www.chez.com/ndjamenahebdo>), and *Le Temps, Le Contact* is a bi-weekly.

Broadcasting

Radio: With high levels of illiteracy, radio services are the main medium of mass communication and sources of news and information.

The government-owned, Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne, operates a national and three regional stations. Private radio stations include FM Liberté, owned by international human rights groups, Dja FM and Al Nassr are privately owned and La Voix du Paysan and Radio Arc-en-ciel are Roman Catholic stations.

Television: In Arabic and French, the only television station is the state-owned Téléchad, which favours the government.

Other news agencies: Afrik (French based): www.afrik.com/tchad

Africa News Agency:

www.africanewsagency.co.uk

APA: www.apanews.net

Panapress: www.panapress.com

Economy

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, with much of its economy dependent on subsistence farming and foreign aid. In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Chad 183 (out of 187) for national development in health, education and income. Since 2000, Chad's progress has grown but has not matched the improvement of other sub-Saharan countries in Africa. In 2010, 54.7 per cent of the population

experienced at least one indicator of poverty and the headcount poverty rate was 62.9 per cent of the population (2000–10).

The formal sector of GDP is officially made up of around 50 per cent industry, with services at less than 40 per cent and the remainder by agriculture (23.4 per cent in 2011); a larger, more vibrant informal sector also operates. Exports include, cotton, cattle and gum Arabic, as well as some minerals including petroleum, gold, bauxite, natron and iron ore. Manufacturing production includes meat packing, beer brewing and soft drinks bottling and construction materials. GDP growth was 14.6 per cent in 2008, which dropped to -1.2 per cent in 2009 due to poor rainfall and a reduced harvest that cut agricultural production, and a fall in oil production. It climbed to an estimated 13 per cent in 2010 as world trade picked up.

Development investment, in one of Africa's smallest oil fields, began in 2001 and oil production began in 2003, with the completion of the Doba oil pipeline (allowing Chad to export its oil via Cameroon). Proven oil reserves at the end of 2011 were 1.5 billion barrels of oil, with production of 114,000 barrels per day (bpd). Despite a production forecast to peak at 225,000bpd, the country will remain dependent on imports of refined petroleum products as there are no refineries. Investment by the government in the project was only possible through support by the World Bank, which agreed to loans on the proviso that a proportion of dividend payments from the oil production should be invested in socio-economic growth to enhance the living standards of the population. However, the World Bank judged that Chad had failed to undertake the necessary measures and withdrew from the agreement, demanding repayment of its loans; Chad complied in 2009.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) rose from US\$233.6 million in 2008 to US\$781.4 million in 2010, to be invested almost exclusively in the petroleum extraction industry and its supporting services.

The economy has been undergoing a programme of liberalisation under the auspices of the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). This has been coupled with debt service relief under an enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The government has privatised public enterprises, aimed at securing macroeconomic stability and strengthening its fiscal position.

External trade

Chad is a member of the Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique

Centrale (Cemac) (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa), which operates a customs union with import taxes and capital flowing freely among member states; import duties, levied on third parties, are pooled and shared between members.

Imports

Principal imports are machinery and transport equipment, industrial goods, petroleum products, foodstuffs and textiles.

Main sources: France (typically 18 per cent of total), Cameroon (13 per cent), China (11 per cent).

Exports

Principal exports are petroleum, raw cotton, fish, meat and cattle, hides, sodium carbonate (natron), ground nuts, gum Arabic and resins.

Main destinations: US (typically 90 per cent of total), France (5 per cent), China (2 per cent).

Agriculture

The agricultural sector forms the mainstay of the economy, total agricultural land is 125.9 million hectares of which 35.7 per cent is pasture and 3.4 per cent arable and most of this is the southern flood plains of the Logone and Chari rivers. The sector employs 65 per cent of the workforce.

Rice is produced on the irrigated land along the banks of the Oubangi river north of Lake Chad. Subsistence farming and livestock predominate in the north. The country's main food crops are sorghum, millet, dry beans, sesame, potatoes, rice and maize. Cash crops include oil seeds (groundnuts and sesame), sugar cane and tobacco. Cotton is the most important agricultural product.

Cattle farming involves nearly 40 per cent of the population. It contributes 39 per cent to total agricultural production and 20 per cent to Chad's GDP. About 90 per cent of beef production is exported to Nigeria.

Industry and manufacturing

The industrial sector contributes around 15 per cent of GDP and employs 10 per cent of the workforce.

The sector is small-scale and underdeveloped. Activity is centred in N'Djamena, Moundou and Sarh and is based on agriculture, particularly food processing, textiles, brewing, tobacco processing, leather and construction materials.

Tourism

Chad has recently achieved peace and security from external and internal disruption and has, since 2010, been able to market desert and travel adventure holidays in the north, as well as visits to the Zakouma National Park, with an area of 3,000 square km, in the south. Although

Chad is benefitting from its oil industry, its general infrastructure remains underdeveloped and needs more capital investment to provide the level of facilities to attract more than just intrepid travellers. In July 2012, the Lakes of Ounianga, in the arid region of Ennedi, were added to Unesco's World Heritage List.

Travel and tourism constituted a static 1 per cent of direct contribution to GDP over 2006–11 with around 2.8 per cent of total contribution to GDP, despite an overall increase in revenue. Total contribution of travel and tourism to the economy was US\$175 million in 2006, rising to an estimated US\$211 million in 2011, which reflects a strengthening in other sectors of the economy rather than a weakening in the tourism sector. Around 20,000 people are directly employed in the industry and over 55,000 people indirectly, with growth dependent on visitor numbers.

Several international hotel chains have invested in Chad, but targeting business travel, particularly to N'Djamena; elsewhere accommodation is limited. In May 2011, Chad joined the Africa Travel Association (ATA), to provide greater exposure to professional tourism industry instruments to increase its potential for international tourism.

Environment

In June 2010 the African Union backed a proposal to build the 'Great Green Wall' project, of a 15km wide, 7,775km long, continuous belt of trees from Senegal in the west to Djibouti in the east (traversing 11 countries) in an effort to halt the advance of the Sahara Desert. The trees to be used would be drought-adapted, preferably native to the area from a list of 37 possible species, and should help to slow soil erosion and filter rain water.

Mining

Mining contributes less than 3 per cent to GDP. The only minerals extracted in any quantities are soda and rock salt (which are exported mainly to Nigeria) and natron from Lake Chad (used in preservation of meat and in tanning).

Known deposits of chromium, tungsten, titanium, iron, wolfram, gold, uranium and tin remain unexploited.

Other mineral deposits are thought to lie in the disputed Aouzou Strip along the Libyan border.

Hydrocarbons

At the end of 2011, Chad had proven oil reserves of 1.5 billion barrels, most of which is located in the Doba basin (production of 114,000 barrels per day (bpd)). As a landlocked country oil is exported via the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline, opened in 2003. There are no downstream

facilities for refining and all exports are crude oil. Nigeria and Cameroon provide refined oil to Chad, which imports around 143,000bpd. There are plans to build a small refinery in N'Djamena to process the oil from Sedigi in the Lake Chad Basin. Industry experts consider Chad to have more undiscovered oil reserves; West Africa is one of the world's fastest growing oil regions.

An agreement signed in 2009 between the government of Chad and Exxon that allows the government in the form of the Société des Hydrocarbures du Tchad to market the government's share of output (20,000bpd), finally came into force in 2012.

The upstream oil industry is regulated by the Ministère des Mines, de l'Énergie et du Pétrole (MMEP) (ministry of mines, energy and oil). The China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and the government signed a memorandum of understanding in August 2009 to operate an oil refinery north of N'Djamena. The refinery is 60 per cent owned by CNPC and 40 per cent by the government. CNPC also began construction of a 300km oil pipeline from the Koudalwa oil field to the refinery in October 2009; it is scheduled to be completed by 2013. In August 2013 the government suspended operations, after an oil spill, of a CNPC run company that was drilling for oil. Chad is not known to have either natural gas or coal reserves and nor does it import either in commercial quantities.

Energy

Chad had an installed electricity generation capacity of 30MW in 2007, which generated 90 million kilowatt hours. Only 2 per cent of the population have access to electricity with the rest relying on biofuel for domestic use. The electricity supply is provided by two power stations in N'Djamena and plants in Moundou, Sarh and Abéché. Imports from Nigeria and Cameroon provide most of Chad's power requirements. The World Bank has identified the necessity for an even distribution of regional energy, including electricity and gas, and in 2008 was prepared to find funding for a detailed assessment of the feasibility of such a programme of provision of infrastructure. The Société Tchadienne d'Eau et d'Électricité (STEE) is the company responsible for electricity generation and supply in Chad.

Banking and insurance

The banking sector was fully privatised in 1999. The two main banks in Chad are the Banque Internationale de l'Afrique au Tchad (BIAT) and the Société Générale de Banque Tchadienne (SGBT).

Central bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale.

Main financial centre

N'Djamena

Time

GMT plus one hour

Geography

Chad is a landlocked country in north and central Africa, bordered in the north by Libya, the east by Sudan, the south by the Central African Republic, the south-west by Cameroon, to the west by Nigeria and the north-west by Niger.

Lake Chad is a large body of freshwater that forms part of the border in the south-west and is fed largely by the Chari River.

There are tropical forests in the south and the Sahara desert stretches across the north, which includes Ennedi and Tibesti volcanic mountain ranges.

Hemisphere

Northern

Climate

Hot and arid in northern desert regions, and wet and tropical in the south. Southern rainy season from May to October, central rainy season from June to September with temperatures ranging from 20 degrees Celsius (C) at night to as high as 40 degrees C during the day. Dry season throughout the rest of the year, lower evening temperatures.

Entry requirements

Passports

Required by all except nationals of certain African countries. Passports must be valid for six months after date of visit.

Visa

Required by all, except a number of nationals of West and Central Africa.

Ordinary visas are issued for both business and tourist purposes, valid for one month. Apply at either a Chadian consulate or a French consulate.

All visitors must register with authorities on arrival. Exit permits must also be obtained if leaving via Niger or Sudan.

Currency advice/regulations

The import and export of CFA francs from outside the African Financial Community is limited to CFAf10,000; import of CFA francs from inside the community is unlimited. There is unlimited import of foreign currency but it must be declared on arrival; export of foreign currency is limited to declared amount.

To avoid extra exchange fees US dollars or euros are preferred.

Health (for visitors)

Mandatory precautions

Yellow fever vaccination certificate required if arriving from an infected area.

Advisable precautions

Hepatitis A, tetanus, typhoid and polio vaccinations. Malaria prophylaxis recommended as risk exists throughout the country. There is a rabies risk. Water precautions necessary outside the capital.

Hotels

Reservations should be made well in advance of visit. If service charge is not included in bill a 10 per cent tip is usual. Limited availability outside of N'Djamena.

Public holidays (national)**Fixed dates**

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 13 Apr (National Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 25 May (Africa Day), 11 Aug (Independence Day), 1 Nov (All Saints' Day), 28 Nov (Proclamation of the Republic), 1 Dec (Day of Liberty and Democracy), 25 Dec (Christmas Day).

Variable dates

Easter Monday, Eid al Adha, Eid al Fitr.

Islamic year 1435 (5 Nov 2013–24

Oct 2014): The Islamic year contains 354 or 355 days, with the result that Muslim feasts advance by 10–12 days against the Gregorian calendar. Dates of feasts vary according to the sighting of the new moon, so cannot be forecast exactly.

Working hours**Banking**

Mon–Thu and Sat: 0700–1300; Fri: 0700–1030.

Business

Mon–Sat: 0900–1230, 1600–1930.

Government

Mon–Thu and Sat: 0700–1400; Fri: 0700–1200. Specific times vary within this period.

Shops

Tue–Sat: 0900–1200; 1600–1930.

Telecommunications**Mobile/cell phones**

GSM 900 services are available in populated areas only.

Electricity supply

220V AC, 50 cycles

Getting there**Air**

National airline: Government owned Air Tchad provides only domestic flights. International flights are best provided by Air France.

International airport/s: N'Djamena (NDJ), 4km from city. Facilities include a post office, refreshments, bar, duty-free and car hire.

Airport tax: CFAf5,000 (tourist tax) and CFAf3,000 (security tax), except transit passengers continuing their journey within 24 hours.

Surface

Road: Access is possible via Sarh (Central African Republic), Bongor and Maroua (Cameroon). There is a paved road

through the province of Kanem to Ngiugmi in Niger – the road runs to the Nigerian border.

Road conditions are variable and access can be very difficult, especially in the rainy season; driving is best undertaken between November and May.

It is dangerous to drive in the border region of Chad and Sudan, due to the situation in Darfur, Sudan.

Water: The main overland points of entry by ferry are via the Logone River (Cameroon) and Lake Chad (Nigeria).

Getting about**National transport**

Air: Restricted domestic service operated by Air Tchad. Scheduled services occasionally commandeered by armed forces.

Road: Permits and four-wheel drive vehicles are required for all travel outside N'Djamena. Conditions are arduous, there are no emergency services; rest houses and petrol stations are not widely available. The government restricts travel in the central and northern territories. It is advisable to travel in convoy.

There are surfaced roads around N'Djamena; most other roads are not in good condition and are often impassable during rainy season (Jun–Oct).

City transport

Taxis: Available in N'Djamena and the principal towns – Sarh and Moundou; set-fare system in operation; 10 per cent tip is usual; can be hired on a time basis or by the day.

Car hire

Availability is limited to N'Djamena only. French or international driving licence is required as well as a *autorisation de circuler*.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

Telephone area codes

The international dialling code (IDD) for Chad is + 235 followed by subscriber's number.

Chambers of Commerce

Chad Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Mines and Handicrafts, PO Box 458, N'Djamena (tel: 525-264; fax: 521-452; e-mail: cciamat@hotmail.com).

Banking

Banque Agricole du Soudan au Tchad, BP 1727, 1727 N'Djamena (tel: 519-041, 519-042; fax: 519-040).

Banque Commerciale du Chari Tchad, BP 757, N'Djamena (tel: 515-958, 515-231; fax: 516-249).

Banque de Développement du Tchad, BP 19, N'Djamena (tel: 522-829, 523-284; fax: 523-318).

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Tchad, BP 87, Ave Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena (tel: 525-684, 524-321; fax: 523-053, 522-345).

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts, BP 461, N'Djamena (tel: 524-203, 522-801, 524-195; fax: 523-713).

Financial Bank, BP 804, N'Djamena (tel: 523-389, 522-660; fax: 522-905).

Central bank

Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale, Direction Nationale, PO Box 50, N'Djamena (tel: 525-014; fax: 524-487; e-mail: beacndj@beac.int).

Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale, (headquarters), 736 Ave Monseigneur Vogt, 1917 Yaoundé, Cameroon (tel: +237 223-4030/4060; fax: (+237) 223-3329/3350; email: beac@beac.int)

Travel information

Air Tchad, 27 Avenue du Président Tombalbaye, BP 168, N'Djamena (tel: 515-090, 513-581, 514-564).

Direction du Tourisme, BP 86, N'Djamena (tel: 515-032, 512-303, 512-305).

Ethiopian Airlines, BP 989, N'Djamena (tel: 513-027, 513-143).

Sudan Airways, BP 167, N'Djamena (tel: 515-148).

National tourist organisation offices

Direction du Tourisme, BP 86, N'Djamena (tel: 524-416; fax: 524 419).

Other useful addresses

Chad Embassy (USA), 2002 R Street, NW, Washington DC 20009 (tel: 202-462-4009; fax: 202-265-1937; e-mail: info@chadembassy.org; internet: www.chadembassy.org).

Chambre Consulaire du Tchad, BP 458, N'Djamena (tel: 515-264).

Commission for Trade and Industry, BP 453, N'Djamena (tel: 515-656).

European Development Fund, BP 532, N'Djamena (tel: 515-977, 512-276).

Office National des Céréales (ONC), BP 21, N'Djamena (tel: 513-731, 574-014).

Other news agencies: Afrik (French based): www.afrik.com/tchad

Africa News Agency: www.africanewsagency.co.uk

APA: www.apanews.net

Panapress: www.panapress.com