



Doing Business in Chad: 2014 Country

Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies

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Chapter 1: Doing Business in Chad

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Market Overview

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- Chad is a large, landlocked country with a population of 11,412,107 (July 2014 est.) and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 2,500 at purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2013.
- Oil and agriculture drive Chad's economy. Oil generates the bulk of export revenues. A majority of Chad's population relies on subsistence farming and livestock. Cotton, cattle, and gum Arabic are Chad's primary non-oil exports.
- Chad's economic growth has been positive in recent years due to high oil prices and strong local harvests. Real GDP in 2013 fell to 3.6 percent; however, the IMF predicts Chad's growth rate will spike above 10 percent in 2014 thanks to high oil prices, new oil-related projects, and strong agricultural production.
- China supplies the largest share of Chad's imports at 20.2 percent, followed by Cameroon at 18.2 percent, France at 16.1 percent, Saudi Arabia at 5.6 percent, and the United States with 4.2 percent. U.S. goods exports to Chad in 2013 were \$41 million, up 11.8 percent from 2012. Principal imports from the United States in 2013 were machinery (\$14 million), electrical machinery (\$5 million), iron/steel (\$3 million), and cutlery, optical, photo, and medical or surgical instruments (\$2 million). Other imports include construction materials and machinery, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, and soap.
- The United States receives 81.9 percent of Chad's exports, primarily petroleum. Most other exports are to China, France, Germany, Portugal, and regional trading partners.
- The U.S. and Chad have no trade or investment agreements. However, Chad is eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), receiving trade preferences including quota and duty-free entry for certain goods.
- Chad belongs to the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, CEMAC). As a CEMAC member, it uses the Central African franc (CFA Franc (FCFA)), which is guaranteed by the French treasury and is pegged to the Euro (FCFA 656 = € 1).

- Chad is in a period of political stability; however, instability from neighboring countries threatens Chad's security.
- President Idriss Déby Itno has been in office since 1990. Chad is a multiparty democracy, but President's party, Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS), and its allies dominate the political process. Presidential elections will take place in 2016.
- A former French colony, Chad gained independence in 1960 and maintains strong political, economic, military, and cultural ties with France.

Market Challenges

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- Chad's economy remains heavily dependent on extractive industries, primarily oil, and agricultural commodities. Chad faces capacity constraints that impede diversification efforts.
- Dependence on natural resources and unprocessed agricultural products makes Chad vulnerable to external factors, such as world oil prices, food prices, and drought.
- Chad's investment climate remains challenging. In 2013, the World Bank rated Chad as 189 out of 189 for doing business in its 2014 Doing Business report. Investing in Chad requires patience, cultural sensitivity, and knowledge of the country and its people.
- Chad's bureaucracy, though in the midst of reform, is cumbersome.
- Corruption is common in both business and government. Transparency International ranked Chad as 163 out of 175 countries in its 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index.
- Lack of modern infrastructure makes doing business more costly and time-consuming; However, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure are improving. Electricity is limited and sporadic even.
- Skilled labor is limited. Companies often bring experts for projects, but the Chadian government puts strict limitations on the employment of foreigners.
- French and Chadian Arabic are the languages of business. English is not widely spoken.
- Chad's capital market is underdeveloped. Less than ten percent of personal and small business financial transactions pass through formal banking systems.

Market Opportunities

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- Chad's formal economy is market-based. Chad is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

- Chad's ongoing development presents opportunities for medium and large scale projects in oil exploration, mining, road and building construction, agriculture, livestock, and agribusiness, telecommunications, and electric power generation and distribution.
- There are also opportunities in niche markets, including natural products such as karaya gum, shea butter, spirulina, and moringa.
- There is also opportunity to develop value-added products, such as dried fruit, meat, juice, and other processed agricultural goods.
- The Government of Chad's 2008 Investment Charter offers investment incentives to foreign companies establishing operations in Chad, including tax-free status for up to five years.
- The Government of Chad's National Investment and Exporting Agency (ANIE) has a "one-stop-shop" (Guichet Unique) for registering international and national businesses.

Market Entry Strategy

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- There is a small but growing U.S. business community, concentrated in the oil, infrastructure, and telecommunications sectors. There is no American Chamber of Commerce.
- Companies interested in investing in Chad should thoroughly research the business environment and legal and regulatory frameworks. Investors find consultations with established U.S. and other foreign firms useful.
- Prospective investors may contact the National Agency for Investment and Exports (ANIE), Chadian Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Touristic Development, or the Chamber of Commerce for information and guidance on investing in Chad.
- U.S. firms should consider placing a representative, agent, or attorney in Chad throughout negotiations to solidify contracts and establish a presence. Such an individual must speak French; Chadian Arabic is also helpful.
- It is vital for interested U.S. firms to visit Chad and meet potential business partners and key players in the government.
- Chad is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (*Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale*, CEMAC), and the CEMAC's Bank of Central African States (*Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale*, BEAC).

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Chapter 2: Political and Economic Environment

For background information on the political and economic environment of the country, please click on the link below to the U.S. Department of State Background Notes.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>

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Using an Agent or Distributor

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It is advisable for foreign firms to retain a representative in Chad to help navigate the Chadian market. A local agent should be fluent in French and possess thorough knowledge of the local economy. Chadian Arabic is also helpful. For products requiring maintenance, it is important for an agent to assure after-sales support and to stock a reasonable supply of spare parts. Local agents/distributors are not exclusive and carry many product lines, but they may sometimes request exclusive distribution rights.

Contact your U.S. Department of Commerce district office to inquire about the Agents Distributor Service (ADS). If Commerce records do not already contain suitable prospects, the office will ask the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena for support. For further information, exporters may contact the Department of Commerce at 1-800-USA-TRADE (1-800-872-8723) and www.usatrade.gov.

Establishing an Office

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To establish offices in Chad, a company must provide the following documents to the Formalities Center (Centre de Formalité des Entreprises) at the Chadian Chamber of Commerce:

- Copy of articles of incorporation or bylaws, and annexes;
- Decision of the General Assembly or decision of the Board of Directors (SA);
- Proof of identity of company executives/owners
- Criminal records or affidavit;

- Residence permit (for foreigners)
- Lease or title
- Three color photos of the Chief Executive Officer
- Notary and registration fees of approximately \$280 plus 1.5 to 5 percent of capital

A lawyer or notary public is usually necessary in preparing these documents and may reduce delays caused by missing documentation. The Formalities Center will then forward all documents to the Guichet Unique, a one-stop shop registration service located at the National Agency for Investment and Exportation (ANIE). Three days are required to process an administrative authorization to establish a business. Fees for processing vary according to the size of the company. There are five main types of companies in Chad:

- Corporation (Société Anonyme, SA): A "Société Anonyme" has the same characteristics as a "Société Anonyme Française." There must be at least seven shareholders. Financial responsibility of shareholders is limited to each individual's capital contribution.
- Limited Liability Company: (Société à Responsabilité Limitée, SARL): This category corresponds to the French SARL. A SARL requires a minimum of two individual partners. SARL partners cannot cede ownership without consent of 3/4 of the association.
- Affiliate or Branch Office (Succursale): A foreign company may start a business in Chad as a branch office either independently or with a Chadian partner.
- Economic Cooperative (Groupement d'Intérêt Economique): A formal relationship between a group of businesses or organizations for the purpose of increased competitive advantage. Common among agricultural producers and artisans.
- Sole Proprietorship (Entreprise individuelle): A private business owned by one individual with unlimited liability. Foreigners require a residence permit issued within the previous three months and a copy of a commercial lease to qualify.

Registration fees vary by company type. The following are the 2013 fees in U.S. dollar amounts based on an exchange rate of 500 Franc CFA to \$1:

- Corporation (Société Anonyme: SA): \$220
- Limited Liability Company (Société à Responsabilité Limitée: SARL): \$160
- Corporate affiliate or Branch Office (Succursale): \$660
- Economic Cooperative (Groupement d'Intérêt Economique): \$170
- Individual Enterprise (Entreprise individuelle): \$ 76

Franchising opportunities in Chad are limited. Some international car rental companies and hotel chains currently operate in Chad under franchising agreements. There are potential opportunities for franchising in food and beverage and services.

Direct Marketing

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There are no restrictions on foreign firms directly marketing products in Chad. Direct marketing is uncommon. However, Internet and catalog marketing are developing as Internet access increases. Direct marketing by traditional mail services is not common due to low quality of postal services.

Joint Ventures/Licensing

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Chadian law encourages joint venture partnerships. There are currently U.S. joint ventures in the oil, construction, and hotel sectors. Joint ventures may be particularly useful when medium- and long-term maintenance services are required for capital equipment or for projects requiring significant local investment.

Commercial licensors may have difficulty finding prospective Chadian licensees with suitable manufacturing and marketing capabilities. Patents and licensing agreements are available but not well enforced. The Office of Intellectual Property Rights, Trademarks, and Patents registers patents. However, as of 2013, very few companies have registered products. Imported counterfeits of well-known brands in personal care products, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, sports equipment, textile, watches, and clothing are sold on the local market.

Selling to the Government

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U.S. firms interested in selling directly to the government should ensure that the Government of Chad's budget has appropriated funds for the goods/services intended for sale.

The Chadian government publishes procurement tenders in the local press and occasionally in the international press. The Ministry requesting the procurement issues the tender, in collaboration with the Public Procurement Office, which is part of the Prime Minister's office. The Government Secretary General (SGG) may also receive and approve tenders on behalf of the requesting Ministries.

Distribution and Sales Channels

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Except for Coca-Cola, which distributes a complete range of products in Chad (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, etc.) under a licensing agreement with a domestic company, most U.S. products sold in Chad are marketed through agents. Most importers are N'Djamena-based, although potential partners exist in Moundou, Sarh, and Abéché. Import-export companies usually serve as agents or wholesale distributors for the products they import. Retailing is predominately informal.

Recently improved road conditions facilitate distribution of goods within Chad. Retailers in N'Djamena and other major cities distribute durable goods such as new vehicles, machinery, and household appliances. Wholesale agents and retailers in N'Djamena distribute imported consumer goods through informal retailers. Many Chadian retailers procure goods in neighboring Cameroon, Sudan, and Nigeria, while others import from Europe, China, India, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries, and North America. Most imported goods transit the ports of Douala (Cameroon), with some passing through Cotonou (Benin).

Selling Factors/Techniques

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Chadian business culture places emphasis on personal contact. It is important to Chadians to build mutual trust and develop personal relationships before doing business. U.S. companies should make efforts to visit Chadian clients in person, understand traditions, and learn the commercial environment.

English is not widely spoken in Chad. Companies should prepare all sales material in French and/or Arabic. Even if a translator is required to conduct business, it is helpful to learn simple pleasantries in French or Chadian Arabic. Internet connectivity is low in Chad; telephone or personal contact is more effective communications than e-mail.

Electronic Commerce

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Internet service in Chad is unreliable and expensive. E-commerce is not currently a practical means of conducting business. Internet usage is expanding; however, low bandwidth and slow speeds hamper Internet entrepreneurs and shoppers. This may change in the near future; the government plans to connect Chad's major cities via a domestic fiber optic network with international connections through both Sudan and Cameroon.

Trade Promotion and Advertising

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Chad's advertising sector is developing. There are several daily and weekly publications circulated in N'Djamena and other major Chadian cities, a majority of which are in French. Newspapers are limited in circulation. The most widely-read weekly papers are: N'Djamena Bi-Hebdo, L'Observateur, Le Temps, Notre Temps, La Voix, l' Union, l'Info, Abba Garde, and La Nation. The sole daily paper is Le Progrès, published Monday through Friday. Tchad & Culture is a popular monthly publication.

Chad has three television stations: Tele Al-Nasr, Tele Tchad, and Electron TV. These stations broadcast domestically and internationally via satellite. Radio remains the most effective means to reach a large audience. Billboards are common in major cities and are a cost-effective means of reaching a wide audience. A very small percent of the population has Internet access; however, Internet access and usage is growing. Blogs are increasingly popular and most have advertisements.

Contact information for major media:

TV Stations

1. Télé-Tchad (Public)

B.P. 5123, N'Djamena

Director: Betel Mianrom

Director of News: Evelyne Fakir

Email: tele-tchad@intnet.td

2. Tele Al-Nassr (Private)

Al Nassr (Arabic)

President: Aboubakar Borgo 22 52 60 20 / 66 20 90 11

N'Djamena

3. ElectronTV, N'Djamena (Private)

BP: 4588

Director: Djegoltar Armand

Assistant Director: Gambaye Djerakor Djegoltar

Tel: +235 66 29 24 21

Radio stations

1. Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne (RNT) 94.5 FM

B.P. 892

N'Djamena

Deputy Director: Patrick Kimto

Editor in Chief: Haroun Yakouma 66 44 43 44

2. FM Liberté 105.3 FM

Director: Djekourninga Kaoutar Lazare 66 29 23 25

Editor in Chief: Nara Hantoloum 66 29 59 09

E-mail: fm.liberte@gmail.com

N'Djamena

3. Al Nassr TV and 102.1 FM, Arabic and Fench TV/radio

Coordinator: Mahamat Saleh Ben Malalah: 99 15 74 74 / 66 46 74 74

N'Djamena

4. Ngato 96.6 FM

Director: Allamine Mahamat

N'Djamena, Tchad

5. Dja FM 96.9

Director: Zara Yacoub 66 29 31

Editor in Chief: Abdelkader Banda 66 93 92 30

BP.P 1312

N'Djamena

6. Radio Harmonie 106.3 FM

Director: Labe Ricardo 66 21 34 64

N'Djamena

7. Radio Arc-en-ciel

Director: Stanislas Worwa 66 43 61 62

N'Djamena
E-mail: studio.presence@intnet.td

8. La Voix de l'Espérance 91 FM

Director: Doumdingaou 66 23 74 70
BP 5152
N'Djamena

9. Radio Al-Koran Al-Karim

Director: Abass Abakar Abass: 66 25 60 53
N'djamena

10. Radio Al-Houda

Director: Hassan Mahamat Ramadan: 66 30 75 63
N'djamena

11. Radio Sarh branch of RNT

Director: Ben Mbodou Mbami Abakar
Sarh

12. Radio Moundou, branch of RNT

Director: Fichuari Lamer 66 27 57 17
Editor in Chief: Daba Duzumka Julien 66 26 46 30 /98 00 79 49
Moundou

13. Radio Abéché branch of RNT

Director: Nourène Souleymane Nourène
Abéché

14. Radio Ati, branch of RNT

Director: Abakar Moussa 99 29 60 57
Ati

15. Radio Am-Timan, branch of RNT

Director: Ibrahim Mbomi Tou (New nomination)

16. Radio Faya, branch of RNT

Director: Abdallah Djemil (New nomination)

17. Radio Goz-Beida, branch of RNT

Director: Hassan Naikoro (New nomination)

18. Radio Massenya, branch of RNT

Director: Abdoulaye Aziber (New nomination)

19. Radio Massakory, branch of RNT

Director: Remadji Orion Odette (New nomination)

20. Radio Mongo, branch of RNT

Director: Abdelsalam Mahamat Haggar (New nomination)

21. Radio Brakoss

Director: 66 29 20 25/99 69 10 99
Moissala

22. Radio Al Mourhal FM 94.6

Director: Atchari 66 29 77 65
Oum Hadjer

23. Radio Ndjimi 93.6 FM

Director: Mahamat Malloum
Mao

24. La Voix du Barh El-Gazal 90.6 FM

Director: Abdallah Issa
Moussoro

25. Radio Al Nadja 104.6 FM

Director: Abakar Moussa Kaidala 99 29 60 57
Ati

26. La Voix du Paysan 92.20 FM

Director: Joseph Djikolmbaye 66 34 11 21
Doba

27. Radio Effata 98.0FM

Director: Mathieu Djekornombaye 66 55 05 97
Lai

28. Radio Lotiko 97.6 FM

Director: Noudjalbaye Ngardinon 66 36 82 92 /99 98 06 08
Editor in Chief: Allahessem Bienvenu 22 68 12 47 / 99 65 64 90
Sarh

29. Radio Tob 93.0

Director: Mamaïta Djiraïngué
Koumra

30. Radio Duji Lokar

Director: Tchany Ghislain 66 42 98 02
Moundou

31. Radio Kar Uba

Editor in Chief: Beindé Bessané 66 23 85 47/99 42 35 33
Moundou

32. Radio Reveil 92.0 FM

Director: Kourkaou Milisor 66 23 46 32
Bebalem

33. La Voix de Tchaguine 95.2 FM

Director: Mark Vanderkooi 66 47 92 32

Tchaguine

34. Radio Terre Nouvelle

BP 13

Director: Marco Bertimi 66 24 85 75

Editor in Chief: Bakari Tchaksam 66 35 16 12

Bongor

35. Radio Bargadjé

Director: Byanzoumbé Dézoumbah

Kelo

36. Radio Evangile et Développement Global (REDG)

Director: Jonathan Rakzeubé 66 47 36 42

Editor in Chief Mr. Mbairamadji Dorom Urbain 66 39 65 85/95 31 43 26

Pala

37. Radio Soleil

Director: Ganda Tao Hamia

Editor in Chief: Djetadé Laurent 66 48 36 77/99 73 58 56

Pala

38. Radio Rurale de Gounou-Gaya

Emanuel Mariatnan 99 84 91 59

Gounou Gaya

39. Radio La Voix de Zasoo

Léré

40. Radio FM Kadaye,

Director: Youssouf Mahamat Zene

Bol

41. Radio France International (RFI)

N'Djamena- 100.2 FM

Moundou-100.3 FM

Sarh 100.4 FM

Abéché 100.5 FM

<http://www.rfi.fr/contenu/regie-publicite/>

Newspapers

1. Tchad et Culture (Monthly)

Tel: 907

Tel: (235) 22 52 54 32 / 22 51 42 72

Director: Laoro Gondje

Site: www.cefod.org

E-mail: cefod@intnet.td

E-mail: tchadetculture@cefod.org

2. L 'Info (Weekly)

B.P. 892

Tel: (235) 22 52 60 94

N'Djamena

Director: Mbairé Bessingar 66 29 71 99/99 24 57 45

Editor in Chief: Taher 66 21 6006/99 91 41 49

E-mail: infotchad@yahoo.fr

3. N'Djamena Bi-Hebdo (Weekly)

B.P. 4498

Tel: (235) 66 29 14 25 / 22 51 53 14/ 22 51 52 76

N'Djamena

Director: Jean Claude Nekim 66 29 03 04

Web: www.ndjh.org

E-mail: ndjh89@yahoo.fr

4. Notre Temps (Weekly)

B.P. 6145

Tel: (235) 22 53 46 50

Director: Nadjikimo Benoudjita 66 97 60 04

E-mail: j_notretemps@yahoo.fr

5. Le Temps (Weekly)

BP. 1333

Tel: (235) 66 29 03 54

N'Djamena

Director: Michael Didama 66 29 03 54

Editor in Chief: Abba Ngolo Moustapha 66 35 00 59

E-mail: temps.presse@yahoo.fr

6. Le Progrès (Daily)

B.P. 3055/ Tel: (235) 66 23 00 94/ 22 52 55 86

N'Djamena

Director: Abderamane Barka 66 23 00 94/99 98 32 98

Editor in Chief: Boukar Koyom 66 23 00 96

E-mail: quotidienleprogres3@yahoo.fr

7. L'Observateur(Weekly)

BP. 2031

Tel: (235) 22 51 80 05

Coordinator: Samory Ngaradoubé 66 76 77 78

E-mail: observer.presse@intnet.td

8. La Voix (Weekly)

Quartier Djamabal Barh, Rue Gaourang

B.P: 6598

Tel: 22 53 48 46/99 93 35 97

N'Djamena

Chief Editor: Alain Serge Zogbo

Site: www.lavoixdutchad.com

E-mail: laredaction@lavoixdutchad.com

9. Le Citoyen (Weekly)

BP: 907 – N'Djamena

Editor in Chief: Goual Nanassoum 66 58 94 27/ 95 28 92 27

E-mail: journalecitoyen@gmail.com

10. L'Union (Monthly)

B.P. 2353 Ndjamen, Chad

Tel: 235-6647-2647/9978-7207

Director: Allahondoum Juda

Editor in Chief: Mbainaye Betoubam

11. Le Potentiel (Weekly)

Chief Editor: Bruce Djimadou Ouaye

N'Djamena, Tchad

Tel: 60 16 17 16

12. Carrefour (Monthly)

B.P. 456

Tel: (235) 22 51 42 54

Avenue Charles de Gaulle et rue de Mbaibokoum

N'Djamena

Director: Sœur Géraldine Alezeau 63 84 41 81

E-mail: centrealmouna@yahoo.fr

13. Alwihda Actualités (Monthly)

B.P: 6530

N'Djamena

Tel: (235) 22 71 13 27 / 22 30 48 88 /95 05 39 70

Director: Bakry Jacob 66 59 53 71

Site: www.alwihdainfo.com

E-mail: alwihda@aol.com

amdjamil@alwihdainfo.com

14. La Nation (Weekly)

Director: Kaltouma Ousmane 22 71 09 65

E-mail: nation.tchad@gmail.com

Blog: <http://lanation.unblog.fr/>

N'Djamena

15. Al-Adwaa (Arabic/Weekly)

Director: Babikir Mahamat Ahmat 95 04 86 85

16. Arrai (Arabic/Weekly)

Director: Bachar Mahamat Bachar 99 27 27 95 / 66 27 27 95

E-mail: journalarrai@yahoo.fr

N'Djamena

17. Al-Istiqlal (Arabic/Weekly)

Director: Abderahime Moussa Abderahime 66 25 27 99 / 99 49 76 75

N'Djamena

Pricing

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Prices in Chad are generally high. International and domestic transportation costs, scarcity, and taxes contribute to high prices. Goods imported to Chad are subject to a universal 18 percent value-added-tax (VAT), 2 percent statistical tax, and additional excise taxes of up to 100 percent, dependent on the classification of the goods.

Aside from western-style shops in N'Djamena, prices are not normally set. As in many African countries, informal retailers normally present an exorbitant price and eventually reduce it after spirited bargaining with the buyer.

Sales Service/Customer Support

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Providing sales service and customer support may offer a competitive advantage. Currently some imported construction equipment, vehicles, computer hardware, software, office equipment, air conditioners, and major household appliances offer technical support. After-sales support is important, and stocks of spare parts should be available. Vendors should provide service manuals in French and Arabic.

Protecting Your Intellectual Property

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The Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Tourism's Office of Intellectual Property Rights, Trademarks, and Patents handles patents and copyrights in Chad. Chad is a member of the African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI), based in Yaoundé, Cameroon. OAPI aims to ensure the publication and protection of patent rights, encourage creativity and transfer of technology, and create favorable conditions for research. Under OAPI, Chad acceded to a number of international agreements on patents and intellectual property, including the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention, and the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Protecting Your Intellectual Property in Chad:

Several general principles are important for effective management of intellectual property ("IP") rights in Chad. First, it is important to have an overall strategy to protect your IP. Second, IP is protected differently in Chad than in the U.S. Third, rights must be registered and enforced in Chad, under local laws. Your U.S. trademark and patent registrations will not protect you in Chad. There is no such thing as an "international copyright" that will automatically protect an author's writings throughout the entire world. Protection against unauthorized use in a particular country depends, basically, on the national laws of that country. However, most countries do offer copyright protection to foreign works under certain conditions, and these conditions have been greatly simplified by international copyright treaties and conventions.

Registration of patents and trademarks is on a first-in-time, first-in-right basis, so you should consider applying for trademark and patent protection even before selling your products or services in Chad. It is vital that companies understand that intellectual

property is primarily a private right and that the US government generally cannot enforce rights for private individuals in Chad. It is the responsibility of the rights' holders to register, protect, and enforce their rights where relevant, retaining their own counsel and advisors. Companies may wish to seek advice from local attorneys or IP consultants who are experts in Chadian law. The U.S. Commercial Service can provide a list of local lawyers upon request; this list is also available on [Embassy N'Djamena's Website](#).

While the U.S. Government stands ready to assist, there is little we can do if the rights holders have not taken these fundamental steps necessary to securing and enforcing their IP in a timely fashion. Moreover, in many countries, rights holders who delay enforcing their rights on a mistaken belief that the USG can provide a political resolution to a legal problem may find that their rights have been eroded or abrogated due to legal doctrines such as statutes of limitations, laches, estoppel, or unreasonable delay in prosecuting a law suit. In no instance should U.S. Government advice be seen as a substitute for the obligation of a rights holder to promptly pursue its case.

It is always advisable to conduct due diligence on potential partners. Negotiate from the position of your partner and give your partner clear incentives to honor the contract. A good partner is an important ally in protecting IP rights. Consider carefully, however, whether to permit your partner to register your IP rights on your behalf. Doing so may create a risk that your partner will list itself as the IP owner and fail to transfer the rights should the partnership end. Keep an eye on your cost structure and reduce the margins (and the incentive) of would-be bad actors. Projects and sales in Chad require constant attention. Work with legal counsel familiar with Chadian laws to create a solid contract that includes non-compete clauses, and confidentiality/non-disclosure provisions.

It is also recommended that small and medium-size companies understand the importance of working together with trade associations and organizations to support efforts to protect IP and stop counterfeiting. There are a number of these organizations, both Chadian and U.S.-based. These include:

- The U.S. Chamber and local American Chambers of Commerce
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
- International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)
- International Trademark Association (INTA)
- The Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy
- International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC)
- Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)
- Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

IP Resources

A wealth of information on protecting IP is freely available to U.S. rights holders. Some excellent resources for companies regarding intellectual property include the following:

- For information about patent, trademark, or copyright issues -- including enforcement issues in the US and other countries -- call the STOP! Hotline: **1-866-999-HALT** or register at www.StopFakes.gov.

- For more information about registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), contact the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) at: **1-800-786-9199**.
- For more information about registering for copyright protection in the US, contact the U.S. Copyright Office at: **1-202-707-5959**.
- For more information about how to evaluate, protect, and enforce intellectual property rights and how these rights may be important for businesses, a free online training program is available at www.stopfakes.gov.
- For U.S. small and medium-size companies, the Department of Commerce offers a "SME IP Advisory Program" available through the American Bar Association that provides one hour of free IP legal advice for companies with concerns in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia, and . For details and to register, visit: http://www.abanet.org/intlaw/intlproj/iprprogram_consultation.html
- For information on obtaining and enforcing intellectual property rights and market-specific IP Toolkits visit: www.StopFakes.gov This site is linked to the USPTO website for registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), the U.S. Customs & Border Protection website to record registered trademarks and copyrighted works (to assist customs in blocking imports of IP-infringing products) and allows you to register for Webinars on protecting IP.
- The U.S. Commerce Department has positioned IP attachés in key markets around the world. You can get contact information for the IP attaché who covers Chad at: ndjamena-commercial@state.gov.

Due Diligence

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U.S. companies should perform thorough due diligence before entering into any business agreements. For government contracts, U.S. companies should follow formal public procurement procedures. It is advisable to contact ranking individuals in the procuring Ministry to verify the project. Companies interested in selling directly to the Government of Chad should verify that there is an open call for tender and an accompanying budget allocation for the contract.

Embassy N'Djamena's Economic and Commercial Affairs Section can provide basic background information on Chadian government Ministries and large Chadian private enterprises.

Local Professional Services

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Retaining an attorney or notary public is not required, but a local representative is helpful. A list of local attorneys is available at the Embassy N'Djamena's consular section or through [Embassy N'Djamena's website](#). There are also local accounting services, including branches of international firms.

Chadian Presidency: www.presidencetchad.org/

Chadian Government: www.gouvernementdutchad.org/

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.tchaddiplomatie.com/>

Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Tourism: <http://ministerecommerce-td.org/>

National Agency for Investment and Export (ANIE): www.anie-tchad.com

Ministry of Agriculture: <http://minagri-tchad.org/fr/>

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa: <http://www.cemac.int/>

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Chapter 4: Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment

Commercial Sectors

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- [Construction/Infrastructure](#)
- [Telecommunications](#)
- [Defense](#)
- [Energy](#)

Agricultural Sectors

- [Agricultural Equipment and Inputs:](#)
- [Gum Arabic](#)
- [Cotton](#)
- [Livestock and Livestock Products](#)
- [Sesame](#)
- [Peanuts, Dates, Dried fruits](#)
- [Shea Butter, Karaya Gum, Hibiscus, Moringa, Spirulina, and Natural Products](#)

Oil, Gas, & Minerals

Overview

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Chad ranks is the tenth-largest oil reserve holder among African countries, with 1.5 billion barrels of proven reserves as of January 1, 2013. Petroleum is Chad's primary source of public revenue, contributing approximately 60 percent of the 2013 budget. Chad's petroleum production declined in both 2012 and 2013, but may increase in 2014 as new producers come on stream. Oil production should reach 50 million barrels in 2014. The IMF reports that without any new oil discoveries, Chad's oil production will peak in 2016 and fall steadily thereafter. Chad's petroleum exports are produced primarily by the Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc. (EETCI) consortium. The consortium began extracting oil from southern Chad in 2003. The 1,100 km Chad-Cameroon pipeline carries Chadian oil exports through Cameroon to the port of Douala. In 2013, Canadian, British, Chinese, Taiwanese, Russian, and Nigerian companies owned oil blocks and exploration rights. These companies are currently working towards exporting oil from their respective fields via the consortium's Chad-Cameroon pipeline. A joint venture between the Government of Chad's state-owned oil company, Société des Hydrocarbures du Tchad (SHT), and the China National Petroleum Corporation International (CNPCIC) refines petroleum for export and domestic consumption at a 20,000 barrel per day refinery 40 km outside N'Djamena.

Chad's mining sector is underdeveloped and the country's mineral resources are under-explored. The only mineral currently exported from Chad is sodium carbonate, also known as natron. According to a 2010 geologic survey by the Government of Chad, Chad may contain deposits of gold, silver, diamonds, quartz, bauxite, granite, tin, tungsten, uranium, limestone, sand, gravel, kaolin, and salt. The Government of Chad is in the process of rewriting the mining code.

Chad's natural gas sector is also largely underdeveloped. Less than 1 percent of Chad's 999.5 billion cubic meters of proven natural gas reserves are exploited for domestic consumption, Chad is not an exporter of natural gas.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Construction of oil infrastructure
- Geological surveying
- Maintenance of oil facilities
- Oil drilling rigs and accessories
- Oil exploration
- Pipeline construction/maintenance
- Security fences and other measures
- Seismic mapping
- Storage tanks
- Trucks, cranes, and related equipment

Opportunities

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There are opportunities for petroleum producers. Companies interested in oil exploration in Chad should contact the Minister of Oil, Mines, and Energy directly with a detailed proposal and evidence of past experience. There are also opportunities to contract for various stages of production.

There are also opportunities in Chad's underdeveloped mining and natural gas sectors.

From October 13-15, 2015, Chad will host the fifth bi-annual Chad International Oil, Mining and Energy (CIOME 2015) conference. This international gathering is aimed at experts and investors in the hydrocarbon and mineral industries of Chad and Central Africa. Chad plans to showcase the hydrocarbon and mineral industry and present new opportunities in these sectors in Chad. U.S. Companies planning to attend this event may [contact](#) Embassy N'Djamena's Economic and Commercial Section for more information.

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CIA World Fact Book on Chad:

https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/countrytemplate_cd.html

U.S. Geological Survey 2012 Report on Chad:

<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/2012/myb3-2012-cd.pdf>

Website of the Ministry of Energy and Petrol:

<http://www.ministere-petrole.td/>

Chad International Oil, Mining, and Energy (CIOME 2015)

<http://www.ciome-chad.com>

Construction/Infrastructure

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Chad's construction boom continues, driven by oil revenues, increased political stability, and preparations for the 2015 African Union Summit. Most of Chad's construction is government-financed investment in infrastructure. There is also some ongoing private construction. French, Chinese, and Egyptian construction companies, along with a number of local firms and contractors, are building roads, bridges, hotels, hospitals, universities, public housing, and government offices in N'Djamena and other major cities. Waste management and water management services are embryonic. A U.S. firm is currently constructing a large-scale hotel complex in N'Djamena. The U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena began construction of a New Embassy Complex (NEC) in 2014. Prices of concrete and other building materials are high and most construction materials must be imported from neighboring countries.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Architectural design and engineering for large projects (hotels, office buildings)
- Concrete mixers and trucks
- Construction management and contracting services
- Cranes, bulldozers, and other heavy machinery
- Electrical services
- Landscaping design services
- Pre-fabricated home construction
- Road and bridge engineering and construction
- Road paving equipment
- Scaffolding
- Waste and water treatment

Opportunities

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Priority sectors for the government are transportation, housing, public facilities, tourism, hospitals, schools, and other large infrastructure projects. Upcoming projects focus on preparations for the 2015 African Union Summit. Other projected projects include improving the road network, housing, renovating government facilities, and urban initiatives in N'Djamena. The Chadian government publishes construction tenders in local and occasionally international media. Multilateral lending institutions also finance large projects and issue their own requests for proposals (RFP's).

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Chad Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation Website:
<http://infrastructures-tchad.org/>

Telecommunications

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Chad has a poorly developed telecommunications markets. Penetration rates in all market sectors (fixed -1 percent, mobile-51 percent, and Internet-2.4 percent) are below African averages.

Chad's mobile sector is growing fast because of competition between two foreign-owned networks – Bharti Airtel (formerly Zain), and Millicom (Tigo). The national telecom and fixed-line operator, Sotel Tchad, operates the country's third mobile network. In 2013, SOTEL rolled out a CDMA2000 fixed-wireless system that supports broadband Internet access using EV-DO technology. The mobile networks offer basic mobile data services using GPRS and EDGE technology. The Government awarded the country's first 3G/4G mobile license in April 2014, and a second is currently under negotiation.

Maintaining cellular networks in Chad is difficult and expensive due to harsh weather conditions and erratic electricity. The market for handsets and tablets has not kept up with growing demand. Inexpensive handsets from Asia sold on the informal market are most common. Informal imports of Apple, Android, and Windows products from France, Saudi Arabia, and the United States are increasingly common.

Chad gained access to international fiber-optic bandwidth through Cameroon in 2012, but it still lacks a national backbone infrastructure to support efficient broadband services. In 2013, Chad signed an agreement with Sudan to build a second fiber-optic connection through Sudan. The government is seeking partners to expand the national fiber-optic network.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Mobile phone service providers
- Mobile network maintenance
- Satellite communications service providers
- Internet service providers
- Low-cost, high-quality mobile handsets, tablets, and computers

Opportunities

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There are opportunities for American companies in mobile networks, Internet service providers, and fixed line operators. Engineers and technical experts are in demand. There are also market opportunities for authorized retailers of consumer electronics.

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Chadian Presidency: www.presidencetchad.org/

Defense

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Chad's defense industry is growing rapidly. The total defense budget allocation for 2014 doubled over 2013, reaching \$536 million. Of this, about \$80 million is earmarked for military goods and equipment. The Chadian army and air force utilize a variety of land and air equipment, mostly of European or Russian origin. The Chadian army requires high mobility capabilities to protect Chad's vast land area. The government is interested in purchasing light, durable trucks and transport aircraft. Spare parts are in constant demand. The U.S. Department of Defense occasionally contracts for goods and services in Chad.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Light trucks & spare parts
- Armored vehicles & spare parts
- Helicopters & spare parts
- Transport aircraft & spare parts
- Small arms, accessories, & spare parts
- Tents, medical equipment, and other life-support equipment

Opportunities

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Chad's Ministry of Defense seeks defense articles from U.S. manufacturers. Prior to contracting, U.S. companies are encouraged to follow formal requisition processes and verify that the government has made an adequate budget allocation. The U.S. Department of Defense occasionally contracts for goods and services in Chad.

U.S. companies should contact Embassy N'Djamena's Economic and Commercial Section and Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) for more information on opportunities for and limitations to military sales to Chad.

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CIA World Fact Book on Chad:

https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/countrytemplate_cd.html

Energy

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Chad's energy production and consumption are low. Only two percent of Chadians have access to electricity; 12 percent in the capital and less than one per cent in rural areas. Chad's state-owned electric company, SNE, is the public provider of energy. Power infrastructure dates to the 1960s and includes high voltage wires and transformers in need of rehabilitation. Many private enterprises and residences in Chad rely on generators to meet their energy needs when SNE is unable to provide power. A large market exists for the sale and maintenance of generators in Chad.

Nearly all of Chad's energy is derived from wood and petroleum products. There is a growing interest in renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power. In 2013, the government announced the creation of a new Agency for Renewable Energy Development (ADER-Tchad). The agency is charged with creating a national renewable energy plan and drafting energy legislation, as well as providing information, training, and guidance to strengthen the renewable energy sector.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Energy consulting services
- Power plant construction & maintenance
- Power infrastructure construction & maintenance
- Small and medium sized electric generator sales, installation, & maintenance
- Renewable energy (solar, wind)

Opportunities

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The electric sector in Chad is led by SNE, the public energy company. Companies interested in providing consulting, plant construction, or infrastructure improvement services should contact SNE or the Ministry of Petroleum, Mines, and Energy. The market for generators is open to American companies for competition. The Government of Chad is interested in exploring other energy sources such solar and wind to satisfy rising electricity demand. Companies can contact ADER-Tchad or the Ministry of Petroleum, Mines, and Energy.

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Chad Ministry of Energy and Petrol:
<http://www.ministere-petrole.td/>

Chad Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation Website:
<http://infrastructures-tchad.org/>

Agricultural Sectors

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Chad's primary non-oil exports include cotton, gum Arabic, and livestock. By most estimates, 80 percent of Chad's population relies on agriculture, livestock, or fishing. The market is primarily domestic. There is little value-added production of agricultural products. The Government of Chad prioritizes agriculture in its national development plan. In 2013, the government announced it would subsidize juice-processing and meat-processing plants.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Agricultural Equipment and Inputs:
 - o Farm Tractors
 - o Fertilizers
 - o Seeds
 - o Farming Implements
 - o Irrigation Systems
 - o Harvesting Equipment

- Gum Arabic
- Cotton
- Livestock and livestock products
- Sesame seed
- Peanuts, dates, dried fruits
- Shea butter, karaya gum, hibiscus, moringa, spirulina, and other natural products

Opportunities

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The Government of Chad is determined to improve agricultural production in Chad through modernization and mechanization. There is demand for agricultural equipment and inputs from both the government and private sector. Lack of access to capital is a constraint in this area.

Chad is the second largest global producer of gum Arabic, also called acacia gum. Chad's gum Arabic is premium grade. Chadian producers currently sell to intermediaries and wholesalers to export to the United States, China, and Europe. Producers are interested in exporting directly to the United States.

Livestock, including cattle, camels, and goats, is exported to other African countries and occasionally to the Middle East. There are opportunities for investment in livestock products, including leather and processed meats. Chadian livestock is the only Chadian product listed on the U.S. Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor. Companies interested in this sector should undertake due diligence on labor rights in supply chains.

Chad is one of the largest suppliers of sesame seed. White and black sesame seeds are grown in southern and central Chad.

Other foods, e.g. mangos, cashews, peanuts, and dates, are widely grown in Chad but are not packaged, processed, or exported. This presents an opportunity for U.S. investment.

There is a growing market for natural products from Chad. At least one U.S. company is exporting Chadian shea butter to the United States and China. There is small-scale production of moringa, spirulina, karaya gum, hibiscus, and other natural products. Chadian producers and intermediaries seek new markets for these goods, and there are opportunities for export and investment in value-added processing and packaging.

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Chad Ministry of Agriculture
www.minagri-tchad.org

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Chapter 5: Trade Regulations, Customs and Standards

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Import Tariffs

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Chad applies the CEMAC Common External Tariff (CET). Like other CEMAC countries, Chad collects the Community Integration Levy (TCI), the Organization for Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa (OHADA) levy, and the Community Integration Contribution (CCI). These charges amount to 1.45 percent of import value. Other levies include the 0.4 percent Community Preference Levy (TPC) on fish, meat, dairy, and other animal products; Advance Corporation Tax (IS) or Personal Income Tax (IRPP) of four percent of import value; and the Rural Intervention Fund (FIR) duty of 1-4 percent on agricultural products.

Products imported from outside the CEMAC region are subject to customs duties falling under four tariff rate categories:

- Products of First Necessity (e.g. flour, rice, etc.): 5 percent
- Primary Materials and Equipment: 10 percent
- Intermediate Goods (e.g. tools, tires, etc.): 20 percent
- Consumer Goods (e.g. canned foods, electronics, etc.): 30 percent.

In addition to the above customs duties, there are other supplementary taxes, including excise taxes of 20 percent on luxury products (such as televisions, audiovisual equipment, air conditioners, automobile radios, CD laser discs, home appliances, etc.), 25 percent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and 51 percent on new automobiles.

The GOC applies an 18 percent VAT to all local and imported goods and services.

There are VAT exemptions for inputs for livestock breeding and fishery products used by producers; materials, equipment and services needed to produce and export cotton; materials, equipment and services for the production and distribution of water and electricity; locally-made fired bricks; and interest on real estate loans granted by financial institutions.

The GOC applies a two percent “statistical tax” to all goods entering or leaving Chad.

Trade Barriers

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Chad does not have quantitative restrictions on imports, tariff protections, or import licensing requirements.

Import Requirements and Documentation

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The following documents must be filed with the Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Tourism prior to importation of goods:

Commercial Invoice: Four copies, preferably in French or with a French translation and description of the goods. All invoices must contain the names of the exporter(s), consignee(s), the product name(s), quantity of each unit, declared value of each unit, gross weight, net weight, and total declared value.

Certificate of Origin: Two copies, preferably in French or other language with the French translation. The certificate of origin must be issued or notarized and certified by an official Chamber of Commerce in the country of the products origin, or by the local Chadian branch of the foreign Chamber of Commerce. If applicable, the Chadian consulate in the manufacturing country could legitimize the certificate of origin.

Packing list: Packing lists should include the number and quantity per carton, and be in numeric series. A packing list is not required, but if it is missing, customs clearance may be delayed.

Bill of lading/airway bill: Documents should include the name and address of the consignee/importer of the goods. Identification numbers on bills of lading, airway bills, and invoices full and correct.

Halal Certificate: Certificate that states that the fresh or frozen meat or poultry products were slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law. Certification by an appropriate Chamber of Commerce is required.

Special Requirements for Pharmaceuticals: Special import certification may be required for pharmaceuticals. CEMAC’s public health body, the Organization for Coordination of the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), is overseeing the process of harmonization of national pharmaceutical policies. A draft policy that defines the criteria for drug approval, pharmaceutical inspection, and quality control is currently under review. Up-to-date health and pre-shipment inspection regulations are available at the Ministry of Public Health, Social Action, and National Solidarity.

U.S. Export Controls

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There are currently no U.S. sanctions on trade with Chad. For complete and up-to-date information on U.S. export controls, please visit the following websites:

U.S. International Trade Administration:

www.export.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security:

www.bis.doc.gov/licensing/ExportingBasics.htm

U.S. Trade Representative:

www.ustr.gov

Temporary Entry

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The Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Tourism requires completion of GOC Form D18 "Request for Temporary Admission," for temporary entry of goods. Permission is granted for one year and can be extended for an additional year.

Labeling and Marking Requirements

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There is no specific requirement for products to be labeled with the country of origin nor are there regulations on language markings on imported or local food products.

Prohibited and Restricted Imports

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Under Chadian regulations, there are several products ineligible for import or subject to import restrictions:

- Arms and munitions
- Pornography
- Narcotics
- Illicit drugs and explosives
- Charcoal
- Plastic bags (there is currently a ban on plastic bags in N'Djamena)

Live animals require vaccination and must be accompanied by international or national proof of vaccination.

Customs Regulations and Contact Information

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Direction Générale de la Douane et des Droits Indirects

B.P: 144 Ndjamen, Tchad

Tel: (235) 22 51 54 94 / (235) 22 51 44 22 / (235) 22 51 90 82 / (235) 22 52 23 04 No change

N'Djamena Airport Customs

Tel: (235) 22 52 56 14, (235) 22 52 35 19 No change

Standards

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The metric system is used for weights and measures. Norms usually follow French/European standards and ISO 9000 series of standards. Inspection Certificates are not required.

Standards Organizations

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NIST Notify U.S. Service

Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) to report to the WTO all proposed technical regulations that could affect trade with other Member countries.

Notify U.S is a free, web-based e-mail subscription service that offers an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect your access to international markets. Register online at Internet URL: <http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/>

Conformity Assessment

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Not applicable to Chad.

Product Certification

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Special import certification is required for pharmaceuticals and live animals only (see above)

Accreditation

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Not applicable to Chad.

Publication of Technical Regulations

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Not applicable to Chad.

Labeling and Marking

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See above.

Contacts

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Ministry of Finance, Customs Office

B.P. 144 Avenue Félix Eboué, N'Djamena, Chad

Tel: (235) 22 51 54 94 / (235) 22 51 44 22

N'Djamena Airport Customs

Tel: (235) 22 52 56 14, (235) 22 52 35 19

N'Djamena Airport Health Control Office:

Tel: (235) 22 52 20 74.

Ministry of Environment and Agriculture:

B.P. 441, N'Djamena, Tchad

Tel: (235) 22 52 21 48/ 6683-9515

Fax: (235) 22 52 51 19

Ministry of Public Health, Social Action, and National Solidarity

B.P. 898, N'Djamena, Tchad

Tel: (235) 22 51 48 21/6629-5099

Trade Agreements

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Chad is a member of the Central African Monetary and Economic Community, CEMAC, which was formerly the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC). Chad is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

See Chapter 6 for more information.

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Central African Monetary and Economic Community (CEMAC):

www.cemac.int

The Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC):

www.ceeac-eccas.org

The World Trade Organization:

www.wto.org

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Chapter 6: Investment Climate

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Openness to Foreign Investment

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The GOC's view of foreign direct investment (FDI) is generally positive. There are few formal restrictions on foreign trade and investment. Since 2009, Chad's foreign investment inflows have been increasing, largely due to investments in the oil sector. According to the World Bank's most recent figures, Chad's net FDI accounted for 19.6 percent of GDP in 2011, higher than the Sub-Saharan African average.

In July 2013, the World Trade Organization (WTO) published an investment policy review (IPR) for the countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), including Chad. (Note: Full report and Annex 5 Chad are available for download at: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp385_e.htm. End Note). The GOC has not recently undergone an IPR by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Chad's laws and regulations encourage FDI. Laws also specify fundamental principles on the property regime, real estate and business rights, environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources, land tenure; borrowing saving, and credit; the transport and telecommunications industries farming, livestock breeding, and fisheries; and fauna, water, and forests.

The National Investment Charter of 2008 offers incentives to foreign companies establishing operations in Chad, including up to five years of tax-exempt status. Under Chadian law, foreign and domestic entities may establish and own business enterprises. The National Investment Charter permits full foreign ownership of companies in Chad. The only limit on foreign control is on foreign ownership of companies deemed related to national security. In recent years, the GOC fully or partially privatized several state-owned enterprises (SOEs) while creating new SOEs. For example, in February 2014 the GOC issued a public tender for the state-owned Telecom, SOTEL. The National Investment Charter guarantees foreign companies and individuals equal standing with Chadian companies and individuals in the privatization process. In principal, tenders for foreign investment in SOEs and for government contracts are done through open international bid procedures. Foreign companies wishing to invest in the oil and mining sectors should directly contact the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Energy.

There are no national content criteria or restrictions for foreign investments in Chad. However, local nationals have preference in the hiring process over foreigners when they have the same qualifications or experience as a foreigner. Foreign businesses interested in investing in Chad should contact the National Agency for Investment and Exports (ANIE), a one-stop shop for filing the legal forms needed to start a business. The process officially takes 72 hours and is the only legal requirement for investment. In addition, most foreign corporations operating in Chad have taken the extra step of signing contracts directly with the GOC. Contracts are tailored to each investment and often include additional incentives and concessions, such as permissions to import labor or agreements to work with specific local suppliers. Some contracts are confidential. Chad's judicial system is weak and rulings, including those relating to contract disputes, are susceptible to government interference. There is limited capacity within the judiciary to address commercial issues, including contract disputes. In the absence of an effective judiciary, parties usually settle disputes directly or through arbitration provided by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Mining, and Crafts (CCIAMA). The Ministry responsible for trade has intervened in a number of out-of-court settlements.

Chad's economic activity and foreign investment trended upwards during the past ten years, coinciding with rising oil production. Economic activities include agricultural, construction, building, and heavy equipment particularly new roads and bridges, government office buildings, and oil-industry infrastructure, including pipelines. Potential opportunities for future foreign investment in Chad include construction of a new international airport, business center, hotels, a railway, and an industrial parkway. The GOC is also promoting agribusiness and value-added food processing and packaging. There is also opportunity for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in information and communication. In 2013, the GOC announced the forthcoming opening of a meat processing plant, juice bottling facility, and industrial park in Moundou.

Chad has received large-scale investments from Libya, but those have dwindled following conflict in Libya. The majority of foreign-owned companies are French; however, Chinese, Canadian, Saudi, and Nigerian investments have increased. American companies remain concentrated in the energy and mining.

Chad's business climate remains challenging and private sector development is hindered by corruption, poorly developed road and transport infrastructure, recurrent energy shortfalls, lack of skilled labor, and heavy tax burdens. Corporate tax rates are high.

TABLE 1: The following chart summarizes several Chadon indices and rankings.

Measure	Year	Rank or value	Website Address
TI Corruption Perceptions index	2013	19 Corrupt (163 of 177)	http://www.transparency.org/country#TCD
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index 2013–2014	2013 - 2014	2.85 Uncompetitive (148 of 148)	http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2013-14/GCR_Rankings_2013-14.pdf
Heritage Foundation’s Economic Freedom index	2014	44.5 Repressed (167 of 178)	http://www.heritage.org/index/country/chad
World Bank’s Doing Business Report “Ease of Doing Business”	2014	31.23 Not Easy (189 of 189)	http://doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/chad
World Bank GNI per capita	2012	\$770 Low Income	http://data.worldbank.org/country/chad

TABLE 1B - Scorecards: The Millennium Challenge Corporation, a U.S. Government agency charged with supporting countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform, produced scorecards for countries with a 2012 per capita gross national income (GNI) or \$4,085 or less. Chad’s 2014 MCC scorecard is below, the full version is available at: <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/scorecards/score-fy14-english-td-chad.pdf> Details on each of the MCC’s indicators and a guide to reading the scorecards, are available here: <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/reports/reference-2013001142401-fy14-guide-to-the-indicators.pdf>

MCC Indicator Country’s Score

MCC Government Effectiveness	-0.57 (15%)*
MCC Rule of Law	-0.55 (9%)
MCC Control of Corruption	-0.34 (15%)
MCC Fiscal Policy	-0.4 (85%)
MCC Trade Policy	55.2 (8%)
MCC Regulatory Quality	-0.33 (24%)
MCC Business Start Up	0.602 (9%)

MCC Land Rights Access	0.48 (11%)
MCC Access to Credit	23 (50%)

Represents a country's percentile ranking in its respective income group (0 percent is the worst; 50 percent is the median; 100 percent is the best)

Conversion and Transfer Policies

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Foreign Exchange

Chad has no restrictions on converting, or repatriating funds associated with an investment (including remittances of investment capital, earnings, loan repayments, lease payments, royalties) into a freely usable currency and at a legal market-clearing rate. There are some limits associated with transferring funds. Individuals transferring funds exceeding \$1,000 must document the source and purpose of the transfer with the local sending bank. Companies transferring more than \$800,000 out of Chad have additional reporting requirements. There were no reports of any capital outflow restrictions in 2013. Businesses can obtain advance approval for regular money transfers.

Chad is a member of the African Financial Community (CFA) and uses the CFA Franc (FCFA) as its currency. The FCFA has a fixed exchange rate with the Euro (FCFA 656 = € 1). In 2013, the CFA/USD exchange rate fluctuated between 473 and 500 FCFA as a function of the performance of the USD against the Euro. There are no restrictions on obtaining foreign exchange.

Chad, as an Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) member, shares a central bank with Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo. Individuals or companies need authorization from the Central African Economic Bank (BEAC) for transfers exceeding \$800,000. Authorization may require up to three working days to process at BEAC's headquarters in Yaoundé, Cameroon. To request authorization for a transfer, a company or an individual must submit contact information for the sender and recipient, a delivery timetable, and proof of the sender's identity. Chad is a member of the Action Group against Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC), which is in the process of becoming a Financial Action Task Force (FATF)-style regional body. On the national level, the National Financial Investigation Agency (ANIF) implements GABAC recommendations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. For more information on money laundering, please refer to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's 2014 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) at <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2014/supplemental/227752.htm>.

Expropriation and Compensation

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Chadian law protects businesses from nationalization or expropriation, except in cases where such expropriation is in the public interest. There were no government expropriations of foreign-owned property in 2013, although the government expropriated

private residences and local businesses in several cities for development purposes. There are no indications that the GOC intends to expropriate foreign property in the near future.

Article 41 of Chad's Constitution prohibits seizure of private property except in cases of urgent public need. A 1967 Land Law prohibits deprivation of ownership without due process, stipulating that the state may not take possession of expropriated properties until 15 days after the payment of compensation. The government is working to reform the 1967 law. A draft law encourages foreign companies to own property instead of renting. The Ministry of Land Affairs established the One Stop Land Titling Office (Guichet Unique pour les Affaires Foncières) in 2013 to speed up the process of acquiring land titles.

Dispute Settlement

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Chad's legal system and commercial law is based on the France's Civil Code. However, the constitution recognizes customary and traditional law as long as it does not interfere with public order or constitutional rights. Chad's commercial laws are harmonized by international arrangements among the member states of the CEMAC, CEEAC, and the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). However, domestic laws have not been fully adjusted to these provisions. OHADA strongly influenced Chadian business law through its creation of an international court that ensures uniformity and consistent legal interpretations across its member countries. The OHADA Investment Arrangement, provisions for securities, arbitration, dispute settlement, bankruptcy, recovery, and other aspects of commercial regulation, has defined the commercial rights of economic stakeholders.

Chad's courts adjudicate on commercial disputes, but capacity to do so is limited. The judiciary is subject to executive influence. Courts normally award monetary judgments in FCFA.

Specialized commercial tribunal courts exist in five major cities but lack adequate capacity to perform their duties. The Commercial Tribunal of N'Djamena has heard disputes involving foreign companies. Firms not satisfied with judgments in these tribunals may appeal to OHADA's regional court in Abidjan. Several Chadian companies have pursued dispute-settlement through the OHADA mechanism. CEMAC established a regional court in N'Djamena in 2001 to hear business disputes, but this body is not widely used.

Contracts and investment agreements can stipulate arbitration procedures and jurisdictions for settlement of disputes. If both parties agree and settlements do not violate Chadian law, Chadian courts will respect the decisions of U.S. or other foreign courts. In the absence of specification, the accepted principle is that jurisdiction belongs to the nation where a given agreement was signed. This principle also applies to disputes between companies and the Chadian Government. Such disputes can be arbitrated by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Bilateral judicial cooperation is in effect between Chad and certain nations. In 1970, Chad signed the Antananarivo Convention, covering the discharge of judicial decisions and serving of legal documents, with eleven other former French colonies (Benin,

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.) Chad has similar arrangements in place with France, Nigeria, and Sudan. Chad is also a member of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID established by the Washington Convention.)

Performance Requirements and Incentives

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Chad's National Investment Charter of 2008 provides a five-year tax exemption to foreign investors when the investment significantly benefits Chad's economy, offering additional advantages to firms investing in isolated areas and with little industry. In such cases, the tax exemption period extends to ten years. Firms may also receive development subsidies if they provide social services otherwise provided by the GOC. The General Tax Code (CGI), the Mining Code, and the Hydrocarbons Law establish further incentives.

The CGI offers incentives to business start-ups, the introduction of a new activity, or a substantial extensions of existing activities. Eligible economic activities are limited to the industrial, mining, agricultural, forestry and real estate sectors, and may not compete with existing enterprises already operating in a satisfactory manner (Articles 16 and 118 of the CGI). Under these conditions, operators can obtain a five-year exemption from the following taxes and charges: company tax (IS); personal income tax (IRPP); real estate levies on developed land; real estate levies on undeveloped land; tax on the rental value of professional premises; the flat rate levy (taxe forfaitaire) and the apprenticeship levy; self-employment tax for small businesses, and the minimum fiscal levy.

Foreign investors may also ask the Government of Chad for other incentives through investment-specific negotiations. Large companies usually sign separate agreements with the government which contain mutually negotiated incentives and obligations. The possibility of special tax exemptions exists for some public procurement contracts, and a preferential tax regime applies to contractors and sub-contractors for major oil projects. In the past, the government occasionally offered lower license fees in addition to ad hoc tax exemptions. Incentives tend to increase with the size of a given investment, its potential for job creation, and the location of the investment, with rural development being a GOC priority. Investors may address inquiries about possible incentives directly to the Ministry of Economy, Commerce, and Touristic Development or the Ministry of Petroleum, Mines, and Energy.

Chad is a founding member of the WTO and has least-developed country (LDC) status. Chad does not have any measures that it has notified the WTO are inconsistent with Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIM) requirements. Chad does not impose any performance, local content, or export requirements on businesses. There is no requirement to transfer technology or proprietary business information to Chadian companies or the GOC. There are likewise no government-imposed conditions on authorization to invest, such as location in specific geographical area, use of a specific percentage of local content (goods and services) or local equity, substitution for imports, export requirements or targets, legal requirements to use specific employment agencies, technology transfer, or local sources of financing. There is, however, a legal requirement that obliges foreign companies to employ Chadian nationals for 98 percent of their staff. Firms can formally apply for permission from the Labor Promotion Office

(ONAPE) to employ a more than two percent expatriates if they can demonstrate that appropriately skilled local workers are not available. Most foreign firms operating in Chad have obtained these permissions.

Foreign workers require work permits in Chad, renewable annually. Prior to 2009, work permit fees for foreign employees were approximately \$1,000 per year. In 2009, a new decree stipulated that work permit fees be equivalent to one month's salary for foreign workers. The second decree requires firms to demonstrate that local suitably skilled workers are unavailable. Companies must present personnel files of local candidates not hired to the GOC for comparison against the profiles of foreign workers. Multinational companies and international non-governmental organizations routinely protest these measures. The Ministry of Labor applies the new fees to companies with previously established special agreements with the government exempting them from such fees. However, many foreign companies operating in Chad have individually negotiated lower fees than those prescribed in the decrees.

Chad applies the CEMAC Common External Tariff (CET). Chad's annual finance laws may introduce exceptions. The taxation of foreign trade, including an 18 percent value-added tax (VAT), generates a large proportion of the country's non-oil revenue. Like other CEMAC countries, Chad collects the Community Integration Levy (TCI), the OHADA levy, and the Community Integration Contribution (CCI). These charges amount to 1.45 percent of import value. Other levies include the Community Preference Levy (TPC) on fish, meat, dairy, and other animal products; down payment of four percent of import value; statistical levy of two percent on all imports; and the Rural Intervention Fund (FIR) duty on agricultural products.

Chad levies a broad spectrum of other duties and charges on imports. These levies have not been notified to the WTO.

Products imported from outside the CEMAC region are subject to customs duties falling under four tariff rate categories:

- Products of First Necessity (e.g. flour, rice, etc.): 5 percent
- Primary Materials and Equipment: 10 percent
- Intermediate Goods (e.g. tools, tires, etc.): 20 percent
- Consumer Goods (e.g. canned foods, electronics, etc.): 30 percent
-

In addition to the above regular custom duties, there are other supplementary taxes, including excise taxes of 20 percent on luxury products (such as televisions, audiovisual equipment, air conditioners, automobile radios, CD laser discs, home appliances, etc.), 25 percent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and a tax of 51 percent on new automobiles.

The GOC applies a 18 percent VAT to all local and imported goods and services. There are VAT exemptions for inputs for livestock breeding and fishery products used by producers; materials, equipment and services needed for producing and exporting cotton; materials, equipment and services needed for the production and distribution of water and electricity; locally-made fired bricks; and interest on real estate loans granted by financial institutions.

The GOC applies a two percent “statistical tax” to all goods entering or leaving Chad.

Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

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Foreign and domestic private entities have the right to establish and own business enterprises and engage in remunerative activity, and may freely establish, acquire, and dispose of interests in business enterprises.

Protection of Property Rights

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The Chadian Civil Code protects real property rights. Chad’s constitution establishes decentralized territorial units (regions, departments, communes, and rural communities), under state tutelage but enjoying administrative, financial and economic autonomy. The state is represented in the territorial units by administrative units (governorships, prefectures, and sub-prefectures). Traditional chiefdoms underpin the administrative units and are the first recourse for settling inter-community conflicts and property disputes.

The ratification of the Treaty on Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) in 1996 established property laws. The office of "Direction de Domaine et Enregistrement" in the Ministry of Finance and Budget is responsible for recording property deeds and mortgages. In practice, this office only operates in urban areas; rural property titles are managed by traditional leaders who apply customary law. Chadian courts frequently deal with cases of multiple or conflicting titles to the same property. In cases of multiple titles, the earliest title issued usually has precedence. By law, all land for which no title exists is owned by the government, and can only be given to a separate entity by Presidential decree. There have been incidents in which the government reclaimed land for which individuals held titles, which government officials granted without the backing of Presidential decrees. In 2013, the Ministry of Land created the One-Stop Land Titling Office (Guichet Unique pour les Affaires Foncière.) .

Chad is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Chad ratified the revised Bangui Agreement (1999) in 2000 and the Berne Convention in 1971. The GOC adheres to OAPI rules within the constraints of its administrative capacity.

Within the Ministry responsible for trade, the Department of Industrial Property and Technology, addresses intellectual property issues. This department is the National Liaison Unit (SNL) within the OAPI, and is the designated point of contact under Article 69 of the TRIPS Agreement. As of 2012, the unit has received about 90 deposits of different intellectual property instruments. With support from WIPO, a strategic plan for intellectual property development and technological innovation is being prepared. The GOC finalized an intellectual property strategy in 2012 but it has not been formally adopted.

Counterfeit pharmaceuticals and artistic works, including music and videos, are common in Chad. Counterfeit watches, sports clothing, footwear, jeans, cosmetics, perfumes, and other goods are also readily available on the Chadian market. These products are not produced locally, and are generally imported through informal channels. Due to limited resources, Chadian customs officials make occasional efforts to enforce

copyright laws, normally by seizing and burning counterfeit medicines, CDs, and mobile phones.

Chad is not listed on the USTR's Special 301 report or the Special 301 - Notorious Markets Report. For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/>.

Transparency of Regulatory System

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Chad created the National Investment Agency for Investment and Exportation (ANIE) to streamline the process of creating a business and provide a single point of contact for foreign businesses and investors. The agency has improved transparency of the regulatory system.

Chad is a Candidate Country for the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). In May 2013, EITI recognized Chad's efforts towards compliance. EITI granted Chad twelve additional months to achieve compliance.

Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

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Chad's financial system is underdeveloped. There are no capital markets or money markets in Chad. A limited number of financial instruments are available to the private sector, including letters of credit, short- and medium-term loans, foreign exchange services, and long-term savings instruments.

Credit is available from commercial banks on market terms, often at rates of 16 to 25 percent for short-term loans. Medium-term loans are difficult to obtain, as lending criteria are rigid. Most large businesses maintain accounts with foreign banks and borrow money outside of Chad. There are ATMs in some major hotels, N'Djamena airport, and in some neighborhoods of N'Djamena.

Regulations and financial policies do not generally impede competition in the financial sector. Legal, regulatory, and accounting systems pertaining to banking are transparent and consistent with international norms. Chad's banking sector is regulated by COBAC (Commission Bancaire de l'Afrique Centrale), a regional agency. Chad began using OHADA's accounting system in 2002, bringing its national standards into harmony with accounting systems throughout the region. Several international accounting firms have offices in Chad.

Although there is no stock market in Chad, there are two nascent stock markets in the region. A small regional stock exchange, known as the Central African Stock Exchange, in Libreville, Gabon, was established by CEMAC countries in 2006. Cameroon, a CEMAC member, launched its own market in 2005.

Competition from State Owned Enterprises

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The GOC operates SOEs in a number of sectors, including energy and mining, water, cement, agricultural, construction, building & heavy equipment, and information and

communication. There were no reports of discriminatory action taken by SOEs against the interests of foreign investors in 2013, and some foreign companies operated in direct competition with SOEs. Chad's Public Tender Code (PTC) provides some preferential treatment for domestic competitors, including SOEs; however, the GOC is in the process of reviewing and removing provisions that conflict with WTO obligations.

SOEs receive limited government subsidies under the national budget. All Chadian SOEs operate under the umbrella of government Ministries. A Board of Directors and an Executive Board manage each SOE. The President of the Republic appoints SOE Boards of Directors, Executive Boards, and CEOs. The Boards of Directors give general directives, while the Executive Boards manage general guidelines set by the Boards of Directors. Some Executive Directors consult with their respective Ministries before making business decisions, but others do not.

Corporate Social Responsibility

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There is general awareness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) among firms in Chad. The GOC does not demand foreign and local enterprises to follow generally accepted CSR principles such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. However, most Western firms operating in Chad acknowledge corporate social responsibility and obligations, particularly those in the petroleum sector. Many foreign firms commit to extensive local staff training, purchase local goods, and donate excess equipment to charities or local governments. Work safety and environmental protection regulations exist, but compliance is erratic. There are a number of local NGOs, particularly in the southern oil producing regions, which monitor safety and environmental protection in the oil sector, and which have held government and private companies publicly accountable. In August 2013, the GOC halted operations of the Chinese National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) following NGO reports of violations of environmental standards. In March 2014, the GOC fined CNPC \$1.2 billion in environmental damages.

Political Violence

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Chad has enjoyed political stability since 2010, following a peace agreement with Sudan. The GOC has taken advantage of its stability by focusing attention and resources on economic development. The Government's vision for 2025 is for Chad to be an emerging economy "driven by diversified and sustainable growth sources, creating value-added and jobs, and making sure that every Chadian citizen has appropriate access to core social services, decent housing, and suitable opportunities for skill training."

Conflicts in neighboring countries (Libya, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic) are potential sources of instability. Additionally, regional instability has pulled resources from Chad's internal development. In 2013, Chad participated in interventions in Mali and Central African Republic (CAR) and has troops along its Sudanese, Libyan, and Lake Chad borders. Chad continues to host significant numbers of refugees from neighboring countries, including approximately 350,000 refugees from

Sudan. In mid-February 2014, there were more than 100,000 returnees from CAR in Chad.

There have been no reported incidents over the past few years involving politically motivated damage to projects and/or installations. Kidnapping and banditry are persistent threats, particularly in rural areas. The latest national legislative and Presidential elections occurred respectively in February and April 2011. Presidential elections are due in 2016 and legislative elections are due in 2015.

Corruption

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Corruption, including bribery, raises the costs and risks of doing business. Corruption has a corrosive impact on both market opportunities overseas for U.S. companies and the broader business climate. It also deters international investment, stifles economic growth and development, distorts prices, and undermines the rule of law.

It is important for U.S. companies, irrespective of their size, to assess the business climate in the relevant market in which they will be operating or investing, and to have an effective compliance program or measures to prevent and detect corruption, including foreign bribery. U.S. individuals and firms operating or investing in foreign markets should take the time to become familiar with the relevant anticorruption laws of both the foreign country and the United States in order to properly comply with them, and where appropriate, they should seek the advice of legal counsel.

The U.S. Government seeks to level the global playing field for U.S. businesses by encouraging other countries to take steps to criminalize their own companies' acts of corruption, including bribery of foreign public officials, by requiring them to uphold their obligations under relevant international conventions. A U. S. firm that believes a competitor is seeking to use bribery of a foreign public official to secure a contract should bring this to the attention of appropriate U.S. agencies, as noted below.

U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act: In 1977, the United States enacted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which makes it unlawful for a U.S. person, and certain foreign issuers of securities, to make a corrupt payment to foreign public officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person. The FCPA also applies to foreign firms and persons who take any act in furtherance of such a corrupt payment while in the United States. For more detailed information on the FCPA, see the FCPA Lay-Person's Guide at: <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/>

Other Instruments: It is U.S. Government policy to promote good governance, including host country implementation and enforcement of anti-corruption laws and policies pursuant to their obligations under international agreements. Since enactment of the FCPA, the United States has been instrumental to the expansion of the international framework to fight corruption. Several significant components of this framework are the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Antibribery Convention), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UN Convention), the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (OAS Convention), the Council of Europe Criminal and Civil Law Conventions, and a growing list of U.S. free trade agreements. This country is not party to any of these conventions, but generally prohibits the bribery and solicitation of their public officials.

OECD Antibribery Convention: The OECD Antibribery Convention entered into force in February 1999. As of March 2009, there are 38 parties to the Convention including the United States (see <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/59/13/40272933.pdf>). Major exporters China, India, and Russia are not parties, although the U.S. Government strongly endorses their eventual accession to the Convention. The Convention obligates the Parties to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in the conduct of international business. The United States meets its international obligations under the OECD Antibribery Convention through the U.S. FCPA. [Insert information as to whether your country is a party to the OECD Convention.]

UN Convention: The UN Anticorruption Convention entered into force on December 14, 2005, and there are 158 parties to it as of November 2011 (see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>). The UN Convention is the first global comprehensive international anticorruption agreement. The UN Convention requires countries to establish criminal and other offences to cover a wide range of acts of corruption. The UN Convention goes beyond previous anticorruption instruments, covering a broad range of issues ranging from basic forms of corruption such as bribery and solicitation, embezzlement, trading in influence to the concealment and laundering of the proceeds of corruption. The Convention contains transnational business bribery provisions that are functionally similar to those in the OECD Antibribery Convention and contains provisions on private sector auditing and books and records requirements. Other provisions address matters such as prevention, international cooperation, and asset recovery. Chad is not party to the UN Convention.

OAS Convention: In 1996, the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the first international anticorruption legal instrument, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (OAS Convention), which entered into force in March 1997. The OAS Convention, among other things, establishes a set of preventive measures against corruption, provides for the criminalization of certain acts of corruption, including transnational bribery and illicit enrichment, and contains a series of provisions to strengthen the cooperation between its States Parties in areas such as mutual legal assistance and technical cooperation. As of December 2009, the OAS Convention has 34 parties (see <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-58.html>) Chad is not a party to the OAS Convention.

Council of Europe Criminal Law and Civil Law Conventions: Many European countries are parties to either the Council of Europe (CoE) Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, the Civil Law Convention, or both. The Criminal Law Convention requires criminalization of a wide range of national and transnational conduct, including bribery, money-laundering, and account offenses. It also incorporates provisions on liability of legal persons and witness protection. The Civil Law Convention includes provisions on compensation for damage relating to corrupt acts, whistleblower protection, and validity of contracts, inter alia. The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) was established in 1999 by the CoE to monitor compliance with these and related anti-corruption standards. Currently, GRECO comprises 49 member States (48 European countries and the United States). As of December 2011, the Criminal Law Convention has 43 parties and the Civil Law Convention has 34 (see www.coe.int/greco.) Chad is not a party to the Council of Europe Conventions.

Free Trade Agreements: While it is U.S. Government policy to include anticorruption provisions in free trade agreements (FTAs) that it negotiates with its trading partners, the anticorruption provisions have evolved over time. The most recent FTAs negotiated now require trading partners to criminalize “active bribery” of public officials (offering bribes to any public official must be made a criminal offense, both domestically and trans-nationally) as well as domestic “passive bribery” (solicitation of a bribe by a domestic official). All U.S. FTAs may be found at the U.S. Trade Representative Website: <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>. Chad does not have a free trade agreement (FTA) in place with the United States; however, the country is eligible for certain benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Consult USTR Website for date: <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>.

Local Laws: U.S. firms should familiarize themselves with local anticorruption laws, and, where appropriate, seek legal counsel. While the U.S. Department of Commerce cannot provide legal advice on local laws, the Department’s U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service can provide assistance with navigating the host country’s legal system and obtaining a list of local legal counsel.

Assistance for U.S. Businesses: The U.S. Department of Commerce offers several services to aid U.S. businesses seeking to address business-related corruption issues. For example, the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service can provide services that may assist U.S. companies in conducting their due diligence as part of the company’s overarching compliance program when choosing business partners or agents overseas. The U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service can be reached directly through its offices in every major U.S. and foreign city, or through its Website at www.trade.gov/cs.

The Departments of Commerce and State provide worldwide support for qualified U.S. companies bidding on foreign government contracts through the Commerce Department’s Advocacy Center and State’s Office of Commercial and Business Affairs. Problems, including alleged corruption by foreign governments or competitors, encountered by U.S. companies in seeking such foreign business opportunities can be brought to the attention of appropriate U.S. government officials, including local embassy personnel and through the Department of Commerce Trade Compliance Center “Report A Trade Barrier” Website at tcc.export.gov/Report_a_Barrier/index.asp.

Guidance on the U.S. FCPA: The Department of Justice’s (DOJ) FCPA Opinion Procedure enables U.S. firms and individuals to request a statement of the Justice Department’s present enforcement intentions under the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA regarding any proposed business conduct. The details of the opinion procedure are available on DOJ’s Fraud Section Website at www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa. Although the Department of Commerce has no enforcement role with respect to the FCPA, it supplies general guidance to U.S. exporters who have questions about the FCPA and about international developments concerning the FCPA. For further information, see the Office of the Chief Counsel for International Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Website, at http://www.ogc.doc.gov/trans_anti_bribery.html. More general information on the FCPA is available at the Websites listed below.

Exporters and investors should be aware that generally all countries prohibit the bribery of their public officials, and prohibit their officials from soliciting bribes under domestic laws. Most countries are required to criminalize such bribery and other acts of

corruption by virtue of being parties to various international conventions discussed above.

According to Transparency International (TI) Chad rates poorly in terms of perception of corruption. Chad has not ratified the UN Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption or the OECD anti-bribery convention.

Chad has taken action to fight corruption, primarily in the public sector. In 2004, Chad created a ministry responsible for monitoring government expenditures and ethics. In 2012, Chad adopted a national good governance strategy. A 2000 anti-corruption law stipulates penalties for corrupt practices. In 2013, the GOC removed several high-profile government officials, arresting several on corruption charges.

Despite the Government's efforts, businesses consistently describe corruption as one of the major obstacles to operating in Chad. As in other developing countries, low salaries for civil servants, judicial employees, and law enforcement officials, coupled to a culture of rent-seeking, have contributed to corruption. Corrupt practices include bribery, non-transparent public procurement, and embezzlement of public funds.

Anti-Corruption Resources

Some useful resources for individuals and companies regarding combating corruption in global markets include the following:

- Information about the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), including a “Lay-Person’s Guide to the FCPA” is available at the U.S. Department of Justice’s Website at: <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa>.
- Information about the OECD Antibribery Convention including links to national implementing legislation and country monitoring reports is available at: http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,3355,en_2649_34859_1_1_1_1_1,00.html. See also new Antibribery Recommendation and Good Practice Guidance Annex for companies: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/40/44176910.pdf>.
- General information about anticorruption initiatives, such as the OECD Convention and the FCPA, including translations of the statute into several languages, is available at the Department of Commerce Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce Website: http://www.ogc.doc.gov/trans_anti_bribery.html.
- Transparency International (TI) publishes an annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). The CPI measures the perceived level of public-sector corruption in 180 countries and territories around the world. The CPI is available at: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2013. TI also publishes an annual *Global Corruption Report* which provides a systematic evaluation of the state of corruption around the world. It includes an in-depth analysis of a focal theme, a series of country reports that document major corruption related events and developments from all continents and an overview of the latest research findings on anti-corruption diagnostics and tools. See <http://www.transparency.org/publications/gcr>.

- The World Bank Institute publishes Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). These indicators assess six dimensions of governance in 213 countries, including Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. See <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>. The World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Surveys may also be of interest and are available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/BEEPS>.
- The World Economic Forum publishes the *Global Enabling Trade Report*, which presents the rankings of the Enabling Trade Index, and includes an assessment of the transparency of border administration (focused on bribe payments and corruption) and a separate segment on corruption and the regulatory environment. See <http://www.weforum.org/s?s=global+enabling+trade+report>.
- Additional country information related to corruption can be found in the U.S. State Department's annual *Human Rights Report* available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>.
- Global Integrity, a nonprofit organization, publishes its annual *Global Integrity Report*, which provides indicators for 106 countries with respect to governance and anti-corruption. The report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of national level anti-corruption systems. The report is available at: <http://report.globalintegrity.org/>.

Bilateral Investment Agreements

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Chad is eligible for tariff exemptions under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The GOC created an AGOA oversight committee in 2002, but it is not functional. The bulk of Chad's exports total exports under AGOA are crude oil. Chad is eligible for its Third-Country Fabric exemption but local products do not currently satisfy quality requirements. The U.S. has neither an investment treaty nor a bilateral tax agreement with Chad.

Chad has signed bilateral investment treaties with approximately a dozen countries, in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. These agreements include:

COUNTRY	AGREEMENTS
Algeria	Trade Agreement, February 9, 1990 Friendship and Cooperation Protocol Agreement, March 27, 1990
Cameroon	Cooperation Agreement on Economic and Customs matters, August 20, 1970
Central African Republic	Economic Cooperation Agreement, December 10, 1980
Czech Republic	Trade Agreement, February 13, 1997
Democratic Republic of Congo	Economic, Scientific, Social and Cultural Cooperation

	<p>Agreement, November 18, 1987</p> <p>Trade Agreement, November 16, 1987</p>
Egypt	<p>Trade Agreement, October 14, 1994</p> <p>Convention on Promoting and Protecting investments June 5, 1981</p>
France	Multiple Agreements (trade and assistance)
Iran	Agreement on creating a Mixed Commission for Cooperation, July 17, 1997
Iraq	Trade, Economic and Scientific Cooperation Agreement, August 21, 1989
Morocco	Trade and Tariff Convention, December 4, 1997
Niger	<p>Cooperation Framework Agreement November 9, 1976</p> <p>Agreement on creating a Mixed Commission for Cooperation, no date</p>
Nigeria	<p>Economic, Scientific, and Technical Agreement Cooperation, December 10, 1986</p> <p>Framework Agreement on Trade, April 9, 1971</p>
Republic of Congo	<p>Air Transport Agreement October 19, 1988</p> <p>Transport and Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Agreement, signed on October 19, 1988</p>
Romania	Trade Agreement, November 5, 1969
Russia	Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, February 17, 1968
The Netherlands	Assistance Cooperation Agreement, August 8, 1988
Tunisia	<p>Framework Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Cultural and Technical Cooperation, October 9, 1998</p> <p>Agreement creating Mixed Commission for Cooperation, September 9, 1998</p>
Turkey	Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement, October 14, 1999

OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

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Chad is a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation has provided political risk investment insurance to U.S. companies in Chad. The French investment guarantee agency, COFACE, has also guaranteed a number of investments in Chad. The annual average exchange rate is approximately 500 FCFA = 1 USD. The FCFA is pegged to the Euro; devaluation or depreciation reflect changes in the Euro/USD rate.

Labor

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Chad has a shortage of skilled labor in most sectors due its weak education system. Although there is an increasing pool of university graduates able to fill entry-level management and administrative positions, skilled workers still represent a very small percentage of the total labor force. According to the 2012 CIA World Factbook, 80 percent of the Chadian labor force is estimated to be engaged in subsistence activities including fishing, farming, and herding, and 34.5% of the population is literate. Unskilled and day laborers are readily available. Few Chadians speak English, although an increasing number of university graduates and business professionals have English skills. Acceptable translators and interpreters are available.

Chadian labor law derives from French law and tends to provide greater protection for workers than U.S. law. Labor unions operate independently from the government. There are two main labor federations, the "Confederation Libre des Travailleurs du Tchad" (CLTT) and the "Union des Syndicats Tchadiens" (UST), to which most individual unions belong. Most Chadian businesses operate in the informal economy, where labor law is not applied. The Ministry of Labor and Employment is in the process of reviewing the current labor code, which will include provisions for the informal economy.

Foreign-Trade Zones/Free Ports

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There are currently no foreign trade zones in Chad. The Chadian Agency for Investment and Exportation (ANIE) is currently examining the possibility of creating a duty-free zone.

Foreign Direct Investment Statistics

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Data on FDI and Foreign Portfolio investment for Chad is limited. World Bank and IMF data is drawn from data provided by the National Statistical Office of Chad; thus local and international statistics do not differ significantly. The United States does not publish data on U.S. FDI in Chad to prevent disclosure of data of individual companies.

Contact Point at Post

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The point of contact for Economic and Commercial issues, including intellectual property, labor, and corruption is:

- **NAME:** Ann Marie Warmenhoven
- **TITLE:** Economic and Commercial Officer
- **ADDRESS OF MISSION:** Embassy N'Djamena, Avenue Felix Eboué, BP 413, N'Djamena, Chad
- **TELEPHONE NUMBER:** +235 2251-7009 ext 4294
- **EMAIL ADDRESS:** WarmenhovenAM@state.gov, Ndjamena-Commerical@state.gov

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- [How Does the Banking System Operate](#)
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- [U.S. Banks and Local Correspondent Banks](#)
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How Do I Get Paid (Methods of Payment)

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Chad has a cash-based economy. Credit cards and personal or company checks will generally not be accepted as methods of payment. Traditional financial instruments, including letters of credit, collections, and funds transfers are available within Chad or in conjunction with foreign banks. Short, medium, and long-term financing is available through commercial banks. Multilateral lending institutions, i.e., the World Bank, African Development Bank (BAD), European Development Fund (FED), and Islamic Development Bank, finance public sector investment.

How Does the Banking System Operate

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Chad is a member of the CFA (Communauté Financière Africaine) zone, as well as the Central African Monetary Union (CEMAC), which guarantees the convertibility of the FCFA into Euro at a fixed rate of one Euro to 655.957 FCFA. Exchange rates with the USD therefore vary according to the strength of the dollar versus the Euro. The average exchange rate is 480-500 FCFA per USD.

Chad's banking system is limited in size and available services. Financial instruments available to the private sector include: letters of credit; short, medium and long term loans; foreign exchange operations; and some long-term savings instruments. The banking sector is regulated by COBAC (Commission de Banque de l'Afrique Centrale), a regional banking agency.

There are currently nine commercial banks operating in Chad. Credit is available from commercial banks on market terms, which average 16 to 25 percent for short-term loans.

Foreign-Exchange Controls

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There are no restrictions on the transfer of funds into Chad. Individuals transferring more than \$1,000 out of Chad should provide documentation of the source and purpose of the transfer to the bank. Additional requirements exist for companies transferring more than \$800,000 out of the country. Approvals are routine, although the Central Bank has occasionally temporarily restricted capital outflows.

U.S. Banks and Local Correspondent Banks

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There are no U.S. banks currently operating in Chad. Several local banks have corresponding banks in the U.S. and Europe and can facilitate international transfers. The following banks have Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) identification codes and have arrangements with corresponding banks:

Société Générale des Banques -SGB (former BTCD)

Correspondents: Société Générale of New York; Standard Chartered Bank of New York; the Bank of New York;

Banque Commerciale du Chari –BCC

Correspondents: Arab Intercontinental Bank (French: Banque Intercontinentale Arabe), Paris; Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises, Paris

Ecobank Tchad

Correspondents: NATXIS, Paris; Citibank, New York

Orabank (former Financial Bank Tchad)

Correspondents: NATXIS, Paris; Credit Agricole, Paris; ING, Belgium, UBS, Barclays London, Bank of Montreal,

Commercial Bank Tchad (CBT), former Banque de Développement du Tchad (BDT)

Correspondents: Citibank, New York; the United Bank for Africa (UBA)

Banque Agricole et Commerciale

Correspondents: Citibank, New York; the United Bank for Africa (UBA)

Banque Sahelo Saharienne pour L'investissement et le Commerce (Tchad) S.A.

Correspondents: ING Belgium SA; Commerzbank, Germany; BNP Paribas, Switzerland; British Arab Commercial Bank Ltd

United Bank for Africa (UBA) Tchad

Correspondent: NATXIS, Paris; United Bank for Africa (UBA), New York, London and Paris

Project Financing

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Foreign investors can obtain local financing for investment and trade purposes on non-discriminatory terms. However, most foreign investors borrow from foreign sources due to Chad's comparatively high interest rates. Because local sources of financing are limited and expensive, competitive credit terms may be more appealing to a potential buyer than other factors.

Project financing is sometimes available through multilateral financial institutions. The World Bank has a resident representative in N'Djamena, and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), maintains a regional office in Douala for borrowers in Central Africa. The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Development Fund (ADF) have financed agricultural, industrial, and infrastructure projects in both the public and private sectors. The Overseas Private Investment

Corporation (OPIC) can insure and finance investments in which the U.S. stake is 25 percent or above.

Web Resources

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Export-Import Bank of the United States: <http://www.exim.gov>

Country Limitation Schedule: http://www.exim.gov/tools/country/country_limits.html

OPIC: <http://www.opic.gov>

Trade and Development Agency: <http://www.tda.gov/>

SBA's Office of International Trade: <http://www.sba.gov/oit/>

USDA Commodity Credit Corporation: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/cc/default.htm>

U.S. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov>

African Development Bank: <http://www.afdb.org/>

Islamic Development Bank: <http://www.isdb.org>

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Business Customs

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Chadians appreciate an opportunity to “get to know” potential partners before beginning concrete discussions. Meetings usually begin with polite inquiries about personal and family health before getting down to business. It is helpful in Chad to supplement written communication with as many face-to-face contacts as possible. Patience and persistence are necessary to do business in Chad. In professional settings, Chadians normally dress in business or traditional attire. In adherence with cultural sensitivities, women should dress conservatively for business meetings in Chad.

French and Arabic are the official languages of Chad. Business correspondence, brochures, and advertising materials should all be prepared in French. Translation of materials into Arabic can also provide an advantage. Business calls are generally in French, but for some discussions, an interpreter who speaks Chadian Arabic may be necessary.

The use of the Internet is still very limited and few companies have websites.

Travel Advisory

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For up-to-date travel advisories, consult the State Department travel page at: www.travel.state.gov.

U.S. citizens residing in or traveling to Chad are encouraged to inform the Department of State prior to traveling through enrollment in the [Smart Traveler Enrollment Program \(STEP\)](#). By enrolling in STEP, the Department can keep travelers apprised of important safety and security announcements. Enrolling in STEP will also make for easier communication in the event of an emergency. Travelers should remember to keep all of their information in STEP up to date; it is particularly important to include a current phone number and e-mail address in order to receive the Embassy's emergency messages. Travelers can also register in person at the U.S. Embassy in N'Djamena.

Embassy updates are available at the [U.S. Embassy N'Djamena](#) web site and [Facebook](#) page. Current [Worldwide Caution, Travel Warnings and Travel Alerts](#), and [Country Specific Information](#), as well as global updates, are available at the [U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs, www.travel.state.gov](#). Travelers may obtain up-to-date information on security conditions by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll free in the United States and Canada, or from other countries on a regular toll-line at 1-202-501-4444. Follow the Bureau of Consular Affairs on [Twitter](#) and on [Facebook](#).

Medical services in Chad are limited. U.S. citizens entering Chad are strongly encouraged to verify their coverage extends to travel within Chad – including medical evacuation – prior to arrival. [International SOS](#) and [EuropAssistance](#) are two clinics in Chad that offer an international standard of care and provide medical evacuation services. The preceding information is provided **for informational purposes only** and does not constitute an endorsement, expressed or implied, by the United States Department of State.

Visa Requirements

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U.S. citizens require a visa to enter Chad. Travelers must obtain a Chadian visa in advance; it is **not possible to get a visa at the airport upon arrival**. U.S. visitors must register with the National Police at the Commissariat Central on Rue du Colonel Moll in N'Djamena within 72 hours after arrival. Travelers are advised to carry their passports at all times, since authorities often request identification. Long-term visas (Visa de Long Séjour) are also available, valid for up to one year.

U.S. travelers can obtain tourist, business, and diplomatic visas from the Embassy of the Republic of Chad, 2002 R Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. Telephone: (202) 462-4009; fax: (202) 265-1937.

Entry visas are also available at Chadian embassies or consulates in Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Russia, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar.

U.S. Companies that require travel of foreign businesspersons to the United States should be advised that security evaluations are an interagency process, and travelers should apply for the necessary visa as soon as possible. Visa applicants should go to the following links.

State Department Visa Website: <http://travel.state.gov/visa/>

U.S. Embassy, N'Djamena, Chad Website: <http://ndjamena.usembassy.gov/>

Telecommunications

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Chad has poorly developed telecommunications markets. Penetration rates in all market sectors (fixed -1%, mobile-51%, and Internet-2.4%) are well below African averages.

Chad's mobile sector is growing fast through competition between two foreign-owned networks – Bharti Airtel (formerly Zain), and Millicom (Tigo). The national telecom and fixed-line operator, Sotel Tchad, operates the country's third mobile network. Mobile phone handsets are expensive in Chad; smartphones are scarce. It is advisable for business travelers to bring a GSM capable phone or smartphone to Chad. SIM cards for all of the carriers are relatively inexpensive and easy to purchase.

Transportation

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Chad is a landlocked country with occasionally challenging transportation links between major cities and neighboring countries. The nearest port is Douala, Cameroon, 1,800 km from N'Djamena.

As of July 2014, there were six international carriers with flights to and from Chad (Air France, Turkish Airlines, Royal Air Maroc, Asky Airlines, Camairco, and Ivory Coast Airlines). Air travel from Chad to other African countries can be costly and time-intensive. The N'Djamena Airport is administered by the International Agency for Air Navigation Security in Africa (ASECNA). Several small companies offer chartered flights to regional cities and the Zakouma National Park in southeast Chad. Others offer cargo service to Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and Saudi Arabia.

Road conditions in Chad and the region are challenging. In N'Djamena, main roads are paved; other roads are highly variable, normally dirt and sand. During the rainy season (mid-June to mid-September) many roads become impassable or are restricted by flooding. It is imperative to watch for pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, and livestock, as they may not be visible until they are in very close proximity.

In cities, motorists share the roads with bicycles, motor scooters, pedestrians, and non-motorized carts. Rush hours are generally 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday; 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. on Friday. Drivers are urged to be particularly observant at these times. There are only a few traffic lights in N'Djamena; they are often out of service. Drivers yield to traffic on their right, particularly when entering traffic circles.

In rural areas, drivers should watch for livestock crossing the roads, and for large birds that rest on the roads. Drivers should be alert to older trucks, which do not always have functioning headlights.

Emergency services are poor, so drivers should exercise extreme caution. Travelers should always wear seat belts. When traveling by car, be sure to carry a spare tire. Professional roadside service is not available. When traveling outside the capital, it is imperative to carry sufficient quantities of drinking water. Drivers should ensure that their gas tanks are at least half-full at all times, as gas stations are not widely available. Gas may be purchased in an emergency from roadside stands, but it is of poor quality.

Travelers on roads in all areas of the country are subject to attack by armed bandits. Please refer to the Department of State's [Road Safety](#) page for more information.

Language

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French and Arabic are the official languages of Chad. Chadian Arabic varies considerably from Classical Arabic. Chadians may be able to understand the latter, speakers of Classical Arabic may have difficulty understanding Chadian Arabic. English speakers in the government and business communities are rare.

Health

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With the exception of a few international clinics, health facilities in Chad are not up to western standards. A valid U.S. passport and international health certificate indicating recent yellow fever and cholera immunizations are required for entry into Chad. Vaccinations against typhoid, tetanus, diphtheria, meningitis, and hepatitis are recommended. Malaria is common; malaria prophylaxis is strongly recommended.

Local Time, Business Hours, and Holidays

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Chadian Local Time is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+1). Chad lies entirely in the West African time zone (WAT). The following are public holidays in Chad:

HOLIDAY	DATE	WEEK DAY
New Year's Day	Jan 1	Wednesday
Maouloud-AI-Nebi (M)	TBD	TBD
Chadian National Mourning	Mar 1	Saturday
Easter Day	Apr 21	Monday
Labor Day	May 01	Thursday
Aid-AI-Fitr (M)	TBD	TBD
Chadian Independence Day	Aug 11	Monday
Aid-AI-Adha (Tabaski) (M)	TBD	TBD
All Saints' Day	Nov 01	Saturday
Proclamation of the Republic	Nov 28	Friday
Freedom and Democracy Day	Dec 01	Monday
Christmas Day	Dec 25	Thursday

Note: (M) - Muslim holidays are based on the lunar calendar, and the exact dates may vary in different countries. Travelers may want to confirm the dates of these holidays before traveling.

For government offices, working time is usually Monday through Thursday from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM, with a 30-minute break at 12:00, and Friday from 7:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Commercial working hours vary but in general are from 8:00 AM to 12:30 PM and from 4:00 to 8:00 PM. Offices close Friday afternoons. Offices are closed on Sundays, but markets and restaurants are usually open seven days a week.

Temporary Entry of Materials and Personal Belongings

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Articles such as clothing and other personal effects along with professional tools and devices, musical instruments, and other personal items may be allowed duty free entry for short and long term residents. Foreigners wishing to import personal vehicles have two alternatives:

(1) Those intending to stay for a predetermined length of time can obtain a Form D18 from the Chadian customs office. The form allows for temporary admission of a vehicle for up to two years. The vehicle will receive temporary transit tags along with an assigned validity date; the vehicle must then be re-exported at the end of the stipulated period.

(2) Those intending to stay in Chad for a longer period must present their vehicles to Customs. Customs will determine duty based on the invoice value or, in the absence of an invoice, the estimated value calculated by the Customs office. Customs duties are based on the following duty schedule: 30 percent Import Tariff; VAT Tax 18 percent, two percent for a license fee ("redevance") and four percent Income Tax. Upon payment of duties, the vehicle is inspected by the Bureau of Transportation and receives a tag number.

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For up-to-date travel information, consult the State Department travel page at: www.travel.state.gov.

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Chapter 9: Contacts, Market Research and Trade Events

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Contacts

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1. EMBASSY N'DJAMENA CONTACT

U.S. Embassy N'Djamena
Embassy N'Djamena, Avenue Felix Eboué
BP 413, N'Djamena, Chad

Ann Marie Warmenhoven
Economic and Commercial Officer
+235 2251-7009 ext. 4294
Ndjamena-Commerical@state.gov

2. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONTACTS

U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C 20230

U.S. Department of Commerce
Country Desk Officer: Karen Burress-Floyd
Tel: (202) 482-5149
Fax: (202) 482-5198
E-Mail: Karen_Burress@ita.doc.gov

The Trade Information Center (TIC)
Office of Export Promotion Coordination
International Trade Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Ave., NW HCHB 7424
Washington, D.C. 20230
Tel: (202) 482-0543 Fax: (202) 482-4473
Internet: <http://www.ita.doc.gov/tic>

2. OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

U.S. Department of State
Office of Central African Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520
Tel: (202) 647-1707 Fax: (202) 647-1726

U.S. Department of Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220
Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs
Tel: (202) 622-1231 Fax: (202) 622-1228

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
14th and Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Trade Assistance and Promotion Office
Tel: (202) 720-7420 Fax: (202) 690-4374

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
1100 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20527-0001
Tel: (202) 336 8799
Website: www.opic.gov

Export-Import Bank of the United States
811 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20571
Tel: (202) 565-3903 Fax: (202) 565-3931
John Richter, Regional Director - Africa
Website: www.exim.gov

U.S. Trade and Development Agency
1621 North Kent Street
Arlington, VA 22209
Tel: (703) 875-4357 Fax: (703) 875-4009

U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of West African Affairs
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: (202) 712-0220

Market Research

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To view market research reports produced by the U.S. Commercial Service please go to the following website: <http://www.export.gov/mrktresearch/index.asp> and click on Country and Industry Market Reports.

Please note that these reports are only available to U.S. citizens and U.S. companies. Registration to the site is required, and is free.

Trade Events

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Please click on the link below for information on upcoming trade events.

<http://www.export.gov/tradeevents/index.asp>

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Chapter 10: Guide to Our Services

The President's National Export Initiative marshals Federal agencies to **prepare U.S. companies to export successfully, connect them with trade opportunities, and support them once they do have exporting opportunities.**

The U.S. Commercial Service offers customized solutions to help U.S. exporters, particularly small and medium sized businesses, successfully expand exports to new markets. Our global network of trade specialists will work one-on-one with you through every step of the exporting process, helping you to:

- Target the best markets with our world-class research
- Promote your products and services to qualified buyers
- Meet the best distributors and agents for your products and services
- Overcome potential challenges or trade barriers
- Gain access to the full range of U.S. government trade promotion agencies and their services, including export training and potential trade financing sources

To learn more about the Federal Government's trade promotion resources for new and experienced exporters, please click on the following link: www.export.gov

U.S. exporters seeking general export information/assistance or country-specific commercial information can also contact the **U.S. Department of Commerce's Trade Information Center** at **(800) USA-TRAD(E)**.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate as of the date published. However, **The Department of Commerce** does not take responsibility for actions readers may take based on the information contained herein. Readers should always conduct their own due diligence before entering into business ventures or other commercial arrangements. **The Department of Commerce** can assist companies in these endeavors.

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