

No. 8299

**NETHERLANDS
and
CAMEROON**

**Agreement on economic and technical co-operation.
Signed at Yaoundé, on 6 July 1965**

Official text : French.

Registered by the Netherlands on 17 August 1966.

**PAYS-BAS
et
CAMEROUN**

**Accord de coopération économique et technique. Signé
à Yaoundé, le 6 juillet 1965**

Texte officiel français.

Enregistré par les Pays-Bas le 17 août 1966.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 8299. AGREEMENT¹ ON ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON. SIGNED AT YAOUNDÉ, ON 6 JULY 1965

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, being desirous of strengthening their traditional bonds of friendship, and of extending and intensifying their economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate and to grant to each other, in accordance with their laws and to the extent of their powers, mutual assistance, with a view to the development of their countries, especially in the economic and technical sphere.

2. On the basis and within the framework of this Agreement, special agreements in the sphere of technical, economic and financial co-operation will be concluded.

Article 2

1. With a view to achieving the aims set out in this Agreement, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is prepared to grant Netherlands enterprises who request them authorizations to supply capital goods, payment for which may be made in instalments, to State and private enterprises of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, for its part, will furnish the necessary guarantees for the transfer, as they fall due, of sums payable to Netherlands creditors, in accordance with the laws in force in the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party undertakes to promote and facilitate, in its own territory and within the limits prescribed by its laws, the organization of

¹ Came into force on 7 May 1966, the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification at Yaoundé, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 1.

economic and commercial exhibitions and displays by the other Contracting Party.

Article 4

The investments, property, rights and interests of individuals and bodies corporate having the nationality of one of the Contracting Parties in the territory of the other shall enjoy fair and non-discriminatory treatment similar to that given by each Party to its own nationals.

Article 5

Each Contracting Party undertakes to authorize, in accordance with its laws or with any other more favourable laws which might be adopted :

— The transfer of net real profits, interest, dividends and amounts owing to individuals or bodies corporate having the nationality of the other Party ;

— The transfer of assets realized from the total or partial liquidation of investments approved by the country in which they are made ;

— The transfer of an adequate part of the earnings of nationals of the other Party who are authorized to exercise their functions on its territory.

Article 6

If one Party expropriates or nationalizes the goods, rights or interests of individuals or bodies corporate having the nationality of the other party, or takes measures to dispossess them, it shall make provision for the payment of effective and adequate compensation, in accordance with international law.

The amount of such compensation, which must be determined at the time of the expropriation, nationalization or dispossession, shall be awarded without undue delay to the person entitled to it. The amount of this compensation shall be transferred without undue delay. However, measures of expropriation, nationalization or dispossession shall not be discriminatory or contrary to a specific undertaking.

Article 7

1. Each Contracting Party shall refrain from discriminatory measures which might be prejudicial to the shipping of the other Contracting Party and might adversely affect the choice of flag, contrary to the principles of free competition.