

No. 33845

**FRANCE
and
CAMEROON**

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

Authentic text: French.

Registered by France on 19 June 1997.

**FRANCE
et
CAMEROUN**

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

Texte authentique : français.

Enregistrée par la France le 19 juin 1997.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

2. They must also guarantee their repatriation.

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

Article 2

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

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

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

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

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

Article 3

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

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

Article 4

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

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

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

Article 8

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

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