VOVE COUNTRY CONTROL FILE

KYC / KYB / AML

2026 EDITION

CAMEROON

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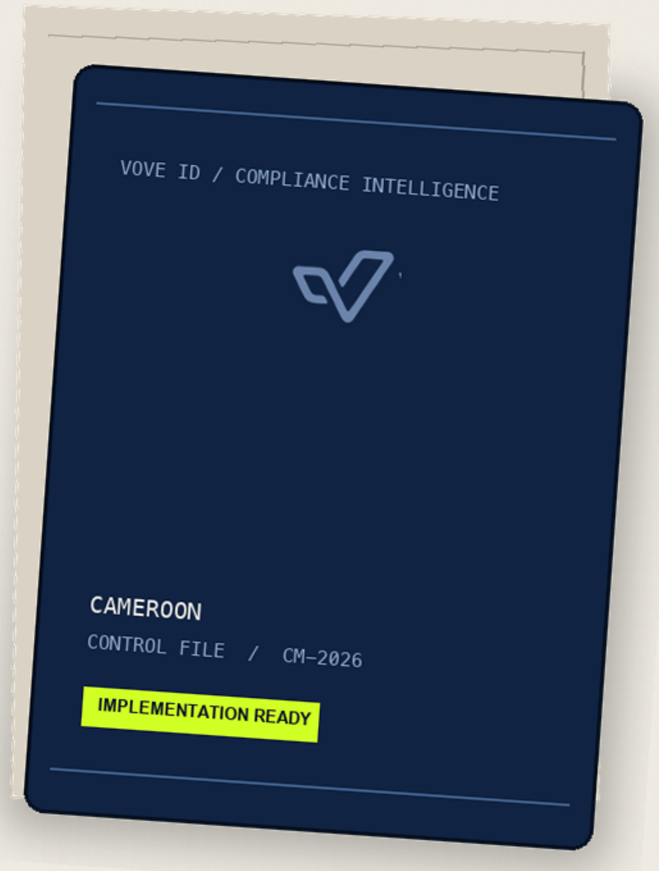

KYC / KYB / AML

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

2026 EDITION

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST / NOT LEGAL ADVICE

READ THIS FIRST

Cameroon KYC, KYB & AML Compliance Checklist

An implementation-focused checklist for fintechs, payment institutions, financial institutions and other regulated businesses operating in Cameroon. It maps the current 2024 CEMAC AML/CFT/CPF and targeted-financial-sanctions frameworks, ANIF reporting, COBAC and BEAC payment rules, Cameroon company, tax and beneficial-ownership requirements, and Law No. 2024/017 on personal data protection into controls, actions and audit evidence.

Primary AML rule	**CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24**
FIU	**ANIF Cameroon**
Banking supervisor	**COBAC**
Payments authority	**BEAC / COBAC**
Core record period	**10 years**
FATF status	**Under increased monitoring**

Scope and legal framework

CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 20 December 2024 on prevention and suppression of money laundering and terrorist and proliferation financing in Central Africa, which repealed Regulation No. 01/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 11 April 2016; CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM on targeted financial sanctions; Cameroon ANIF framework; COBAC and BEAC payment-services rules, including Regulation No. 04/18/CEMAC/UMAC/COBAC; OHADA commercial and company-law acts; Cameroon national tax and beneficial-ownership rules; and Law No. 2024/017 of 23 December 2024 relating to personal data protection.

FATF context

Cameroon remains under FATF increased monitoring as at 19 June 2026. FATF records progress through increased dissemination of intelligence reports and prioritisation of border asset seizure and confiscation. Remaining action-plan items are stronger risk-based supervision of banks, non-bank financial institutions and DNFBPs; secure information exchange between ANIF, reporting entities and competent authorities; effective seizure, confiscation and management of frozen, seized and confiscated property; and effective implementation of TF/PF targeted financial sanctions together with risk-based NPO measures. All action-plan deadlines have expired and work remains. FATF does not call for enhanced due diligence solely because of listing or for blanket de-risking.

IMPORTANT	This checklist is general information, not legal advice. It is based on official and authoritative materials available on 15 July 2026. The CEMAC framework is supplemented by sector rules, supervisory practice and implementing measures that may change. Confirm applicability with ANIF, COBAC, BEAC, the Personal Data Protection Authority and qualified Cameroon counsel before launch.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Turn each requirement into owned evidence

For every row, assign an owner, confirm whether the control applies, link the evidence, record gaps, and set a remediation date. A checked box is not evidence by itself.

01 / SCOPE	02 / DESIGN	03 / EVIDENCE	04 / REVIEW
Confirm institution, supervisor, product, customer and risk scope.	Map each obligation to a policy, system control or human review.	Retain the document, decision, timestamp, owner and rationale.	Test the control and update it when rules or risks change.

Checklist legend

CONTROL tells you what outcome to cover. IMPLEMENTATION ACTION translates that outcome into operational work. EVIDENCE suggests what an auditor or reviewer should be able to inspect. SOURCE points back to the primary rule or regulator guidance.

1. CONFIRM SCOPE, AUTHORITIES AND PERMISSIONS

Confirm scope, authorities and permissions

Map every Cameroon-facing activity to its reporting-person status, sector supervisor and licensing perimeter before customer onboarding or launch.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Determine whether the business is a CEMAC reporting person.	Map each entity, product, distribution channel and agent to the financial-institution and designated non-financial business or profession categories in the current CEMAC AML/CFT/CPF Regulation; identify ANIF and the competent supervisor. Treat the repealed 2016 Regulation as historical only.	Approved regulatory-perimeter memo; entity-product matrix; accountable-owner register.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, scope and Article 184; ANIF Cameroon
Obtain authorisation before providing regulated payment services.	Classify account, transfer, acquiring, card, electronic-money and other payment activities under Regulation No. 04/18. The competent Monetary Authority grants a payment-service provider's initial approval after COBAC's conforming opinion. A service outside an existing approval requires COBAC's prior authorisation; a new technical solution requires prior notification to COBAC and its non-objection.	Licence or approval; service-to-permission mapping; launch-gate approval.	Regulation No. 04/18/CEMAC/UMAC/COBAC, Articles 23 and 29
Verify the exact licensed entity and any material change approval.	Confirm the legal entity, authorisation scope, management and ownership conditions against the current COBAC framework. Escalate restructuring, control change, outsourcing or material new activity for regulatory assessment before implementation.	COBAC authorisation file; change-control assessment; regulator correspondence.	COBAC R-2019/01 on licensing and changes affecting payment-service providers; BEAC payment-services regulations
Assign named owners for ANIF, COBAC, BEAC and privacy duties.	Maintain a responsibility matrix for AML governance, suspicious transaction reporting, sanctions, payment controls, customer complaints, tax and registry checks, privacy compliance and regulator communications.	RACI; appointment letters; regulatory calendar; management reporting.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24; Regulation No. 04/18; Law No. 2024/017

2. BUILD THE AML/CFT/CPF CONTROL FRAMEWORK

Build the AML/CFT/CPF control framework

The programme should be risk-based, documented and embedded across governance, people, systems and independent assurance.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Maintain an enterprise-wide financial-crime risk assessment.	Assess customer, product, service, delivery-channel, geography, transaction, agent, new-technology and proliferation-financing risks; record methodology, risk appetite, mitigants and refresh triggers.	Board-approved risk assessment; methodology; risk register; version history.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, risk-based internal-control requirements; GABAC Cameroon enhanced follow-up report
Adopt written internal policies and procedures.	Cover CDD, beneficial ownership, PEPs, sanctions, monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, outsourcing, agents, data protection, escalation and testing. Approve them at the appropriate management level and keep local procedures accessible to staff.	Policy suite; approval minutes; control library; annual-review record.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, internal-organisation and vigilance provisions
Appoint and empower the AML control function.	Give the responsible compliance function direct access to senior management, adequate resources, confidentiality controls and authority to stop or escalate high-risk activity.	Appointment decision; job description; budget; escalation log; committee terms.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24; GABAC Mutual Evaluation Report of Cameroon 2022
Train personnel and test controls continuously.	Train the board, operations, investigators, product, engineering, sales and agents on their roles, red flags, STR confidentiality and sanctions escalation; independently test control design and operation.	Training curriculum; attendance; assessment results; monitoring plan; audit reports and remediation log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24; ANIF Cameroon, declaration guide

3. IDENTIFY AND VERIFY CUSTOMERS

Identify and verify customers

CDD should establish the customer, any representative, the purpose of the relationship and the beneficial owner before the relationship or covered transaction proceeds, subject only to legally permitted exceptions.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Identify and verify the customer using reliable evidence.	Identify and verify habitual and occasional customers, their representatives and beneficial owners before the relevant transaction using reliable and independent evidence. The current Regulation does not establish a general monetary exemption for occasional-customer identification.	CDD file; document images or source results; verification provenance; exception log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, Articles 18 and 29
Verify persons acting on the customer's behalf.	Identify the representative, verify authority and mandate, link the representative to the customer, and apply applicable screening and ongoing-monitoring controls to both.	Power of attorney or mandate; representative ID; authority verification; screening record.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, customer-vigilance provisions
Understand the relationship's purpose and expected activity.	Capture expected products, volumes, counterparties, geographies, business rationale and source-of-funds information sufficient to set a defensible risk rating and monitoring profile.	Customer profile; expected-activity baseline; risk score and rationale.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, ongoing-vigilance provisions
Refuse or exit where required CDD cannot be completed.	Where mandatory CDD cannot be completed, do not open the account or execute the occasional transaction, or terminate the relationship, and file an STR with ANIF. Restrict the report and related assessment to authorised personnel.	Decline or exit decision; investigation file; restricted STR case record.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, Article 37

4. VERIFY BUSINESSES, REGISTRIES AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Verify businesses, registries and beneficial owners

KYB should establish legal existence, authority, activity, tax identity, ownership and natural-person control, and reconcile that information against reliable records.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Verify legal existence, registration and tax identity.	Obtain current RCCM and constitutional records, registered and operating address, directors, activity, relevant sector permissions and the Cameroon unique tax identifier (NIU). Verify status through appropriate official sources where available.	RCCM extract; statutes; address proof; NIU verification; sector-licence file.	OHADA Uniform Act on General Commercial Law; Cameroon DGI taxpayer-registration guidance
Understand ownership and control through every layer.	Map shareholders, members, directors, intermediate entities, voting rights, contractual control and nominees to the natural persons who ultimately own or control the customer. Record the source and date of every conclusion.	Ownership chart; shareholder and director records; control analysis; source documents.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, beneficial-owner requirements; OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and EIGs
Apply a documented beneficial-owner cascade.	For entities within scope, identify every natural person who directly or indirectly, alone or jointly, ultimately owns at least 20% of shares or voting rights. Also identify persons exercising control by other means and, if no such person is identified without doubt, the relevant senior manager. Document the calculation, control analysis and evidence.	20% ownership calculation; ownership chart; control analysis; senior-manager fallback rationale; verified BO files.	Cameroon tax procedures framework, Article M8d; Decree No. 2023/06801/CAB/PM; Order No. 00000761/A/MINFI/DGI; CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24
Keep company and ownership information accurate.	Maintain accurate physical and electronic internal beneficial-owner registers, appoint a responsible person, and update within 30 days of a change or awareness of one. File BO information in the DGI central register upon tax registration and at the applicable annual DSF deadline; legal arrangements file within 30 days of formation and supplementary declarations within 45 days of a reportable change. Keep the register throughout the entity's existence and supporting documents at least five years after BO status ends; after dissolution, retain both in Cameroon for at least five years.	Internal BO register; responsible-person appointment; DGI filing receipts; change log; retention schedule; discrepancy remediation.	Cameroon tax procedures framework, Article M8d; Decree No. 2023/06801/CAB/PM; Order No. 00000761/A/MINFI/DGI

5. APPLY PEP, HIGHER-RISK AND REMOTE DUE DILIGENCE

Apply PEP, higher-risk and remote due diligence

Higher-risk relationships need corroborated evidence, appropriate senior approval and more frequent ongoing monitoring. Lower-risk treatment must be justified and must never override a suspicion or a mandatory enhanced measure.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Identify PEPs and relevant connected persons.	Screen customers, beneficial owners, controllers and authorised representatives for domestic, foreign and international-organisation PEP exposure, and assess family-member and close-associate relationships where relevant.	PEP screening record; relationship analysis; match disposition; refresh log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, politically exposed person provisions
Apply enhanced measures to PEP relationships.	Obtain the required senior-management approval, establish source of wealth and source of funds using corroborated evidence, and apply enhanced ongoing monitoring. Continue risk-based treatment after a person leaves public office.	Source-of-wealth analysis; source-of-funds records; approval; enhanced-monitoring plan.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, politically exposed person provisions
Control non-face-to-face and impersonation risk.	Use layered document, biometric or equivalent verification, liveness and fraud controls where proportionate, device and behavioural signals, channel limits and manual escalation for exceptions.	Remote-onboarding standard; vendor due diligence; configuration record; exception cases.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, higher-risk and customer-vigilance provisions; Law No. 2024/017
Assess high-risk countries, products and structures.	Maintain a risk-based country and product framework that incorporates FATF public statements, UN sanctions and internal risk evidence; apply enhanced review to opaque structures, unusually complex arrangements and elevated-risk transactions.	Country-risk methodology; high-risk case reviews; approval record; monitoring rules.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, enhanced-vigilance provisions; FATF increased monitoring statement, 19 June 2026

6. MONITOR ACTIVITY AND REPORT SUSPICION TO ANIF

Monitor activity and report suspicion to ANIF

Monitoring must compare actual activity with what is known about the customer and promptly escalate a suspicion to ANIF. A threshold is not a safe harbour from suspicion reporting.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Maintain ongoing monitoring and current customer profiles.	Refresh CDD on risk-based cycles and on events such as ownership changes, document expiry, material product change, adverse information, unusual activity or a discrepancy in supplied data.	Refresh rules; event triggers; completed reviews; overdue dashboard.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, ongoing-vigilance provisions
Examine unusual, complex or apparently purposeless activity.	Investigate size, frequency, velocity, counterparties, geography, channels, source of funds and consistency with the stated purpose. Preserve the analysis and decision, including cases that do not result in a filing.	Alert file; supporting data; investigation narrative; reviewer sign-off.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, transaction-monitoring and examination provisions
File a suspicious transaction report without delay.	Report suspicious and attempted transactions to ANIF forthwith. A report initially made by telephone or electronic means must be confirmed in writing within 48 hours. Send requested supplementary information through the controlled ANIF channel and never use an internal threshold to delay reporting.	STR decision record; ANIF filing receipt; supplemental-information log; restricted case file.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, Articles 105 and 109
Prevent tipping off and preserve report confidentiality.	Limit access to an STR, ANIF inquiry or related investigation to authorised personnel. Do not tell the customer or unauthorised third parties that a report was made or that ANIF is investigating.	Need-to-know access controls; case permissions; confidentiality training; audit log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, confidentiality provisions; ANIF Cameroon, declaration guide

7. CONTROL PAYMENTS, TRANSFERS, AGENTS AND CASH RISK

Control payments, transfers, agents and cash risk

Payment controls should preserve the transaction trail, identify linked activity and manage the obligations of agents and outsourced providers without breaking the regulated-provider perimeter.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Preserve originator, beneficiary and transaction information.	Preserve required originator, beneficiary and transaction information across domestic, cross-border and intermediary flows. Obtain missing wire-transfer information within three days; otherwise do not execute the transfer and systematically inform ANIF.	Payment-data dictionary; message samples; exception rules; quality-assurance results.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, Article 64; Regulation No. 04/18
Detect linked transactions and structuring.	Aggregate related activity across accounts, wallets, devices, agents and counterparties. Separately report cash transactions of CFA 5,000,000 or more, whether single or apparently linked, subject to statutory exceptions. Apply special monitoring to cash or bearer-instrument transactions of CFA 50,000,000 or more and to all unusually complex, unjustified or apparently purposeless transactions.	Aggregation logic; CFA 5,000,000 report controls; CFA 50,000,000 special-monitoring rules; scenario tests; filings and investigated cases.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, Articles 34 and 41
Conduct due diligence and oversight of agents and partners.	Assess the agent or outsourced provider's licensing, ownership, AML controls, cybersecurity, data handling and operational resilience. Contract for audit, training, incident, data-access and termination rights, and monitor performance.	Partner due-diligence file; contract clauses; agent training; monitoring dashboard; audit reports.	Regulation No. 04/18; COBAC R-2019/02; Law No. 2024/017
Reconstruct the full payment trail on request.	Retain transaction identifiers, timestamps, amounts, currencies, channels, wallet or account references, parties, screening results, alerts and disposition history in an exportable format.	Sample reconstruction; data-lineage map; access procedure; retention configuration.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, recordkeeping provisions; BEAC payment-services report 2024

8. IMPLEMENT TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS

Implement targeted financial sanctions

Apply the current CEMAC targeted-financial-sanctions framework immediately and without prior notice, with operational controls for freezing, reporting, attempted transactions and continuing quarterly updates.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Screen applicable UN, regional and national designations	Applicable UN designations take immediate effect without further domestic action. Screen customers, beneficial owners, controllers, authorised representatives and relevant transactions at onboarding, on list updates, at material changes and before relevant payments; include aliases, transliteration and ownership-or-control analysis.	List inventory; update logs; screening configuration; ownership-control analysis; match files.	CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM; UN Security Council Consolidated List
Freeze covered property without delay or prior notice	Freeze covered funds, property and economic resources without delay and without prior notice, including assets owned or controlled directly, indirectly or jointly and assets of persons acting on behalf or at the direction of a designated person. Prevent direct or indirect availability and circumvention.	24/7 freeze procedure; asset-control map; decision record; blocked-payment evidence; legal escalation.	CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM
Report matches and frozen property within the statutory period	Report frozen assets, measures taken and attempted transactions to the competent authority and the State frozen-property manager within 24 hours. File an STR with ANIF for transactions involving a name match against national, regional or UN lists and submit updated frozen-property reports quarterly.	24-hour reports; ANIF STR receipt; competent-authority notices; quarterly reports; reconciliation log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM
Govern false positives, access and release	Maintain controlled match-resolution, licence, exemption, access and release procedures. Release property only under a documented lawful instruction or applicable delisting process; preserve confidentiality and a full audit trail.	Match rationale; legal advice; authority correspondence; licence or release record; audit log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24/CEMAC/UMAC/CM

9. RETAIN RECORDS AND SUPPORT SUPERVISORY ACCESS

Retain records and support supervisory access

Retention must allow authorities and auditors to reconstruct relationships, transactions, beneficial ownership and compliance decisions while protecting confidential data.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Keep CDD, beneficial-ownership and business-relationship records for 10 years.	Apply the statutory 10-year retention period from the end of the relationship or closure, as applicable, to identity, verification, ownership, profile, risk and analysis records. Hold records longer where a legal hold or authority direction requires it.	Retention schedule; lifecycle configuration; archived-file samples; legal-hold register.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, recordkeeping provisions
Keep transaction records for 10 years.	Apply the statutory 10-year transaction-record period and retain enough detail to reconstruct the payment or other covered transaction, including communications and supporting evidence where required.	Storage configuration; transaction sample; retrieval procedure; audit log.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24, recordkeeping provisions
Make information available promptly to competent authorities.	Use least-privilege access, controlled exports, audit logs and an authority-request playbook so ANIF, COBAC, BEAC and lawful investigators can receive material promptly without exposing STR information unnecessarily.	Access matrix; request register; export log; response-time report.	CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24; ANIF Cameroon, About
Protect confidentiality and integrity of retained records.	Encrypt sensitive data, segregate STR and sanctions files, maintain immutable audit trails, test backup and restore, and delete records only when retention and legal-hold conditions permit.	Security architecture; access logs; backup test; deletion certificate; data-classification standard.	Law No. 2024/017; CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24

10. PROTECT PERSONAL AND BIOMETRIC DATA

Protect personal and biometric data

Law No. 2024/017 is operative, and its 18-month transition period expired on 23 June 2026. Build AML and identity processing around the statutory authorisations, records, security and breach duties.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Obtain required prior processing authorisation	Processing of personal data is subject to prior authorisation by the Personal Data Protection Authority under Section 19. Maintain evidence of the applicable authorisation and do not use ANPDP as an established official name or acronym unless supported by the presidential implementing decree.	Processing inventory; authority submission and authorisation; legal-basis record; privacy notice.	Law No. 2024/017, Sections 19 and 53
Assess high-risk processing and sensitive data	Conduct a prior impact assessment for processing likely to create high risk to individual rights and freedoms. Apply the Act's specific prohibitions and authorisation conditions to biometric, genetic, health, banking and other sensitive data.	DPIA; necessity and proportionality analysis; sensitive-data authorisation; mitigations; approval.	Law No. 2024/017, Sections 22 and 27-29
Control international transfers	Obtain separate prior authorisation before an international transfer of personal data and document the transfer purpose, recipient, safeguards, security and retention.	Transfer register; authority authorisation; transfer assessment; processor clauses; security review.	Law No. 2024/017, Sections 32-33
Maintain records, annual reporting and breach response	Maintain the statutory processing register and submit the annual security-measures report. Immediately notify both the Authority and the data subject upon becoming aware of a personal-data breach, preserving the incident chronology and remediation evidence.	Processing register; annual security report; breach notices; incident log; remediation record.	Law No. 2024/017, Sections 48 and 73

11. OPERATE BEAC AND COBAC PAYMENT-SERVICE CONTROLS

Operate BEAC and COBAC payment-service controls

A licensed payment operation requires continuing governance, prudential, customer-protection, security and resilience controls in addition to AML compliance.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Maintain payment-service governance and risk management.	Document decision rights, internal controls, risk management, security, outsourcing, business continuity, incident response, complaints and customer communications appropriate to the authorised payment activity.	Governance framework; risk register; continuity test; incident reports; complaints dashboard.	Regulation No. 04/18; COBAC R-2019/02; COBAC R-2024/01 on IT-risk management
Safeguard customer funds where the applicable rule requires it.	For payment institutions, place client funds in a dedicated ring-fenced account no later than the following day if they have not been delivered to the beneficiary, and reconcile those funds daily. COBAC supervises credit institutions, microfinance institutions and payment institutions within its perimeter; BEAC supervises payment systems and technical conformity.	Safeguarding analysis; account agreements; reconciliations; shortfall log; legal opinion.	Regulation No. 04/18/CEMAC/UMAC/COBAC, Articles 49 and 53
Manage operational and cyber risk for payment platforms.	Assess technology, data, access, fraud, third-party and concentration risks before launch and material change; test continuity, recovery and incident escalation and maintain auditable security logs.	Technology-risk assessment; third-party review; resilience-test report; incident playbook.	COBAC R-2024/01; BEAC payment-services report 2024
Run a documented launch and periodic compliance gate.	Before launch and material change, confirm licence scope, AML, sanctions, safeguarding, privacy, outsourcing, customer terms, complaints, resilience and reporting readiness. Repeat the certification on a defined schedule.	Launch checklist; accountable approvals; periodic certification; open-risk register.	Regulation No. 04/18; COBAC regulations catalogue; Law No. 2024/017

SOURCES AND FURTHER READING

Verify against current official material

Primary law and regulator guidance control. Contextual VOVE ID reading is included to help teams operationalize the requirements and is not legal authority.

CEMAC Regulation No. 01/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 11 April 2016 on AML/CFT/CPF
CEMAC / Republic of the Congo Secretariat-General · Primary regional regulation
Open official source

ANIF Cameroon: mandate and institutional framework
ANIF Cameroon · Official FIU information
Open official source

ANIF Cameroon declaration guide
ANIF Cameroon · Official FIU guidance
Open official source

Cameroon Mutual Evaluation Report 2022
GABAC · Official mutual evaluation
Open official source

Third enhanced follow-up report for Cameroon
GABAC · Official follow-up report
Open official source

Mutual evaluation reports portal
GABAC · Official reports portal
Open official source

Regulation No. 04/18/CEMAC/UMAC/COBAC on payment services
BEAC · Primary regional regulation
Open official source

Payment-system instructions, circulars and regulations
BEAC · Official regulatory portal
Open official source

COBAC regulations catalogue
BEAC / COBAC · Official regulatory portal
Open official source

CEMAC payment-services report 2024
BEAC · Official supervisory report
Open official source

Law No. 2024/017 of 23 December 2024 relating to personal data protection in Cameroon
Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon · Primary legislation
Open official source

Official legislation listing for Law No. 2024/017
Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon · Official legislation portal
Open official source

Cameroon taxpayer registration and NIU guidance
Cameroon Directorate General of Taxation · Official tax guidance
Open official source

Cameroon active taxpayer file
Cameroon Directorate General of Taxation · Official tax register guidance
Open official source

OHADA Uniform Act on General Commercial Law
OHADA · Primary regional commercial-law framework
Open official source

OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups
OHADA · Primary regional company-law framework
Open official source

FATF June 2026
Financial Action Task Force · Jurisdictions under increased monitoring, 19 June 2026
Open official source

Cameroon FATF action plan on entry to increased monitoring
FATF · Official FATF statement
Open official source

FATF public-identification process for monitored jurisdictions
FATF · Official explanatory guidance
Open official source

UN Security Council Consolidated List
United Nations Security Council · Official sanctions list
Open official source

CEMAC Regulation No. 02/24
GABAC / CEMAC · Current AML/CFT/CPF regulation of 20 December 2024
Open official source

CEMAC Regulation No. 04/24
GABAC / CEMAC · Targeted financial sanctions regulation of 20 December 2024
Open official source

Cameroon DGI BO circular
Cameroon Directorate General of Taxation · Official beneficial-ownership obligations and filing guidance
Open official source

Document control

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