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AND RURAL DEVELOPEMENT

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
SURVEYS AND STATISTICS

STATISTICAL MONITORING OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Handbook of concepts, definitions and nomenclatures used in Cameroon

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INTRODUCTION

The State of Cameroon, in its policy to be an emerging country, has established development strategies, of which the agricultural sector is one of the major key sectors. The development of the agricultural sector implies a massification of production.

The updated version of the SDSR-PNIA includes support for access to inputs (seeds and seedlings, fertilisers, phytosanitary products), materials, equipment and productive infrastructure as a priority action that should contribute to "the sustainable increase of agroforestry and fisheries production and the productivity of priority value chains". The objectives set out in the SDSR identify improving the quality of plant material and access to it as the main lever for improving productivity.

It is within this framework that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development validated a document to establish a National Observatory of Agricultural Inputs and Equipment. Its aim is to produce, analyse and disseminate information on the legal aspects, availability, accessibility, use and access to aid for agricultural inputs in Cameroon. This instrument will help the Government redefine and better pilot its agricultural subsidy policy based on real statistical data.

This implementation document includes in its timetable, development of methodological tools, notably the elaboration of a first compendium of definitions and concepts on the agricultural inputs sub-sector.

As regards the cocoa and coffee sectors, a convention was signed on 8 July 2021 between MINADER and CCODEF, relating to the financing of agricultural subsidies from the CCODEF Producers' Window, to specifically allow MINADER to monitor the availability of inputs through statistical monitoring of stocks, prices and analyses carried out by MINADER's agricultural inputs observatory.

As part of the activities of this statistical monitoring of agricultural inputs in the cocoa and coffee sectors, the Department of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics (DESA) organised a series of activities. These include a workshop to develop and technically validate a first collection of definitions, concepts and nomenclatures on the agricultural inputs sub-sector, which led to the finalisation of this document.

1 CHAPTER 1:

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

1.1 FERTILISER CONCEPTS

Amendment

Substance used to improve the physico-chemical and/or biological properties to promote soil fertility.

Biostimulant

A substance or microorganism applied to plants to improve the nutritional efficiency, abiotic stress tolerance, quality characteristics of a crop and/or the availability of nutrients confined in the soil or rhizosphere regardless of its nutrient content.

Compost

Organic matter of animal, plant or human origin, partially decomposed by fermentation, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.

Soil degradation

Deterioration of soil quality due to natural processes or, more commonly, to human misuse.

Chemical degradation

Chemical degradation is the deterioration of the chemical composition of the soil, due to the loss of nutrients and/or organic matter, or to salinisation, acidification or pollution.

Physical degradation

Physical soil degradation refers to deterioration such as compaction, crusting and sealing, waterlogging and subsidence.

Deficiency

The amount of nutrients revealed by analysis to be less than declared, which may be the result of nutrient deficiency or lack of homogeneity.

Plant nutrients

Chemical elements contained in fertiliser and recognised as necessary for plant development and production.

Primary nutrients

Primary nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K).

Secondary nutrients

Secondary nutrients are calcium, magnesium and sulphur. Trace elements: boron, chlorine, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, sodium, zinc, nickel and silicon.

Fertilisers

Any substance or material containing one or more plant nutrients recognised and used as such for the purpose of promoting plant growth and production. For this purpose, mineral fertilisers, organic fertilisers, organo-mineral fertilisers, biostimulants, soil improvers and all fertilisers are assimilated to fertilisers and designated as such.

Foliar fertiliser

A liquid or water-soluble fertiliser that is sprayed onto the foliage of a plant. It can be made up essentially of mineral elements (mineral fertiliser) or have organic compounds (foliar biofertiliser: DI GROW).

Green manure

Fresh plant material used as fertiliser, in aquaculture ploughed into the bottom of a dry pond.

Mineral fertilisers

Fertiliser of mineral origin, produced by the chemical industry or by the use of natural deposits of phosphate and potash. Its manufacture involves mechanical enrichment, simple crushing, or the more elaborate chemical transformation of one or more raw materials. Mineral fertilisers are also called "chemical fertilisers", "artificial fertilisers", and "inorganic fertilisers".

Organic fertilisers

Fertilisers made from processed plant or animal material and/or unprocessed mineral material (lime, rock or phosphate) containing at least 5% of combined plant nutrients. Organic fertilisers include organic materials of animal origin, such as guano, bone meal, fish meal, leather meal and blood. Other organic materials such as compost or sewage sludge have a lower nutrient content than required and should be classified as "other organic materials for plant growth enhancement".

Organo-mineral fertiliser

Fertilisers obtained by mixing or processing organic materials and mineral fertilisers to enhance their nutrient content and fertilising power. The mineral nutrients of this fertiliser are protected by the binding and absorption of the organic component, leading to a gradual release of nutrients into the soil and a reduction in nutrient losses.

Tailor-made fertilisers (custom-made)

All fertiliser prepared according to the customer's (or user's) formula.

Compound/complex fertiliser

A fertiliser with a declarable content of more than one of the three main plant nutrients. These can be NP, NK, PK or NPK compounds, and include blended fertilisers, which are the result of a physical process (for instance blended, same size granules of different materials) and complex fertilisers, which are the result of a chemical process (all nutrients are present in one granule).

Straight fertilisers

Fertilisers that have a declarable content of only one of the three main plant nutrients (NPK). There are three main groups of straight fertilisers.

Nitrogen fertiliser

Fertilisers that have a declarable content (among the three main nutrients NPK), only in nitrogen. E.g. Urea, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate.

Phosphorus fertiliser

Fertilisers that have a declarable content (among the three main nutrients NPK), only in phosphorus. E.g. Natural calcium phosphate, superphosphates.

Potassium fertiliser

Fertilisers that have a declarable content (among the three main nutrients NPK), only in potassium. E.g. Potassium chloride, potassium sulphate.

Hazardous fertilisers

Any fertiliser that could cause an explosion or other damage if mishandled during transport, storage or use.

Soil fertility

The ability of a soil to provide the nutrients required by a plant to grow in sufficient quantity and in an accessible form.

Fertiliser

A product designed to provide plant nutrition or to improve the physical, chemical and biological properties of soils.

Fertilisation

Action or process by which the soil is made fertile, profitable or productive by the use of synthetic or natural fertilisers containing components necessary for plant growth. The fertiliser can be specific fertiliser or amendment. It can also be a mixed fertiliser and amendment.

Organic fertilisers

The use of natural organic fertilisers that provide all the necessary nutrients to plants and improve soil quality by creating an environment rich in natural micro-organisms.

Formulation

A mixture of several components of the fertiliser. Formulation defines the nutrient content of fertilisers. It consists of calculating the available content of N, P and K in a given fertiliser, which may be a straight or compound fertiliser.

Manure

Fertiliser prepared from organic material. Manures contribute to soil fertility by adding organic material and nutrients (such as nitrogen) that are taken up by soil bacteria. Manure (livestock manure) is present in three main forms: solid/farmyard manure, liquid manure and semi-liquid manure (slurry).

Solid manure

Manure consisting of solid feces from domestic animals with or without bedding, possibly including a small amount of urine.

Liquid manure

Manure consisting of the urine of domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of feces and/or water.

Semi-liquid manure (Slurry)

A mixture of liquid and solid manure from domestic animals, possibly with the addition of water and/or a small amount of bedding.

Fertiliser grade

The grade of a fertiliser refers to the minimum guaranteed percentage of nutrients it possesses and is expressed as N, P and K (and more when secondary trace elements are known).

Soil

The formation of minerals and organic material in the topsoil of the earth containing natural elements such as bacteria, fungi and animals that enable plants to grow. It has biophysical properties resulting from the effect of climate and living matter on the bedrock over time.

Fertiliser import declaration receipt

Document issued to any natural or legal person wishing to import fertilisers, registered as a Fertiliser Wholesaler Distributor and who has filed an import declaration (in accordance with Order 0116 of 29 August 2019).

Fertiliser sub-sector

Area of the agricultural sector where research, supervision and regulation of soil fertility and fertilisation, import, export, packaging, distribution and use of fertilisers are carried out, and where stakeholders who contribute to better soil productivity within the framework of sustainable management interact.

1.2 SEED CONCEPTS

Cutting

Operation that consists in reproducing a plant identical to the mother plant from a fragment of the latter.

Phytosanitary certificate

A certificate issued by an official service (usually a Plant Protection and Quarantine Service) that establishes the good health status of a seed lot, or other reproductive material intended for international transfer.

Seed activity certificate

At the end of a technical investigation which consists in verifying that the declarant meets the conditions of the specifications (joint order No. 380/MINADER/MINCOMMERCE of August 7, 2006) with a favourable opinion, the administration issues a certificate of seed practice, valid for a period of 3 years, and renewable under the same conditions.

Seed certification

In the sense of "Control and Certification", it is the official quality assurance procedure based on controls by official inspectors throughout the production process from sowing to bagging.

Clones

Varieties obtained by identical reproduction from a fragment of a non-sexual organ of a genetically interesting individual (for instance Cassava, banana, etc.).

Control

In the sense of "Control and Certification", this control is the inspection of seed crops in the field, sampling and post-harvest analysis of seed lots, combined with a seed crop and lot identification system that ensures traceability throughout the generations of seed multiplication.

Dormancy

Temporary blockage of plant growth until environmental conditions are suitable for germination.

Purification

The removal of any off-types in a seed crop to maintain or improve its genetic purity, but also of diseased plants and weeds, so as to obtain a healthy seed lot free of weed seeds.

Open pollination

A breeding system mainly for cross-pollinated plants, not involving pollination control, which tends to maintain the internal genetic variability of the population to which it applies. A system generally used for the production of seed of population or "OP" varieties, not to be confused with the system for producing F1 hybrids that involves pollination control to ensure uniformity.

Germination

The process by which the embryo contained in a seed begins its development and results in a seedling with the structures necessary for further growth.

Grafting

A technique of vegetative propagation that consists of making composite individuals with parts each having unique abilities.

Graft

Part of the plant which, after grafting, ensures the interaction between the whole plant and the atmosphere.

Off-type

Any plant of the same species found in a seed production field which is not in conformity with the description of the variety being propagated, and which must therefore be eliminated during the purification operations.

Emergence

The appearance of the young seedling on the soil surface marking the end of the germination process under field conditions; the seedling establishment can be considered as the next stage of the plant growth.

Seed lot

A defined quantity of seed of the same known origin, thereby constituting a uniform set for sampling, labelling, certification and marketing; the maximum size of a seed lot varies according to the species concerned and is set by regulation.

Maintenance (of breeding)

All procedures by which the breeder (or other authorised person) keeps the genetic composition of the foundation or foundation seed stock of the variety identical to that at the time of its creation, evaluation and first marketing.

Layering

A method of vegetative propagation consisting of inducing root development on an herbaceous portion of young shoots, then separating the latter from the parent plant to obtain a new plant.

Plant material

This is the vegetative form of a seed (seed, cutting, etc.)

Seed multiplier (seed grower)

A farmer whose main objective is to produce and distribute plant material.

Phenotype

External characteristic of an individual or a plant that is observed and measured. It responds to the environment in which it was developed.

Genetically Modified Organism (GOM)

Seed whose genetic material has been modified by a new technique known as genetic engineering to give it a new characteristic.

Seedlings

A crop grown in the juvenile stage, usually for planting or transplanting.

Cross-pollination

The transfer of pollen from one plant to another, which may lead to genetic recombination in the resulting seeds if the two plants have different genotypes.

Rootstock

Plant that ensures the interaction of the whole with the soil.

Seed preparation (packaging)

All the operations applied to a seed lot after harvesting to improve its quality for marketing; this mainly involves cleaning and sorting the seed, supplemented if necessary by drying, grading, applying phytosanitary treatments, bagging, etc. These operations are generally carried out in a small industrial unit, the seed station.

Seed

All or part of a plant used for its reproduction (seed, cutting, tuber, plant, vitro plant, pollen, spore, fragment of stem, etc.).

Breeder seed (G0)

The propagation material which is the standard of variety and must be at the origin of each seed multiplication process. Its conformity to the original type and its maintenance are ensured by research.

Pre-basic seeds (G1, G2, G3)

Refers to the progeny of G0 material and must be very pure. They are most often produced by research. They are produced and controlled directly by the breeder of variety. The control modalities are set by decision of the Minister of Agriculture.

Basic seeds (G4)

Derived from the multiplication of pre-basic seeds, they are the mother seeds of commercial seeds. They are often produced by approved seed structures, with the assistance of research technicians or State technical services, to ensure the maintenance and purity of the variety. These seeds subject to official certification.

Organic seeds

Refers to plant material that has been multiplied or propagated for at least one generation under agrobiological conditions.

Certified seeds (R1, R2)

Two production cycles can be carried out: R1 seed from G4 basic seed or R2 seed from R1. These seeds subject to official certification. They are intended for agricultural production. During harvest, the inspector of the competent authority and the producer estimate the quantities of seed produced and take samples for laboratory analysis. After successful laboratory testing, a certificate of quality of the seed lots is issued to the multiplier and official labels are affixed to the seed lots.

Composite seeds

They are improved commercial seed resulting from a mixture of very different genetic material.

Hybrid seeds

These are seeds created by crossing at least two different varieties of the same plant.

Standard seeds

Refers to seeds that have sufficient varietal identity and purity and are produced under the responsibility of a seed establishment. This imprecise term should not be encouraged.

Farm-saved seeds

Refers to seeds produced on the farm by the farmer. Farm-saved seeds are often restricted to farm-produced seeds of protected varieties. They are frequently R2 produced on the farm from R1 certified seed.

Peasant seeds (or local varieties)

Refers to seeds from farmers' seed systems that manage access to seeds and their diversity according to their own collective rules.

Improved seeds

A seed is said to be improved when at least one of the characteristics of its variety has a higher performance than traditional varieties. The characteristics that differ from traditional seeds are essentially: the genetic potential for high productivity; good adaptability to agro-climatic zones. Improved seeds result from a specific production process such as sorting/selection, treatment, packaging, etc.

Traditional seeds

Refers to seeds that have not been genetically improved.

Counterfeit seeds (*Fake seeds*)

Refers to seeds sold with the "seed" stamp but not controlled. These are poor quality seeds.

Stability

Variety is deemed to be stable if its relevant characteristics remain unchanged after repeated propagation or multiplications, or, in the case of a unique cycle of propagation, at the end of each such cycle (UPOV Convention, 1991).

Germination rate

Refers to the proportion of seeds likely to germinate over a given period.

Seed treatment

Application on seeds of plant protection products at the end of their preparation (packaging) with a view to providing them with some additional qualities. It is often a way to protect seeds (and young seedlings) against diseases and parasites, but the application may also include micro-nutrients or other products.

Variety (cultivar)

This refers to cultivated varieties or cultivars of a specie, resulting from a deliberate process of improvement or selection; it is a plant population clearly distinct from another population of the same species for one or more traits, and which remains unchanged over successive generations when propagated according to appropriate techniques.

Pure line varieties

A collection of plants, usually obtained through a series of self-pollinations, which have attained more or less complete genetic uniformity.

Hybrid varieties

Refers to varieties created by crossing at least two different varieties of the same plant.

Single hybrid (A/B)

A variety resulting from the controlled crossing of two parental lines and therefore having a defined genotype and a uniform phenotype.

Peasant varieties

(Local 'ancestor-grown' varieties, traditional varieties) selected by farmers (often by mass selection). They have a high internal diversity increasing their capacity to adapt to climatic hazards (they are very hardy "population varieties"). Their productivity is limited but they are generally the most resistant to arid conditions and correspond to the farmers' anti-risk strategies. They are adapted to their soil and to local production methods. They have qualitative or societal characteristics that are considered interesting by the farmer, consumer or processor. They are not currently protected by rights and are freely exchanged between farmers.

Local varieties

Varieties derived from improved varieties introduced a few decades ago by development operations and accepted by farmers. They have not been renewed and have evolved in the fields of farmers who carry out mass selections in order to adapt them to their contexts.

Improved varieties

Relevant varieties "improved" by public or private plant breeding centres or by farmers.

1.3 CONCEPTS ON PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

Miticide

Chemical agents used to kill mites, either by disrupting their cellular respiration or by affecting their nervous systems or development.

Biopesticide

A generic term, usually applied to a biological control agent, most commonly a pathogen, or biological agent formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide normally used to rapidly reduce a pest population for short-term control.

Fungicides

Plant protection products whose property is to control, repel or destroy fungi that may grow on crops.

Herbicides

Active substances or phyto-toxic preparations used to kill undesirable plants.

Insecticides

Active substances or preparations used to kill or repel insects.

Molluscicides

Plant protection products against slugs and snails, which feed on crops.

Nematicide

All chemical substances used to destroy nematodes worms on crops.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.

Pathogens

Organisms that are harmful and can cause disease.

Pesticides

Any substances or mixture of substances intended for repelling, destroying or controlling pests, disease vectors and undesirable species of plants or animals that cause damage or are otherwise harmful during the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural products, wood and non-wood forest products.

Phytosanitary products

Pesticides and other substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the products from deterioration during storage and transport.

Pesticide Import Declaration Receipt

The importation of plant protection products must be declared by the importer to the Plant Protection Authority. It is exclusively reserved to local representatives of phytosanitary industries with a phytosanitary certificate.

Rodenticides

Rodenticides are substances that kill, repel or control rodents.

1.4 OTHER CONCEPTS

Stakeholder

An individual or a grouping playing a specific role in one or more services.

Support to businesses / PO (Producer Organisation)

Financial subsidies, materials or equipment, inputs and/or technical assistance allocated to a farm enterprise/ PO to support the development of its activities.

Marketing authorisation

Following a favourable opinion issued by the Fertilizer Evaluation Committee, the Minister of agriculture issues a Marketing Authorisation, valid for a period of (05) five years renewable, or a Provisional Marketing Authorisation, valid for a period of (02) years renewable once.

Value chain

A set of key activities that has a real impact and gives a competitive advantage to the product, a value necessary to sustain the company and the producer organisation. The value chain is primarily concerned with production steps within the industry itself. By extension, the concept of value chain is also used for all the steps of valorisation of a product within a chain comprising several economic agents having commercial relations between them, also called productive partnerships.

HS Codes

HS codes are the language for international trade. All goods shipped across country borders must be declared to customs using a specific Harmonised System code. The abbreviation HS stands for Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System.

Co-financing

A transaction in which the subsidy scheme provides part of the fund needed for the project of a farm enterprise.

Registered traders

According to Order 00116 of 29 August 2019, any natural or legal person carrying out an activity as a wholesale or retail trader must be registered with the competent services of the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the specific requirements for each activity.

Packaging

Mixing and bagging of one or more products.

Apparent fertiliser consumption

Apparent consumption is equal to (production + imports) - (exports + non-use of fertiliser).

Distributor

Any natural or legal person who supplies or sells fertilisers in wholesale or retail in Cameroon.

Registered importers/producers

Any person or group of persons who has an authorisation, previously issued by a competent authority, to supply agricultural inputs.

Retailers

Trader who sells products to the final consumer.

Agro dealer

Any natural or legal person according to professional usage who makes available to agricultural producers and resells to them fertilisers purchased from a wholesale distributor.

Dialogue within a sector

This is a consultation between stakeholders in a sector to make decisions on agreements that will govern their respective activities. It is also about the operational organisation, the rules of dialogue, a better definition and a collective acceptance of the objectives between the different dialogue partners of a sector. Dialogue is based on objective, verifiable and defensible data.

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Distribution

All purchasing transactions for the purpose of wholesaling or retailing, transporting, storing and preserving products.

Wholesale distributors

Any natural or legal person, in accordance with professional practice, who purchases agricultural inputs from an importer/producer or through direct imports for the purpose of selling them whole to retailers.

Packaging

Any object, whatever the nature of the materials of which it is made, intended to contain and protect goods, and to handle and transport them from the producer to the consumer.

Official sample

Any sample of fertiliser, soil or water duly taken by an Inspector, Controller or agent of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture.

Records

Registration of a natural or legal person working in the fertiliser sub-sector in Cameroon with the competent administration.

Farmer

A natural or legal person in charge of running the farm and making major decisions concerning the use of resources. He also has technical and financial responsibilities for the farm.

Export

The act of taking a product out of the national territory to a foreign country.

Label

An indication of anything in written, printed or graphic form on the immediate packaging or in a product-specific message.

Sector

A group of economic agents that contribute to the production of a final product. Usually the chain is designated by the product itself.

Importers/producers

Any natural or legal person, in accordance with professional practice, who purchases fertilisers outside the country's borders for packaging purposes (mixing and bagging).

Licensed Inputs/Products

Inputs approved by the competent authority for import, distribution and use, after examination of comprehensive scientific data showing that they are effective for the intended use and do not pose risks to human, animal and environmental health, under the recommended conditions of use.

Inter-profession

It is an excellent framework for the joint representation of a sector. It brings together all professions in a sector, but also the stakeholders of the sector, often grouped into colleges, and serves as a forum for dialogue between stakeholders, just as it governs access to various professions (professional body). Fertiliser importers and distributors are grouped around a platform called the Union of Fertiliser Professionals of Cameroon (UPEC). This structure is in charge of improving access to fertilisers and finding solutions to constraints that undermine this sub-sector.

Non-use of fertilisers

This is the closing stock in the fertiliser use account.

Farmers' organisations

Legal professional organisation (PO) grouping producers and/or processors around a common activity aimed at improving the performance of members and their organisation. With the advent of the OHADA Uniform Act on the Law of Cooperative Societies, most POs in the agricultural and livestock sector are expected to be legally registered in the form of SCOOPS (Simplified Cooperative Society) or SCOOP-CA (Cooperative Society with Administrative Council) to be capable of operating as full-fledged commercial companies.

Productive Partnership (PP)

These are business relationships concluded between different stakeholders in the sector for an economic purpose within the framework of a formal document (contract or agreement) signed by the parties concerned.

Comparison price

This refers to international comparison prices which are fob prices (*free on board*). It is the price returned to the importing country excluding unloading operations.

Retail prices

Prices charged by undertakings, legal units or establishments primarily engaged in selling goods to final consumers.

Wholesale prices

Prices charged by undertakings, legal units or establishments primarily engaged in buying goods in large quantities and selling them to retailers, professional users, local authorities or large consumers.

Producer prices

Ex-works or ex-warehouse prices (from importers/producers) which therefore exclude transport, duties or trade margins.

Import prices

FIC (freight insurance cost) price, which corresponds to the price of the material landed in the importing country.

Primary fertiliser producers

Primary producers are those who use feed stocks, raw materials and/or intermediate products to produce finished fertilisers. Feed stock is a term that refers to the main raw materials used in manufacturing a product. In the case of fertilisers, the main raw materials are nitrogen (N), potassium oxide (K₂O) and phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅).

Secondary fertiliser producers

Secondary producers are those who use finished fertiliser materials to produce other fertilisers (imported simple fertilisers and Ammonium Phosphate are often used to make other fertilisers).

Prohibited products

Products whose import, export and distribution are absolutely prohibited or subject to restrictions.

Sponsor

Any natural or legal person who has obtained Marketing Authorisation for a product.

Theoretical radius of action

Theoretical average distance travelled by the population to get a service. The theoretical radius of action is the square root of the area of interest/number of services * Pi (does not provide information on the spatial distribution of services in the area considered).

Storage

The act of accumulating fertilizers in a common restricted area, in order to preserve them and, where appropriate, distribute them or even use them.

Agricultural use of fertilisers

This is the total amount of fertiliser used in agriculture (crop production, animal production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture; excluding animal feed).

1 CHAPITRE 2:
NOMENCLATURES

2.1 NOMENCLATURE ON FERTILISERS

SH code	1	Fertilisers	Short name	N	P2O5	K2O
3102	11	Nitrogen fertilisers				
310210	11001	Urea		46		
310221	11002	Ammonium sulphate	AS	21		
310230	11003	Nitrate ammonium	AN	33.5		
310250	11004	Sodium nitrate		16		
310240	11005	Calcium ammonium nitrate	CAN	26		
310280	11006	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	UAN	32		
281410	11007	Anhydrous ammonia	(liquid)	82		
283429	11008	Calcium nitrate		13		
	11999	Others				
3103	12	Phosphate fertilisers				
251010	12001	Phosphate rocks			20 -40	
310320	12002	Slag			14	
310310	12003	Simple super phosphate	SSP		18	
310310	12004	Triple super phosphate	TSP		46	
	12999	Others				
3104	13	Potassium fertilisers				
310420	13001	Potassium chloride	MOP			60
310430	13002	Potassium sulphate	SOP			50
	13999	Others				
3105	14	Complex fertilisers				
310570	14001	NK Fertilisers	NK	13 -25	0	15-46
310510 310520	14002	NPK Fertilisers	NPK			
283421	14003	Potassium nitrate		13		47
310530	14004	Di-ammonium phosphate	DAP	18	46	
310540	14005	Mono-ammonium phosphate	MAP	11	52	
310551	14006	NP fertilisers	NP	15 -25	15 -25	0
310560	14007	PK fertilisers	PK	0	July-30	Oct-30
	14999	Others				
310100	15	Organic fertilisers				
310100	15001	Based on micro-organisms				
310100	15002	Manure				
310100	15999	Others				
	16	Amendments				
25181000	16001	Dolomite				
25302000	16002	Kieserite				
28332990	16003	Calcium sulphate (CaSO ₄)				
28332600	16004	Zinc sulphate				
28365000	16005	Sodium carbonate				
25191000	16006	Magnesia				

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SH code	1	Fertilisers	Short name	N	P2O5	K2O
28332910	16007	Iron sulphate				

2.2 NOMENCLATURE ON PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

SH code	2	Name of item
3808	2	Pesticides
38081091	21	Insecticides
38081091	21001	Abamectin benzoate
38081091	21002	Acetamiprid
38081091	21003	Bifenthrin
38081091	21004	Chlorantraniliprole
38081091	21005	Chlorpyrifos
38081091	21006	Cypermethrin
38081091	21007	Deltamethrin
38081091	21008	Fipronil
38081091	21009	Imidaclopride
38081091	21010	Lambda cyhalothrine
38081091	21011	Permethrin
38081091	21012	Pirimiphos
38081091	21013	Spinetoram
38081091	21014	Spirotetramat
38081091	21015	Thiaméthoxame
38081091	21016	Aldrine, Chlodane, Heptachlore
38081091	21017	Parathion and parathion methyl
38089200	22	Fungicides
38089200	22001	Amectotradin
38089200	22002	Azoxystrobin
38089200	22003	Boscalid
38089200	22004	Carbendazim
38089200	22005	Chlorothalonil
38089200	22006	Difenoconazole
38089200	22007	Dimethomorph
38089200	22008	Epoxyconazole
38089200	22009	Fenpropidin
38089200	22010	Fenpropimorph
38089200	22011	
38089200	22012	Fludioxonil
38089200	22013	Imazalil
38089200	22014	Mancozeb
38089200	22015	Metalaxyl-M
38089200	22016	Propiconazole
38089200	22017	Pyraclostrobin
38089200	22018	Thiram
38089200	22019	Triadimenol
38089200	22020	Zoxamide
38089200	22021	Binapacryl

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SH code	2	Name of item
38089200	22022	Captafol and methamidophos
38083090	23	Herbicides
38083090		
38083090	23001	2 4 D ammonium salt
38083090	23002	Atrazine
38083090	23003	Dicamba
38083090	23004	Diuron
38083090	23005	Fluroxypyr
38083090	23006	Ammonium Glufosinate
38083090	23007	Glyphosate
38083090	23008	Haloxypop-RMethyl
38083090	23009	Nicosulfuron
38083090	23010	Pendimethalin
38083090	23011	Propaquizafop
38083090	23012	Pyriithiobac Sodium
38083090	23013	S-Metolachlor
38083090	23014	Topramezone
38083090	23015	Triclopyr
38083090	23016	Trifloxysulfuron-sodium
38083090	23017	Dinoseb and dinoseb salt
38083090	23018	Dieldrine
380840	24	Disinfectants,
380840		
	25	Nematicides
	25001	Ethoprophos
	25002	Fosthiazate
	25003	Oxamyl
	25004	Terbufos
	26	Acaricides
38089199	26001	Permethrin
	27	Rodenticides
	27001	Bromadiolone
	27002	Brodifacoum
	28	Growth regulator
38089340	28001	Ethephon
	28002	Gibberillic acid
	28003	Mepiquat - chloride
	29	Molucides
	29001	Metaldehyde
	29	ACARICIDES
	29001	Abamectine
3808.5		Harmful pesticides

2.3 NOMENCLATURE ON SEEDS

HS Code	3	Seeds
18010000	31	Cocoa
18010000	31001	AMAZ x 15/15
18010000	31002	C1-2-4 6. IMC60
18010000	31003	F28-7 7. M020
18010000	31004	F28-3
18010000	31005	F28-7
	32	Coffee
09011111	32001	Arabica coffee
09011121	32002	Robusta coffee
12072100	33	Cotton
12072100	33001	IRMA L457
12072100	33002	IRMA L484
12072100	33003	IRMA Q302
04005	34	Rubber
	34001	CLONE GT1
	34002	CLONE PB 217
	34003	CLONE PB 235
	34004	CLONE PB 260
	34005	CLONE PR 107
	34006	CLONE RRIC 100
07141000	35	Cassava
07141000	35001	8061
07141000	35002	8034
07141000	35003	8017
07141000	35004	IITA –TMS-IBA 92/0326
07141000	35005	IITA –TMS-IBA 96/1414
07141000	35006	IITA –TMS-IBA 96/0023
07141000	35007	IITA –TMS-IBA 92/0067
07141000	35008	TME 419
07141000	35009	IITA –TMS-IBA 95/0109
07141000	35010	IITA-TMS-IBA010098
07141000	35011	IITA –TMS-IBA I070593
07141000	35012	IITA –TMS-IBA 01/0040-27
07141000	35013	IITA –TMS-IBA 01/1797
07104000	36	Maize
07104000	36001	ACR 06 TZL COMP4C4F2
07104000	36002	AFLATOXIN SYN-2-Y
07104000	36003	BSR-81
07104000	36004	CHC201
07104000	36005	CHC202
07104000	36006	CHC 203

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HS Code	3	Seeds
07104000	36007	CHC 204
07104000	36008	CHC 205
07104000	36009	CMS 2019
07104000	36010	CMS 8501
07104000	36011	CMS 8704
07104000	36012	CMS 8806
07104000	36013	CMS 9015
07104000	36014	MAQPMSYN 1
07104000	36015	MASYN-VAR4F2
07104000	36016	MASYN-VAR5F2
07104000	36017	OBATAMPA/TZLCOMP1SYN/TZLCOMP1SYN W-1
07104000	36018	PVA SYN6 F2
07104000	36019	PVA SYN 13 F2
07104000	36020	SHABA
07104000	36021	TZEE-W
07104000	36022	TZLCOMP1W
07104000	36023	TZL COMP4 C4 F2
07104000	36024	CHH 101
07104000	36025	CHH 102
07104000	36026	CHH 104
07104000	36027	CHH 105
07104000	36028	CHH 108
07104000	36029	CHH 300
07104000	36030	CHH 103
07104000	36031	CHI 001 (87036)
07104000	36032	CHI 002 (88069)
07104000	36033	CHI 003 (88094)
07104000	36034	EXP ₁ 24
07104000	36035	M131
07104000	36036	90219
04097		Other cash or industrial crops

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