

## Oil impact in Chad's economic growth.

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**Abstract:** In context of rapid oil boom in Africa, our attention is on Chad oil project in order to present this project, evaluate the project, to know the different actors of this project, evaluate the project and special attention on economic growth of Chad through the Government actions and finally to put forth recommendations for improving of this project. [Report and Opinion 2010;2(4):71-78]. (ISSN: 1553-9873).

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### Introduction.

Presented from the beginning as a project which would contribute to reduce poverty in Chad, the oil project was set up since October 2003, one year before the date initially envisaged. This project is the largest investment in sub-Saharan Africa with a cost of 4.2 billion dollars and is co-financed by three multinationals (Exxon Mobil, Petronas) and World Bank which grants appropriations to the Chadian and Cameroonian governments for their participation, the agencies of credit of exploitation and other investors. The GWB subjected its participation provided that Chad votes a law of management of the oil incomes 1999. But this one of it thereafter was called into question by Chad and was modified in December 2005, giving up by the same occasion its obligations. This modification caused firstly a tension between Chad and the GWB but in 2006, a new agreement was found between the GWB and Chad. All this leads us to ask ourselves how this pipeline will contribute to the development of Chad? The work will have the aim of providing brief replies. It will be presentation of the project, analyze of the conditions from the negotiations and finally the stock management as well as the impact on the Chadian economy.

### I. General presentation of the oil project.

#### 1.1. Historical.

Since 1960, oil has been coveted, in particular with the unfruitful research undertaken

by two French groups to the North of the country: the Office of oil research (of 1962 to 1965) and the French institute of research, ORSTOM (1965 to 1967). The black gold was discovered for the first time in Chad in 1969, at the time one suspected already of the significant quantities, confirmed by later prospecting's. The president of the time negotiated with French at the beginning of the Seventies and their engagement concerned a vast project of prospecting. Following the French refusal, the research and work undertaken by the Continental American group oil company (CONOCO), which obtained the downstream of the government after the departure of the French companies, appear profitable in the south of Chad. Following this discovery the CONOCO signed a contract with the Chadian Government, according to which Chad should receive 50% of benefices and royalties of 12.5 % of the production.

Thereafter, the CONOCO yielded 50% of its shares to the Dutch company Shell, 25% to Chevron and 12.5% to Esso, two American companies. There will remain to him only 12.5% that it will yield to Esso in 1977. With these departures, Esso was founded on the same level as Shell, 37.5%. Thereafter the situation of the country being unstable, CONOCO was withdrawn in 1988. Two years later the country witnessed a regime change. That did not prevent the country from continuing its negotiations with the various partners. In 1992, it was the turn of Chevron to sell its shares to the French company and to leave the consortium. In the new one divided, Exxon will hold 40% just as Shell, Elf would be satisfied with 20%. Chad being a

country wedges, Cameroun was selected for the routing of oil via the construction of a pipeline of 1,070 km since Doba until the coastal region of Kribi.

At the same time, the World Bank was requested by Esso to guarantee the project of the political risks and to support the Cameroonian and Chadian States financially (in order to allow them to take share with the oil consortium in charge of the development project). Thus in this uniting with the project, it succeeds in mobilizing part of the amount (of 1.4 billion USD) coming from its subsidiary companies, of the agencies of export credit and the private banking.

In addition, the two countries had signed the agreements with the consortium for the realization of the pipeline. One of the agreements is a letter of intent concerning the construction of the pipeline (which will be used for the evacuation of Chadian oil through Cameroon). The other with knowing the draft-agreement, was signed in January 1994 between the two governments and the oil group and it stated the guiding principles to take into account for the realization of the Cameroonian section of the system of transport of hydrocarbons by the pipeline). Another bilateral agreement was signed between the two States in February 1996. However in 1999, pleading that the gas layers of Angola are more lucrative, Shell and Elf withdrew from the project. Exxon engaged itself finding other partners, in 2000, Malaysian company Petronas recovered 35% of the shares whereas the American group Chevron petroleum, obtained 25%. On June 6th, 2000, the board of trustees of the World Bank approved the project of export destined to benefit directly vulnerable ones and the environment.

On October 18th, 2000, work on the pipeline began officially in Chad. Two days later the official launch of the Cameroonian dimension also began in Kribi. In October 2003, the pipeline was officially inaugurated by president Deby with the participation of 4 States Heads. Since July 2003 the pipeline has been in service.

### 1.2. Presentation of Chad.

Located in central Africa, landlocked country and vast of a surface of 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which twice makes France and thirty times Switzerland, Chad is bordered in North by an almost rectilinear border with Libya (1055km), in the west by Niger (1,175km), in South-west by

Nigeria (189 km of common waters territorial) as well as Cameroon (1,800km) and finally in the South by the Central African Republic (1,197 km). It extends to North on the southernmost Sahara with the solid mass from partially mountainous and volcanic Tibesti or culminates Emi koussi (3,415 km) and the South by savanna on the plates and some zones of culture, generally irrigated. The principal rivers are Chari (1,200 km) and Logone (970km) and the lake Chad (fourth Africa Lake). Chad is a country populates of 11 million inhabitants in 2009. Chad was always a agro-pastoral country but depuis 2003, it belongs to the circle of the oil producing countries.

Before the beginning of the oil exploitation, the trade balance of Chad was budget deficit, but since 2004, the deficit is going down. Politically, the country is directed by Idriss Déby since 1990, this last revised the constitution in 2005 and adopted referendum which removes the limitation of the presidential mandates.

### 1.3. Oil project

The project Chad-Cameroon pipeline nowadays constitutes the largest investment of the private sector in sub-Saharan Africa. The construction of a pipeline measuring whose 1,700 km crossing Chad and Cameroon allows the routing of oil trough the 3 zones of exploitations (Miandoum, Komé, and Bolobo) of the area of Doba, in the south of Chad, to the Cameroonian coastal town Kribi.

Oil reserves are estimated at 920 million barrels, the production intended for the exploitation is estimated at 250.000barils/days or 11 at 12 million tons of oil, for 35 years. What will make of Chad the 4<sup>th</sup> producing country in Saharan southern Africa after Nigeria (94 million tons per annum), Angola (31millions of tons per annum) and Gabon (18 million tons per annum).

The realization of the pipeline required the repairing and the rehabilitation of 1,100 Km of tracks, the installation of a pipe 76 km in diameter, and the drilling of 300 wells on the site of Doba, the installation of 3 pumping stations, and the installation of a terminal of loading at sea near Kribi. The setting road of the pipeline required the construction of other infrastructures: a control center of the operations, residences, an aerodrome, roads, pumping stations, an electric center.

The American company Esso, known in

Chad under the name “Esso exploration-production” is in charge of the consortium and acts as an operator for the development of the oil-bearing Zones. Two shipping companies for the pipeline were especially created for the occasion: Cameroon oil transportation company, SA (COTCO) and Chad oil transportation company, SA (TOTCO). In the first company the consortium holds 80% and Chad 12.5% and in the second, Chad holds 15% of the shares and the consortium 85%.

### **1.3.1. Distribution of the cost of the project by the actors.**

The whole of the investments was considered at 3.7 billion dollars. 1.5 billion financed entirely by the consortium was useful for the upstream part, the 2.2 allocated financed by the conglomerate and the two States were useful for the two joint-ventures. The WB granted loans to the two States via the BIRD to the two governments, the SFI connected with the World Bank for the financing by the private sector which allocated a direct loan of 100 million to the consortium and other loan syndicates of 300 million.

### **1.3.2. Real participation of the group of the World Bank in the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project.**

If we take into account the loans to the public and private sectors, we note that the World Bank had financed the pipeline project with more than 300 million dollars. Indeed the BIRD, subsidiary of the World Bank provided loans to the Chadian and Cameroonian governments to take part in the financing of the pipeline. The international development association offered three loans with reduced tax to Cameroun and Chad in order to reinforce their constitutional, legal and lawful capacities before the beginning of the oil production. SFI granted a direct loan to the group oil loans coming from the private financial sector.

### **1.4. Awaited advantages of the oil exploitation.**

The oil production of Doba is estimated to 950 million barrels, it reached rate of 250,000 barrels/days in 2004. The consortium envisaged a fall of the production to 150,000 after six year and 100,000 after ten year. However ( this forecast can change according to the new possible discoveries ) in addition while being

based on the original estimates of the WB on a price of the barrel at 15.5, it was expected that Chad gains more than 2.5 billion dollars oil incomes over the duration of the project, that is to say 80 million per annum. But considering the growth of raw price these last years, the awaited incomes will be largely important. Forecasting's of the estimates following the discovery of new oil fields and the granting of new licenses to the Chinese and Taiwanese companies, will bring approximately 5 or 6 billion on all the project. These revenues will double the budget incomes which were only 300 million dollars in 2001. For the 15 next years, one envisages 80% profit from the project. To that is added other sources of income: Bonus of signature, the direct incomes (royalties and dividends of the participation of Chad in Totco and Cotco) and the indirect incomes (income tax and other taxation of the oil consortium and the customs duties).

The bonus of signatures is directly paid. Chad perceived 25 million dollars in 2000 and two payments of 15 million dollars in 2003 and 2004 for a new agreement of exploration with the consortium Exxon Mobil. For the direct and indirect incomes, first time Chad perceived the funds from the start of oil mining, but the incomes accumulated by the consortium and the consortium tax exemptions represent a lack with considerable gains for the country, although the purpose of these exemptions are to attract investments. However these measurements encourage more the firms to extract more possible quantities of oil during these exemptions, which get them exceptional profits. The majority of Doba raw are forwarded to South America and Asia for refining.

## **2. Conditionalities**

In Chad, the World Bank was not to its first participation in an oil project. Before engaging following the pressures of the civil company, it innovated this time while requiring (as prerequisite in its financial support to the project which adopted a certain number of measurements). Chad have adopted plans of oil incomes management, taking as a starting point the model Norwegian and single in Africa, in 1999 was voted within the framework of the law on the management of the oil incomes (10% of the incomes allocated for the constitution of funds of future generation and placed in an account in Citibank, which will be used by

Chad to regulate its problems once the exhausted oil resources (90%) set out again in the following way: 72 % reserved for the financing of the priority sectors, 4.5 % hold for the Community projects of the area of Doba and 13.5 % devoted to state expenditures supervised by the WB and a committee of oil incomes monitoring (COIM) composed of 9 members who must take care of the state projects transparency ) a guarantee that the oil incomes will be used for the development of Chad. But Chad carried out modifications in 2005, which caused a crisis with the World Bank which finally led to the signature of a draft-agreement in July 2006 ( 65% of the direct incomes assign to the priority sectors including from now on justice and safety then 5% with the producing region and 35% for the State activities, Chad must prepare from now on a framework of medium-term expenditure for annual expenditures and surpluses will be deposited in bottom of stabilization for a future use, so that the government reinforces the committee to guarantee the confidence of public and the execution projects financed by the oil funds and finally that the government makes a quarterly publication of the data on the execution of budget and of the regular audits allow ). A joint committee of oil incomes monitoring (COIM) including representatives of the population and government was created. Various independent organizations are charged to follow the implementation of the project and its effects on the local population. The World Bank required the consortium to respect the environment, the consultation of the populations and their compensation. Concerning the relations between the State and the consortium, the legal documents exist: conventions COTCO and TOTCO for the downstream part and the convention of research, mining and transport of hydrocarbons for the upstream part. The two first established the conditions of management of the pipeline (problems, the royalty, the taxation and the applicable duty). Other was signed in 1988 and was revised in 1997, set the rules relating to the mining, the tax royalties, and provisions. Another convention was also sign in 2004 between Exxon Mobil and the government of Chad. Thus the profit on taxes is between 40% and 65% for the oil of the three fields (komé, bolobo and miandoum), 50% for the remainder of the oil operations of the oil deposit which could be later on discovered.

During the first years of exploitation, the incomes will be weak compared to the investments since 1969. Therefore, the tax also (but it also varies according to trend of the crude). Thus the ratio R will be low. Conversely, at the end of thirty years the cumulated incomes will be high compared to the total investments. The ratio R will be high and the tax will pass in the higher section (balanced, also by the price of the crude).

If we imagine a course of barrel lower than 18 dollar (basic assumption of the World Bank), oil will be thus taxed to 40% during the first years, then will pass in the section of 50% to arrive in that of 65% at the end of the period. Cost estimates which makes it possible to see that one will remain in the weakest section - 40% - during the first seven years of exploitation at least, precisely when production will be strongest. When we will arrive to a section of higher imposition, the tax will apply to quite less quantities. The interests of the construction of a pipeline with large flow: one can then evacuate more significant quantities at the time when the taxation on the incomes is weakest. The pipeline will be largely in under-capacity the following years, but it is undoubtedly more profitable thus. And we should not be forgotten either that it could perhaps be useful in the event of new discoveries. Moreover, the income tax 40%-50% does not apply to the rough result but to the profit. The nuance is big. They are deductible from the trading income (itself reduced of all the costs of operation, royalties, depreciation, and provisions): all the expenditure incurred since the granting of the prospecting permit of 1969; all the expenditure of prospection inside the zone of the Three Fields (around Doba); the expenditure of prospection outside the zone of Doba has however a ceiling: the deduction of this expenditure will be reach a maximum for any fiscal year so that the income tax of the companies coming from the operations of the three Fields is not tiny to a lower level, 70 % of the value than would have the tax if this expenditure of exploration were not deducted. The government of Chad subsidizes future prospective operations of the consortium without that giving him additional duties on future shares investment loan. The cherry on the cake: this "investment loan", it corresponds (capital expenditures having been in addition deducted) would in the final analysis be a simple virtual

kitty to which one resorts to compress the taxable profits. And here is the admirable codicil: "If the taxable profits of a member of the consortium are positive after taking into account of the carry forward of losses available and before deduction of the investment loan, the investment loan available for this member of the consortium is deducted until the amount of the taxable profits is tiny or equal to zero." And clearly, the goal of the play is to arrive at a taxable benefit low as possible as, even all negative the first years.

Chad did not levy any tax during the first ten years, where the production was high while the consortium refunded its investments. Ten years of production of total frankness from income tax represented 632 million barrels, that is to say 71% of the total production envisaged, or 10.2 billion dollars. we were going to forget the tax exemptions: "A the exception of the royalty on the production and the direct tax on the benefit, the Consortium, its shareholders and the companies affiliated are exonerated from any other direct tax on the income, the exemption above is also applicable for all transfers of funds, a long list of examples, nonrestrictive follows: land taxes, taxation of the vehicles (professional), distributions of income of the capital, contractual taxation of the wages... It is also necessary to mention the deductions of income tax and social security contributions for the expatriate workers (65%), or the exemption from customs duties on the imports from all the goods related to the project. And for locking the whole well, a clause of stability:" the duration of present validity, the State ensures that it will not be made application to the Consortium, without prior agreement of the Parts, of governmental acts having for effect duly established to worsen [...] obligations and loads imposed by the provisions of this Convention, or having effect to attack the rights and the advantages economic of the Consortium or of its shareholders " (Ekobena, 2008). If Chad modifies despite everything its legislation, it will be necessary to ensure the Consortium the same financial conditions, obligations and loads and advantages economic, such as they existed before. The tax advantages appear exorbitant in comparison with the practice but that seems to be justified by the will of Chad to use its basement in order to reduce poverty and to satisfy the consortium requirement. The new convention of research, exploitation and transport of hydrocarbons of 2004 between Exxon Mobil

and Chad provides to Chad 14.5 % instead of 12.5%.

### **3. Evaluation of the project: Oil exploitation.**

#### **3.1. Gross output of oil.**

To now, Chad put on the international market a total production of more than 300 million barrels. In 2003, Chad produced and exported 8,584,461 million barrels for a value of 128,148,936, 040, 39 FCFA. In 2004, it produced and exported 61,323,306 barrels for a value of 1,214,096,787,000 FCFA. In 2005 Chad produced and exported 63, 264, 892, 2 barrel for a value of 1, 83,560,180 762,98FCFA. In 2006 Chad produced and exported 55,935,771 million barrels for a value of 1,925,929,513,119,68FCFA. In 2007 Chad produced and exported 52,669,030 barrels for a value of 1,831,352 491.134,89 FCFA. In 2008 Chad produced and exported 46,411,342,4 barrels for a value of 2,017,458,796,188,34 FCFA.

#### **3.2. Affection of the oil resources to the budget.**

2003 to 2008 Chad received 396,434,631 372 FCFA as royalties. Thus since 2004, the oil resources started to occupy an important place in the budgetary resources. In 2004, those occupied 38.67% of the total revenues of the State. In 2008, they have occupied 72.88% of the budget revenue with the peak in 2007 (73.21%).

Chad has been tributary for a few years of the oil resources, vulnerable in their turn to fluctuations which the prices of the barrel price know on the international market.

#### **3.3. Economic situation of Chad between 2000 and 2008.**

Oil investments between 2000 and 2003, then the beginning of the production, as from October 2003 are the principal catalysts of the growth since the beginning of the year 2000. After two years of stagnation in 1999-2000, the growth rate of the GDP reached 10% between 2001 and 2002, then an annual average from approximately 24% in 2003-2004.

The Chadian economy which was dominated before by cotton and the breeding knew an important change. The growth of the GDP particularly was strong in 2004; it amounted to 36.1% compared with 15.1% in 2003. Oil exports thus constituted the central element of this growth even if the nonoil products also

recorded a growth of 1.9% (in 2004, the oil production rose to 61,323,306 million barrels).

In 2005 the GDP was in growth of 8.4% after an exceptional growth of (+ 34.1%) recorded in 2004. This increase is due mainly to the nonoil GDP, which was the genuine engine of the growth (+ 11.4%), did not succeed in doping the growth. Despite the slight increase of the oil production to 63,264 892,2 million barrel.

From 2003 to 2005, the growth rate of the GDP reached an annually 18.7% and that of the GDP per capita, 15.6%. The nonoil GDP also believed him at intervals accelerated, 6.4% .

The gross output dropped in 2006 by 9.2%. Thus, the installation of new oil fields in 2006 did not compensate the reduction in volumes, which were mainly the technical constraints (strong water content of rough extracts from these fields). A growth of oil production was done in 2007, but the growth of the GDP was weak, at 1.5%. The nonoil GDP continued to grow at relatively satisfactory intervals in 2006 (4.4%) but weakened in 2007 to account for approximately 3.3%. With an average annual growth of 3.5% (2003-2007), it is especially the primary sector GDP which drew the growth of nonoil sector. Favorable climatic conditions (except in 2004), progress of the irrigation, the equipment of the farms, the construction of pastoral wells and pumping stations, a request for agricultural produce carried by a beginning of urbanization and the regional markets explain the growth of the primary education GDP except oil. The installation of priority roads, a better maintenance of the existing highway network, progress of the access to water and the expansion of mobile telephony are also among the factors which supported the growth of the whole of the Chadian economy.

### 3.3.1. Repercussions of the oil exploitation in the Chadian economy

The repercussions of the oil resources for Chad are direct repercussions and indirect repercussions.

The direct resources, they are 12.5% of the royalties on the oil products thus on the market products, the Chadian government receives 12.5%. Between 2003 and 2004, Chad perceived 167,518,254,58 dollars, in 2005, 260,866,037,32dollars,in2006,295,403,060,57dollars,in 2006, 295,403,060,57dollars, in 2007, 318,800,424,42dollars,in2008,449,576,030,87dol

lars.It receives also dividends because it is also shareholder. The State already received 2 to 3 times of dividends.

The royalties of Chad set out again as follows:

- \* 30% for the operation of the treasure
- \* 65% for the priority sectors
- \* 5% for the producing area

The State makes use of a considerable part of the oil resources to fight against poverty and to create a strong economic growth. Thus, since 2004, the State invested in the priority sectors engine of the growth, 65% of the royalties. The sectors thus touched are: education, public health, the social action, Agriculture, the breeding, mines and energy, infrastructures, the post office and new technologies, higher education, urbanization ,oil, fishing and environmental hydraulics, justice. Thus in 2004,the priority sectors received 28,213,123,213Fcfa , in 2005, they were 83,914,584 667 FCFA, in 2006, they were 78,447,846,772 FCFA, in 2007, they were 70,542,167,092 FCFA, finally in 2008, they were 109,912,099, 607 FCFA.

State interest to the priority sectors answers a will to boost the growth and by the same occasion the national strategy from fight against poverty. Thus works were done and others are done. We will quote some examples to illustrate our remarks, as follows:

Under the minister of education, schools and colleges were built in Mayo Kebbi East and Ouest, Tandjile, Logone Orientale, Logone Occidental, Mandoul ,Hadjer Lamis, Bitkine, Guera, Bowl, Mao, Massakory, Chari Baguirmi Ndjamenana, Kyabe, Beboto, Sarh, Lay, Kelo, Pala .They are equipped with the social centers and nursery schools. Thus, under the ministry of agriculture, the rural development projects were set up : the rural development project of Ngouri for the installation of thousand hectares, the development project of the prefecture of the lake, the creation of a center of the bovine race Kouri etc...

Under the ministry for Health, construction and equipment of the medical delegation and housing of the chief consultant of Massakory, construction of a maternity of Ati, construction of the modern hospital of Ndjamenana etc...

Under the ministry of infrastructures, construction of the Choua and Tandjilé bridge, construction of the roads (Ndjamenana - Moundou,

Ndjamena-Abéché, centers Moundou-Doba, Koumra). Asphalting of the town of Ndjamena,

construction of the municipal stadium of Ndjamena and Doba etc...

### 3.2. Environmental and social consequences

In spite of the positive contribution of the oil project on the sector of employment, of the infrastructures, of health and the economic activity in general, remain many environmental and social problems : the systematic destruction of vegetation, the threats on the biodiversity, the progressive disappearance of certain animal species, pollution by dust in the oil zone, displacement of populations by force and the massive departure of the teachers to work in the building sites, of the payments of individual and collective compensations on an arbitrary basis.

In addition, the multiplication of the temporary camps and the migrations added new factors: prostitution, sexual illness and the increasing of malaria.

### 3.3. Beneficial contribution of the investments

Since 2002, Chad makes party of the 10 countries of Africa which attracts the most IDE (direct foreign investments), these investments which mainly do not concern only the oil sector. Their low level was observed in 2005, year animated by tensions between Chad and its partners. Since 2006, we noted increasing; we can put on the discovery of new fields (Nyala and Moundouli).

In spite of this important financial flow, the growth is still under hopes of oil area. Deficiencies of diversification block the economic in order to optimize the positive repercussions of the oil sector in order to create economic growth. In the same way, the programs of structural adjustments applied to Chad for the two last decades within the framework of the programs of adjustment have not contributed to create a dynamics profits.

### 4. Lesson and recommendations

The oil project allows State to increase its incomes, passing 300 billion FCFA to 900 billion, between 2003 and 2008. The project gave opportunities to invest and improve the living conditions of the Chadians, create business appropriateness's for the national operators, create a process of industrialization of the nation's economy; the project involved the development of economic infrastructures as well

as the improvement of the macro-economic aggregates.

Like any project, the oil project has successes and against success. Thus, we observe on the level of the nation's economy , the weak indicators of human development, exponential increase in corruption, blurs on the level of the attribution of the government contracts, weak diversification of the Chadian economy, increase in the foreign debt, low multinational financings of the external partners.

The government in order to reduce poverty and create economic growth should develop an effective policy of allowance of the resources. For example for sugar and cotton, two vital sectors for the nation's economy, the report is that the share of the receipts of these two sectors narrows more and more in the nation's economy. However these two products represent the frame of the rural economy but few Chadians have job, the majority being found unemployed. The government must take care of the optimal use of oil resources and efficient management of the oil resources, the government should reinforce the capacities of the priority sectors more, the government should fight corruption and judge the authors of embezzlement and corruption.

### Conclusions

The discovery of oil was followed by feelings of joys and hope. The oil project was presented by the World Bank like a single project in Africa aiming at eradicating poverty.

However one notes a lack of transparency of the mining. Secondly, the problem of corruption and diversion constitutes a brake on efficiency use of the oil resources. Moreover, the installations of very advantageous tax exemptions are more advantage for the consortium than in Chad. Lastly, it poses a serious problem on the level of the allowance of the resources, a great imbalance with the sense even of the allocation of resources of the priority sectors. Admittedly, the construction of the infrastructures is necessary for economic takeoff but an accent also should be put on the energy sector which is vital for any economic activity.

It is still very early to affirm that the oil project is a failure or a success but the danger for

Chad would be that the country should completely depend on the oil. The government may create a favorable climate with the emergence of new creative industries of

beneficial growth for the population.

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