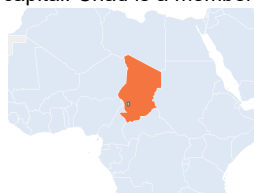


Introduction

Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa. Neighboring countries include Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger. The geography is broad with arid plains and deserts in the north and mountains in the northwest. The government system is a republic; the chief of state and head of government is the president. Chad has a mixed economic system in which much of the population relies on subsistence farming and livestock, but private sector development depends on foreign capital. Chad is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).



Location: Middle Africa

Capital City: N'Djamena (+1 GMT)

Chief of State: Interim President Mahamat Idriss Deby

Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Allamaye Halina

Currency: Communauté Financière Africaine franc (XAF)

Major Languages: <p>French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects</p>

Primary Religions: <p>Muslim 52.1%, Protestant 23.9%, Catholic 20%, animist 0.3%, other Christian 0.2%, none 2.8%, unspecified 0.7% (2014-2015 est.)</p>

Calling Code: 235

Voltage: 220

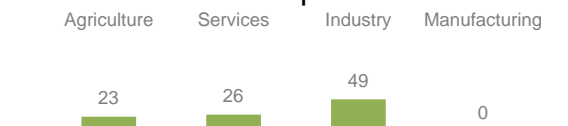
Key Websites

Main Government Page: gouvernement.td

Key Economic Facts

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Income Level (by per capita GNI): | Low Income |
| Level of Development: | Developing |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$): | \$29.56 billion (2022) |
| GDP growth (annual %): | 2.24% (2022) |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$): | \$1,668.02 (2022) |
| External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$): | \$3,933,632,679.20 (2021) |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP): | 3.19% (2020) |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$): | -\$0.04 billion (1994) |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): | 5.79% (2022) |
| Labor force, total: | 5,541,115 (2022) |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): | 1.41% (2022) |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$5.03 billion (2022) |
| Exports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$6.50 billion (2022) |

GDP Composition %



**Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.*

Rankings

| Index | Rank |
|---|-----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index | 161 / 178 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 141 / 141 |
| Global Enabling Trade Index | 135 / 136 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | 138 / 176 |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 123 / 160 |
| KOF Index of Globalization | 163 / 185 |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI) | 139 / 139 |
| Open Budget Index | 106 / 114 |

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

Business Climate rating: E - The highest possible risk in terms of business climate. Due to a lack of available financial information and an unpredictable legal system, doing business in this country is extremely difficult.

Strengths

- Reserves of agricultural productivity and arable land, along with livestock, cotton, Arabic gum and oilseeds.
- Various mineral resources, in particular gold (18.6% of exports) and oil (77.5% of exports), major generator of foreign currency and tax revenue
- First country to reach a debt restructuring agreement in the common G20
- Member of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community
- Member of the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), fixed exchange rate with the euro
- One of the strongest armies in Africa

Weaknesses

- Widespread extreme poverty (36.5% of the population), widespread food insecurity (3.4 million people in 2024) due to the low productivity of subsistence farming on which 80% of the population depends, underemployment, unemployment, poor infrastructure
- Land-locked, exposed to climate change with floods and drought: the size of Lake Chad, once the main source of water for irrigation, is now only 10% of what it was in the 1960s, albeit stabilised.
- Budgetary dependence on oil revenues (40% of fiscal revenues), of which fields are reaching maturity.
- Lack of control by the authorities over large parts of the country and the borders, encouraging informality, trafficking in gold, arms and people, tax evasion and the absence of public services.
- Geographical and community proximity to (1) Sudan, which has been in the throes of civil war since April 2023, causing a large influx of refugees and

disrupting cross-border trade and (2) to Libya, which is torn between two governments, facilitating cross-border movement and encouraging the presence of armed rebel groups and trafficking.

- Political fragility: government control of institutions, repression of the opposition, weak legitimacy of leaders, armed rebel or jihadist groups, disputes between herders and farmers based on ethnicity

U.S. Embassy

U.S. Embassy located in N'Djamena

Chagoua Round Point

B.P. 413

N'Djamena, Chad

Tel: (235) 2251-70-09

<https://td.usembassy.gov>