

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 56		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 25, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	56	1
1.1	56.guide	1
1.2	56.guide/Congo	1
1.3	56.guide/Geography (Congo)	2
1.4	56.guide/People (Congo)	3
1.5	56.guide/Government (Congo)	4
1.6	56.guide/Government (Congo 2. usage)	5
1.7	56.guide/Economy (Congo)	6
1.8	56.guide/Economy (Congo 2. usage)	7
1.9	56.guide/Communications (Congo)	7
1.10	56.guide/Defense Forces (Congo)	8

Chapter 1

56

1.1 56.guide

Texified version of data for Congo.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Congo

1.2 56.guide/Congo

Congo

Geography (Congo)

People (Congo)

Government (Congo)

Government (Congo 2. usage)

Economy (Congo)

Economy (Congo 2. usage)

Communications (Congo)

Defense Forces (Congo)

1.3 56.guide/Geography (Congo)

Geography (Congo)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Gabon and Zaire

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

342,000 km²

land area:

341,500 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries:

total 5,504 km, Angola 201 km, Cameroon 523 km, Central African Republic ←
467

km, Gabon 1,903 km, Zaire 2,410 km

Coastline:

169 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea:

200 nm

International disputes:

long section with Zaire along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

Climate:

tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October);

constantly high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator

Terrain:

coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Natural resources:

petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, natural gas

Land use:

arable land:

2%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

29%

forest and woodland:

62%

other:
 7%
 Irrigated land:
 40 km2 (1989)
 Environment:
 deforestation; about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe
 Noire, or along the railroad between them

1.4 56.guide/People (Congo)

People (Congo)

=====

Population:
 2,388,667 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 2.44% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 40.68 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 16.28 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 112.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 48.04 years
 male:
 46.3 years
 female:
 49.84 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.38 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Congolese (singular and plural)
 adjective:
 Congolese or Congo
 Ethnic divisions:
 south:
 Kongo 48%
 north:
 Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12%
 center:
 Teke 17%, Europeans 8,500 (mostly French)
 Religions:
 Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%
 Languages:
 French (official), African languages (Lingala and Kikongo are the most
 widely used)
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:
 57%
 male:
 70%
 female:
 44%
 Labor force:
 79,100 wage earners
 by occupation:
 agriculture 75%, commerce, industry, and government 25%
 note:
 51% of population of working age; 40% of population economically active
 (1985)

1.5 56.guide/Government (Congo)

Government (Congo)

=====

Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of the Congo
 conventional short form:
 Congo
 local long form:
 Republique Populaire du Congo
 local short form:
 Congo
 former:
 Congo/Brazzaville
 Digraph:
 CF
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Brazzaville
 Administrative divisions:
 9 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 commune*; Bouenza,, ←
 Brazzaville*, Cuvette,
 Kouilou,, Lekoumou, Likouala, Niari, Plateaux, Pool,
 Sangha
 Independence:
 15 August 1960 (from France)
 Constitution:
 8 July 1979, currently being modified
 Legal system:
 based on French civil law system and customary law
 National holiday:
 Congolese National Day, 15 August (1960)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Congolese Labor Party (PCT), headed by former president Denis
 SASSOU-NGUESSO; Union for Democratic Renewal (URD) - a coalition of
 opposition parties; Panafrican Union for Social Development (UPADS)

Other political or pressure groups:

Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC); Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC); Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC); General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 2-16 August 1992 (next to be held August 1997); results - President Pascal LISSOUBA won with 61% of the vote

National Assembly:

last held 24 June-19 July 1992; results - (125 total) UPADS 39, MCDDI (part of URD coalition) 29, PCT 19; more than a dozen smaller parties split the remaining 38 seats

note:

National Assembly dissolved in November 1992; next election to be held May 1993

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) was dissolved on NA November 1992

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

1.6 56.guide/Government (Congo 2. usage)

Government (Congo 2. usage)

=====

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Pascal LISSOUBA (since August 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Claude Antoine DA COSTA (since December 1992)

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Roger ISSOMBO

chancery:

4891 Colorado Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone:

(202) 726-5500

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador James Daniel PHILLIPS

embassy:

Avenue Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville

mailing address:

B. P. 1015, Brazzaville, or Box C, APO AE 09828
 telephone:

(242) 83-20-70

FAX:

[242] 83-63-38

Flag:

red, divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a yellow band; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is red; uses ← the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia ←

1.7 56.guide/Economy (Congo)

Economy (Congo)

=====

Overview:

Congo's economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, a beginning industrial sector based largely on oil, supporting services, and ← a

government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. A reform program, supported by the IMF and World Bank, ran into difficulties in 1990-91 because of problems in changing to a democratic political regime ← and

a heavy debt-servicing burden. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing about two-thirds of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s rapidly rising oil revenues enabled Congo to finance large-scale development projects with growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. During the period 1987-91, however, growth has slowed to an average of roughly 1.5% annually, only half the population growth rate. The new government, responding to pressure from businessmen and the electorate, has promised to reduce the bureaucracy and government regulation but little has been accomplished as of early 1993.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

0.6% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$1,070 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-0.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$765 million; expenditures \$952 million, including capital expenditures of \$65 million (1990)

Exports:

\$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

crude oil 72%, lumber, plywood, coffee, cocoa, sugar, diamonds

partners:

US, France, other EC countries

Imports:

\$704 million (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, consumer goods, intermediate manufactures, capital equipment
 partners:
 France, Italy, other EC countries, US, Germany, Spain, Japan, Brazil
 External debt:
 \$4.1 billion (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 1.2% (1989); accounts for 33% of GDP; includes petroleum
 Electricity:
 140,000 kW capacity; 315 million kWh produced, 135 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 petroleum, cement, lumbering, brewing, sugar milling, palm oil, soap,
 cigarette
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 13% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cassava accounts
 for 90% of food output; other crops - rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables; cash
 crops include coffee and cocoa; forest products important export earner;
 imports over 90% of food needs
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$63 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), \$2.5 billion; OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$15 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$338
 million

1.8 56.guide/Economy (Congo 2. usage)

Economy (Congo 2. usage)

=====

Currency:
 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
 Exchange rates:
 Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 274.06 (January
 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85
 (1988)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 56.guide/Communications (Congo)

Communications (Congo)

=====

Railroads:
 797 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track (includes 285 km that are privately
 owned)
 Highways:

11,960 km total; 560 km paved; 850 km gravel and laterite; 5,350 km ←
 improved
 earth; 5,200 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 the Congo and Ubangi (Oubangui) Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially
 navigable water transport; the rest are used for local traffic only

Pipelines:
 crude oil 25 km

Ports:
 Pointe-Noire (ocean port), Brazzaville (river port)

Airports:
 total:
 44
 usable:
 41
 with permanent-surface runways:
 5
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 0
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 1
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
 16

Telecommunications:
 services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio
 relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire,
 and Loubomo; 18,100 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 4 TV; 1
 Atlantic Ocean satellite earth station

1.10 56.guide/Defense Forces (Congo)

Defense Forces (Congo)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 534,802; fit for military service 272,051; reach military
 age (20) annually 24,190 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP