

COLLABORATORS

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | <i>TITLE :</i> 60 | | |
| <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 | 60 | 1 |
| 1.1 | 60.guide | 1 |
| 1.2 | 60.guide/Cote d'Ivoire | 1 |
| 1.3 | 60.guide/Header (Cote d'Ivoire) | 2 |
| 1.4 | 60.guide/Geography (Cote d'Ivoire) | 2 |
| 1.5 | 60.guide/People (Cote d'Ivoire) | 3 |
| 1.6 | 60.guide/Government (Cote d'Ivoire) | 4 |
| 1.7 | 60.guide/Government (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage) | 5 |
| 1.8 | 60.guide/Economy (Cote d'Ivoire) | 6 |
| 1.9 | 60.guide/Economy (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage) | 7 |
| 1.10 | 60.guide/Communications (Cote d'Ivoire) | 8 |
| 1.11 | 60.guide/Defense Forces (Cote d'Ivoire) | 9 |

Chapter 1

60

1.1 60.guide

Texified version of data for Cote d'Ivoire.

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

Cote d'Ivoire

1.2 60.guide/Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire

Header (Cote d'Ivoire)

Geography (Cote d'Ivoire)

People (Cote d'Ivoire)

Government (Cote d'Ivoire)

Government (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

Economy (Cote d'Ivoire)

Economy (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

Communications (Cote d'Ivoire)

Defense Forces (Cote d'Ivoire)

1.3 60.guide/Header (Cote d'Ivoire)

Header (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Affiliation:

(also known as Ivory Coast)

1.4 60.guide/Geography (Cote d'Ivoire)

Geography (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Ghana and Liberia ↔

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

322,460 km²

land area:

318,000 km²

comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total 3,110 km, Burkina 584 km, Ghana 668 km, Guinea 610 km, Liberia 716 km ↔

Mali 532 km

Coastline:

515 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none
 Climate:
 tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry
 (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to
 October)
 Terrain:
 mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest
 Natural resources:
 petroleum, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper
 Land use:
 arable land:
 9%
 permanent crops:
 4%
 meadows and pastures:
 9%
 forest and woodland:
 26%
 other:
 52%
 Irrigated land:
 620 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; severe deforestation

1.5 60.guide/People (Cote d'Ivoire)

People (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Population: 13,808,447 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.5% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 46.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 15.07 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 3.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 97 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 48.97 years
 male:
 46.98 years
 female:
 51.03 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.73 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Ivorian(s)

adjective:
Ivorian

Ethnic divisions:
Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, Senoufou 15%, Malinke 11%, Agni, foreign Africans (mostly Burkinabe about 2 million), non-Africans 130,000 to 330,000 (French 30,000 and Lebanese 100,000 to 300,000)

Religions:
indigenous 63%, Muslim 25%, Christian 12%

Languages:
French (official), 60 native dialects Dioula is the most widely spoken

Literacy:
age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
total population:
54%

male:
67%

female:
40%

Labor force:
5.718 million
by occupation:
over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

note:
54% of population of working age (1985)

1.6 60.guide/Government (Cote d'Ivoire)

Government (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Names:
conventional long form: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
conventional short form:
Cote d'Ivoire
local long form:
Republique de Cote d'Ivoire
local short form:
Cote d'Ivoire
former:
Ivory Coast

Digraph:
IV

Type:
republic multiparty presidential regime established 1960

Capital:
Yamoussoukro

note:
although Yamoussoukro has been the capital since 1983, Adibjan remains the administrative center; foreign governments, including the United States, maintain presence in Abidjan

Administrative divisions:

49 departments (departements, singular - (departement); Abengourou, Abidjan ←
,
Aboisso, Adzope, Agboville, Bangolo, Beoumi, Biankouma, Bondoukou,
Bongouanou, Bouafle, Bouake, Bouna, Boundiali, Dabakala, Daloa, Danane,
Daoukro, Dimbokro, Divo, Duekoue, Ferkessedougou, Gagnoa, Grand-Lahou,
Guiglo, Issia, Katiola, Korhogo, Lakota, Man, Mankono, Mbahiakro, Odienne,
Oume, Sakassou, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Seguela, Sinfra, Soubre, Tabou, Tanda ←
,
Tingrela, Tiassale, Touba, Toumodi, Vavoua, Yamoussoukro, Zuenoula

Independence:
7 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution:
3 November 1960

Legal system:
based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in the
Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ←
ICJ
jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day, 7 December

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Party of the Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY;
Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Laurent GBAGBO; Ivorian Worker's Party (PIT),
Francis WODIE; Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI), Morifere BAMBA; over 20
smaller parties

Suffrage:
21 years of age; universal

Elections:
President:
last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held October 1995); results -
President Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY received 81% of the vote in his first
contested election; he is currently serving his seventh consecutive
five-year term

National Assembly:
last held 25 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (175 total) PDCI 163, FPI 9, PIT 1,
independents 2

Executive branch:
president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

1.7 60.guide/Government (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

Government (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

=====

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY (since 27 November 1960)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Alassane OUATTARA (since 7 November 1990)

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, GATT ←
 ,
 IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL,
 IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL,
 WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Charles GOMIS

chancery:

2424 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:

(202) 797-0300

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Hume A. HORAN

embassy:

5 Rue Jesse Owens, Abidjan

mailing address:

01 B. P. 1712, Abidjan

telephone:

[225] 21-09-79 or 21-46-72

FAX:

[225] 22-32-59

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of orange (hoist side), white, and green; ←
 similar

to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and has the colors reversed - green
 (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of Italy, which ←
 is

green (hoist side), white, and red; design was based on the flag of France

1.8 60.guide/Economy (Cote d'Ivoire)

Economy (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Overview:

Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of
 coffee, cocoa beans, and palm-kernel oil. Consequently, the economy is
 highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for coffee and
 cocoa and to weather conditions. Despite attempts by the government to
 diversify, the economy is still largely dependent on agriculture and ←
 related

industries. The agricultural sector accounts for over one-third of GDP and
 about 80% of export earnings and employs about 85% of the labor force. A
 collapse of world cocoa and coffee prices in 1986 threw the economy into a
 recession, from which the country had not recovered by 1990. Continuing low
 prices for commodity exports, an overvalued exchange rate, a bloated
 public-sector wage bill, and a large foreign debt hindered economic ←
 recovery

in 1991. The government, which has sponsored various economic reform

programs, especially in agriculture, projected an increase of 1.6% in GNP ←
 in
 1992.

National product:
 GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$10 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate:
 -0.6% (1991)

National product per capita:
 \$800 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 1% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:
 14% (1985)

Budget:
 revenues \$2.3 billion; expenditures \$3.6 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$274 million (1990 est.)

Exports:
 \$2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 cocoa 30%, coffee 20%, tropical woods 11%, petroleum, cotton, bananas,
 pineapples, palm oil, cotton
 partners:
 France, FRG, Netherlands, US, Belgium, Spain (1985)

Imports:
 \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 food, capital goods, consumer goods, fuel
 partners:
 France 29%, other EC 29%, Nigeria 16%, US 4%, Japan 3% (1989)

External debt:
 \$15 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 6% (1990); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:
 1,210,000 kW capacity; 1,970 million kWh produced, 150 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)

Industries:
 foodstuffs, wood processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly, textiles,
 fertilizer, beverage

Agriculture:
 most important sector, contributing one-third to GDP and 80% to exports;
 cash crops include coffee, cocoa beans, timber, bananas, palm kernels,
 rubber; food crops - corn, rice, manioc, sweet potatoes; not self- ←
 sufficient
 in bread grain and dairy products

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis; mostly for local consumption; some
 international drug trade; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to
 Europe

1.9 60.guide/Economy (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

Economy (Cote d'Ivoire 2. usage)

=====

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$356 million; ←
 Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$5.2 billion
 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

1.10 60.guide/Communications (Cote d'Ivoire)

Communications (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Railroads:

660 km (Burkina border to Abidjan, 1.00-meter gauge, single track, except ←
 25
 km Abidjan-Anyama section is double track)

Highways:

46,600 km total; 3,600 km paved; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite,
 and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways:

980 km navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports:

Abidjan, San-Pedro

Merchant marine:

7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 71,945 GRT/ 90,684 DWT; includes 1 oil
 tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 3 container, 2 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:

total:

42

usable:

37

with permanent-surface runways:

7

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

3

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

15

Telecommunications:

well-developed by African standards but operating well below capacity;
 consists of open-wire lines and radio relay microwave links; 87,700
 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 17 FM, 13 TV, 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1
 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station; 2 coaxial submarine cables

1.11 60.guide/Defense Forces (Cote d'Ivoire)

Defense Forces (Cote d'Ivoire)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, Military Fire Group

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 3,131,016; fit for military service 1,624,401; reach military age (18) annually 145,827 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$200 million, 2.3% of GDP (1988)