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Reports on ACP countries

ZAIRE

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1

Series
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DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
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ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
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LIST OF TABLES

Explanation of symbols

0 = less than half the last digit shown, but more than nil.
- = category not applicable
¦ = general break in the series affecting comparison over time
. = figure unknown
x = tabular group blocked, because information is not meaningful

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS *)

g = gram
kg = kilogram
dt = quintal
t = ton
mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
m2 = square metre
ha = hectare
km2 = square kilometre
l = litre
hl = hectolitre
m3 = cubic metre
tkm = ton-kilometer
GRT = gross registered ton
NRT = net registered ton
tdw = metric ton
Z = zaire
US $ = US dollar
ECU = European Currency Unit
SDR = Special Drawing Rights
h = hour
kW = kilowatt
kWh = kilowatt-hour
MW, GW = megawatt, gigawatt
p. = piece
P = pair
Mill. = million
Bill. = billion
BY = beginning of year
MY = mid-year
YE = year-end
Qrt. = quarter
HY = half year
D = average
cif = cost, insurance, freight
fob = free on board

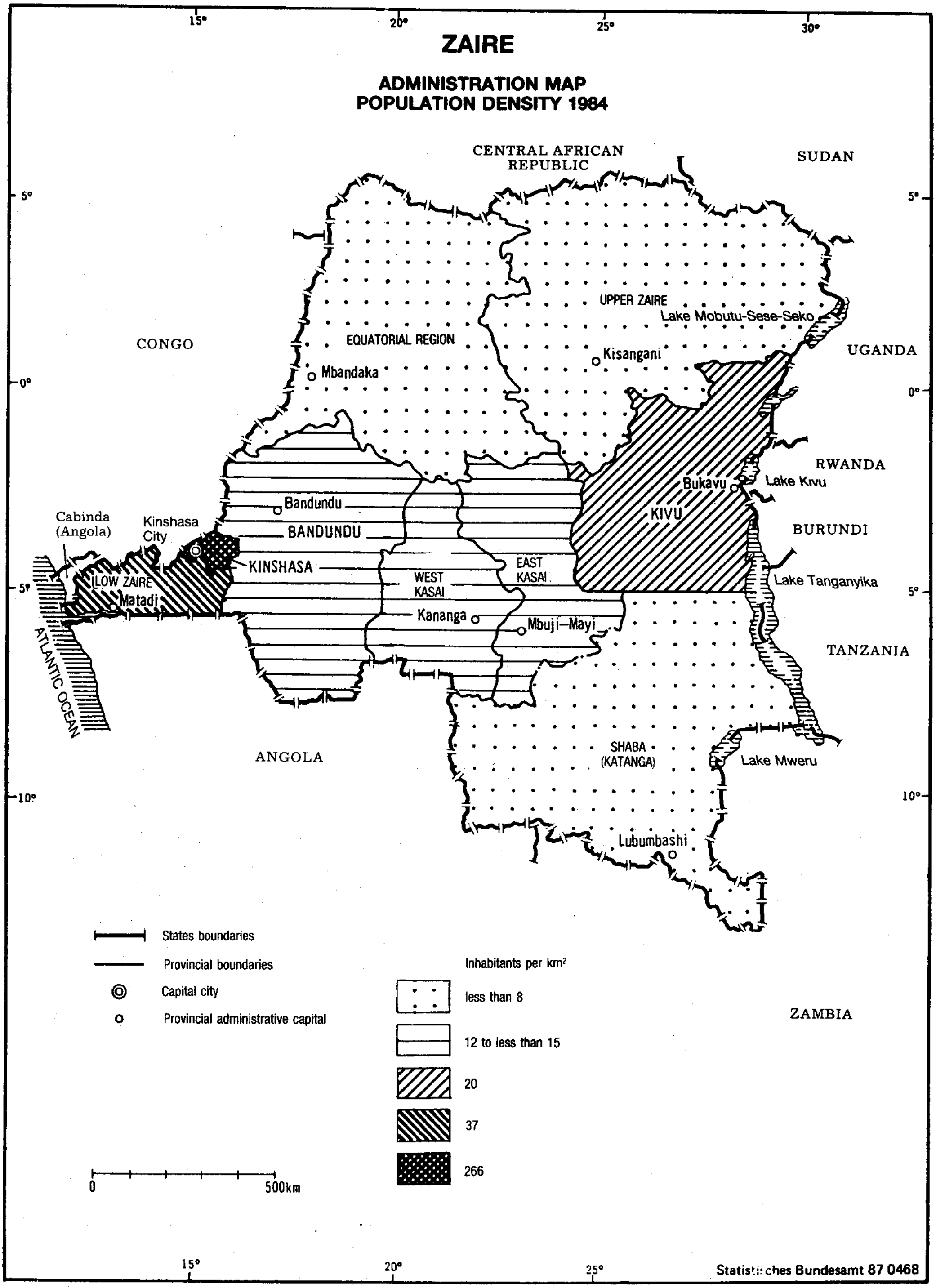
FOREWORD

Eurostat's series of "Reports on ACP countries" are closely based on reports compiled by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, and are published in that institutions' "Statistik des Auslandes" (Statistics of foreign countries) series. ACP-EEC relations are intensifying and improving partly as a result of the conclusion of the 3rd Lome convention, but the general public, in particular in the European Community, is very poorly informed about these countries. The aim of the "new" series of reports is thus to make readily available the main current statistical material.

The reports published by the Statistisches Bundesamt are ideal as a basis for the Eurostat series because they are comprehensive, easy to understand and they set out in a standard form key information, based on the latest data on the demographic and economic structure and development of the countries they cover. To make this information available to a wider international readerhsip, Eurostat is publishing this European version in French and English. The original report, in German, is available from the Statistisches Bundesamt in Wiesbaden or the Kohlhammer Verlag in Mainz. Most of the European version is directly translated from the German original with the data essentially unchanged, apart from a few very minor modifications. In three of the 20 chapters however, Eurostat has made certain additions to the data on bilateral or international aspects (external trade, international price comparisons, technical cooperation) to meet the requirements of non-German readers.

The translation, the modifications and the additional material are solely EUROSTAT's responsibility.

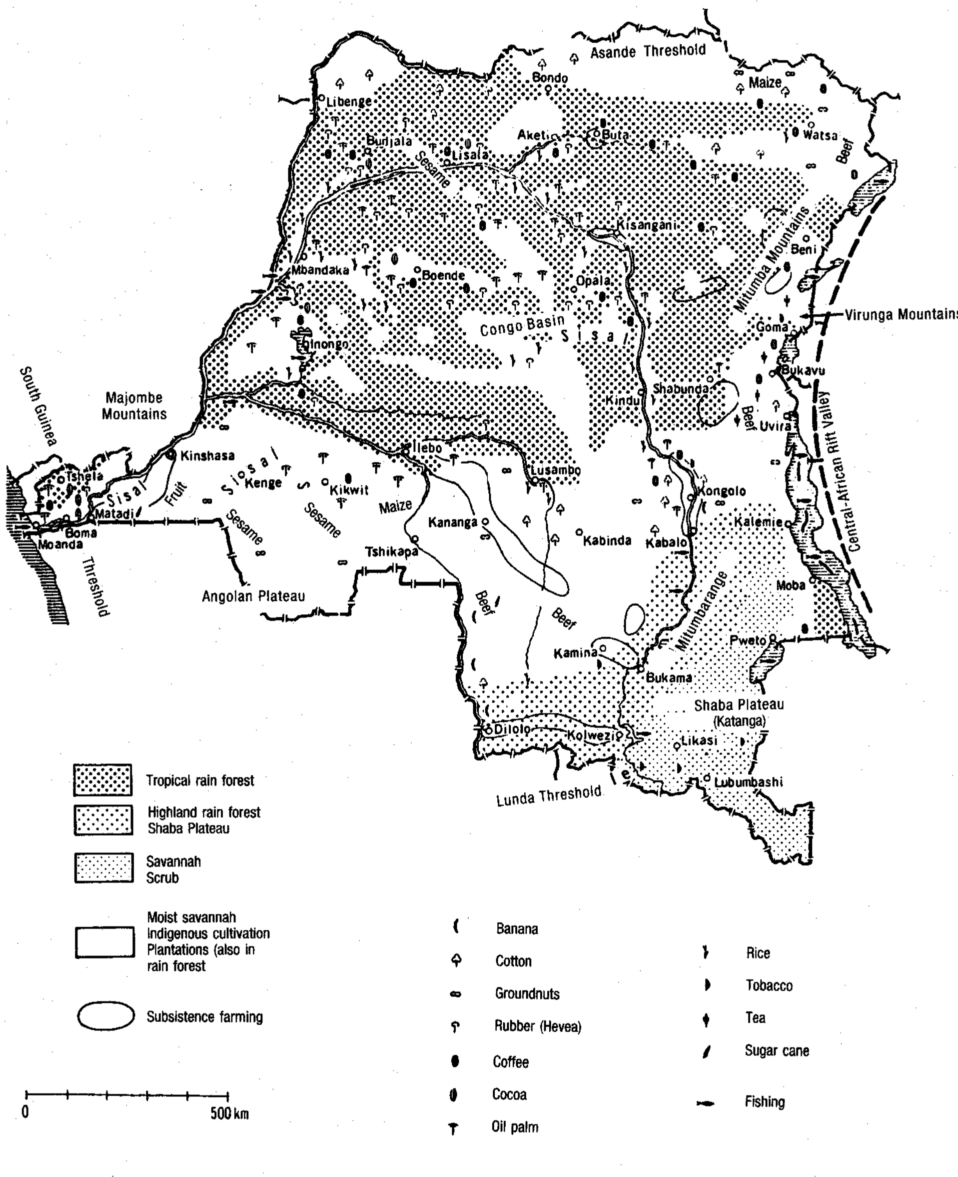
The maps in this report are taken from the German original, and are intended to make things easier for the reader. The names used and the frontiers shown do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or recognition of national frontiers on the part of either the Statistisches Bundesamt or Eurostat.



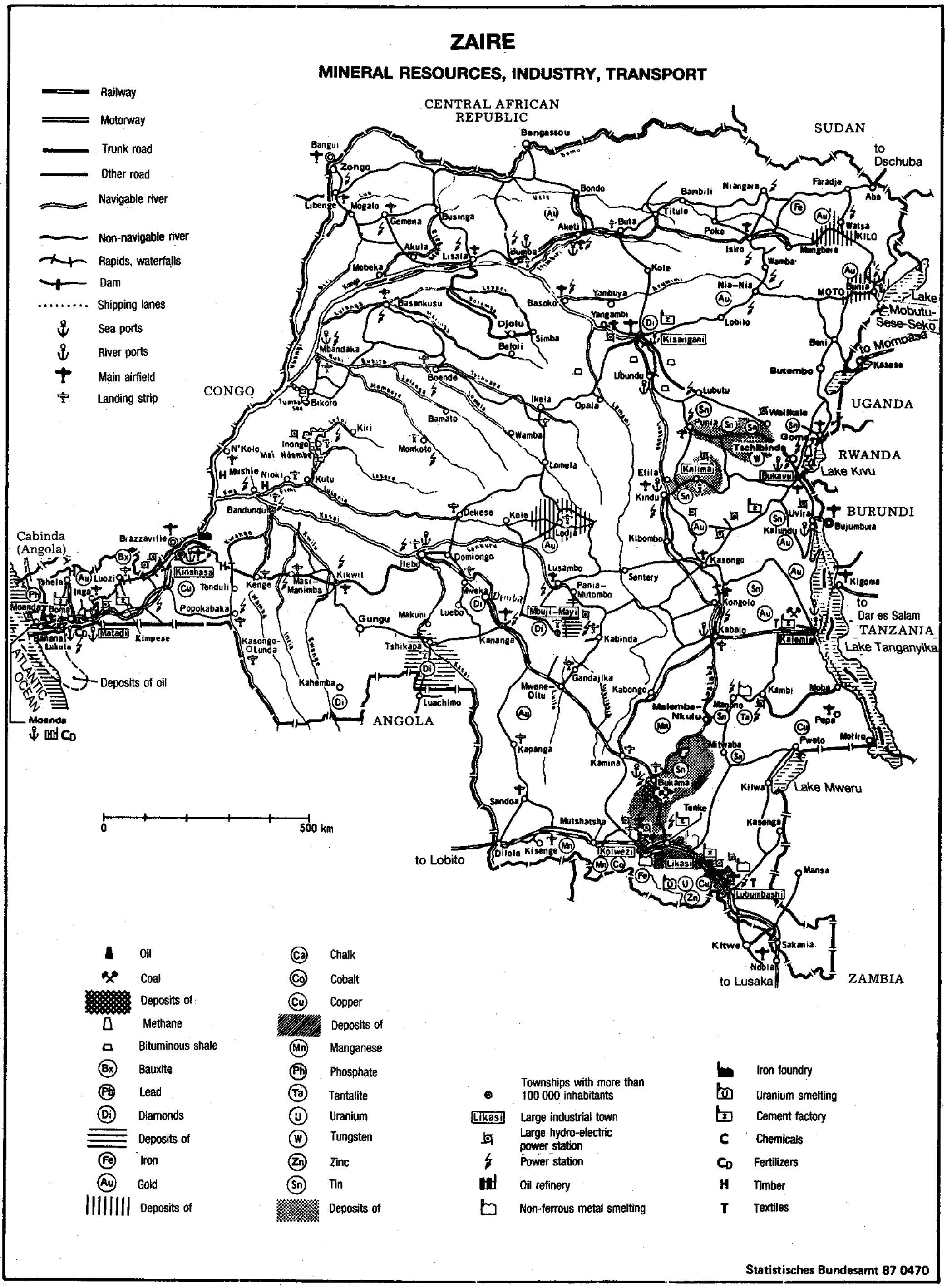
ZAIRE
ADMINISTRATION MAP
POPULATION DENSITY 1984
15°
20°
25°
30°
5°
0°
5°
10°
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CONGO
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Cabinda (Angola)
Kinshasa City
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UPPER ZAIRE
Lake Mobutu-Sese-Seko
EQUATORIAL REGION
Mbandaka
Kisangani
Bukavu
Lake Kivu
KIVU
Bandundu
BANDUNDU
KINSHASA
LOW ZAIRE
Matadi
WEST KASAI
EAST KASAI
Kananga
Mbuji–Mayi
Lake Tanganyika
SHABA (KATANGA)
Lake Mweru
Lubumbashi
States boundaries
Provincial boundaries
Capital city
Provincial administrative capital
Inhabitants per km²
less than 8
12 to less than 15
20
37
266
0
500km
Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0468

ZAIRE

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, FISHERY



Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0469


ZAIRE
MINERAL RESOURCES, INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT
Railway
Motorway
Trunk road
Other road
Navigable river
Non-navigable river
Rapids, waterfalls
Dam
Shipping lanes
Sea ports
River ports
Main airfield
Landing strip
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
to Dschuba
CONGO
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Kivu
Lake Mobutu-Sese-Seko
to Mombasa
to Dar es Salam
Lake Mweru
ZAMBIA
to Lusaka
ANGOLA
to Lobito
Cabinda (Angola)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Deposits of oil
Kinshasa
Kisangani
Mbuji-Mayi
Kalemie
Bukavu
Kalima
Kolwezi
Likasi
Lubumbashi
Matadi
Bangui
Brazzaville
0
500 km
Oil
Coal
Deposits of
Methane
Bituminous shale
Bauxite
Lead
Diamonds
Deposits of
Iron
Gold
Deposits of
Chalk
Cobalt
Copper
Deposits of
Manganese
Phosphate
Tantalite
Uranium
Tungsten
Zinc
Tin
Deposits of
Townships with more than 100 000 inhabitants
Large industrial town
Large hydro-electric power station
Power station
Oil refinery
Non-ferrous metal smelting
Iron foundry
Uranium smelting
Cement factory
Chemicals
Fertilizers
Timber
Textiles
Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0470

1. GENERAL DATA

State and Government

Full name : The Republic of Zaire

Short form : Zaire

Establishment/independence : Independent since 30 June 1960

Current national Constitution : February 1978 (amended in November 1980)

Form of Government : Presidential Republic

Head of State and Government : President Marshal Mobutu Sésé-Séko (since 1965; re-elected in 1970, 1977 and 1984; he is also chairman of the Political Bureau and of the National Executive Council = Council of Ministers)

Electoral representation/Legislative
National Legislative Council (single chamber) with 310 members elected for five years (Peoples' Commissars).

Parties/elections :
The single national party is the "Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution"/MPR founded in 1967. At the 1982 elections, all the seats were won by members of the State party. Opposition parties are not permitted.

Administrative divisions :

8 regions and the capital city district, sub-regions and zones.

Membership of international organizations :
United Nations and specialized UN Agencies, the Organization for African Unity/OAU; Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries/CEPGL; associated with the European Communities/EC.

1.1 BASIC DATA

	Unit				
Territory					
Total area	km2	1987:	2 344 885		
Useful agricultural area	km2	1984:	65 100		
Population					
Total population					
Census	1000	1970:	21 638	1984:	29 671
Mid-year	1000	1985:	33 052	1987:	35 097
Population growth	%	1970-84:	37.1	1985-87:	6.2
Population density	inh. per km2	1970:	9.2	1987:	15.0
Birth rate	per 1000 inh.	1960/65D:	48.1	1980/85D:	45.2
Death rate	per 1000 inh.		23.8		15.8
Mortality in 1st year of life	per 1000 live births		146		107
Life expectancy at birth					
Men	years	1965:	42	1984:	49
Women	years		45		53
Health					
Hospital beds	number	1970:	67 624	1979:	79 244
Inhabitants per bed	number		325		355
Doctors	number		718		1 900
Inhabitants per doctor	1000		30.6		14.8
Dentists	number		21		58
Inhabitants per dentist	1000		1 047.2		484.9
Education					
Illiterates aged 15 years and older	%	1962:	68.7	1985:	38.8
Primary school pupils	1000	1970/71:	3 088	1978/79:	3 919
Secondary school pupils	1000		185		611
Students	1000		12	1982/83:	32
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries					
Index of agricultural prod	1979/81 D = 100	1981:	103	1985:	117
Food production	1979/81 D = 100		104		118
per capita	1979/81 D = 100		101		102
Harvest quantities					
Maize	1000 t		639		750
Cassava	Mill. t		13.8		15.5
Bananas	1000 t		1 766		1 820
Livestock	1000		1 226		1 350
Timber felling	Mill. m3	1983:	28.7		30.4
Fish	1000 t	1980:	102	1984:	101
Manufacturing industry					
Production index	1970 = 100	1980:	109	1985:	128
Installed generating capacity of power stations	MW	1970:	867	1983:	1 716
Electricity production	Mill. kWh		3 230		4 213
Extraction of					
Copper	1000 t	1982:	503	1985:	502
Oil	1000 t		1 056		1 284
Diamonds	Mill. carats		6.1		20.4
Manufacture of					
Fuel for motor vehicles	1000 t	1980:	48	1984:	55
Cement	1000 t		453	1985:	444
Beer	1000 hl		2 628		4 222
External trade					
Imports	Mill. US $	1980:	842	1985:	596
Exports	Mill. US $		1 639		953
Transport and Communications					
Length of railroads	km	1983:	5 254	1985:	5 118
Length of roads	km	1980:	145 100		
Passenger cars per 1000 inh.	number	1975:	3.5	1981:	2.2
Merchant vessels	1000 GRT	1970:	28.8	1984:	84.7
Passengers carried by "Air Zaire"	1000	1975:	432	1985:	131
Telephone connections	1000	1970:	37.0	1984:	38.8
Tourism					
Foreign visitors	1000	1970:	38.3	1983:	25.0
Income from tourism	Mill. US $		1		23
Currency and finance					
Official exchange rates	1 ECU = ...MNZ	1982:	5.63	1985:	38.06
Currency reserves	Mill. US $		38.85	Aug. 1986:	222.80
Cash circulation per capita	MNZ		107	Sept. 1985:	346
Public accounts					
Central government budget		Evaluation			
Revenue	Mill. Z	1981:	4 859	1986:	67 930
Expenditure	Mill. Z		9 049		70 580
National debt	Mill. US $		4 435	1985:	5 282
Prices					
Cost-of-living index in Kinshasa	1975 = 100	1981:	1 813	Dec. 1985:	9 839
Food	1975 = 100		1 828		9 259
National accounts					
GDP at market prices					
at current prices	Mill. Z	1970:	938	1984:	99 583
at 1980 prices	Mill. Z		16 478		17 838
per capita	Z		761		601

1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries *)

Indicator	Nutrition		Health		Education	
	Calory supply 1983 per inh./day		Life expectancy at birth 1984	Inh. per regular hospital bed	Literate as % of total population (aged 15 years and over) 1980	Registered pupils as % off all children of elementary school age 1) 1983
Country	number	% of needs	years	number	%	%
Egypt	3163	126	60	500(81)	44	78
Equatorial Guinea	.	.	44	170(80)	37	81(82)
Ethiopia	2162	93	44	2787(80)	53(82)a)	46
Algeria	2750	115	60	440(81)	45(82)	93
Angola	2041	87	43	322(72)	25(82)	66(72)
Benin	1907	83	49	904(81)	28	65
Botswana	2152	93	58	383(80)	35	102
Burkina Faso 2)	2014	85	45	3009(80)	9(75)	28
Burundi	2378	102	48	1564(83)	27	33
Djibouti	.	.	48	281(80)	9(78)	32(82)
Cote d'Ivoire 3)	2576	112	52	915(79)	43(85)	76
Gabon	2763b)	111	50	220(81)	30(77)	115(75)
Gambia	2223c)	89	42	961(80)	20	56
Ghana	1516	66	53	665(79)	30(70)	76
Guinea	1939	84	38	592(76)	20	33
Guinea Bissau	2230c)	.	38	529(81)	.	88
Cameroon	2031	88	54	346(80)	41(76)	107
Cape Verde	2716c)	.	64	513(80)	.	.
Kenya	1919	83	54	641(83)	47	104
Comoros	2291c)	92	55	528(80)	.	103
Congo	2425	109	57	296(81)	62(74)	156(82)
Lesotho	2376	104	54	724(80)	52	112
Liberia	2367	102	50	733(79)	25	66
Libya	3651	155	59	206(81)	39(73)	123(82)
Madagascar	2543	112	52	509(78)	67(85)	100
Malawi	2200	95	45	836(81)	25	62
Mali	1597	68	46	2467(82)d	9(76)	27
Morocco	2544	105	59	848(81)	28	80
Mauretania	2252	97	46	1792(80)	17(76)e)	33
Mauritius	2675	118	66	352(81)	79	106
Mozambique	1668	71	46	984(81)	38(85)	104
Namibia	2197b)	88	58(83)	97(73)	.	.
Niger	2271	97	43	1669(83)	10	23
Nigeria	2022	86	50	1428(80)	34	98
Rwanda	2276	98	47	648(81)	50	70
Zambia	1929	84	52	383(81)	44	96
Sao Tome and Princ	2351c)	.	64	.	.	.
Senegal	2436	102	46	810(79)	10	48
Seychelles	2523c)	101	69	170(82)	60(77)	95
Sierra Leone	2082	91	38	902(82)	20	40
Zimbabwe	1956	82	57	510(80)	69	130
Somalia	2063	89	46	1177(82)	12(85)	30
Sudan	2122	90	48	1196(82)	32	52
South Africa	2897	118	54	179(80)	.	105(72)
Swaziland	2526c)	101	54	382(82)	65	111
Tanzania	2271	98	52	562(81)	79(81)	98
Togo	2156	94	51	739(79)	41(85)	106
Chad	1620	68	44	1292(78)	15	35
Tunisia	2889	121	62	473(83)	54(85)	111
Uganda	2351	101	51	689(81)	52	60
Zaire	2136	96	51	355(79)	61(85)	90
Central African Re	2048	91	49	616(80)	33	70

*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets refer to annual data.
1) + 100 % = pupils counted by classes, sometimes not belonging to the equivalent age groups.
2) Formerly Upper Volta
3) Formerly Ivory Coast
a) 10 years and over
b) D 1979/81
c) D 1980/82
d) Medical facilities in general
e) 6 years and over

1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries
Part II

Indicator	Agriculture share of agriculture in GDP 1984	Agriculture share of Persons employed in agri. to total empl. persons	Energy Consumption of energy per capita	External trade Processed products as % of total exports	Transport Cars	Communication Telephones 1985	Communication Television sets 1983	Nat. prod. GNP at market prices per capita 1984
					per 1000 inhabitants			
	%		kg/TCE 1)	%		number		US $
country								
Egypt	20	48	574	8(82)	9(79)	17	44	720
Equatorial Guinea	.	72	103	.	14(72)	4	5	.
Ethiopia	48	76	25	1(82)	4(85)	3	1	110
Algeria	6	44	610	0(83)	27(82)	33	65	2380
Angola	48(80)	55	136	8(75)	8(84)	5	4	.
Benin	50	44	47	8(78)	6(81)	4	4	270
Botswana	7(82)	76	.	.	13(85)	18	.	910
Burkina Faso 3)	41	78	27	10(83)	3(83)	2	5	160
Burundi	58	81	15	1(80)	1(81)	1	.	220
Djibouti	4(83)	.	647	3(75)	4(83)	22	33	.
Cote d'Ivoire 4)	27	76	203	10(82)	19(84)	13	40	610
Gabon	6(83)	74	973	3(82)	14(82)	24	18	3480
Gambia	33	76	123	0(77)	10(82)	7	.	260
Ghana	52	47	94	1(80)	5(81)	5	6	350
Guinea	38	78	79	.	2(81)	3	2	300
Guinea Bissau	.	79	66	1(77)	.	3	.	.
Cameroon	24	79	450	7(82)	8(84)	5	.	810
Cape Verde	.	53	147	5(80)	.	7	.	.
Kenya	31	75	97	11(82)	12(83)	13	6	300
Comoros	41(82)	62	51	30(76)	.	5	.	.
Congo	8	31	102	7(80)	14(81)	11	3	1120
Lesotho	23	80	.	.	5(82)	7	.	530
Liberia	36	67	347	1(81)	1(81)	4	12	470
Libya	2	11	5699	0(81)	77(81)	144	66	8230
Madagascar	44	79	59	8(81)	3(84)	4	8	270
Malawi	37	80	44	8(81)	3(84)	6	.	210
Mali	46	84	28	23(79)	3(81)	1	.	140
Morocco	17	48	297	34(82)	24(83)	13	39	670
Mauretania	34	80	163	0(75)	6(81)	3	.	450
Mauritius	15	26	277	36(81)	31(85)	55	86	1100
Mozambique	44(79)	60	115	5(77)	2(83)	4	0	.
Namibia	7	45	.	.	.	45	.	1470
Niger	33	85	58	2(81)	6(83)	2	1	190
Nigeria	26	49	200	0(79)	6(81)	5	5	770
Rwanda	40(83)	87	21	0(78)	2(85)	1	.	270
Zambia	15	63	347	1(79)	12(81)	12	12	470
Sao Tome and Princ	.	.	222	0(77)	.	28	.	.
Senegal	17	72	162	20(81)	6(81)	8	1	380
Seychelles	8(83)	.	857	0(83)	64(81)	179	8	.
Sierra Leone	32	62	61	63(76)	4(75)	5	6(84)	300
Zimbabwe	14	56	468	13(79)	29(82)	30	13	740
Somalia	50	77	100	1(80)	1(81)	2	.	260
Sudan	34	74	80	1(81)	2(81)	3	49	340
South Africa	5	27	2778a)	14(82)	107(85)	123	75	2260
Swaziland	20(81)	68	.	.	25(82)	25	4	800
Tanzania	52(83)	78	45	11(81)	2(81)	5	0	210
Togo	32	65	194	15(81)	1(85)	4	5	250
Chad	64(81)	79	21	8(75)	2(81)	1	.	.
Tunisia	15	36	635	33(81)	21(82)	36	54	1250
Uganda	57(83)	78	24	0(76)	1(82)	4	6	230
Zaire	36(82)	72	69	3(79)	2(81)	1(84)	0	140
Central African Re	39	85	40	26(80)	16(83)	3	1	270

*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets refer to annual data.
1) SITC heading 5-8
2) TCE = ton of coal equivalent
3) Formerly Upper Volta
4) Formerly Ivory Coast
a) Incl. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland

2. THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

Zaire extends from latitude 5° 30' north to 14° south of the equator, and from longitude 12° to 31° 20' east in equatorial Africa. The third-largest country in Africa, it has a total area of 2,344,885 km2. Zaire straddles the equator, with about one third of its territory to the north and two thirds to the south. It is bounded by the People's Republic of Congo to the west, the Central African Republic and Sudan to the north, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east, and Zambia and Angola to the south.

Zaire can be divided into five large natural regions :

The coastal region is relatively small. Zaire has only a very narrow access to the Atlantic Ocean (40 km of coastline). The estuary of the Congo River separates the Angolan enclave Cabinda in the north from the main body of Angola on the southern bank of the river.

The largest area is occupied by the Congo Basin which has a diameter of around 1500 km. This Basin is about 300 to 400 metres in altitude and lies between the Asanda hills in the north (600 to 800 m.), the Lunda hills in the south (1 100 to 1 400 m.) and the Central African Rift Valley and the volcanic chain in the east. In the west, in a series of 32 rapids, the Congo flows through the bordering hills of lower Guinea (700 to 800 m.). In the rainy season, vast areas of the Congo basin are flooded when the normally shallow rivers break their banks. Particularly extensive flood and swamp areas lie to the west of the basin, between the Congo and Ubangi, in the region of Lakes Tumba and Mai-Ndombe (Lake Leopold II).

The Lunda ridge consists of a plateau with monotonous terraces, into which the tributaries of the Kasai flowingnorthwards have cut parallel lines. The surface is more sharply cut up in the Shaba (Katanga) plateau due to geological faults and rifts. The Opemba and Lufira plains are embedded in the Shaba plateau. The Upemba rift is at an altitude of 650 m. and is watered by Lake Upemba and many other smaller lakes. South-east of the Manika plateau, the Mitumba chain reaches an altitude of 1890 m., and the Kundelungu mountains, stretching further southwards, reach an altitude of 1700 m.

The mountainous region of the central African ridge bounds the Congo Basin in the east. In the south, the mountains extend to the Marungu range with altitudes of more than 2500 m., northwards, with peaks higher than 4500 m. in the Virunga volcanic range, they also reach the glacier-covered peaks of the Ruzenzori massif ranging over 5109 m. high.

The Central African Rift with its great lakes extends in a north-south direction. The largest lakes are Mobutu-Sese-Seko (Albert), Edward, Kivu and the long Lake Tanganyika.

Zaire, given its situation astride the equator, has an equatorial climate. In the Congo basin, rainfall is 1 700 to 2000 mm per year. Humidity in the Basin is very high, at 90 to 100 % , and even in the less humid months does not drop lower than 70 %. The hilly regions in the south and west have a humid tropical climate with two rainy seasons (April and September) and two dry seasons (January/February and June to August). Rainfall on the Shaba plateau is from 1 000 too 1 300 mm. per year. The dry season lasts from June until October. In the mountainous regions of the east, rainfall of over 3 000 mm has sometimes been recorded.

Natural vegetation in the central and northern part of the Congo Basin consists of evergreen tropical rain forest, which covers about 40 % of the land. This is one of the largest single rain forests in the world. However, the primeval forest has been cleared by fire in many areas to make place for agricultural land, and is therefore constantly dwindling. Savanna covers about 50 % of the total area. The Shaba plateau contains dry savanna as well as less dense dry miomba forests. The coastal area is partly covered by mangrove swamps.

The time difference between Zaire Standard Time and Central European Time is - 1 hour.

2.1 Climate *)
(Average long term)

Month / Station site sea-lev	Zaire - Lower Congo: Matadi 6°S 13°E 167 m	Kinshasa 4°S 15°E 290 m	(Zaire-)Congo Basin: Libenge 4°N 19°E 359 m	Kisangani 1°N 25°E 396 m	Ilebo 4°S 21°E 436 m	Kananga 6°S 22°E 675 m
	Average daily temperatures in ° C					
Coldest month (July)	22.3	22.0	24.8 XII	24.6 VII+ VIII	24.5	23.8
Warmest month (March)	28.5	26.8 IV	26.5	26.2 IV	26.0	25.2 V
Year	26.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	24.5
	Average of maximum temperature per day in ° C					
Coldest month (July)	25.8	26.8	20.4 VIII	28.7 VIII	29.6	28.9 XII
Warmest month (March)	33.0	31.6 IV	32.5 II	31.5 II	30.8	31.0 VI
Year	30.1	29.8	30.8	30.7	30.3	29.8
	Absolute minimum temperatures in ° C					
Coldest month	14 VIII	11 VIII	10 I	15 II	14 VIII	13 VII
Warmest month	21 XI-I	18-19 XI-V	17-18 III-X	19 IV,X+ XI	19 IV	18 IV

Month / Station site sea-level	East African Rift: Tshibinda (Virunga mountains) 2°S 29°E 2070 m	Bukavu Lake Kivu 3°S 29°E 1612 m	Kongolo 5°S 27°E 575 m	Shaba: Kalemi Lake Tanganyika 6°s 29°E 790 m	Kamina 9°S 25° 1106 m	Lumumbashi 12°S 27°E 1298 m
	Average daily temperatures in ° C					
Coldest month (July)	15.2	20.0 VII,XII	24.0	20.9	21.4 VI	16.8
Warmest month (Oct.)	16.6 I+ II	21.0 IX	25.8 III, IV,IX	24.8	23.8 IX	23.8
Year	16.2	20.4	25.1	23.3	22.6	20.8
	Average of maximum temperature per day in ° C					
Coldest month (July)	20.6 VI	24.7 XII	29.9 XI, XII	27.0	27.0 XII	25.2
Warmest month (Sept.)	22.2	27.1 VIII	32.9 VIII	29.8 X	30.4	31.7 X
Year	21.5	25.5	31.5	28.1	28.5	27.6
	Absolute minimum temperature in ° C					
Coldest month (July)	5	11	6	10	10 III, VI-VIII	3 V+ VIII
Warmest month	9 III, IV	13 IX-V	16 IX	16 XI-I, III+IV	16 IV	14 II

*) Roman figures indicate months where these differ from the norm

3. POPULATION

The estimated population of Zaire in mid-1987 was 35.1 million, representing a population density of 15.0 inhabitants per km2 of total land area. The most recent census was carried out on 1 July 1984, and the figure registered at the time was 29.7 million. Over the 14 years between the provisional census of 1970 and the population census of 1984, the population increased by around eight million (37 %), showing an annual average growth rate of 3.2 % for this period.

The population is characterized by ethnic and linguistic diversity, by an agglomeration of inhabitants in some areas and vast empty spaces in others. The United Nations indicated an average annual population growth rate of 3.0 % for the period between 1973 to 1984. The growth rate from 1980 to 2000 is estimated at 3.2 % .

3.1 Population development and density *)

	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1987
Total population........	1000	21638a)	24702	28532	29671b)	33052	35097
male................	1000	10556	12095	14023	.	16294	.
female..............	1000	11082	12606	14509	.	16758	.
Density of population in relation to total land area 1).	inh./ km2	9.2	10.5	12.2	12.7	14.1	15.0

*) United Nations estimates. Situation : mid-year
1) 2 344 885 km2
a) Results of the provisional census of 31 July
b) Results of the population census of 1 July

The number of births per 1000 inhabitants decreased according to United Nations data from 48.1 (1960/65 D) to 45.2 (1980/85 D). At the same time the average figure for deaths (per 1000 inhabitants) went down from 23.8 to 15.8. This accelerated the natural population growth (difference between the number of births and deaths, without including cross-border migrations) from 2.4 % (1960/65 D) to 2.9 % (1980/85 D) per year. Infant mortality (death within the first year per 1000 live births) decreased from 146 (1960/65 D) to 107 (1980/85 D). Life expectancy at birth was 51 years in 1984.

3.2 Birth and death rates

	Unit	1960/65 D	1965/70 D	1070/75 D	1975/80 D	1980/85 D
Births.............	per 1000 inh.	48.1	47.7	46.7	46	45.2
Deaths.............	per 1000 inh.	23.8	22.3	20.3	17.2	15.8
Death within 1st year of life..	per 1000 live births	146	137	127	117	107

The high birth rate in most developing countries results in a "young population" : just about half the population of Zaire (1985 : 45 %) is under the age of 15. Only 3 % are aged 65 and over. By comparison, the corresponding values for the EC were 19.8 % and 13.5 % (1984).

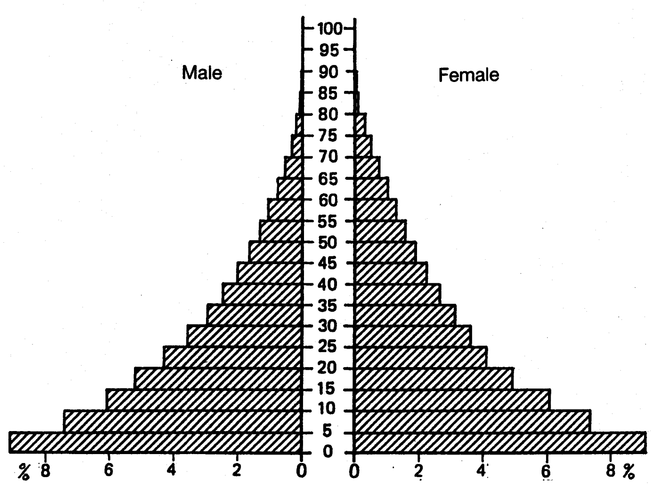
3.3 Population by age groups *)
% of the total population

Age from ..... to below ..... years	1975			1985		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Below 5	18.1	9.1	9.0	18.2	9.1	9.1
5 - 10	14.3	7.3	7.0	14.8	7.4	7.4
10 - 15	12.0	6.1	5.9	12.2	6.1	6.1
15 - 20	10.3	5.2	5.1	10.2	5.2	5.0
20 - 25	8.7	4.3	4.4	8.6	4.3	4.2
25 - 30	7.4	3.6	3.8	7.2	3.6	3.6
30 - 35	6.2	3.0	3.2	6.1	3.0	3.1
35 - 40	5.2	2.5	2.7	5.1	2.5	2.6
40 - 45	4.3	2.0	2.3	4.3	2.0	2.2
45 - 50	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.9
50 - 55	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.5
55 - 60	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.3
60 - 65	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.0
65 - 70	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7
70 - 75	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
75 - 80	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
80 and over	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2

Situation : mid-year

POPULATION OF ZAIRE
by age groups

Situation at mid-1985: 33.05 million[1]
Age from ... to less than ... years



Scale using 5-year age groups

[1] Estimate

Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0472

In Bas-Zaire, Kivu, West Kasai and East Kasai the population density is above the national average (1984 : 12.7 inhabitants per km2). The most thickly populated area is the district of the capital city. In Haut Zaire and the equatorial regions, an average of only 8.4 inhabitants per km2 was recorded in 1984. In Shaba (Katanga), which is the most thinly populated region in the country, the population is concentrated mainly in the larger towns of the narrow mining strip.

3.4 Area, population and population density by regions *)

Region	Regional capital	Area	1970	1984	1970	1984
			Population		Inhabitants per km2	
		km2	1000			
Kinshasa	Kinshasa City	9965	1323	2654	132.8	266.3
Bas Zaire	Matadi	53920	1504	1972	27.9	36.6
Bandundu	Bandundu	295658	2601	3683	8.8	12.5
Equatorial region	Mbandaka	403293	2432	3406	6.0	8.4
Haut Zaire	Kisangani	503239	3356	4206	6.7	8.4
Kivu	Bakavu	256662	3362	5188	13.1	20.2
Shaba(Katanga)	Lumumbashi	496965	2754	3874	5.5	7.8
West Kasai	Kananga	156967	2434	2287	15.5	14.6
East Kasai	Mbuju-Mayi	168216	1872	2403	11.1	14.3

*) Census results

Urbanization has made rapid progress in recent decades. In 1985, the rural population was barely 56 % , while in 1970 it was almost 70 % . Within these 15 years, the population of rural districts grew by around 22 % while the population growth in towns was 122 % . The high growth rate in towns and cities can only be explained by the rural exodus to the cities. An additional factor is that the natural population growth rate in cities is higher than in rural areas. Better medical care and - to some extent - better sanitary conditions lead to higher life expectancy, and particularly to a lower rate of infant mortality in urban areas. Changes in sexual behaviour, where by tradition lengthy periods of abstinence were required after childbirth, probably also contribute to the increased birth rate in towns.

3.5 Population by urban and rural areas *)

Urban/rural areas	Unit	1960	1970 1)	1975	1980	1985
Towns	1000	3960	6557	8610	11279	14598
	%	22.3	30.3	34.9	39.5	44.2
Rural areas	1000	13796	15081	16092	17252	18454
	%	77.7	69.7	65.1	60.5	55.8

*) United National estimate. Situation : mid-year
1) Population census result

Kinshasa, the capital, constitutes the largest urban centre. Its population doubled between 1970 and 1984, approaching about one fifth of the entire urban population. The detrimental consequences of sudden urbanization can be seen particularly clearly in Kinshasa. Most of the inhabitants live in suburban housing developments, which proliferated in a rather chaotic manner in the last forty years. These suburbs generally have no water or electricity supply, nor are they connected with the sewage system. No public transport network exists for inter-suburban communication.

The second-largest city, with 938 000 inhabitants, is Kananga, the regional capital of West Kasai. In 1984, about 29 % of all the inhabitants of the Shaba (Katanga) region lived in its three largest towns.

3.6 Population by selected urban areas
1000

Towns	1970	1974	1976	1984	1985
Kinshasa, capital..........	132	2008	2444	2654	.
Kananga....................	42	601	704	.	938
Lumumbasashi...............	31	404	751	543	765
Mbuji-Mayi.................	25	337	383	423	625
Kisangani..................	23	311	339	.	557
Kolwezi....................	.	.	.	384	.
Bukavu.....................	13	182	209	.	418
Kikwit.....................	11	150	172	.	346
Likasi.....................	14	.	162	194	.
Mbandaka...................	10	134	149	.	294
Matadi.....................	11	144	162	.	216

Zaire suffers more than any other African country from the diversity of its ethnic groups (about 250 different groups and sub-groups). Furthermore, members of individual ethnic groups are often cut off from the rest of their tribes in neighbouring countries by national frontiers. This applies specifically to the Congo, Asanda and Chokwe, and also to smaller tribal groups.

Around 80 % of the entire population belong to one of the numerous Bantu tribes. The word "Bantu" (meaning "people") is the generic name for a multiplicity of African tribes in central and southern Africa which speak Bantu. The principal Bantu tribes in Zaire are the Luba (18 % of the total population), Congo (16 %), Mongo (13 %) and Rwanda (10 %). The main differences with the Sudanese tribes in the north of the country are not so much racial or cultural in nature, but mainly linguistic. A bare 20 % of the population belongs to the various Sudanese tribes. For the rest, there are small Nilotic groups in the north-east of the country, and members of Hamitic tribes (Watusi, Hima) in the east. Of the aboriginal inhabitants, the short-statured Pygmies, about 20 000 to 50 000 are still said to inhabit remote forest areas.

Depending on changing political situations and civil wars in neighbouring countries, a growing number of refugees seek asylum in Zaire. In 1985 there were more than 300 000 refugees coming mainly from Angola (about 250000), Uganda, Rwanda, Zambia and (southern) Sudan. The number of other foreigners living in Zaire was estimated at 60 000 in 1984, of whom around 25 000 were in Kinshasa. The largest foreign group in 1984 consisted of 15 000 Belgians, followed by about 5 000 French.

The official language is French (ever since colonial days). Major vernaculars are the dialects of the larger tribal groups. Supra-regional national languages are Swahili (Kisuaheli) in the entire eastern area of the country, Luba (Kiluba, Tshiluba) in the south east, Lingala in the centre and lower reaches of the Zaire river, and Kikongo west of Kinshasa. These supra-regional national languages are being introduced to an increasing extent in the regional administrations and in the educational system.

In 1980, most of the population described themselves as belonging to a Christian religion, mainly Catholicism, in 1980. However, a large number of Christians of Zaire are still bound by traditional religious customs. Christian religious services are often over-shadowed by traditional religious rites. The indigenous sect of "Kimbangists" (Christ's Church in the Congo) are Protestant. An exclusive belief in animism is relatively rare, only 3 % in 1980. Islam counts one to two percent of the population. In 1984, some 2400 Belgian missionaries were active in Zaire.

4. HEALTH

Medical care of the population still suffers the consequences of the departure of foreign doctors in the early sixties : considerable political unrest and a chronic shortage of money also had detrimental effects on health services. There was also some obstruction to the churches, which previously had a substantial part of health services in their hands. These conditions, combined with a sudden increase in difficulties of food supply, partly explain why, for several years, no data has been available on the health situation.

The general state of health of the population is poor. Many diseases, mainly tropical and often epidemic (e.g. cholera epidemic in 1979), are rampant, and are caused predominantly by an unbalanced diet or malnutrition, and by inadequate sanitary measures (only about 18 % of the population has access to clean, running water). In remote rural areas medical care is often lacking altogether, and even the urban population is at times affected by a shortage of pharmaceutical products. Many Zairians, because of insufficient or non-existent income, cannot afford expensive medicines.

In 1982 the first national five-year-plan for the development of public health services was launched. Medical care was to be improved in rural areas by the creation of 140 rural "health zones". The plan also included the establishment of about 2600 health centres (ambulatory dispensaries), and the training of the necessary medical staff. Interim results in 1984 showed that 90 of these health zones were operational, 700 health centres or similar establishments had opened and about 50 % of the necessary medical staff had been trained.

Health care in Zaire is still largely dependent on foreign support. One of the largest donors is the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) whose contributions generally go to non-governmental organizations.

Available data on diseases, preventive vaccinations and deaths are many years old, and even for that period they provide a highly incomplete picture of the public health situation

4.1 Registered diseases

Disease	Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1)
Typhoid and paratyphoid	number	1598	853	1254	566a)	.
Bacterial dysentery	number	3199	3833	3598	2104a)	.
Plague	number	17	1	12	4	.
Diphtheria	number	44	47	23	13	8
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1000	27.9	24.6	19.0	17.1	5.0
Meningococcus infections	number	565	484	534	1149	219
Acute poliomyelitis	number	587	712	531	343	138
Measles	1000	57.8	51.1	59.9	43.5	9.7
Viral hepatitis	number	5749	5779	5397	3525a)	.
Influenza	1000	134.9	142.3	141.5	133.2	.

1) First half of the year
a) January until August

4.2 Selected preventive vaccinations

1000

Type of vaccination	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cholera......................	1116	1471	.	1794
Tuberculosis................	156	336	6669	1033
Tetanus......................	9	11	.	.
Poliomyelitis...............	61	151	.	.
Pox..........................	8929	1466	6669	3260
Measles.....................	15	12	.	36
Yellow fever................	9	7	.	7

4.3 Deaths by selected causes

Cause of death	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Typhoid and paratyphoid..	12	12	24	29	37
Bacterial dysentery........	16	2	12	10	19
Plague......................	-	-	2	1	2
Diphtheria..................	1	3	2	-	3
Pertussis (whooping cough).	166	84.	80	49	108
Meningococcus infection....	53	80	56	31	68
Poliomyelitis..............	20	8	7	20	4
Measles....................	766	789	1306	1266	1409
Viral hepatitis............	22	68	39	73	74
Influenza..................	127	30	30	101	137

In general, medical care of the population, particularly in rural areas, has deteriorated as compared with the situation prior to 1960. Above all, a large number of small dispensaries were shut down for lack of medical and auxiliary personnel, financial means and pharmaceuticals. As indicated above, however, some improvements were achieved, particularly in these rural areas, in the course of the five-year health plan.

A number of medical facilities are still run by mining companies, large plantation holders and religious communities. Facilities administered by churches had to face repeated interference from the state. An indication of the reliability of health statistics can be seen in the fact that, even though leprosy centres are mentioned, there is no mention of cases of contamination or death caused by this (very widespread) disease.

4.4 Medical facilities

Facilities	1970	1978	1979
Hospitals and clinics................	315	351	351
State-run........................	157	176	176
Maternity homes......................	188	330	330
State-run........................	67	89	89
Leprosy centres......................	56	29	29
State-run........................	32	10	10
Psychiatric clinics..................	4	2	3
Tuberculosis sanatoria...............	17	5	5
State-run........................	14	5	5
Health centres.......................	2954a)	3673a)	224
State-run........................	2234	2954	102

a) Including ambulatory services and dispensaries

The number of hospital beds in medical facilities increased only slightly in 1979 as compared with 1978 (maternity homes, psychiatric clinics). The number of beds in health centres decreased slightly against the previous year, and in comparison with 1970, it decreased by 30 % .

4.5 Hospital beds

Services	1970	1978	1979
Hospitals and clinics................	48281	59409	59409
State-run..........................	24108	30102	30102
Maternity homes......................	8101	11429	11489
State-run........................	2191	2375	2375
Leprosy centres......................	669	912	912
State-run........................	.	444	444
Psychiatric clinics..................	600	740	1036
Tuberculosis sanatoria...............	2171	948	948
State-run.......................	1969	948	948
Health centres.......................	7802	5500	5450
State-run........................	3912	3706	3730

There were more doctors in the country before independence (1959 : 761) than in 1970 (718). Given the growing population, the "density" of doctors changed from around 23000 to around 31000 inhabitants per doctor. During the seventies, the number of doctors increased sharply, and the statistical ratio of inhabitants per doctor improved to around 15000 in 1979. It should not, however, be forgotten that approximately one third of all doctors are in the capital city, and most of the others are in the larger provincial cities. In evaluating the relatively small number of doctors and medical personnel, it should be borne in mind that a large part of the population still turns to the healing methods of traditional African medicine, and to some extent the government has encouraged this.

4.6 Doctors and dentists

Category	Unit	1970	1978	1979
Doctors.................	number	718	1723	1900
Inhabitants per doctor..	1000	30.6	15.9	14.8
Dentists................	number	21	53	58
Inhabitants per dentist.	1000	1047.2	515.4	484.9

4.7 Other medical personnel

Type of personnel	1970	1978	1979
Pharmacist	111	537	414
Nursing staff	1635	3667	4097
Auxiliary nursing staff	7795	10144	10564
Midwives	300	802	897
Assistant midwives	1361	1902	2076

5. EDUCATION

The educational system is still broadly similar to what it was during the Belgian colonial period. While the number of pupils and students has increased, and new schools and educational institutions have been established - particularly for secondary general education and vocational training - the form and content of education is largely unchanged. Instruction is organized in such a way as to provide a general background, and there is rarely any reference to the practical requirements of daily life. School teachers constitute the mass of civil servants, and yet, in civil service as a whole, they form the lowest-paid group.

Schooling is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and eleven. However, because of a shortage of teachers and to some extent of schools themselves, regular schooling cannot be provided everywhere. In 1983 the net schooling ratio (that is, the number of primary school age pupils related to the total number of children in the same age-group) was estimated at around 75 % . However, only about 40 % of those who start school pass through the six years of compulsory schooling successfully. The number of school-leavers is very high at all levels. There are also material reasons why a large number of young people - most of whom come from the poorest sections of the population - are excluded from the opportunity of further education since the payment of school fees - for which a dispensation was introduced in 1968 - was re-established for economic reasons in 1972.

More than two-thirds of the population aged fifteen and over were classified as illiterate in 1962. The rate of illiteracy went down to 39 % in 1985, even though in that same year more than 55 % of women were still unable to read or write.

5.1 Illiteracy

Category	1962	1980	1985	1962	1980	1985
	1000			% of age-group		
15 years and above.........	5881	7133	6983	68.7	45.5	38.8
male..............	2159	1990	1871	51.0	26.4	21.4
female............	3722	5143	5112	86.0	63.3	55.3

Before 1974 about 90 % of all schools were administered by Catholic, Protestant or Kimbangist communities. In 1974, all private schools were brought under State control. However, in 1979, with growing financial difficulties and a shortage of personnel in the state-run educational facilities, the government requested the religious communities to resume administration of schools. Consequently, in the early eighties, more than 80 % of primary schools and about two-thirds of secondary schools were once again administered by religious communities. Teachers' salaries and a part of the running costs of private schools are financed out of the public budget.

The universities of Kinshasa, Lumumbashi and Kisangani, founded between 1954 and 1963, were merged in the early seventies to form the Université Nationale du Zaire (UNAZA), when additional fields of study and research facilities were integrated. In 1981, the UNAZA was once again divided into three autonomous universities with campuses in the above-mentioned cities.

5.2 Schools and other educational facilities

Facilities	1970/71	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1982/83
Primary schools...........	4756	7909	10806	11708	.
Secondary and high schools............	1201	.	5345	6052	.
Universities..............	1	1	1	1	3

The number of primary school pupils increased constantly over the last ten years. In the school year 1978/79 there were 27 % more than in 1970/71. In the same period the number of pupils in secondary general schools rose by 230 % , and the number of students in teachers training colleges increased by 254 % . The most recent data on vocational training establishments goes back to 1977/78. At the time, the number of students in this sector was 194 % above the number in 1970/71. There were still very few girls in secondary schools at the end of the last decade. In 1978/79 this figure was 26 % for general secondary schools, and 29 % for teachers training colleges.

In 1974 a one-year period of civilian service was institutes for all school-leavers. This service includes military, political and agricultural training.

5.3 Pupils and students
1000

Category	1970/71	1975/76	1977/78	1978/79	1982/83
Primary schools........	3088.0	3544.5	3789.5	3919.4	4495.3
girls...............	1135.6	1405.7	1530.9	1598.5	.
Secondary schools......	185.3	360.9	512.0	611.3	.
girls...............	38.6	89.5	131.8	160.1	.
Vocational training....	23.9	54.9	70.3	.	.
girls...............	5.0	18.3	19.4	.	.
Establishments.........	39.0	95.7	122.0	138.2	.
girls...............	9.7	27.6	35.1	39.9	.
Universities...........	12.4	24.9	.	28.4	31.6

In the last ten years, the number of teachers increased substantially in all branches of education. In the early eighties, there were approximately 210000 teachers in Zaire. The statistical ratio of pupils to teachers was 30 : 1 in primary schools and 23 : 1 in secondary schools. However, education was rarely effective, since many of the teachers were inadequately trained and their salaries were too low to motivate them. Despite low individual salaries, the total expenditure on teachers was about 40 % of total public expenditure on salaries. Therefore in 1983 the number of teachers was reduced to 140000 giving a pupil/teacher ratio of 46 : 1 in primary schools and 30 : 1 in secondary schools.

5.4 Teachers

Category	Unit	1970/71	1975/76	1978/79	1979/80
Primary schools...............	1000	72.5	84.2	130.8	44.2
Women teachers...........	1000	.	.	20.4	24.7
Secondary and high schools....	1000	11.8	18.0	35.2	35.4
Women teachers...........	1000	.	.	2.3	2.9
Universities..................	Number	1315	2010	2782	.

Available data on the number of Zairian students abroad is incomplete. It is, however, clear that students who go abroad to secondary school or university mainly choose France and Belgium.

5.5 Students in foreign countries by selected host country

Host country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
France	1468	.	1887	.	.
United States	.	177	.	.	195
Belgium	1496	.	1545	1559	1997
Switzerland	.	124	142	154	149
F. R. Germany	84	.	135	161	.
Vatican City	114	.	121	130	146
Canada	.	86	101	109	.
Italy	93	.	105	97	.
United Kingdom					
Yugoslavia	16	29	.	32	.
Poland	14	.	22	25	.
Austria	.	24	26	24	24
Senegal	.	8	11	15	20
	26	.	29	18	18

6. EMPLOYMENT

Very little statistical data on employment is available. The economically active population (total of gainfully employed and unemployed persons) numbered 13 million in 1985, which corresponds with an employment rate of 41 % of the population above the age of ten. About three quarters of the economically active population are to be found in agriculture, mainly in the form of subsistence farming (situation : 1980). The scope of unemployment can, at best, only be estimated, since the borderlines between work, occasional work, unpaid work as a family labourer and genuine unemployment are hazy. Employment problems will become more acute with growing numbers of young people joining the economically active population every year. In many cities, the unemployment rate is particularly high because of the constant exodus from rural to urban areas. The estimated unemployment rate in Kinshasa was about 40 % in the mid-eighties, while in mining towns like Lumumbashi and Kolwezi the estimated rate is lower. In other cities, barely 50 % of the economically active population are assumed to be gainfully employed.

6.1 Economically active population and total population *)

Category	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1985
Persons gainfully employed.	1000	9719	10663	11745	13006
in agriculture..........	1000	7708	8281	8930	.
male.................	1000	5564	6151	6832	7617
female...............	1000	4155	4511	4913	5389
Proportion of total					
population.............	%	44.9	43.6	42.2	40.7
male.................	%	52.1	50.9	49.6	48.2
female...............	%	37.9	36.5	34.9	33.4

*) Aged 10 years and over

A breakdown of the economically active population by age shows that in 1985, 31 % were under the age of 25, 46 % were in the age group of 25 to less than 45, 20 % were in the age group of 45 to less than 65 and 3 % were 65 and older. Even though the number of gainfully employed persons between the ages of 10 and 14 years decreased by only 11 % between 1970 and 1985, the proportion for that age group went down from 24 % to 15 % because of the high overall population figures.

6.2 Economically active population by age groups

Age from ... to less than ... years	1970	1975	1980	1985
	1000			
10 - 15	618	600	572	552
15 - 20	1316	1394	1474	1560
20 - 25	1439	1598	1778	1989
25 - 45	4213	4716	5298	5974
45 - 55	1190	1329	1493	1686
55 - 65	655	724	807	902
65 and over	289	303	323	344
	% of the age group			
10 - 15	24.1	20.8	17.4	14.5
15 - 20	59.4	55.8	52.2	48.6
20 - 25	75.7	74.6	73.4	72.4
25 - 45	82.1	81.4	80.8	80.2
45 - 55	80.7	79.9	79.1	78.4
55 - 65	69.5	68.0	66.6	65.1
65 and over	44.0	41.0	38.0	34.9

The number of employees with social security was a bare 1.2 million in 1985, that is less that 10 % of the economically active population. The social security system set up in 1961 provided for old-age pensions, invalidity and unemployment insurance covering all economically active persons. A generalized scheme for sickness insurance does not yet exist, although the labour legislation of 1961 requires employers to pay a quarter of their salary to employees during absence due to illness, and to assume financial responsibility for the medical care they require.

6.3 Wage and salary earners with social security by sectors *)
1000

Sector	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total............	851.4	1194.0	979.4	1100.5	1092.7	1176.2
Public sector.....	291.2	429.4	444.1	387.9	305.1	302.0
Central government	201.6	400.8	421.6	.	.	.
Education..	143.4	248.8	285.9	261.0	202.9	.
Private sector..	560.2	764.6	535.3	712.6	787.6	874.2

*) Insured by the "Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale" (INSS).
Situation : end of year

7. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

In spite of considerable mining activities, Zaire is a predominantly agricultural country. The agricultural sector provides 21 % of the GDP, though the share of the market economy in this is estimated at only one third. The proportion of economically active persons employed in agriculture was estimated at 80 % in 1980.

Like other sectors of the economy, agriculture has not yet managed to make any marked improvements over the degree of development reached in the nineteen-fifties. Nevertheless, the agricultural potential of the country is great, and possibilities of cultivation are extraordinarily diversified. There are, however, considerable obstacles standing in the way of profitable utilization of these tremendous natural resources. One such obstacle is the very low density of population, combined with very widely dispersed settlements in much of the country. Further hindrances to agricultural development are provided by inefficient traditional farming methods combined with the reluctance of farmers to make greater efforts in agricultural production because prices, transport and marketing conditions offer no incentives. By and large, governmental efforts to produce development policies in the agricultural sector have been lacking. The significance of this sector has been declining constantly within the overall economy. Economic policies, have in general, been disadvantageous to the agricultural sector. Food is becoming increasingly scarce, part of the population suffers starvation; undernourishment and malnourishment are rampant, even in rural areas. While Zaire used to be self-sufficient, now even staple foods (cereals) have to be imported in large quantities. Furthermore, the production of export farm products has decreased quantitatively to below the level at the time of independence.

Development of the Zairian economy in general depends decisively on the "resuscitation" of the agricultural sector. The "three-year-plan" from 1983-85 ear-marked 1 billion Z. for 68 projects, all of which had already been embarked upon in the course of earlier plans. Enhanced development possibilities in the private sector, improved transport and marketing conditions in rural areas, greater mobility for producer's prices, and more generous credit and loan conditions should provide support for the government's plans. The projects included cultivation of food products (maize, rice, cassava ...) as well as raw materials for domestic industry (cotton, sugar cane, palm oil). In addition to this, animal production, fisheries and forestry were taken into consideration.

5.95 million ha (2.5 % of the total land area) were used as arable land in 1984, 0.56 million ha (0.2 %) for permanent crops and 9.22 million ha (4 %) were classified as permanent pasture or grazing. Forests cover three quarters of the country. The irrigated area increased by 600 % compared with 1974/76.

7.1 Land use
1000 ha

Kind of use	1974/76	1980	1982	1984
Arable land......................	5580	5764	5850	5950
Permanent crops..................	537	550	555	560
Pastures and grazings 1).........	9221	9221	9221	9221
Wooded area......................	179277	177610	176950	176290
Other areas......................	39874	41344	41913	42468
Irrigated areas..................	1	7	7	7

1) FAO definition. Depending on weather conditions only occasionally usable areas are included.

There is no detailed information on the structure of agricultural holdings. The most economically efficient sector seems to be the modern plantations (managed by Europeans). They employed more than one quarter of all gainfully employed persons in 1977. In spite of this, the plantations have suffered from the migration of their workforce towards areas where gold and diamonds have been discovered, particularly since private prospecting was legalized.

Machines are used only in large agricultural holdings. The number of tractors doubled between 1970 and 1984, but with a total of only 2200 in 1984, it was still very small. Commercial fertilizers are used primarily on large holdings.

7.2 Consumption of fertilizers *)
t. of pure nutrient

Type of fertilizer	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Nitrogen..................	3700	2500	3109	4107	4500
Phosphate.................	2200	2500	1757	2684	5000
Potash....................	2000	2600	2585	2552	2000

*) Farm year : July/June

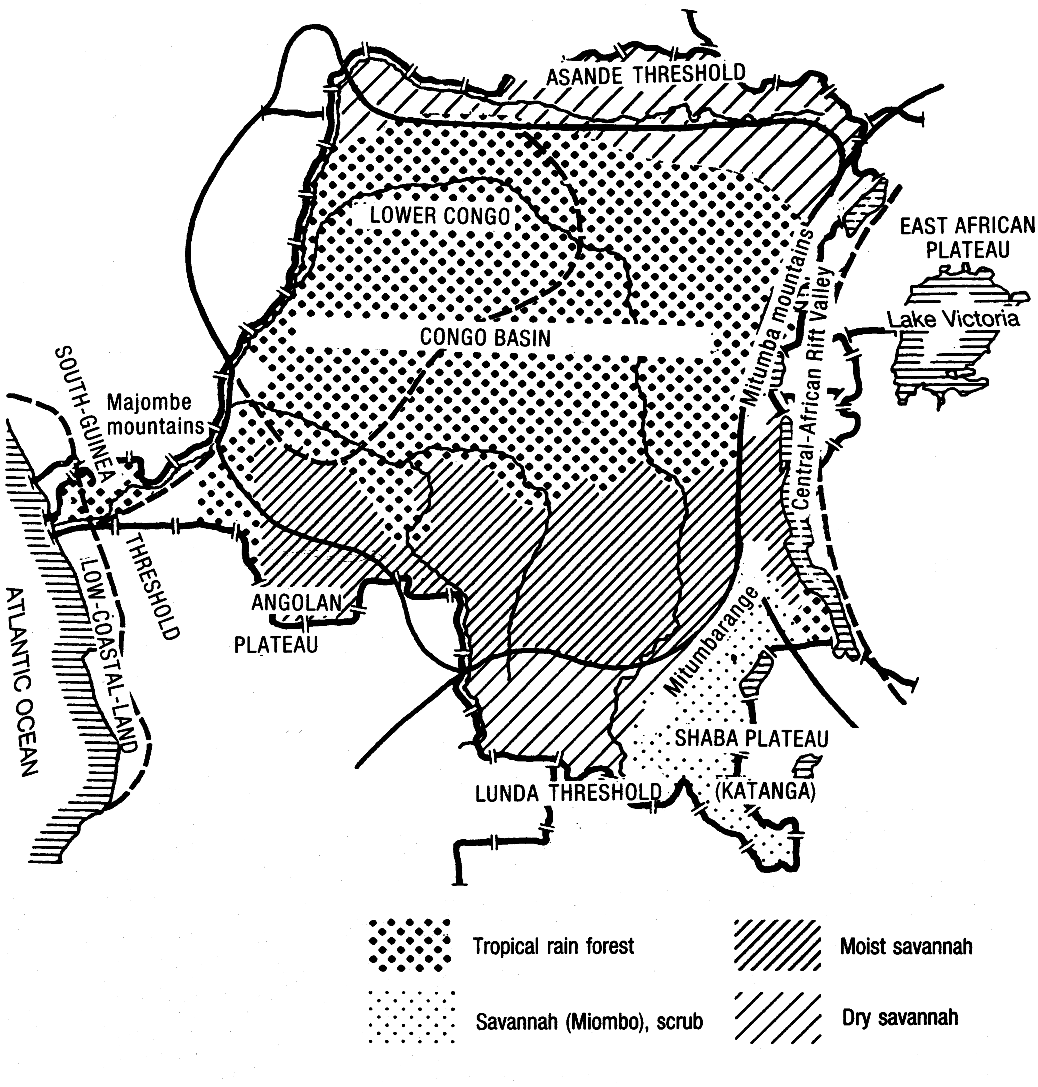
Total farm and food production increased by 14 % in 1985 as compared with 1981. However, because of the population increase during the same period, per capita production in 1985 was only slightly higher than in 1981.

7.3 Index of agricultural production
1979/81 D = 100

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total production...........	103	108	111	114	117
per capita..............	100	102	102	101	101
Food production............	104	109	112	115	118
per capita..............	101	103	103	102	102

Major agricultural export crops are coffee, tea, cocoa, oil palm products, natural rubber, cotton, tobacco and sugar cane. Output of these products has stagnated since the early seventies. Quantities of exported coffee - which is by far Zaire's most important agricultural export product - were limited by export quotas laid down by the International Coffee Organization (ICO). Because of this, considerable quantities, estimated at 10000 t. annually, are smuggled into neighbouring countries. This explains why the government is making serious efforts to improve quality rather than to increase production.

LANDSCAPE AND NATURAL VEGETATION



Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0475

The predominant crops for indigenous consumption are cassava, rice, millet, plantain and pulses, as well as groundnuts and sweet potatoes. Although production of the more important cereals, maize and rice, increased considerably in the first half of the eighties, in 1984 more than 270000 tonnes of cereals still had to be imported. A large number of different (mainly tropical) fruits and vegetables are listed in the agricultural production statistics, many of which have achieved considerable significance as export products.

7.4 Harvest quantities by selected crops
1000 t.

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wheat	.	.	12	21	20
Rice	245	251	271	286	290
Maize	639	687	673	704	750
Millet	.	.	63	62	65
Sorghum	.	.	32	30	33
Potatoes	31	31	39	40	42
Sweet potatoes	307	309	355	355	360
Cassava	13778	14180	14600	15038	15500
Yams	186	185	207	210	215
Taro	.	27	27	30	32
Dried beans	.	.	75	75	75
Dried peas	.	.	32	35	37
Soya beans	11	14	16	16	17
Groundnuts (in shell)	347	358	367	376	380
Sesame seeds	.	.	5	5	5
Cotton seeds	.	45	50	50	50
Palm kernels	65	65	65	70	75
Cabbage	18	19	20	20	20
Tomatoes	.	.	41	42	43
Pumpkins	.	.	33	35	37
Green chillies	17	18	18	18	19
Dried onions	24	24	24	25	26
Sugar cane	.	820	940	950	970
Oranges	141	143	144	145	146
Lemons	6	6	6	7	7
Grapefruits	9	10	10	10	10
Avocados	24	24	25	25	26
Mangoes	137	140	145	145	147
Pineapples	153	160	160	160	165
Bananas	1766	1780	1795	1805	1820
Plantains	1454	1460	1470	1480	1490
Papayas	156	160	160	160	165
Green coffee	.	84	83	81	90
Cocoa beans	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.9
Tea	3.1	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.3
Tobacco	.	.	7	7	7
Jute	1	1	1	1	1
Crude cotton (ginned)	.	23	26	26	26
Natural rubber	21	23	24	21	23

For many of these crops, and particularly for food products, the yield per hectare is relatively low. In part, the reasons for this are the generally small size of farms and the insufficient use of machines, fertilizers and pesticides. The drought, which hit the northern regions of Zaire, particularly affected the harvest results of coffee and palm nuts.

7.5 Yields of selected crops 100kg/ha

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wheat	.	.	12.3	8.5	7.7
Rice	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.9
Maize	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.8	9.2
Sorghum	.	.	8.5	8.4	8.7
Potatoes	54.7	55.1	53.6	50.0	52.5
Sweet potatoes	47.8	47.7	50.0	49.3	50.0
Cassava	70.0	70.0	70.0	69.9	72.1
Yams	75.5	74.0	75.5	75.0	76.8
Taro	.	33.8	33.8	37.5	40.0
Dried beans	.	.	5.6	5.6	5.6
Dried peas	.	.	6.4	6.7	7.1
Soya beans	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4
Groundnuts (in shell)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2
Sesame seeds	.	.	4.5	4.5	4.9
Cabbage	150.0	152.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
Tomatoes	.	.	73.2	75.0	75.9
Pumpkins	.	.	117.0	125.0	132.0
Green chillies	40.6	42.9	40.0	40.0	41.1
Dried onions	73.7	72.7	72.7	75.8	78.8
Sugar cane	.	328.0	392.0	380.0	388.0
Green coffee	.	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5
Tobacco	.	.	4.8	4.7	4.7
Jute	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Animal husbandry is relatively insignificant, since the tropical climatic conditions are unfavorable to its development. However, efforts have been made by the government, with international support, to increase livestock herds and to improve their strains. Some of the main difficulties in this sector are, inter alia, inadequate transport (for marketing) and insufficient veterinary care. Swine pest caused great damage.

7.6 Livestock

Kind of Livestock	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cattle..........	1000	1226	1266	1300	1300	1350
Dairy cows..	1000	7	8	8	8	8
Pigs............	1000	735	740	750	760	770
Sheep...........	1000	749	764	760	760	765
Goats...........	1000	2816	2900	2900	2910	2920
Poultry.........	1 mill.	16	16	17	17	18

Meat consumption is very low (and yet about half the amount needed for indigenous consumption has to be imported). Slaughter-weight of animals is light. Meat production increased only very slightly from 1981 to 1985. Three slaughter houses have have been planned in the eastern part of the country. A dairy industry exists in only a very rudimentary form.

7.7 Livestock slaughtered
1000

Kind of Livestock	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cattle and calves..........	150	150	155	155	160
Pigs.......................	540	545	550	555	560
Sheep and lambs............	226	228	230	235	237
Goats......................	740	750	755	760	765

7.8 Selected animal products

Product	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Beef and veal..	1000t	22	23	23	23	24
Pork...........	1000t	27	27	28	28	29
Mutton and lamb	1000t	2	2	2	2	2
Goat meat......	1000t	7	7	7	7	7
Poultry meat...	1000t	13	13	14	14	15
Cows' milk.....	1000t	6	6	6	7	7
Eggs...........	1000t	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
Cattle hides not worked..	1000t	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Sheepskins, not worked..	t	678	684	690	705	711
Goatskins not worked..	t	1850	1875	1887	1900	1912

Forests cover three quarters of Zaire; after the Amazon Rain Forest, Zaire has the largest single tropical rain forest in the world, and contains about 50 % of all of Africa's rain forests. Most of the forest area consists of the evergreen equatorial rain forest of the Congo Basin ("Grande Cuvette"). Similar to it are the so-called grassland forests growing along the large rivers outside the actual rain forest area, such as the Mayumbe forests in the lower Congo valley (this area has been largely deforested). Savanna forests flourish in the east and southeast (Shaba). After intensive deforestation for agricultural settlement, charcoal production and firewood, what seemed originally to be inexhaustible forests have been depleted in some areas. More than 30 million m3 of wood were felled in 1985, but only 8 % of this was industrial timber. No inventory of Zairian forests has yet been made. No measures have been taken for the protection of forests; afforestation is at best an exception. It is doubtful that the quantity of wood felled for fuel has been adequately taken into account in the following statistics; there is scarcely any reliable data on the quantities of wood felled by the "traditional milieu".

An increase in demand for tropical woods after the second world war led to a very sudden increase in felling valuable species of wood in the accessible forest areas in Bas Zaire, and near river banks in other forested areas of the country. There are about 230 known species of trees, about 60 of which can be used industrially. Major export species are afzelia (sifu-sifu, doussia), ebony (diospyros), iroko (kambala, "African oak"), khaya (African mahogany), kio (afrormosia), limba, samba (obeche), sapele, sipo-mahogany, chitola and wenga ("Congo rosewood"). In 1984 138000 m3 of timber products were exported (logs, planks and veneer wood), however, the annual export potential of these products is estimated at many times that number. Progress in this sector depends fundamentally on the creation of new transport capacities and the modernization of largely obsolescent installations.

7.9 Timber harvest
1000 m3

Category	1983	1984	1985
Total......................	28728	29573	30443
Industrial timber..........	2354	2412	2472
Firewood...................	26374	27161	27971

Fisheries could become very important in improving nutrition for the population, which suffers from a shortage of protein-rich foods. Sea-fishing is practically non-existent (barely one percent of the total catch); moreover, heavy over-fishing depleted the Benguela waters off the Angola coast, which used to abound in fish. Fishing is therefore restricted to the large lakes on the eastern border of Zaire, and to large rivers. The catch of fresh-water fish is used mainly for domestic consumption. The Zairian deep-sea fishing fleet has only a few vessels. The "Pêcherie industrielle de Moanda" , founded in 1983, should contribute to increasing the deep-sea catch.

7.10 Fishing vessels by size *)

Size from ... to ... GRT	1975 to 1985	
	Vessels	Tonnage
	Number	GRT
Total	14	4793
100 - 499	10	2228
500 - 999	4	2565

*) Situation : 1 July

7.11 Catches

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total......................	102415	102640	100700	102000	101000
Fresh-water fish........	101800	102000	100000	101000	100000
Sea fish................	615	640	700	1000	1000
of which					
Mackerel..............	236	240	263	376	370
Sardines..............	245	255	280	400	400

8. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In 1985, the manufacturing industry in 1985 contributed 36 % to the GDP at factor cost. Rich and diversified mineral resources provide excellent foundations for further economic, and particularly industrial, development. So far, mining and related heavy industries (eg. foundries) have been the backbone of the Zairian economy. Regionally, they are concentrated in the south-east. The Kinshasa - Matadi region and the area around Kisangani form other smaller industrial pockets. The free-trade zone of Inga (ZOFI = Zone Franche d'Inga) which contains a large power station could, in the long run, become another industrial centre.

The production index for manufacturing industries indicated a 26 % increase for the mining sector in 1984 as compared with the reference year 1970. On the other hand, processing industries showed a decline of 15 % even though they registered a considerable increase in vehicle construction and the manufacture of synthetic goods. For leather and timber-processing and food industries regression was more strongly marked than in the other processing industries in general.

8.1 Production index for manufacturing industries *)
1970 = 100

Economic sector/branch	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining and quarrying.......	109	115	112	116	126
Processing industries......	89	91	84	84	85
of which :					
Food..................	124	125	100	90	80
Beverages.............	74	83	88	92	110
Textiles..............	126	106	95	103	114
Leather tanning and finishing, manufacture of footwear.	26	39	38	54	19
Synthetic goods.......	89	111	116	133	150
Timber processing.....	57	62	60	58	62
Chemicals.............	96	94	103	96	117
Vehicles..............	150	194	128	175	181

*) Excluding energy and construction
a) 1985 : 128

Four main sources of energy supply domestic needs : firewood (including charcoal), oil products, coal, and electricity produced by hydro-electric power stations. Firewood is by far the most important source of energy for households, but forest reserves have been exhausted in the vicinity of many urban centres.

Oil products are imported. Until it was closed down in September 1984, the Moanda refinery supplied a small part of domestic requirements. Zairian oil is not refined in the country. Because of its chemical composition, a large amount of heavy fuel oil would be obtained, and this is not compatible with domestic requirements, while products which are needed would only be obtained in small quantities.

With its many rivers, Zaire has an extraordinarily large natural potential for energy production, which so far has only been exploited to a minimum. More use should be made of domestic hydraulic power, to reduce oil imports and to improve the balance of payments. However, there is a surplus production of electricity in some parts of the country, and this is exported. In 1980, Angola, the People's Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, and Zambia, all imported electricity from Zaire. On the other hand, there is not enough electricity to cover needs in many parts of Zaire itself : the main drawback here is an inadequate distribution network. The state-run company, the Société Nationale d'Electircité (SNEL), has been in charge of public power supply since 1970. Apart from large hydro-electric power stations, there are also diesel-fuelled power stations in some 30 towns in the interior.

Coal as a source of energy is primarily of règional significance in Shaba. It comes from mines in the Luena district and is used in foundries and cement factories. Waste products of sawmills and agriculture are used to supply energy in large plants. Geothermal energy was already produced in the sixties from hot springs in Shaba, and used in copper mines. About 250 solar energy installations with capacities of a few hundred Watt each are operational in rural areas.

The Inga power station in the lower reaches of the Congo near Matadi is the .largest in Zaire. Its potential capacity is estimated at 40 000 MW. The most spectacular development programme in recent years was the building of a high voltage line more than 1700 km long from the Inga power station to the area of consumption in Shaba (this power line has been operational since July 1982).

The data on installed generating capacity of power stations (1983 : 1716 MW), based on a United Nations survey, must have been underestimated by one third at the time, since according to other sources, the output of the hydraulic power stations of the SNEL was indicated as 2402 MW.

8.2 Installed generating capacity of power stations

Type of power station	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983
Total	867	1217	1716	1716	1716
Thermal power stations	58	58	55	55	55
Hydraulic power stations	809	1159	1661	1661	1661
Power stations for public supply	182	532	1030	1030	1030
Thermal power stations	34	34	30	30	30
Hydraulic power stations	148	498	1000	1000	1000

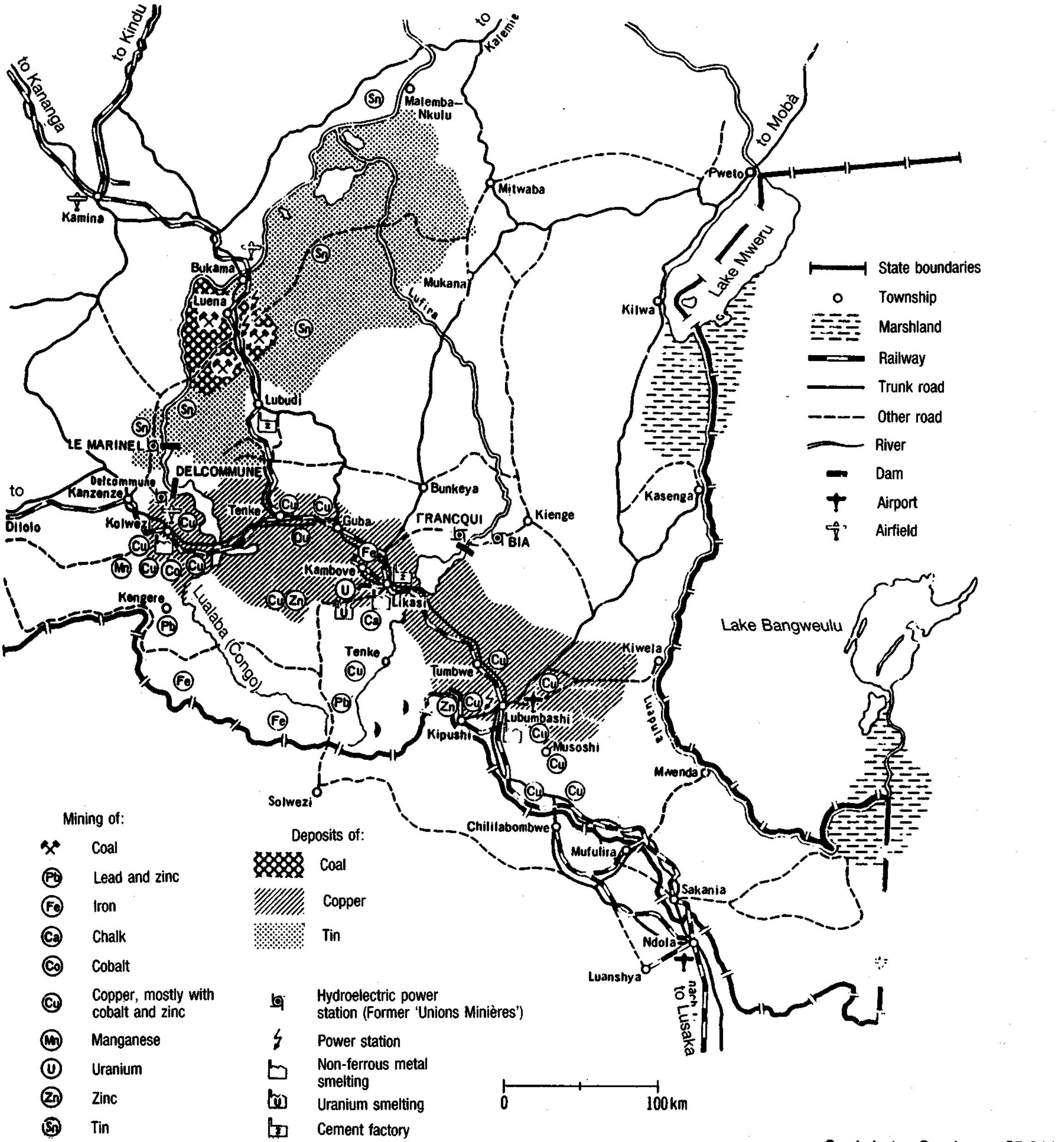
Similarly, the actual production of electricity was higher in 1983 than the energy statistics of the United Nations indicated (4213 million kWh). Other sources show that the SNEL alone produced 4500 million kWh. in that year. A good half of the electricity produced until 1982 was provided by smaller power stations in Shaba, and most of it was used by the mining and metallurgical company GECAMINES. With the installation of the power line to Shaba, this proportion changed. Despite the expanded distribution network, the share of households (country-wide, around 4 % have electricity), commerce and small industry is modest.

8.3 Electricity production
Million kWh

Type of power station	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983
Total......................	3230	3800	4160	4362	4213
Thermal power stations..	78	94	60	62	63
Hydraulic power stations.	3152	3706	4100	4300	4150
Power stations for public supply...........	633	1050	1330	1482	1383
Thermal power stations...	53	44	30	32	33
Hydraulic power stations.	580	1006	1300	1450	1350

Mining is the most important economic sector in the country, contributing 25 % to the GDP. Its products provide four-fifths of total export earnings. Mining is the primary activity of ten large undertakings, the largest of which is the state-run company GECAMINES (La Générale des Carrières et des Mines) in Lumumbashi, which mines copper, cobalt, zinc and other non-ferrous metals, contributing 9.7 billion Z. to the state budget in 1985. The GECAMINES plants (36400 employees in 1985) do have technical difficulties, because their production installations are all obsolescent. Diamond mining used to be exclusively in the hands of the Société Minière de Bakwanga (MIBA) (5500 employees, 80 % state-owned). After private prospecting for diamonds was once again permitted in November 1982, the company had to give up prospection rights to half its territory (150000 km2); these rights were given over to about 60000 non-corporate diamond seekers who work without the help of large-scale machinery or equipment. Both groups, MIBA and the private prospectors, declared production of about 6 million carats in 1983. In 1985 the total find was over 20 million carats. While mining is predominantly concentrated in Shaba, diamonds are to be found in East Kasai. Gold is mined by the "Office des Mines d'Or Kilo Moto" (KILOMOTO), which has 5500 employees. At the end of 1982, private gold prospection was legalized, and this led to an increase in production to 5600 kg of gold in 1983 against 1600 kg in the previous year. Internal problems in KILOMOTO and smaller declared finds of private prospectors - in the light of sinking prices on the world market - caused production to decline sharply in 1984 and 1985.

SHABA MINING AND INDUSTRIAL REGION (KATANGA)



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Zaire is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral resources. A considerable part of the world's reserves of non-ferrous metals are in the mining region of Shaba (Katanga). The country is of paramount significance for world copper production : in 1985 Zaire was the fifth-largest copper producer in the world, and the second-largest in Africa after Zambia. Due to inadequate refinery capacity, Zaire is the only major copper producer to export its copper to other countries for refining. Apart from the shortage of refinery capacity, costly and inefficient transport to the seaports has detrimental effects on development. The copper price trend on the world market is extremely important for Zaire, since earnings from copper finance a considerable part of the country's economy.

In Shaba (Katanga), GECAMINES has prospecting rights to a district which extends along the Lumumbashi - Likasi - Kolwezi axis for a length of almost 300 km and a breadth of around 50 km. The company intends to invest US $ 600 million from 1985 to 1989 to modernize its technical equipment and to rationalize production methods. There are difficulties in transporting GECAMINES mining and metallurgical products : the Benguela route (2100 km) was damaged or even cut off for many years, and the route via South Africa (3500 km) is very costly. The national transport network, with its mixed river/rail system involving frequent and complicated unloading and loading of freight, is not suitable for bulk transport.

More than 45 % of world production of cobalt comes from Zaire (1985 : 10800 ton), which is also the eleventh-largest tin producer. Wolframite production has declined sharply since 1983.

Uncut diamonds have had a completely different development. The largest diamond deposits are in Lubilash and Kasai. The state-owned company MIBA prospects in Kasai, and, after modernizing its techniques, reached a production of 7.5 million carats in 1985, 29 % more than in 1983. Officially registered finds of private prospectors vary considerably. The figure went down from 2.2 million carats in 1980 to 0.4 million carats in 1982. The quantity increased after production prices were liberalized, and deliveries by small prospectors to official sales centres went up to almost 13 million carats.

Coal production is decreasing (1982 : 124000 t. and 1985 : 94000 t.). Reserves in Shaba are estimated at 700 million t., though only a small amount is economically useful. Zairian coal is not of a very high grade, and is used principally in GECAMINE's smelting works.

Zaire is an oil-producing country. Oil was discovered in the coastal shelf in 1970, and production started in 1975. The production area is on the large (geological) coastal shelf which extends from Gabon to Angola. As explained above, heavy Zairian crude cannot be processed in the Moanda refinery, and is therefore exported. The search for more oil fields continues inside the country, mainly in the vicinity of the Tanganyika Rift Valley. Natural gas is so far of no significance. Plans have been made to utilize methane from Lake Kivu.

8.4 Mining and quarrying products

Product	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Coal..................	1000 t	124	109	104	94	.
Copper ore (Cu).......	1000 t	503	502	501	502	359
Zinc concentrate (Zn).	1000 t	82.1	74.7	68.4	67.9	96.0a)
Tin concentrate (Sn)..	1000 t	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.6b)
Cadmium (Cd)..........	t	281	308	300	280	210
Cobalt (Co)...........	1000 t	5.6	5.4	9.1	10.8	.
Silver................	t	59	40	38	38	27a)
Gold..................	t	1.6	5.6	3.5	2.3	.
Wolframite (WO3)......	t	74	85	59	26c)	.
Monazite..............	t	32	8	1	.	.
Columbite/tantalite...	t	60	48	112	106d)	.
Oil...................	1000 t	1056	1212	1368	1284	377e)
Diamonds..............	mill.carats	6.1	12.0	18.5	20.4	.
MIBA production 2).	mill.carats	5.7	5.8	6.9	7.5	.

1) January to September
2) Société Minière de Bakwanga
a) January to July
b) January to May
c) January to September
d) 1st quarter
e) January to April

Processing industries are still in early stages of development, and their activity is mainly concentrated on production of consumer goods almost exclusively destined for the domestic market. Production is largely stagnant, and in some cases declining. "Traditional" drawbacks are management and transport problems, shortage of raw materials and spare parts due to a scarcity of foreign currency. There are, moreover, problems of marketing inside the country because of the severe shrinkage of purchasing power, the "Zairianization" of the economy and the decline of raw materials prices on the world market. Furthermore, the detrimental effects of the "invasions" of Shaba (Katanga) in 1977 and 1978 can still be felt. Only in recent years has the government made any attempts to liberalize the economy. The principle of "économie mixte" is now being propagated, and this should create more room for private initiative. Foreign investors are specifically cast into the role of the driving force of the economy.

Apart from two regional concentrations (in Shaba and Kasai in the south east, Kinshasa and Bas Zaire in the west), small undertakings and artisans have only local importance. Development policies include plans to accelerate industrialization of the Kisangani area and to transform it into a nucleus for industrial development of the entire north-eastern region.

Production of processing industries has been sluggish since 1980, and existing capacities are often used to less than 50 % . Heavy industry includes metallurgical and chemical plants and a few larger projects such as cement factories and a steelworks (Maluku).

Processing industries only contributed 6 % to GDP formation in 1985. They mainly process domestic agricultural and forestry products. The main industrial centres are in Bas Zaire and Kinshasa, near Lumumbashi, Kalemi and Kisangani. Major processed food products are wheat flour (1985 : 131000 t.), maize flour, cooking oil, margarine and sugar (1985 : 63000 t.); beer (1985 : 4.2 million hl.) soft drinks and cigarettes (BAT, 1250 employees) are also produced. The textile industry produces synthetic and cotton yarn, printed cloth, blankets, matresses, sacks and sacking. The chemical industry produces sulfuric acid, acetylene, soaps, paints and dyes, as well as tyres, synthetic fibres and articles made of synthetic materials. The rate of utilization of the oil refinery in Moanda (with participation of the Italian firm ENI) was only 6 % in 1983. Since products refined inside the country are, in the end, more expensive than imported products due to declining world market prices, the refinery discontinued operations in September 1984. The metallurgical industry processes part of the copper, zinc and tin mined in the country.

8.5 Selected products of processing industries

Product	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Liquid gas...............	t	534	1128	95	284	638	.
Automobile fuel..........	1000 t	48	50	55	57	55	.
Petroleum (kerosene)							
and aviation fuel......	1000 t	80	80	87	90	90	.
Fuel oil, light..........	1000 t	110	115	115	137	135	.
Fuel oil, heavy..........	1000 t	105	100	120	95	90	.
Cement...................	1000 t	453	473	539	517	534	444 a)
Foundry copper...........	1000 t	426	468	466	466	466	469 b)
Refined copper...........	1000 t	144	151	175	227	225	227 c)
Zinc.....................	1000 t	44	58	64	63	66	66
Tin......................	t	500	500	400	100	100	.
Bicycles.................	1000	9.4	15.3	10.1	12.2	14.0	.
Kerosene stoves..........	1000	12.4	8.7	0.6	-	-	.
Motor batteries..........	1000	21.8	31.1	23.1	24.5	27.6	.
Sulfuric acid							
(100 % H2SO4).........	1000 t	.	143	146	160	153	.
Acetylene................	t	79.1	69.9	70.0	70.0	60.9	.
Soap.....................	1000 t	31.0	31.9	30.5	31.7	43.4	49.2
Sawn timber..............	1000 m3	12.3	22.7	15.5	12.9	13.1	.
Plywood..................	1000 m3	12.4	8.0	8.1	14.4	19.2	.
Matches..................	Mill.pack	151	163	163	156	191	297
Tyres							
outer casing...........	1000	107	124	96	138	123	133
inner tubes............	1000	73.5	90.0	79.9	117.3	.	.
Shoes....................	Mill. P	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	.
Cotton yarn, pure........	Mill. m2	61.4	53.6	40.4	35.3	28.0	.
Synthetic fibres.........	1000 m	2950	2384	2176	2053	2855	.
Sacks....................	1000	5036	4289	3720	5426	5142	.
Wheat flour..............	1000 t	125	118	124	114	101	131 d)
Maize flour..............	1000 t	171	169	116	104	78	119
Sugar....................	1000 t	48	47	52	52	61	63
Margarine................	1000 t	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	.
Cooking oil..............	t	1857	2658	1826	2042	.	.
Palm oil.................	1000 t	168	165	155	145	153	160
Palm-kernel oil..........	1000 t	22.6	22.8	22.1	15.3	17.4	.
Palm-kernel cake.........	1000 t	27.7	33.9	38.3	22.3	25.3	.
Beer.....................	1000 hl	2628	2760	2940	3053	3699	4222 e)
Soft drinks..............	1000 hl	590	725	781	1155	828	880 f)
Cigarettes...............	Mill.	2739	2810	3278	3472	3475	4100

a) 1986 (January to September) : 332000 t.
b) 1986 (January to September) : 161000 t.
c) 1986 (January to August) : 88400 t.
d) 1986 (1st half) : 68858 t.
e) 1986 (1st half) : 2.06 million hl.
f) 1986 (1st half) : 0.50 million hl.

The construction industry, like processing industries, was affected by the shortage of foreign currency. This hampered a number of building measures, new buildings as well as urgently needed repairs. Construction materials, machines, tools, appliances and above all, spare parts could not be obtained in sufficient quantity.

8.6 Building permits *)

Type of building	Unit	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	number	681	1433	1082	737	172
	1000 m2	130	358	349	339	94
Residential buildings	number	610	1176	908	593	137
	1000 m2	98	247	246	259	79
Non-residential	number	71	257	174	144	35
	1000 m2	32	111	103	80	15
Industrial buildings	number	17	40	23	28	-
	1000 m2	8	36	15	14	-
Commercial buildings	number	33	122	61	44	5
	1000 m2	5	37	22	15	2
Other buildings	number	21	95	90	72	30
	1000 m2	19	38	66	51	13

*) In selected cities

9. EXTERNAL TRADE

Data on Zaire's external trade are supplied by Zairian (national) sources and European Commuunity statistics. National data provide information on external trade relationships between Zaire and its trading partners all over the world. Community stqtistics provide information on bilateral trade relations between the member states of the Community and Zaire. Zairian and Community statistics are not necessarily identical: discrepancies can be caused by the use of different definitions and statistical methods.

External trade data from Zairian sources relate to general trade in the relevant calendar year. The data relate to the entire national territory. The countries recorded are the country of origin in the case of imports, and the country of destination in the case of exports. The values are those declared when the goods cross the frontier, on a cif basis for imports and fob for exports. The breakdown of goods is based on the "Standard International Trade Classification" (SITC Rev. II)

The total volume of Zairian external trade in 1985 was US $ 1.55 billion, 38 % less than in 1980. The export surplus in 1985 was 44 % lower than in 1983.

9.1 External trade

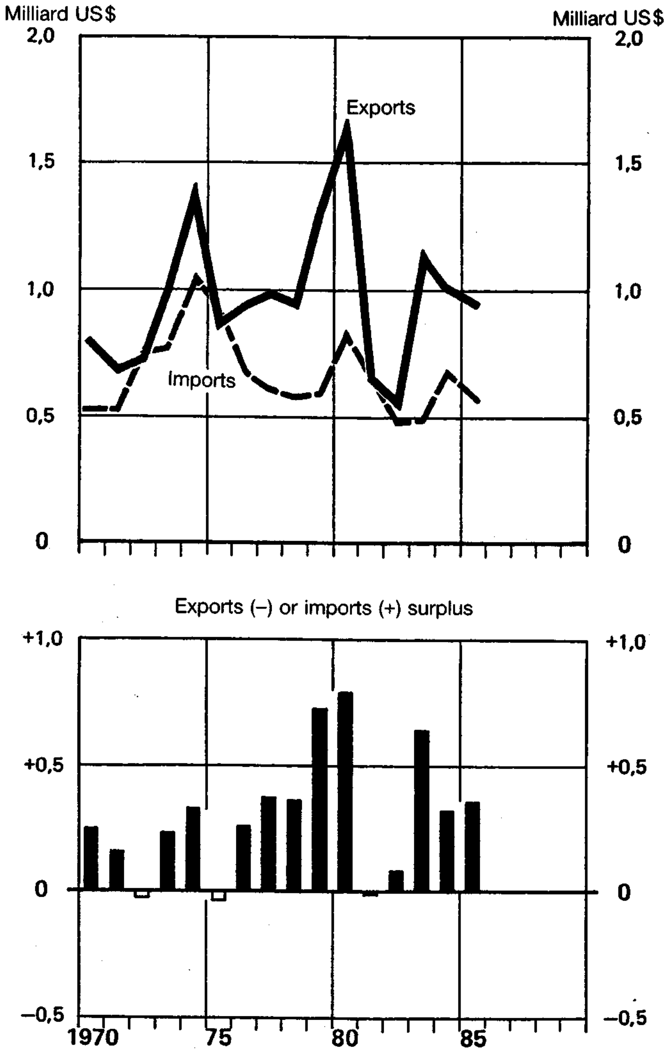
Imports/exports	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			Million US $			
Imports....................	842	672	480	498	682	596
Exports....................	1639	662	569	1134	1004	953
Excess of exports (+)......	+797		+89	+636	+322	+357
Excess of imports (-)......		-10				
			Million Z.			
Imports....................	2328	2951	2751	6818	24988	28975
Exports....................	4554	2836	3266	13921	36336	47408
Excess of exports (+)......	+2226		+515	+7103	+11348	+18433
Excess of imports (-)......		-115				

The volume of Zairian imports in 1984 increased by 37 % over the previous year. However, primarily because of a shortage of foreign currency due to interest payments on the sizeable external debt, the value of imports decreased by 13 % in 1985. In the following tables on the structure of imports, data is limited to trade with industrialized western countries (members of the OECD).

Heading the list of imported goods are machine and vehicle building (1984 : US $ 322 million), followed by the group of manufactured goods, among which yarn, fabrics, iron, steel and other metal goods are the most important. Imports of food products decreased by 20 % in 1982 compared with 1979, but increased again by 39 % in the next two years. Cereals and cereal products were, as in previous years, the principal sub-group and accounted for 42 % of total imports of food products in 1984. The value of imported oil products was clearly diminishing : 75 % less in 1984 than in 1981.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF ZAIRE

National statistics



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9.2 Major import products/product groups
Million US $

Import products/product groups	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Foodstuffs and live animals predominantly for food	107.3	89.5	86.0	85.4	86.5	118.8
Meat and meat products	9.1	4.7	8.4	10.2	9.9	23.4
Dairy products and eggs	17.2	11.9	12.1	13.7	13.6	17.0
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof	19.6	9.6	9.3	8.0	6.1	14.1
Cereals and cereal products	50.0	49.5	43.0	42.0	46.8	50.1
Beverages and tobacco	7.4	5.9	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.7
Beverages	3.0	5.5	3.4	4.9	5.7	4.2
Raw materials (excluding food products and mineral fuels)	11.5	18.4	16.2	13.5	8.7	17.4
textile fibres and their waste products	8.0	11.6	10.6	10.4	5.6	14.2
Raw materials of animal and plant origin (n.e.c.) 1)	2.2	4.3	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar	8.4	32.9	52.7	23.4	19.5	13.4
oil, oil products and related goods	8.3	32.8	52.6	23.4	19.3	13.2
Chemical products, n.e.c. 1)	69.6	86.3	85.5	73.1	73.9	81.6
Paints and dyes, tanning materials	8.1	8.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	6.9
Medical and pharmaceutical products	25.5	31.8	28.6	25.0	23.3	23.4
Synthetic materials, cellulose ether and esters	8.8	10.4	10.0	10.2	11.1	14.6
Chemicals (n.e.c.) 1)	9.3	11.6	12.3	10.3	8.4	11.0
Manufactured goods predominantly classifed by nature	121.3	168.1	121.8	118.1	95.2	127.0
Rubber products n.e.c. 1)	11.1	13.6	11.0	8.7	8.7	10.6
Paper, paperboard and their products and other paper by-products	15.4	18.2	8.9	10.6	10.2	8.4
Yarn, fabric and ready-made textile products	24.7	34.4	22.0	23.1	22.7	35.8
Iron and steel	26.7	39.8	29.3	30.9	24.1	34.0
Metal goods n.e.c. 1)	31.2	46.7	39.5	35.0	19.6	28.1
Machine building, electrical products and vehicles	370.3	465.0	412.3	328.4	290.4	322.0
Engines and attachments	26.4	26.5	26.0	24.0	21.3	22.1
Special purpose machines	43.3	74.5	65.8	65.2	58.4	67.2
Machines for various uses n.e.c. 1) parts thereof	55.3	66.4	56.6	48.2	38.4	46.5
Communications appliances Radio and television sets	42.8	29.9	17.3	14.6	18.6	8.4
Electrical machines parts thereof	50.5	56.2	63.0	33.1	21.8	39.7
Road vehicles	107.7	151.5	132.5	104.5	98.8	104.4
Other transport equipment	34.5	36.1	48.3	27.2	21.5	23.2
Other manufactured goods	68.0	99.2	68.0	59.0	54.6	55.7
Clothing and accessories	11.0	15.7	10.8	11.4	11.6	9.6
Footwear	4.2	8.2	5.3	6.6	4.8	4.9
Measuring, testing and monitoring instruments apparatus and appliances n.e.c.1)	14.2	13.1	10.0	9.8	6.9	7.6
Photographic equipment, optical goods clocks and watches	4.4	5.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.2

*) Trading partner statistics (OECD countries only); the addition of trading partner data exceeds the total figure indicated by the United Nations (national sources).
1) Not elsewhere classified.

The value of Zairian exports varies considerably, and is determined mainly by prevailing world market prices for Zairian products and by the quantitative evolution of production. Zairian exports to OECD countries are essentially limited to a few products/product groups. Copper is still by far Zaire's major export, and yet, in terms of total value of exports, copper decreased from 49 % in 1983 to 36 % in 1984. This was primarily due to sinking world prices of copper in 1984 and reduced export quantities, but also to the increasing importance of other mineral products, predominantly oil, cobalt and diamonds. Due to a 76 % increase in the export price of cobalt and to increased export quantities, export earnings for this metal almost doubled in 1984. The yield from diamond exports also increased in 1984 by 65 % over the previous year, due to considerably increased production. Consequently, in 1984 diamond and cobalt exports represented almost 12 % of the total value of exports. From 1979 to 1984, oil exports showed a particularly strong and steady increase. The value was almost seven and a half times higher in 1984 than in 1979, with a share of 17 % of total export value. Coffee is by far the major agricultural export. With rising world market prices and increasing export quantities, its export value in 1984 rose by around 90 % over the value in 1983. The share of coffee in the total value of exports was 11 % in 1984.

9.3 Major export products/product groups *)
Million US $

Export products/product groups	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Foodstuffs and live animals predominantly for food	263.7	251.9	190.7	175.4	173.3	196.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and their products	257.6	242.1	182.3	167.1	167.6	190.9
Raw materials (excluding foodstuffs and mineral fuels)	156.7	178.2	168.5	142.9	138.5	121.3
Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and regenerated)	22.7	25.7	21.0	11.9	11.7	13.8
Cork and wood	24.4	26.8	21.0	18.1	17.0	24.8
Mineral raw materials	14.5	12.9	38.0	43.3	21.2	29.1
Metal ores and metal waste	71.0	98.6	80.9	61.0	75.0	44.9
Raw materials of animal and vegetable origin (n.e.c.) 1)	23.2	13.7	7.0	8.1	12.8	8.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar products	44.2	185.7	259.9	290.8	251.4	325.7
Oil, oil products and related goods	43.6	185.7	259.9	290.8	251.4	325.7
Animal and vegetable oils,fats and wax	17.0	18.1	13.9	8.5	8.7	20.9
Fatty vegetable oils	17.0	18.1	13.9	8.5	8.7	20.9
Chemical products n.e.c. 1)	13.9	8.2	7.8	11.0	10.9	12.4
Medical and pharmaceutical products	9.0	5.2	5.3	8.4	7.9	9.2
Processed goods, classified predominantly by nature	903.6	1003.2	848.0	724.1	712.4	858.2
Products from mineral substances, n.e.c.1)	3.8	3.9	36.9	45.1	81.4	124.9
Non-ferrous metals	859.9	995.2	805.6	674.3	625.4	721.6
Machine building, electr. products and vehicles	6.6	10.0	4.8	2.6	1.8	1.1

*) Trading partner statistics (OECD countries only); the addition of trading partner data exceeds the total figure indicated by the United Nations (national sources).
1) Not elsewhere classified.

Belgium is still the main country of origin for Zairian imports. The next-largest suppliers are Brazil, France and the United States, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany, with exports to Zaire in 1985 amounting to 14 % of the Community total.

9.4 Imports from major countries of origin
Million US $

Country of origin	1980	1981	1982	1983 1)	1984 1)	1985 1)
EC countries (12)..........	453.6	381.6	307.1	582.1	653.0	686.1
F R of Germany........	88.1	62.2	47.8	110.1	109.1	97.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	277.3	218.5	156.6	224.7	235.7	259.7
France...............	24.4	40.2	53.4	112.7	98.4	134.7
Italy................	9.8	7.2	7.4	38.9	67.4	62.1
Netherlands..........	8.3	6.5	7.7	43.9	62.8	50.9
United Kingdom........	37.7	39.8	29.5	35.0	53.0	50.1
Spain................	2.8	3.1	2.3	7.3	11.0	13.6
Switzerland...............	96.6	118.6	28.4	14.3	16.2	17.0
United States.............	110.1	60.6	60.8	91.5	90.5	115.3
Brazil....................	12.0	1.7	0.5	162.6	138.9	148.6
Japan.....................	14.0	11.0	7.4	41.1	44.8	48.4
China, People's Republic of	.	2.8	.	43.5	36.6	26.2
Zimbabwe..................	4.4	6.3	7.3	22.2	23.3	22.1

*) Trading partner statistics (partly estimated); the addition of trading partner figures (IMF) exceeds the total figure indicated by the United Nations (national sources).

In 1985 Belgium was also the major country of destination for Zairian exports, followed by the United States as the major consumer of Zairian oil.

9.5 Exports to major countries of destination
Million US $

Country of destination	1980	1981	1982	1983 1)	1984 1)	1985 1)
EC countries (12)..........	1341.0	579.1	483.8	807.6	898.9	998.3
F R of Germany........	16.6	15.2	17.1	140.0	171.3	190.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	1213.8	521.3	385.1	420.8	465.3	499.4
Italy................	1.8	0.4	0.2	93.6	100.4	121.6
France...............	30.5	25.5	68.1	85.7	102.1	83.9
United Kingdom........	74.3	13.7	10.7	15.9	9.6	42.4
Netherlands..........	3.2	2.1	1.5	20.3	21.2	28.8
Spain................	0.2	0.1	.	15.8	18.1	20.7
Sweden....................	.	0.1	.	0.6	1.4	20.4
United States.............	50.3	10.9	20.1	343.7	471.1	376.8
Japan.....................	6.6	8.6	6.2	76.1	76.5	46.2
China, People's Republic of	.	.	.	61.3	56.5	41.3
Malaysia..................	.	.	.	2.9	19.1	13.5

*) Trading partner statistics (partly estimated); the addition of trading partner figures (IMF) exceeds the total figure indicated by the United Nations (national sources).

9.6 Development of EC-Zairian external trade*)
1000 ECU

Exports

	1984	1985	1986
D	125850	115940	104008
F	113959	159045	134897
I	76752	73782	64069
NL	73472	60445	117716
B/L	273302	308777	277844
UK	62112	57484	49834
IRL	3325	6205	7085
DK	3800	4358	2957
GR	2752	2450	1328
POR	8402	7978	8836
ESP	8209	12152	9926
EUR 12	751935	808616	778500

Imports

	1984	1985	1986
D	229733	266281	217695
F	140815	119860	136261
I	141405	176169	171630
NL	31764	45045	28444
B/L	659984	745932	663491
UK	24496	34699	40590
IRL	2186	3002	817
DK	2200	1010	2659
GR	3924	3573	3159
POR	6213	8105	11671
ESP	24971	30676	33101
EUR 12	1267691	1434352	1309518

Trade balance

	1984	1985	1986
D	-103883	-150341	-113687
F	-26856	39185	-1364
I	-64653	-102387	-107561
NL	41708	15400	89272
B/L	-386682	-437155	-385647
UK	37616	22785	9244
IRL	1139	3203	6268
DK	1600	3348	298
GR	-1172	-1123	-1831
POR	2189	-127	-2835
ESP	-16762	-18524	-23175
EUR 12	-515756	-625736	-531018

*) EC statistics

9.7 Major import products/product groups from Zaire by SITC classification

Import products/product groups	1983	1984	1985
	1000 US $		
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and goods therefrom	17286	19723	25075
Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and regenerated)	3239	3882	2432
Cork and wood	5538	7008	6846
Metal ores and metal waste	1873	2181	2147
Raw materials of animal and plant origin (n.e.c.) 1)	1613	1059	1982
Fatty vegetable oils	2395	4839	4249
Medical and pharmaceutical products	7628	9233	5879
Cork and wood products (excl. furniture)	2212	2427	2251
Non-ferrous metals	107572	134882	155595

1) Not elsewhere classified.

9.8 Major export products/product groups to Zaire by SITC classification

Export products/product groups	1983	1984	1985
	1000 US $		
Meat and meat products	804	2608	5144
Paints, dyes and tanning materials	3516	2552	1750
Medical and pharmaceutical products	2591	2292	1913
Synthetic materials cellulose ethers and esters	3616	5472	4307
Chemical products n.e.c. 1)	2488	2499	1717
Iron and steel	2419	5289	5691
Metal products n.e.c. 1)	3000	3207	2936
Engines and attachments	2248	2293	1635
Machines for specific purposes	13834	10873	11083
general purposes and parts thereof n.e.c. 1)	6705	6542	6524
Road vehicles	18722	18763	20526

1) Not elsewhere classified.

10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Congo River and its many tributaries (around 14000 km of navigable waterways) provide the main transport network in Zaire. Where rivers are blocked by natural obstacles, transport is supplemented by rail. The major economic centre of the country, Shaba (Katanga), is, however, too remote to be adequately served by inland transport. Vast quantities of mining products have to be transported by railways outside the country. An efficient system of trunk roads is being built, to improve access to all parts of the country. Because of the size of the territory, air transport obviously assumes major importance.

The still incomplete transport network and the frequently poor condition of transport equipment are some of the reasons for the backwardness of economic development. Sectors with bulky products, such as mines, agriculture, forestry are affected. In the 1986-90 five- year-plan, funds have been ear-marked for expanding rail and road networks.

Public railways have been under central administration (Société National des Chemins de Fer Zairois"/SNCZ) since 1974. An exception to this, the Kinshasa-Matadi line, is run by the "Office National des Transports" (ONATRA). Since the end of 1984, when traffic between Boma and Tshela (136 km) in the west of the country was discontinued, SNCZ and ONATRA have operated 5118 km of railways, 858 km of which are electrified. The rail network consists of four separate lines, which were built to supplement river transport. Direct lines to ports have to pass through foreign countries, and these lines are constantly interrupted by internal strife in those countries (Angola, Mozambique). To overcome this drawback, an internal Zairian railway line is being built from Lumumbashi in Shaba, via Ilebo and Kinshasa to a Zairian port on the Atlantic.

10.1 Length of railways
km

	1983	1985
Total	5254	5118
Electrified	858	858

Since 1980, rolling stock has increased considerably. By 1985 the number of locomotives increased by 45 % , passenger cars and railcars by 62 % , and goods wagons by 24 %.

10.2 Rolling Stock *)

Type of car	1980	1983	1985
Locomotives	184	260	266
Passenger cars and railcars	282	412	457
Goods wagons	7595	8138	9404

* Stock of the "Office National des Transports" (ONATRA) and the "Société National des Chemins de Fer Zairois"/ SNCZ

Traffic carried by ONATRA and the SNCZ, particularly passenger traffic, has declined sharply. In 1984 the number of for passengers/km fell by more than half the number in 1975. In the same period the number of ton/kilometers dropped by 27 %.

10.3 Goods and passengers carried by "ONATRA" and the "SNCZ" *)

Category	Unit	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Passengers.....	Mill.	4.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4
Goods..........	Mill. t	8.3	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.9
Passengers/km..	Bill.	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Ton-kilometers.	Bill.	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9

* Total transport (rail, road, inland navigation) of the "Office National des Transports" (ONATRA) and the "Société National des Chemins de Fer Zairois"/ SNCZ

The total road length, 145000 km, has remained unchanged for years. In 1978 the length of "major roads" was announced as 68000 km, but a new classification introduced in 1979 characterized a mere 20700 km as "major roads". 2400 km are asphalted, but most roads are in poor condition. In 1960, there were 58000 km of all-weather roads. At first only the national trunk roads (voies nationales) could be built and repaired. Road links with the provincial and regional centres also need improvement. More than half of this road network consists of tracks ("pistes"), which have no significance for motor vehicle traffic. The Trans-Africa Highway from Lagos/Nigeria to Mombasa/Kenya has a 1500 km stretch through Zaire. Building this road, however, is of secondary importance as compared with building a faster and more reliable link between Shaba and the Atlantic coast of Zaire.

The number of passenger cars decreased sharply at the end of the seventies. This is understandable in the light of Zaire's economic development. More than half the number of motor vehicles are registered in Kinshasa. There was also a sharp drop in new registrations of motor vehicles, even though a slight upward movement was observed in 1981.

10.4 Number of motor vehicles and density of passenger cars *)

Type of vehicle/ Density of passenger cars	1975	1976	1977	1981
Passenger cars......................	86000	85757	84479	65000
Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants.	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.2
Buses 1)...........................	7742	7839	7947)	
Lorries............................	64798	64388	63668)	80000

*Situation : end of the year
1) Until 1977 incl. minibuses

10.5 New registrations of motor vehicles

Type of vehicle	1975	1976	1977	1980	1981
Passenger cars.......	7512	4056	3100	1185	1400
Buses 1)............	3910	485	500	.	726 a)
Lorries..............	6263	2830	2500	986	1814

1) Incl. minibuses
a) Of which, 667 minibuses

Inland waterways are very important in Zaire. The major navigable waterways are the Congo River between Kisangani and Kinshasa, and the Kasai between Ilebo and its confluence with the Congo. No exhaustive data on river traffic on the Congo exists. River routes are interrupted at frequent intervals by rapids; stretches which cannot be navigated must be circumvented by railway lines. This system of transport implies frequent trans-shipments on the long way from Shaba to the capital or to the sea-ports. It is costly and time-consuming (up to 70 days transport time). On the eastern border there are regular shipping lanes on some of the large lakes. Access to the sea is only very narrow, with about 40 km of coastline where the Congo flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The main port is Matadi, 160 km up-river, which can be reached by ocean-going ships; but because of constant silting up of the channel, large freighters can only put into harbour with a partial load. The deep-water harbour Banana will therefore be built on the coast. Merchant vessels of 100 GRT and more number 33 units with a total tonnage of 84700 GRT.

10.6 Merchant vessels *)

Category	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1984
Vessels.......	Number	6	28	33	33
Tonnage.......	1000 GRT	28.8	85.2	91.9	84.7

*) vessels with 100 GRT and more. Situation : 1 July

Matadi is the port where the largest quantities of freight are trans-shipped. In 1984 freight trans-shipment rose by 19 % over 1975. During the same period, Kinshasa's importance as a port decreased, with trans-shipments dropping by 28 %. There is a regular route on Lake Tanganyika from Kalemi to the Tanzanian port Kigoma, where there is a rail connection to Dar es Salaam. 6.5 % more freight was registered there in 1984 than in 1975.

10.7 Freight traffic in selected ports
1000 t.

Category	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985 1)
Matadi......................	1150.1	1082.1	1253.3	1363.6	707.7
Freight, loaded...	494.6	418.5	462.5	507.4	270.1
unloaded.	655.5	663.6	790.8	856.2	437.6
Kinshasa....................	787.3	648.0	646.2	568.8	310.6
Freight, loaded ..	324.8	306.2	265.2	222.5	122.6
unloaded.	462.5	341.8	381.0	346.3	188.0
Kalemi......................	114.0	89.3	137.3	121.4	65.7
Freight, loaded...	81.8	74.8	122.3	108.9	63.1
unloaded.	32.2	14.5	15.0	12.5	2.6

1) Situation at the end of June

Air traffic is of paramount importance for a country the size of Zaire. Kinshasa-N'Djili, Lumumbashi-Luano, Bukavu, Kisangani and Goma are international airports. Other major air fields are in Mbandaka, Mbuji-Maji, Kananga and Kikwit. In the interior, there are more than 40 regularly used airfields. Furthermore there are countless landing strips all over the country. The state-owned airline, "Air Zaire", founded in 1961, operates domestic flights as well as international flights to east and west Africa, and to central Europe. Two private airlines which also operate flights inside Africa and to western Europe. Like other modes of transport, air traffic also changes considerably from year to year.

10.8 Performance of "Air Zaire" *)

Performance	Unit	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Passengers........	1000	432	439	331	338	131
International	1000	96	92	67	70	34
Passenger/km......	Million	579	834	582	605	355
International	Million	305	464	302	320	240
Ton/km............	Million	100	110	82	87	63
International	Million	54	64	46	50	42

* Regular line traffic

10.9 Traffic at the N'Djili airport, Kinshasa

Category	Unit	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Take-offs and landings....	1000	14.5	14.2	17.0	21.4	16.6
Passengers carried........	1000	434	393	385	554	430
International traffic	1000	.	122	119	157	162
Freight..................	1000 t	12	25	36	95	90
International traffic	1000 t	.	9	6	12	10
Mail.....................	1000 t	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
International traffic	1000 t	.	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4

The number of telephone connections dropped considerably for a while. Within four years (1980 - 1984) it rose again by over 40 %. Since 1971, a ground station near Kinshasa has connected Zaire by satellite with the world-wide telephone network. Radio programmes are broadcast by two companies in the major national languages and as well as in French. Television broadcasts can only be picked up in the vicinity of Kinshasa and other major cities.

10.10 Telecommunications *)
1000

Category	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Telephone connections	37.0	48.0	27.3	31.2	.	38.8
Radios...............	630	1000	1500	2500	3000	.
TV...................	7	8	10	11	12	.

* Situation at the end of the year

11 TOURISM

Tourism is poorly developed. The main tourist attractions are the capital city and the National Park along the eastern border, between Lake Kivu and Lake Mobutu. The number of foreign visitors is stationary, after dwindling to around 25000 in 1977 (compared with 41000 in 1975). The most recent data on the structure the tourist industry date back to 1977. Hotel capacity did not increase very much between 1973 to 1977. Foreign currency income from the tourist trade amounted to 23 million US $ in 1983, around 110 % more than in 1975.

11.1 Foreign visitors from selected countries *)

Country of origin	Unit	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979
Total....................	1000	38.3	40.9	24.7	25.6	20.0 a)
Belgium............	%	37.2	10.1	18.6	36.0	.
France.............	%	7.7	10.8	11.2	10.2	.
F R of Germany.....	%	1.2	4.1	4.2	5.2	.
United States......	%	5.3	10.8	6.3	5.4	.
United Kingdom.....	%	3.5	7.2	5.3	3.3	.
Italy..............	%	4.0	4.5	4.1	2.8	.

*) Excl. day-trippers
a) 1983 : 25000 foreign visitors

11.2 Hotels, rooms and beds

Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Hotels............	48	44	38	54	52
Rooms.............	1914	1929	2666	2447	2306
Beds..............	3696	3777	4003	4687	4433

12 CURRENCY AND FINANCE

The "Banque du Zaire" founded in 1964 (previously called the "Banque Nationale du Congo") is the central bank. There are 10 commercial banks in the country, including the "Union Zairoise des Banques", which is the representative of European banks. Apart from that, there are two savings institutions and five specialized (Development) banks. The most important of them is the Société Financière de Développement/SOFIDE, which is considered to be the major instrument for implementing governmental development policies.

Since 1967 the currency unit has been the zaire (Z) = 100 makuta, the likuta (K, singular of makuta) is divided into 100 sengi (s). On 24 February 1984, the provisionally introduced dual exchange system (official rate, parallel market rate) was done away with. At times, more than 75 % of private trade was conducted on the parallel market. Several large devaluations of the national currency led to a narrowing of the gap between the official rate and the parallel market rate, and the central bank liberalized the exchange rate. From the end of 1984 to September 1986 the Z depreciated in value by 38 % against the dollar.

12.1 Official exchange rates *)

Type of exchange	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Official rate						
Buying...	Z for 1 US $			40.3000	55.5425	64.4402
Selling..	Z for 1 US $	5.7463	30.1178	40.6000	56.0425	64.9402
SDR...........	Z for 1 SDR	6.349	31.534	39.649	61.284	74.465 a)

* Situation : end of the year
1) Situation : September
a) Situation : August

In March 1976 Zaire abandoned the gold standard and the link between its national currency and the US $. Currency reserves, after a low ebb in 1982, grew steadily until August 1986 by a total of 473 %. For years, the gold reserves - with slight fluctuations - have been around 0.45 million fine troy oz.

12.2 Gold and currency reserves*)

Category	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Gold..................	1000 fine troy oz	410	440	466	445	461
Currency...............	Mill. US	38.85	79.61	137.37	189.50	222.8
Special drawing rights.	Mill. US	0.02	21.95	-	0.21	1.56

* Situation : end of the year
1) Situation : August
2) 1 troy ounce (oz) = 31.103 g.

Within about four years (from the end of 1981 to November 1985), cash in circulation increased by over 450 %. Statistical reference quantities of per capita cash in circulation thus increased by almost 400 % despite an increasing population. During the period of observation the volume of domestic loans (from monetary authorities and deposit banks taken together) grew by almost 350 %, and there was an even clearer increase of deposit bank loans and loans from the monetary authorities to the government : by more than 800 % in total. However, the constantly growing volume of loans is put into a more relative perspective by currency devaluation.

12.3 Data on selected financial and loan institutions

Category	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Cash in circulation, banknotes and coins (excl. bank reserves).....	Mill. Z	2090	3283	6141	8802	11613
Per capita cash in circulation 2)............	Z	70	107	194	270	346
Government bank deposits						
Monetary authorities.......	Mill. Z	741	1314	440	277	466
Deposit banks..............	Mill. Z	82	126	810	400	71
Bank deposits with any maturity						
Deposit banks..............	Mill. Z	1912	3681	6232	8218	9494
Time and currency deposits						
Monetary authorities.......	Mill. Z	138	861	2479	2362	1102
Deposit banks..............	Mill. Z	500	763	885	1241	1761
Bank loans to the government						
Monetary authorities.......	Mill. Z	4662	9283	12777	30073	43948
Deposit banks..............	Mill. Z	175	174	176	253	285
Personal bank loans						
Monetary authorities.......	Mill. Z	7	21	20	103	140
Deposit banks..............	Mill. Z	1265	1790	2818	4408	5474
Discount rate..................	% p.a.	12	15	20	20	28

*) Situation ; end of the year
1) September
2) Related to population estimates of the United Nations
1) Situation : March 1986

13 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Public accounts in Zaire cover central government, regional authorities, towns constituting administrative districts, decentralized authorities and public undertakings. Even though a law decentralizing public finance came into force in 1983, the regional authorities are still dependent on central government subsidies. Towns constituting administrative districts prepare their own budgets; however, any deficits must be endorsed by the central government and offset by transfer payments. Decentralized authorities, eg. Educational and Public Health Authorities, Customs Administration and the Office for Servicing the National Debt (Office de la Gestion de la Dette Publique/OGEDEP), are also dependent on transfers from the central government, although some of them are entitled to impose levies themselves.

Central government budgetary expenditure has increased steadily in the last few years. Even though income also increased from 1981 to 1986, there were constant deficits. But the extent of this shortfall of revenue is diminishing. In 1986 it was estimated at 17.5 % of the 1984 amount.

13.1 Central government budget *)
Million Z

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)	1986 2)
Revenue..................	4858.8	6259.1	10998.1	25944.0	41350.0	67930.0
Expenditure..............	9048.8	12019.2	17101.0	41140.1	54807.0	70580.0
Excess of expenditure.....	4190.0	5760.1	6102.9	15146.1	13457.0	2650.0

*) Financial year = calendar year
1) Provisional data
2) Revised estimate

More than 90 % of the budgetary revenue of the central government in 1985 came from taxes: income tax, profit tax, external trade tax and tax on goods and services. Despite the considerably increased incidence of income and profit taxes (growth from 1981 to 1985 : 674 %), their proportion in budgetary revenue went down from 35 % in 1981 to 31 % in 1985. Reasons for this include the incomplete application of tax regulations, especially to retailers and other self-employed persons. Growth of income tax revenue, which almost doubled in 1984 over the previous year, tailed off in 1985 because of slower wage and salary growth.

Revenue from taxes on foreign trade increased by 822 % during the period of observation, because of exchange rate adjustments and changes in the level of duties; by 1985 it constituted 34 % of total budgetary revenue. The proportion of export duties in external trade taxes, grew from 17 % in 1981 to 38 % in 1985, primarily because of the particularly strong increase in the export value of cobalt, diamonds and coffee.

The value of taxes on domestic goods and services in the central government budgetary revenue grew from 20 % in 1981 to 23 % in 1985. A reason for this is the increase in value-added tax from 15 % to 18 % (1981) as well as in excise duties on alcohol and tobacco.

13.2 Budget revenue of the central government *)
Million Z

Budget headings	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Total	4858.8	6259.1	10998.1	25944.0	41350.0
Tax revenue	4357.0	5437.1	10469.9	24954.0	37816.0
GECAMINES	650.4	385.9	2036.0	5009.0	9677.0
Oil companies	580.4	782.0	1915.0	5455.0	7037.0
Income and profit tax	1677.7	2073.0	3507.5	7816.0	12990.0
Companies and undertakings	962.7	1025.4	1549.5	3711.0	7313.0
Payroll tax	82.7	77.9	239.5	618.0	719.0
Wealth and property tax	11.0	15.0	39.1	49.0	75.0
Taxes on domestic goods and.. services, incl	961.0	1547.9	3030.2	7384.0	9415.0
Turnover tax	511.2	782.3	1189.6	2469.0	3432.0
Tax on oil production	278.1	499.1	1261.6	3564.0	4301.0
Tax on oil products	23.4	19.2	35.9	124.0	149.0
Excise on alcoholic beverages	23.4	33.1	56.6	213.0	224.0
Tobacco excise	119.1	206.8	458.3	999.0	1208.0
External trade taxes	1512.9	1704.8	3334.8	8571.0	13955.0
Imports	1254.5	1489.4	2287.2	5285.0	8697.0
Exports	258.4	215.4	1047.6	3286.0	5258.0
Other tax revenue	111.7	18.5	318.8	516.0	662.0
Other revenue	501.8	822.0	528.2	1040.0	3534.0

*) Financial year = calendar year
1) Provisional figures

The structure of budgetary expenditure is determined by high interest payments on the national debt. Their share in total expenditure went from 18 % in 1981 to over 35 % in 1984, and to 43 % in 1985. Causes of this growth are to be seen in the devaluation of the zaire and in deteriorating interest rates.

Non-budgetary expenditure (financed through foreign subsidies and loans) decreased from 1981 to 1982. Its proportion in total expenditure went up from 17 % in 1982 to 30 % in 1985, above all because of the falling exchange rate of the Zaire. The major part of non-budgetary expenditure comes from foreign subsidies in the form of supplies of equipment or technical support.

Even though the sum of wages and salaries increased by 183 % from 1981 to 1985, their proportion in budgetary expenditure went down from 26 % to 12 %. A contributory factor here is the low rate of salary growth - despite inflation -, the decrease in the number of civil servants and the sole inclusion of employees actually on the salary lists.

13.3 Budget expenditure of central government *)
Million Z

Budget headings	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Total expenditure	9048.8	12019.2	17101.0	41140.1	54807.0
Wages and salaries	2336.5	2779.9	3264.3	5063.0	6615.0
Public administration and defence	2215.0	2632.1	3111.1	4827.0	6225.0
Education	1035.1	1150.5	1745.8	2105.0	2751.0
Pensions	59.4	100.8	98.1	167.0	277.0
Grants	62.1	47.0	55.1	69.0	113.0
Goods and services	1392.1	2636.2	3754.4	5071.0	8839.0
including :					
Equipment and maintenance	292.4	534.4	329.9	402.0	848.0
Public utilities	335.8	612.5	2134.0	2615.6	2933.0
Presidency and political institutions	446.3	850.8	623.4	660.0	2068.0
Interest payments	1619.9	2000.7	3852.7	14311.1	23170.0
on internal debt	228.9	190.7	242.7	1121.1	4846.0
on external debt	1391.0	1810.0	3610.0	13190.0	18324.0
Transfers and subsidies	674.4	987.5	940.6	875.0	693.0
including :					
Hospitals	94.5	14.0	45.0	.	.
Decentralized services	521.6	745.7	569.7	875.0	356.0
Capital expenditure	744.9	1084.9	647.1	1019.0	956.0
Other expenditure	94.0	517.0	446.0	1476.0	1086.0
Sub-accounts of the Ministry of Finance (net)	-	-	90.0	2326.0	-2775.0
Non-budget expenditure	2187.0	2013.0	4106.0	10999.0	16223.0

*) Financial year = calendar year
1) Provisional expenditure

Zaire's national debt is among the largest in the world. The problem of debt is to a large extent the result of costly, frequently uneconomic infrastructure projects launched in the seventies. Since the State cannot service the debt according to plan, a number of debt re-scheduling agreements had to be negociated with creditors and associations of creditors.

Recently, Zaire - by generally respecting the austerity programmes of the International Monetary Fund - has been able to limit further increase of the total debt to 20 % (1981 to 1985). However, the severely restrictive programme of the Fund is more and more contested, since the chances of survival of Zairian enterprises are increasingly jeopardized, and great sacrifices are required of the population. Frequently, the most urgent infrastructure measures (maintenance and repair) can no longer be carried out. The government of Zaire, which in 1984 paid 190 million US $ in excess of the amount of capital aid received from abroad for servicing its debt to foreign countries (for medium and long term loans), has announced for 1987 a limit to its debt servicing to 10 % of its export revenue.

13.4 National debt *)
Million US $

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	4434.9	4554.5	4575.9	5015.4	5282.1
Medium and long term loans	4089.2	4131.9	4065.8	4435.9	4564.5
incl.					
Multilateral loans	474.3	528.0	583.1	628.2	683.0
Bilateral loans	2109.8	2246.9	2568.9	3111.6	3217.3
Suppliers' loans	304.5	294.2	163.2	77.4	56.1
Financial markets	1195.1	1058.3	747.4	618.9	608.1
London Club	369.5	408.4	403.3	396.4	388.6
International Monetary Fund/IMF	345.7	422.6	510.1	579.5	717.6

*) Incl. state-guaranteed debts.
Situation : end of the year.

14 WAGES AND SALARIES

Statistics on wages, salaries and average earnings are incomplete. The government lays down minimum wages (Salaire minimum garanti), but did not do so for the agricultural sector (SMIG - Salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti) until the middle of 1983; since October 1983 therefore, a minimum wage also exists for persons employed in agriculture (SMAG - Salaire Minimum Agricole Garanti). Since most people employed in agriculture are self-employed (subsistence farmers and family members assisting them), they are not covered by this regulation. Wages for workers are negociated between unions and individual undertakings on the basis of the minimum wages. There are no collective agreements for specific branches of industry.

There are sizeable wage differences in the country. A large part of the population barely earns enough to cover basic needs. Apart from social wage differences, there are also regional differences. The highest wages are earned in the large cities, mainly in the capital. Wage increases usually stay below price rises. Even when, according to information from the central bank, the index of real legal minimum wages went up by 140 % in 1984 compared with 1982, the actual minimum wages were less than a quarter of the level in the reference year 1975.

14.1 Index of minimum wages *)
1975 = 100

Index group	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nominal wages.....	223	230	261	665	1802	2252
Real wages........	16	12	10	14	24	.

*) Annual average

The private sector showed steadily growing real wages from 1982 to 1984, even if in 1984 the real wages were only three-quarters of the figure for the reference year 1975. The evolution of real wages was clearly unfavorable in civil service. Here, decreases were noted throughout the period of observation. For this reason, it became customary to take on additional gainful activities in retailing or in agriculture, with widespread absenteeism and low intensity of work as consequences.

14.2 Index of nominal and real wages *)
1975 = 100

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Private sector					
Nominal wages.........	454	722	1172	2510	5613
Real wages............	32	37	43	54	76
Public sector					
Nominal wages.........	372	469	593	685	1189 a)
Real wages............	26	24	22	15	16

*) Annual average
1) 1985 : 1486

The following table merely provides an overview of the evolution of prevailing hourly wages in selected branches in the capital city. The highest wages were to be found in the printing industry. Clearly above-average wages were also earned by garage mechanics.

14.3 Hourly wages in Kinshasa by selected professions *)
Z

Branch/Profession	1978	1983
Manufacturing industry		
Food industry		
Baker	0.21	2.88
Textile industry		
Spinner	0.17	2.66
Weaver	0.16	2.97
Loom assembler	0.17 a)	2.66
Unskilled worker	0.15	2.25
Clothing industry		
Machine sewer (men's shirts)	0.14	2.91
Furniture industry		
Carpenter	0.55	2.97
Upholsterer	0.43	2.15
Polisher	0.43	2.36
Printing industry		
Manual typesetter	0.17 a)	8.36
Machine typesetter	0.20 a)	9.69
Printer	0.21	5.57
Bookbinder	0.16	3.92
Unskilled worker	0.09	2.50
Chemical industry		
Chemical worker (mixer)	0.16 a)	3.47
Unskilled worker	0.20	1.97
Iron industry		
Smelter	0.13 a)	4.41
Unskilled worker	0.17	1.84
Machine building		
Machine builders and assemblers	0.16 a)	2.57
Bench and core moulder	0.13 a)	2.69
Pattern maker	0.13 a)	3.01
Unskilled worker	0.09	1.83
Motor vehicle building (repair shops)		
Repair mechanic	0.20	5.77
Building industry		
Stonemason	0.14 a)	3.62
Steel structure fitter	0.13 a)	3.56
Concrete surface finisher	0.16 a)	2.16
Carpenter	0.21	2.48
Painter	0.14 a)	1.88
Pipe layer	0.26	2.32
Electrical fitter	0.28	2.48
Unskilled worker	0.15	1.56
Energy industry		
Electricity fitters in external service	0.45	3.52
Unskilled worker in power stations	0.21	2.52

14.3 Hourly wages in Kinshasa by selected professions *)
Z

PART II

Branch/Profession	1978	1983
Transport		
Railways		
Railway loader.......	0.09 a)	2.14
Track worker.........	0.10 a)	3.75
Bus transport		
Driver...............	0.14 a)	4.56
Conductor............	0.11 a)	4.08
Goods transport by road		
Lorry driver (lorry < 2 t.)....	0.28	3.09
Services		
Unskilled worker in public institutions......	0.09 a)	1.00

*) October
a) Minimum legal wage

Skilled workers have wages many times higher than unskilled workers. In 1982 the wages of skilled workers (category V) in most sectors were more than three times higher than wages of unskilled workers (category I). The highest monthly earnings in the economic sectors covered by the survey went predominantly to skilled personnel in the pharmaceutical industry, while the lowest were in the clothing industry and in a part of the food industry (bakers).

14.4 Average monthly salaries in March 1982
by selected sectors *)
Z

Economic sector	Unskilled		Semi-skilled	Skilled	
	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV	Category V
Agriculture......	83.51	107.27	123.40	188.16	313.43
Food industry					
Bakeries....	.	60.00	70.00	100.00	200.00
Breweries...	82.58	103.93	120.83	161.23	241.88
Clothing industry	58.95	70.06	80.76	114.10	169.52
Pharmaceuticals..	156.97	176.64	180.48	273.74	507.00
Metallurgy.......	69.97	95.25	109.60	144.61	204.54
Vehicle building.	97.79	126.65	147.56	224.32	297.43
Energy...........	75.00	140.82	156.36	182.07	230.33
Tourism..........	62.76	75.61	88.23	112.13	229.69
Trade............	98.95	115.88	147.63	223.39	324.09

*) Class 1 (without subsidies) in the private sector

Monthly salaries vary considerably in the public sector. The monthly salary of top civil servants is several times higher than in the lower income brackets. On average, monthly salaries increased by more than 110 % between 1982 and 1984.

14.5 Monthly salaries in the public sector by selected professions

Z

Profession	1982 February	1983 October	1984 April
Secretary General..........	10000	11000	12000
Director...................	1029	3511	6000
Head of Division...........	850	1925	3000
Head of Section............	725	1262	1800
Attaché, first class.......	625	762	900
second class......	504	627	750
Representative,			
first class.......	345	472	600
second class......	279	330	381
Assistant, first class.....	235	265	295
second class....	202	241	280
Court clerk................	166	210	254

Data on the prevailing monthly salaries in the private sector are only available for a few professions and only in the capital. It is nonetheless clear that higher incomes are earned in the private sector than in public service. In 1983, the monthly salary for a laboratory assistant (in the table below) was higher than that of an Attaché second class, and the salary of an accountant was higher than that of a head of division in the public sector.

14.6 Monthly salaries of employees by selected professions in Kinshasa *)

Z

Sector/Profession		1978	1983
Chemical industry			
Laboratory technician	male	103.00	
	female	.	650.00
Food retail trade	male		
Sales.................	female	71.25	676.74
Food wholesale			
Stock manager.........	male	84.20	1045.24
Stenotypist...........	female	247.52	1202.54
Banking			
Counter clerk.........	male	104.20	1218.31
Accountant............	male	41.34 a)	2192.00

* October

a) Minimum salary

15 PRICES

Statistical data on prices have not been sufficiently surveyed. As a consequence of constant economic crises, a shortage of goods has been observed in many sectors, which in turn leads to a high inflation rate. Therefore, there is a scarcity of food and other vital goods, as well as of spare parts and raw materials. Since September 1983, most of the prices have not been under official control. However, a rule applicable to producers' prices of coffee and cotton, as well as to prices of processed goods, is that the profit margin shall not exceed 20 % of the cost price.

Calculating the inflation rate for a country as large and as complex as Zaire is highly problematical. To do this, the national statistics office studies the cost-of-living index and most of the other price statistics, but only for the capital city. A basket of 169 articles was examined. In 1982, prices increased by an average of 36 %. The devaluation in 1983 led to a strong rise in the inflation rate (price increases compared with 1982 : 77 %). Since relatively small price increases occurred in 1984, and these were mainly for food products (which made up around 61 % of the basket of goods), the inflation rate went back to 52 %. Some of the principal causes were production increases in some branches, liberalization of imports and limitation of wage increases. In 1985, there was again a clear tendancy for money to depreciate faster. This can be partly ascribed to the increase in energy costs and price increases for public transport and for oil products.

15.1 Cost-of-living index in Kinshasa *)
1975 = 100

Index group	Weighting	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Total.............	100.00	1813	2470	4375	6660	9839
Food.........	60.60	1828	2488	4254	6261	9259
Clothes......	9.50	1844	2299	4342	6542	10544
Housing......	17.10	1861	2761	4592	7392	11048
Other........	12.80	1647	2230	4634	7670	10448

*) Annual average
1) December average

15.2 Retail price index in Kinshasa *)
1975 = 100

Index group	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Total......................	2182	3075	6181	7067	8095
Domestic goods........	2058	2928	5887	6259	7922
Processed goods..	2273	3301	6666	8503	9317
Other goods......	1892	2641	5289	5593	6849
Imports..............	2514	3796	8151	8726	9422
Mixed goods...........	2261	2836	5166	5934	7323

*) December average
1) June average

15.3 Retail prices of selected goods in Kinshasa
Z

Goods	Quantity Unit	1983	1984	
		December	February	April
Milk, fresh..............	1 bottle	30.4	27.4	27.2
Groundnut oil............	1 bottle	55.7	52.1	61.9
Palm oil.................	1 bottle	21.0	19.4	23.0
Domestic rice............	1 kg	26.8	20.5	.
Imported rice............	1 kg	50.0	23.0	.
Maize....................	1 kg	14.5	13.9	.
Maize flour..............	1 kg	30.4	30.4	.
Cassava..................	1 kg	14.7	18.9	.
Cassava flour............	1 kg	17.2	19.9	.
Beans, white.............	1 kg	41.2	34.2	.
Sweet potatoes...........	1 kg	18.4	17.6	.
Plantains................	1 kg	9.0	10.0	.
Bananas..................	1 kg	10.8	9.8	.
Groundnuts...............	1 kg	29.3	25.8	.
Sugar....................	1 kg	38.1	33.6	30.0
Salt.....................	1 kg	12.2	11.0	10.1
Beer, "Primus & Skol"....	1 bottle	13.9	13.5	13.4
Cigarettes "Zairian".....	1 packet	13.6	12.6	12.4
Charcoal.................	1 kg	5.0	4.9	5.7
Soap.....................	1 cake	6.5	6.4	7.0
Plastic sandals..........	1 pair	37.6	43.1	42.6
Cement...................	50 kg	165.0	165.0	165.0

Retail prices of oil products are fixed by the government. When the zaire was devalued in September 1983, prices of oil products, which previously had been below production costs, increased considerably. Price increases varied from 180 % for petrol and heating fuel to 223 % for diesel fuel. The entire structure of prices for oil products was modified; this structure had previously been characterized by preferential subsidies for diesel fuel as opposed to petrol, leading to an exaggerated consumption of this disproportionately cheap fuel. Following further changes in the price structure in January 1985, the high price of petrol versus the price of diesel went down to only 67 % from 257 % in December 1982. Since prices are fixed for the whole country, transport costs cannot be taken into consideration, and supplies to some remote areas are jeopardized. In fact, in those areas prices three or four times higher than the official price were sometimes demanded. The government therefore considered introducing regional price differences.

15.4 Retail prices of selected oil products
Z

Product	Quantity Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
		June	December	November	August	January
Petrol	1 l	5.50	12.50	35.00	30.00	30.00
Petroleum (kerosene)	1 l	2.50	3.50	10.00	16.00	18.00
Diesel fuel	1 l	2.80	3.00	10.00	15.00	18.50
Heating fuel	1 t	2500	2500	7000	9500	12500
Natural gas, liquid	1 kg	10.50 a)	.	60.00	70.00	68.00 b)

a) July
b) April

After price controls were removed for most agricultural products in September 1983, producer's prices for various goods shot up faster than the general inflation rate. This led to increased production, particularly of some staple foods. On the other hand, cotton production remained below expectations, among other reasons because - in this case - the producer's prices, which were still controlled, were less attractive than prices of other agricultural products.

15.5 Minimum producer's prices for selected agricultural products *)
Makuta/kg

Product	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Coffee, "Robusta"..........	14	80	150	150	200-350	.
Coffee, "Arabica"..........	32	100	200	200	650	.
Cotton, top quality........	45	90	90	115-180	210	.
Cotton, 2nd quality........	35	60	60	90-135	140	.
Maize......................	22	35	50	60-70	95-140	560 a)
Cassava....................	22	35	50	60-70	60-100	640 b)
Palm kernels...............	5	5	10	10	15-30	.
Rice, paddy, Uvira zone....	.	200	200	280	280-300	.
other zones...	16	50	70	85	85-100	.

*) Situation : end of the year
a) January/March 1984 average : 470 Makuta
b) January/March 1984 average : 610 Makuta

Since 1980, the import price index has been rising steadily. On the other hand the export price index declined at first, and it was only in 1984 and 1985 that it crept up to slightly above the value in 1980. The real exchange ratio of imported goods to exported goods deteriorated steadily in Zaire until 1983, and then improved in subsequent years, without actually reaching the ratio of the reference year 1980.

15.6 Index of import and export prices *)
1980 = 100

Index group	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Import prices..............	114	121	125	130	133
Export prices..............	96	88	88	102	104

*) On the basis of Special Drawing Rights. Annual average.

Among the major export products, only coffee showed a considerable rise in export prices (73 %) from 1981 to 1985. Export prices of other major export goods were stagnant or falling. Substantial price reductions were registered for crude oil, gold, silver, and especially for cobalt, whose price was subject to extraordinary fluctuations.

15.7 Average export prices for selected goods *)
US $

Products	Quantity unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coffee............	1 lb 1)	0.75	0.70	0.76	1.20	1.30
Rubber............	1 lb	0.46	0.35	0.42	0.50	0.42
Copper............	1 lb	0.78	0.66	0.71	0.63	0.65
Cobalt............	1 lb	18.60	10.00	5.80	10.20	10.00
Zinc..............	1 lb	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.36
Silver............	1 fine troy oz 2)	9.80	7.10	11.30	8.00	7.00
Gold..............	1 fine troy oz	468.60	332.70	426.70	360.40	318.10
Diamonds..........	1 carat	11.70	11.30	11.90	11.70	10.50
Crude oil.........	1 bl. 3)	35.70	33.80	28.00	27.40	25.70

*) FOB prices
1) 1 lb = 0.454 kg.
2) 1 troy ounce (oz) = 31.103 g.
3) 1 barrel (bl.) = 158.983 l.

16 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The data published in this report come from the Institut National de la Statistique (INS) and were prepared in the framework of phase V of the International Comparison Project (ICP). Except for table 1, which follows the rules of the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations, the other tables are the result of the analysis of data supplied for ICP requirements.

The main methodological difference between the SNA and the ICP concern the allocation of some items of final consumption expenditure between its private and public components. For the ICP, central government expenditure, the direct beneficiaries of which are households (primarily expenditure related to public health and education) must be allocated to Households; the totality of their final consumption being designated as Final Consummption of the Population.

This difference does not affect the level of GDP in any way.

16.1 Gross domestic product and its uses (current prices)

Mill. Z

	1970	1974	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Final private consumption	631	1270	2542	10426	15275	17095	36794	34263	48396
Final public consumption	261	381	480	2756	4190	5948	8676	15099	24008
Gross fixed cap. formation	242	638	828	3435	4675	6268	9482	20799	33279
Variation of stocks	51	0	86	842	1292	1225	2010	8523	17834
Exports (+)	415	817	955	6102	8349	10013	23387	76783	156445
Imports (-)	400	944	1397	6379	10001	9437	21214	55883	103383
Gross domestic product	1200	2162	3493	17183	23781	31111	59134	99583	176578
Annual variation in % Year N/Year N-1					38 %	31 %	90 %	68 %	77 %

16.2 Gross domestic product at market price

Year	GDP at market price: current prices	GDP at market price: 1980 prices total	GDP at market price: 1980 prices per cap.	Price components
	Mill Z	Mill Z	Z	1980 = 100
1970	1200	16478	761	6
1975	1919	18526	805	10
1980	17183	17183	651	100
1981	23781	17680	664 a)	135
1982	31111	17144	626	181
1983	59134	17369	617	340
1984	99583	17838	601	558
1985	176578			

a) Since 1981, not comparable with previous years

16.3 Breakdown of final consumption in 1985

	Mill. Z	%
FINAL CONSUMPTION OF THE POPULATION........	59424	100.00
Food products, beverages, tobacco..........	36640	61.66
Clothing and footwear.....................	5756	9.69
Housing, energy and fuel..................	6851	11.53
Furniture and furnishings.................	2931	4.93
Medical services, health expenditure.......	1536	2.59
Transport and communications...............	3479	5.85
Leisure, entertainment, education..........	1165	1.96
Other goods and services..................	1065	1.79
FINAL PUBLIC CONSUMPTION..................	12980	100.00
General services..........................	12166	93.73
Health (general administration)............	267	2.06
Education (general administraiton).........	547	4.22

16.4 Breakdown of gross fixed capital formation in 1985

	Mill. Z	%
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION.............	33279	100.00
Residential buildings.....................	4505	13.54
Non-residential buildings.................	4512	13.56
Other constructions.......................	8017	24.09
Land improvement..........................	812	2.44
Transport equipment.......................	3549	10.67
Machines and other equipment..............	11884	35.71
VARIATION OF STOCKS	17834	100.00

CHART 1 : COMPONENTS OF INTERNAL DEMAND 1980–1985

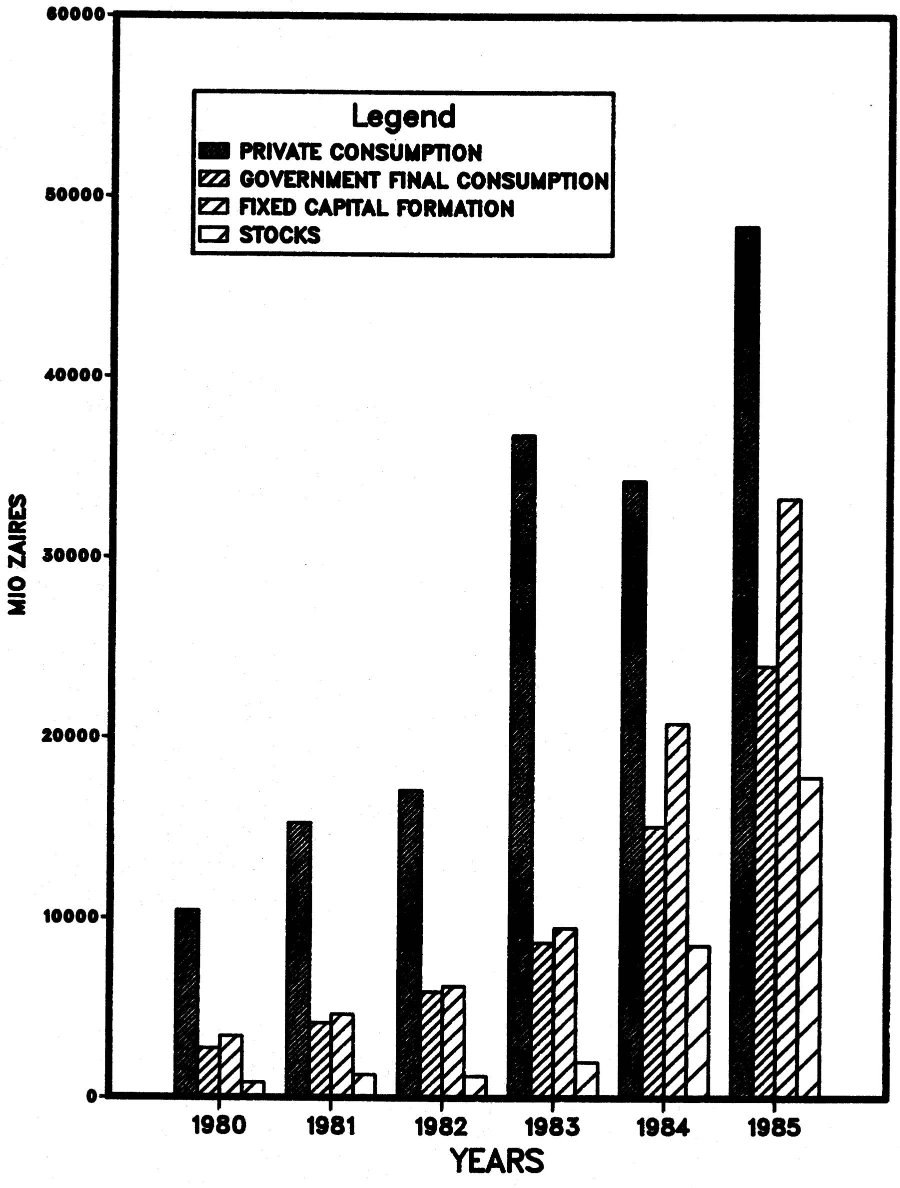


CHART 2 : COMPOSITION OF FINAL CONSUMPTION OF THE POPULATION

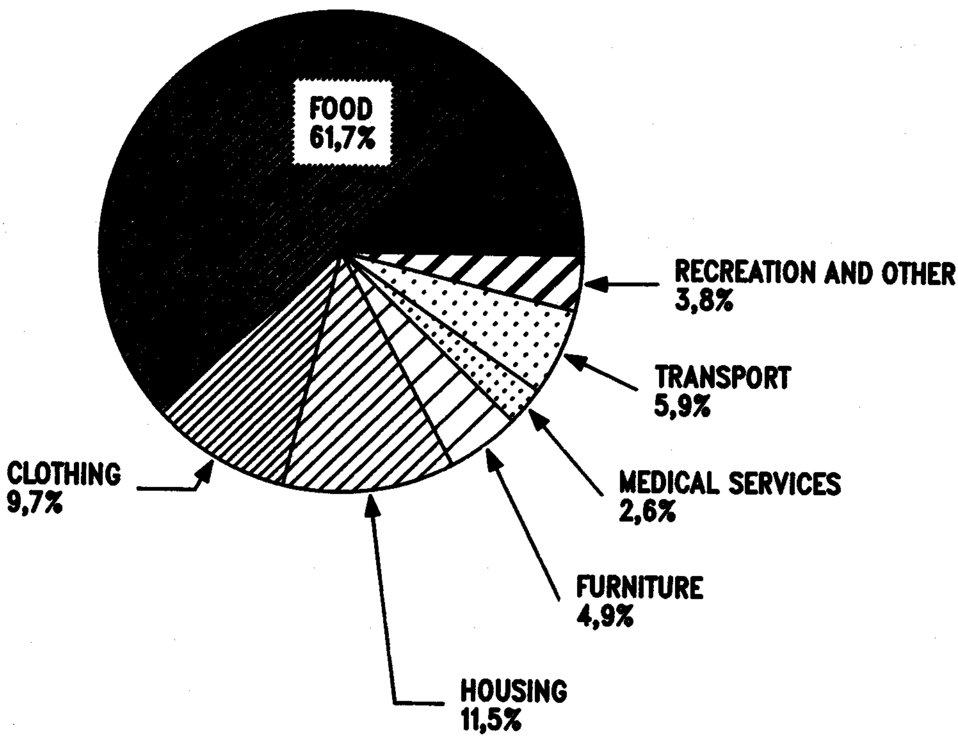
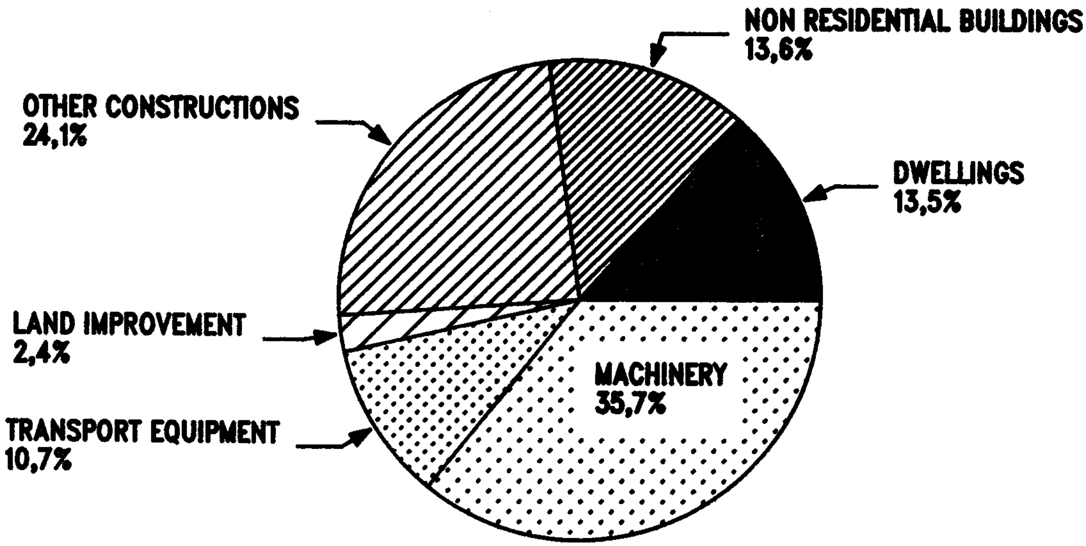


CHART 3 :
COMPOSITION OF
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION



17 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments recapitulates economic transactions between residents and non-residents. It can be divided into a current-account balance and a capital-account balance. The current account shows transactions in respect of goods, services and transfers in the reference period. Transfers are cross-entries for movements of goods and capital in which no payment is involved. The balance of current account is the net balance on goods, services and transfers, while the capital account generally shows movements of capital as changes in various types of claims and liabilities. The balance on capital account represents the improvement (+) or deterioration (-) of the nation's net foreign position.

Like any closed accounting system, the balance of payments is always formally in equilibrium. In the form in which it is presented here,

balance of current account

= balance of capital account
(+ unsettled amounts).

In principle, plus and minus signs appear only against net balances and changes in balance-sheet items. In the capital account, a plus sign against a change in a balance-sheet item shows an increase in claims or liabilities and a minus sign shows a decrease. (In the case of a net balance on changes in claims and liabilities, a plus sign always indicates an increase in net assets and a minus sign always indicates a decrease in net assets). The trends and patterns recorded in the balance of payments tables often diverge from the data in the country's external trade statistics or the figures for transactions in goods and services appearing in the national accounts. This is partly due to the different additions/deductions/conversions applied to the data on goods and services for balance of payments and for national accounts purposes and partly the result of using different units of account whose parities do not remain constant. Discrepancies vis-à-vis external trade statistics (balance on external trade in goods) can be ascribed, for instance, to conversions of cif to fob values, corrections and additions and conversion of the figures into different units of account. For these and other reasons the scope for meaningful international comparisons is limited.

The data in the following tables are drawn from publications of the International Monetary Fund/IMF (International Financial Statistics), which in turn are based on official data provided by the Bank of Zaire. The classifications are largely in line with the methodology described in the "Balance of Payments Manual" of the IMF.

17.1 Balance of payments
Mill. US $ *)

Category		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		Current account balance				
Transactions in goods (fob)	export	2038	1500	1454	1522	1993
	import	1472	1290	1128	1113	1053
	balance	+ 566	+ 210	+ 326	+ 409	+ 940
Transactions in services...	income	147	133	87	127	161
	expenditure	1052	1011	997	1023	806
	balance	- 905	- 878	- 910	- 896	- 645
Transfers (balances).......	private	- 79	- 4	- 9	+ 3	- 91
	public	+ 265	+ 248	+ 160	+ 173	+ 173
	balance	+ 186	+ 244	+ 151	+ 176	+ 82
Current account balance..............		- 154	- 424	- 433	- 310	- 377
		Capital account balance				
Direct investments....................		- 56	-256	-177	-138	-7
Port-folio investments................		-	-	-	-	-
Other capital investments						
Long term capital transactions...		+ 83	+ 173	+ 163	+ 232	+ 464
Short term capital transactions..		+ 130	-	+ 12	+ 26	+ 245
Other capital transactions 1)....		- 329	- 506	- 549	- 440	- 149
Comp. items of reserves 2)...........		- 24	- 20	- 13	- 18	- 29
Currency reserves 3).................		+ 16	- 165	- 190	- 25	- 34
Balance of capital account...........		- 180	- 774	- 754	- 363	+ 490
Errors and omissions.................		+ 26	+ 350	+ 320	+ 53	- 114

*) 1 US $ = Z 1980 : 2800; 1981 : 4384; 1982 : 5750; 1983 : 12889; 1984 : 36129

1) Liabilities to foreign monetary authorities and State-aided borrowings with a view to balance of payment equilibrium
2) Cross-entries for allocation of SDRs, transactions in gold between the monetary authorities and residents, and adjustments in respect of assessment-related changes in currency reserves.
3) Changes in reserves, including assessment-related changes.

18 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Political and economic conditions prevailing after independence at first obstructed any long term economic planning. The first planning institution ("High Commission for Planning and Development") was established in 1966, and five-year plans were prepared for further development. The first five-year plan ran from 1968 to 1972, giving priority to energy (Inga project) and industrialization (steelworks, fertilizer plants, etc...). The effects of the law on investment incentive in 1969 were annihilated through the implementation of extensive state participation in major undertakings. The creation of an investment incentive office in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the foundation of a State Development Company could not change this very much. Indeed, another five-year plan (1972 to 1977) was prepared, but the decisive "pointers" for economic policy were laid out in the President's speech in November 1973, leading to the expropriation and nationalization of all foreign undertakings. All sectors of the economy were affected : agriculture, mining, industry, trade and insurance. Bureaucratic monitoring and control of the various branches of the economy were instituted, and the country was soon plunged into an economic crisis. By at the end of 1975, the President already had to reshape his policies, turning from state-run econommy to "Economie mixte". Expropriated foreigners were to be compensated; in industry the State was to restrict itself to monitoring activities, foreign capital investments were to be more strongly encouraged.

If there had been no really comprehensive development planning in Zaire at the time of these "economic experiments" in the mid-seventies, but only individual programmes and "directives", then any formal type of planning may well have been given up completely. The government laid down (and often very suddenly changed) individual priorities for economic development, and in the end was obliged to include agriculture as well, since the supply of staple goods to the population was jeopardized. Furthermore, other external negative influences were growing in importance : a sharp drop in world market prices of copper and other raw materials, the disruption of the Benguela line, the attack by the so-called Katanga gendarmes in 1977 and 1978. Finally a programme for economic revival (Mobutu plan) was prepared at the end of 1977 with the help of Belgium and the World Bank, and supported by other western countries. The plan provided for total investments of 2.7 billion US $. Administrative reforms and public investment were planned, to pave the way for future foreign investments. Development priorities were allocated to transport, mining and agriculture. The objectives of the plan were only partly fulfilled. With foreign help, efforts were made to reorganize economic administration and to stabilize the economy. The boost to the economy was to be achieved by a "Plan de relance" in 1981/83, requiring investments of 6.9 billion Z. Two thirds of this plan were to be financed by foreign sources. Even though "top priority" was assigned to agriculture (14 % of the whole), mines (34 %), transport (20 %) and energy (16 %) received considerably larger amounts. The social sector (education 3 % and health 1 %) were taken into only scant consideration.

In the interim economic revival plan for 1983 to 1985, priority was given to repair and maintenance of existing installations rather than to projects for the creation of new infrastructure. Funds were earmarked for mines (31 %), transport (26 %), agriculture (24 %) and power and water supply (13 %). Special development plans for agriculture and for the public mining undertaking GECAMINES ran parallel with the interim plan.

The present comprehensive five-year plan 1986 to 1990 also assigns priority to maintenance of existing installations and to the completion of current projects. Moreover, growth of the private economy will also be encouraged; particular incentives are planned for import substitutes and for export-oriented sectors. Total investments are estimated at 261 billion Z, of which 95 billion Z from the private sector. Public investments (166 billion Z) are to concentrate mainly on transport ; 23 % are set aside for mining, 15 % for power and water supply, 12 % for agriculture. Education and public health are at the bottom end of the scale of priorities with 4 % each. The allocation of funds is basically determined by the need to complete projects which have already been started. It is hoped that foreign contributions will finance 56 % of public investments.

19 COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since independence on 30 June 1960, Zaire has been receiving financial assistance for its economic development both through bilateral and multilateral agreements. This chapter deals with assistance it has received since 1975, the year when Zaire signed the Lomé I convention on trade and economic development between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Particular emphasis has therefore been given to the assistance that Zaire has received from each of the member states of the Community and from the Community itself through its various instruments. However, before looking into this cooperation activity it is useful to give an overview of the process which led to the signing of the various conventions, their scope in terms of the coverage of the countries, and the funds avilable under the Lomé convention.

At the root of the EEC-ACP cooperation lies the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, which established the instruments of cooperation between the European countries. Six countries were signatories to this agreement i.e. Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. However, as these negotiations entered their final stage France insisted on a system of association with their "Overseas Countries and Territories" (OCT's). The system of association with these côuntries involved in particular the liberalization of trade between member states and each of the OCT's concerned, plus financial aid from the EEC to help with investments required for the development of the OCT's. The EEC was therefore to supplement the aid supplied by the individual countries.

In 1960 most of the French-speaking OCT's gained their independence and therefore the Community's statutory link with these countries had to be changed to a contractual agreement to take account of the changed situation. In the light of these developments the Community concluded the Yaoundé I Convention in July 1963, which laid dozn the instruments of EEC cooperation with 18 newly independent African states, all French-speaking except Somalia. Under of this convention, the European Development Fund (EDF) allocation was raised to 800 million units of account comprising loans and grants. In 1969 while discussions were revived for U.K. membership of the EEC, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda concluded the Arusha agreement with the EEC. In 1973, the Community expanded to 9 with the accession of U.K., Ireland and Denmark.

Pursuant to Protocol n° 22 of the Treaty of Adhesion, the enlarged Community offered twenty Commonwealth countries the possibility of negotiating their future relations. This offer was also extended to African countries not members of the Commonwealth and/or not members of the group of countries signatory of the Yaoundé I and II conventions.

The subsequent negotiations culminated in the signing of the Lomé I convention on 28 February 1975 between the nine member countries of the European Community and 43 African Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). One of the most important features of this convention was the establishment of the STABEX system, which is a mechanism designed to stabilize the revenues of primary exports of the ACP countries in times of low prices and/or falls in production. In addition the funds under the 4th EDF were increased to 3,457.8 million units of account. The second Lomé convention saw a further growth in the membership of the ACP countries and in their cooperation with the EEC; their numbers increased to 57. A significant feature of this convention was the introduction of the SYSMIN, a system designed to re_establish the viability of the mining sector in ACP countries. The 5th EDF was also increased to ECU 5.7 million.

This growth continued and when the Third Lomé convention was signed on 8 December 1984, not only had the EEC membership increased to ten (Greece having joined in 1981) but the ACP group increased to 66 members, comprising 45 countries in Africa, 13 countries in the Caribbean and 8 countries in the Pacific. The convention provides for a total financial package of 8.500 million ECU's of which 7.4 are provided by the 6th EDF and 1.1 by the European Investment Bank. The breakdown of the EDF is as follows :

		million ECU's
STABEX		925
SYSMIN		415
Grants:	- Emergency aid/refugees	290
	- Interest rate subsidies	210
	- Other subsidies	4,360
Special loans		600
Risk capital		600

It is against this background that we shall review the development assistance received by Zaire since 1975. Tables 19.1 and 19.2 provide details of grants and total assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. The total indicated for each donor country includes aid provided by private as well as public institutions. But first we shall look as the aid received by Zaire from the EDF. At 31 December 1983, total commitments from the 5th EDF amounted to 3,618.1 million ECU, of which Zaire's share was 149 million ECU's or 4.1% of the total.

Table 19.1 shows the total grants received by Zaire between 1975 and 1985. Among the members of the EEC, the main donor countries are - in decreasing order of contributions - Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Because of its historic links with Zaire, Belgium is the largest donor country with 50.9 % of total aid for the whole of the period in question. It is followed at some distance by France with 8.6 % and the Federal Republic of Germany with 4.8 %, Italy with 1.2 %, the Netherlands with 0.8 % and the United Kingdom with 0.7 %. It is interesting to note in table 19.1 that the EEC and its member states represent 77.0 % of total grants received by Zaire between 1975 and 1985, the largest contributions being made in 1979 (208.9 million US$ or 78.4 %) and in 1980 (200.2 million US$ or 75.8 %). This was a consequence of the major increase in loans granted by Belgium and France between 1975 and 1980 (in the case of Belgium, however, a steady decline was recorded between 1981 and 1985, while France demonstrates greater stability), the accumulated contributions of these two countries for those two years were 63.7 % and 65.5 %;

When looking at the total net disbursements of development aid (ODA), the same pattern emerges: the major donor country is still Belgium, with a contribution of 35.3 % of total aid between 1975 and 1980. In the same period the Community and its member states jointly contributed 61.5 % of ODA, a lower proportion than for subsidies.

19.1 GRANTS RECEIVED BY DONOR, 1975-1985

million US $

DONOR	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	TOTAL 1975 - 1985 Value	%
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	6.8	6.8	8.7	11.4	10.0	11.0	11.2	10.8	12.2	10.8	11.0	110.6	4.8
Belgium	113.0	94.0	103.0	129.0	147.4	148.6	113.4	93.2	81.0	69.3	68.8	1160.6	50.9
Denmark	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.4
France	14.7	16.2	14.4	17.6	22.4	24.4	19.6	15.7	16.5	17.2	16.5	195.2	8.6
Italy	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	4.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	10.5	27.9	1.2
Netherlands	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	18.2	0.8
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.9	1.3	3.4	0.6	3.3	1.7	1.0	17.0	0.7
Total EEC Countries	137.3	119.2	130.1	161.5	189.8	188.6	155.0	125.4	118.0	103.3	109.5	1537.7	67.4
EEC	17.1	20.9	27.9	18.3	19.1	11.6	26.8	15.3	21.5	20.7	21.1	220.2	9.7
Total EEC Countries and Commission	154.4	140.1	158.0	179.8	208.9	200.2	181.8	140.7	139.5	124.0	130.6	1758.0	77.0
Percent of Total	92.4	91.1	90.4	83.5	78.4	75.8	73.4	67.0	72.7	65.5	64.8	64.8	
Canada	0.5	0.6	0.9	4.1	5.6	13.4	7.1	15.0	10.9	14.3	17.7	90.0	3.9
U.S.A.	3.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	17.0	108.0	4.7
Japan	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.6	7.4	8.7	4.7	2.4	18.0	9.2	60.6	2.7
Other	8.6	8.5	10.2	22.7	37.4	33.1	38.1	36.6	26.0	17.0	26.9	265.0	11.6
TOTAL - ALL DONORS	167.1	153.8	174.8	215.3	266.4	264.1	247.7	210.0	191.8	189.2	201.4	2281.6	100.0

19.2 TOTAL ODA GROSS DISBURSEMENTS, 1975-1985

million US $

DONOR	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	TOTAL 1975 - 1985 Value	%
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	8.5	8.1	14.5	15.2	19.9	36.8	35.9	31.9	30.9	26.1	20.0	247.7	7.1
Belgium	113.0	94.0	108.6	129.0	153.6	169.7	123.7	103.6	90.0	75.9	78.7	1239.6	35.3
Denmark	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.2
France	20.3	23.1	15.0	24.3	24.9	39.4	25.1	24.7	23.1	25.1	28.5	273.4	7.8
Italy	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	4.8	3.1	3.0	29.1	11.5	55.1	1.6
Netherlands	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	18.2	0.5
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.9	1.3	3.4	0.6	3.3	1.7	1.0	17.0	0.5
Total EEC Countries	144.5	127.4	142.1	172.0	208.5	250.4	195.5	165.9	152.3	159.3	141.3	1859.1	52.9
EEC	18.8	20.1	31.4	19.0	19.3	23.0	44.5	18.5	50.7	34.2	20.5	300.0	8.5
Total EEC Countries and Commission	163.4	147.5	173.4	191.1	227.8	273.4	240.0	184.4	202.9	193.5	161.8	2159.1	61.5
Percent of Total	79.9	76.2	66.6	60.3	54.7	64.0	61.0	53.0	64.5		49.9	61.5	
Canada	4.1	3.4	1.8	7.5	5.8	13.5	8.2	20.8	12.7	14.7	17.7	110.2	3.1
U.S.A.	4.0	17.0	24.0	21.0	44.0	11.0	21.0	16.0	23.0	8.0	38.0	227.0	6.5
Japan	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.9	27.4	39.4	51.3	42.8	3.0	26.0	9.2	204.6	5.8
IDA	11.5	16.8	32.3	26.2	26.3	19.6	17.1	38.0	42.2	49.7	57.4	336.9	9.6
Other	21.0	8.5	26.5	69.2	85.2	70.7	56.1	46.2	30.7	20.6	40.1	474.8	13.5
TOTAL - ALL DONORS	204.5	193.7	260.6	316.9	416.4	427.5	393.6	348.2	314.5	312.5	324.2	3512.6	100.0

European Investment Bank (EIB) projects

The EIB and the Commission are the two financial organs of the EEC-ACP cooperation. Under the Lomé I convention, the EIB was responsible for a total of 600 million units of account, 400 million of which came from its own sources and 200 million were managed from the budgetary allocations of the EDF, in the form of risk capital operations and grant aid for interest subsidies on EIB loans. Under the Lomé II convention which ended in February 1985 these funds were increased to ECU's 1,350 million including the management of funds from the budgetary allocations.

Under the two conventions, most of the financial aid provided under the EDF is in the form of outright grants or loans on very soft term conditions. These funds are intended mainly to finance development programmes in agriculture, infrastructure and in the social sector. On the other hand, the EIB's role has been clearly defined as being the primary source of finance for industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism. However, it also helps to finance investment in energy and supports other revenue-generating economic infrastructure. It should be noted, however, that the two conventions do not provide any country quotas for the allocation of EIB funds.

The broad aim is to achieve a reasonably balanced distribution of finance but the actual allocation of funds depends on how the countries are able to come forward with viable project studies. For this reason much depends on the geographical situation of the country, its markets, its availability of raw materials, the skills of its labour force and other factors.

Under the Lomé I and II conventions, the EIB had provided the ACP countries with 602.50 million ECU's by the end of 1986, in the form of loans (with an interest rate of 3 %) granted on its own funds and 219.517 million ECU's in the form of risk capital, i.e. a total of 822.017 million ECU's. Zaire received 20.158 million ECU's of this (or 7.1 %), in the form of risk capital. Under the Lomé III convention, the EIB concluded loan agreements at a 3 % interest rate with Zaire between 1 May 1986 and 31 December 1986 for a total sum of 50 million ECU's, or 33.18 % of the total loans granted to ACP countries at that time (150.70 million ECU's).

The economic sectors for which Zaire received aid from the EIB under the Lomé I and II conventions are as follows :

Convention	Sector	Amount in million ECU's
Lomé II (risk capital)	Energy	2
	Industry	18.158
Lomé III (loans at 3 % interest)	Industry	50

20 SOURCES *

Editor and author	Title
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