

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

COUNTRY PROFILE

Z A I R E

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ZAIRE

Zaire was founded as the state of Congo by King Leopold II, of Belgium. Leopold was one of the first Europeans to be actively engaged in colonization. In fact, Zaire was not part of the Belgian administration until 1908. Leopold ruled the Congo with a firm hand, in effect, a feudal system of government. His rule over the Congo was given blatant approval by the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-1885. This unusual situation had arisen because Leopold by 1865 was convinced that the acquisition of colonies was the key to national prosperity but was at the same time aware that his country had no wish to undertake what was simply the burden of empire. In the acquisition of the colony by his own endeavor and from his own resources and in the subsequent relinquishing of that colony to the Belgian state, Belgium belatedly became aware of the value of colonies. At any rate, contrary to the prevailing view, Belgium was not a reluctant colonial power but one of the worst types of a colonizing power, the others being the Portuguese and the Spanish. Belgian rule in Zaire was firm, arbitrary and brutal. The effects of both world wars, particularly the Second World War, lead to a change in the policies of all colonial powers. Indeed, Belgium was one of the last to read the signs of the times, that Africa was marching on to independence. The Belgian permanent representative at the United Nations, speaking on the debate in 1959 on the Colonization, thought that Zaire will be granted independence in 30 years time, that is in 1989. But he was mistaken. The Belgian Congo became a sovereign independent state on the 30 of June, 1960,

under the presidency of Joseph Kasavubu, with a provisional constitution, "Loi Fondamental," drawn up by the Belgian Parliament. On July 11, 1960, Moise Tshombe announced the independence of the state of Katanga and although he failed to obtain international recognition, he was no doubt backed by the large multi-national corporations who had a stake in the Katanga mining industry. Katanga did not come under the government at Leopoldville, now Kinshasa, until January, 1963. This of course lead to constitutional and political instability. In effect, there was civil war, and the United Nations were called in to bring peace to a troubled country. The United Nations Forces did not leave the country until 1964. By hte middle of 1965 the Congolese government formed by Mr. Tshombe in July 1964 had succeeded in gaining control of all the towns from the rebels and depriving them of military aid from outside Zaire. In the elections of March 1965 the government party won an overall majority of 86 seats, but the elections of three provinces were annulled on the grounds that they had been irregularly conducted. Following this allegation, new elections were held in these provinces in August, 1965. Mr. Tshombe's government was dismissed by the President Kasavubu and a new Cabinet was formed by Mr. Evariste Kimba on October 19, which held office until it was dismissed by President Kasavubu on 25 of November 1965. On the same day, November 25, 1965, General Mobutu, commander-in-chief of the Congolese National Army, announced that he had assumed the presidency in a bloodless coup and issued a 13-point proclamation, appointing a Prime Minister with the task of forming a 21 member Cabinet, one member being drawn from each province. After reorganisation of the Government in December, 1966, and October, 1967, a new Cabinet with the President again as Prime Minister took office on March 5, 1969. Indeed, the Congo

has had a chequered career right up to 1969 but since then it has become a paragon of stability in a continent of swift changes.

AREA - POPULATION - CLIMATE

Area - 905,582 square miles. Zaire is situated between longitude 12° - 31° east and latitude 5° north - 13° south.

Climate - Apart from the coastal belt in the west which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches per annum. The average temperature is about 80° Fahrenheit but in the south the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point.

Population - mid 1971 - 22.48 million.

CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution which was adopted in a national referendum in June 1967, the Republic of Zaire is defined "as a united democratic and socialist state" composed of 8 administrative provinces and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a 7-year term by direct universal suffrage. Under the Constitution the head of state is also the head of government and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and is commander-in-chief of the armed forces and the police.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for five years by direct universal suffrage. There are 420 seats in the National Assembly all held by the MPR Party.

The new name of the Government of Zaire is: The National Executive Council of Zaire. The President and Captain-General of the Zaire Armed Forces is Mobutu Seko-Seko.

Commissioners:

Political Affairs (formerly Interior): M. Kitima Bin Ramazani

Foreign Affairs: M. Nguza Karl 1'Bond

Justice: M. Nzondomio

Information: M. Saklmbi Inongo

Finance: M. Baruti Wanduali

Economic Affairs: M. Ndongala

Mining: M. Umba D. Lutete

Agriculture: M. Kayinga

Trade: M. Namwisi

Education: M. Mabolia

Public Works and Territorial Development: M. Engulu

Transport and Communication: M. Exetebi

Lands: M. Kabulta Nyamobo

Power: M. Muntukabubi

Public Health: M. Kalonda

Social Affairs: M. Kpraragume

Labour and Social Security: M. Bintu A. Tshabola

(Commissioners cont.)

Posts and Telecommunications: Mme. Matta Nkumu

Culture and Arts: M. Bokonga

Youth and Sports: M. Sampassa Kaweta Milombe

Assistant Commissioners:

Foreign Affairs: M. Lnonga

Agriculture: M. D'Zbo Kalogi

Education: M. Iloo

POLITICAL PARTIES

Since May, 1970, the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR) has been the only political party in Zaire.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the "Loi Fondamental" there were 6 provinces in the republic. This was changed to 21 by a law promulgated in August 1962 and finally reduced to 8 by a presidential decree in January, 1967. Since 1968 for administrative purposes all the provinces are grouped into four regions. Provincial government is in the hands of a governor and six ministers.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Capital</u>
Shaba (formerly Katanga)	Lubumbashi
Kivu	Bukaru
Upper Zaire (formerly Orientale)	Kisangani
Bandundu	Bandundu
Equateur	Mbandaka

(Region and Capital cont.)

Eastern Kasai	Mbuji mayi
Western Kasai	Luluabourg
Lower Zaire (formerly Central Congo)	Songolo

Each region is divided into sub-regions and the traditional village is now known as a "locality." "These measures are designed to do away with terms inherited from Belgian colonization."

Main Cities

Kinshasa (Leopoldville) Capital
Mbandaka (Coquilhatville)
Bandundu (Banningville)
Kisangani (Stanleyville)
Lubumbashi (Elisabethville)
Kalemie (Alberville)

JUDICIARY

There is a Supreme Court at Kinshasa, two Courts of Appeal at Kinshasa and Lumbashi, eight tribunals of first instance in each of the provinces.

RELIGION AND LANGUAGE

About half the population are Christians and the rest follow traditional African beliefs.

The official language is French. Kiswahili, Tshiluba, Lingola, and Kikongo are widely spoken.

TRADE UNIONS

The Union National des Travailleurs Zairoise is the main trade union, which is affiliated to eleven other trade unions.

ARMED FORCES

Army - The Army consists of seven brigade and one parachute division. Total personnel 50,000 officers and men organized into an infantry of 14 battalions, a parachute division of 21 battalions, 6 guard battalions, and 7 gendarmerie battalions and supporting services - signal, engineer, health, etc. There is an armoured corps, and with 100 Packard armoured cars.

Air Force - The Air Force consists of more than 125 aircraft (1972) including 32 combat aircraft, seventeen MB 326GB armed jet trainers, thirteen T-6G and T-28D armed piston-engined trainers, three C-130, four C-54 and ten C-47 transport planes, twelve Siai-Marchetti SF260 MC basic trainers, five Alouettes and seven SA330 Puma helicopters. Total personnel

INFORMATION

Radio and Television

Radiodiffusion - Télévision Nationale Zaire: has regional stations in Kisangani, Bukuru, Luluabourg, Mbandaka, Bakwanga and Lumbashi - broadcasts in French and Zaire languages.

International Services - broadcasts in English, French, Spanish, German and Portuguese.

Radio College is owned and operated by the College of St. François de Sales, and broadcast in Swahili, Kilemba and French. Its television services are mainly on education.

Radio Leo is owned and operated by Albert College, broadcasting mainly religious programmes.

PRESS

Dailies

Le Courrier d'Afrique

L'Echo du Katanga

Essor du Katanga

Le Progrès

Le Renouveau

Weeklies

Actualités Africaines

Afrique Chrétienne

Actualités du Kivu

M'Baadaka

La Semaine

Uhaki Vérité

Voix du Katanga

There are a number of periodicals.

EDUCATION

There were in 1967 9,168 primary schools, with 2,193,000 pupils, 878 secondary schools (this includes commercial and technical) with 140,620 pupils, 16 higher education schools with 1,726 students, 7 teacher training colleges and the following institutes:

National School of Administration

Institute of Building and Public Works

National Institute of Mines

Academy of Fine Arts

Higher Institute of Commerce

Higher Institute of Physical Education

Institute of Social Training

Institute of Medical Training

Natural Institute of Political Studies

In 1971 the Universities of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, and Kisangani became one University, the National University of Zaire. The faculties of medicine and law at Kinshasa, arts and literature at Lubumbashi, and sciences at Kisangani.

In 1971-72 Undergraduates 4,389

Number of Professors and Lecturers 1,240

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Centre d'Etude des Problèmes Sociaux Indigènes
B.P. 1873 Lubumbashi

Institut Géographique du Zaire
B.P. 3086 Kinshasa - Kalina
Director: R. Kisumuna

Geographical Research

(RESEARCH INSTITUTES cont.)

Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Kinshasa
Bio-chemical and Clinical research especially on tsetse fly sickness,
and trypanosomiasis
Director: Dr. Srijn

Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Zaire
B.P. 2015 Kisangani

Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Central,
Lwiro, Q.S. Bukava
Director: Dr. P. Kunkel
Research on botany, zoology, medicine, sociology, seismology

Institut de la Conservation de la Nature au Zaire
B.P. 4019 Kinshasa II
Protection national parks and conservation of the environment
Director: Dr. J. Verschuren

Office National de la Recherche et du Développement
Kinshasa
Director: F. Malu
Research in science and technology

BANKING

Banque du Zaire is the country's Central Bank, and is responsible
for the issuing of bank notes and coins, one Zaire divided into 100
Makuta. Bank notes 5 and 2 Zaire, 50, 20, 10 Makuta.
Exchange rate: 50 Makuta = 1 US Dollar

Banque de Kinshasa
Barclay's Bank SZPRL
First National City Bank
Union Zairoise de Banques
Banque Commerciale Zairoise
Banque du Peuple
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Zaire
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Société Zairoise de Financement et de Développement

NATIONAL BANK

	Millions of Zaires:					
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Foreign Assets	3.08	33.79	68.90	99.39	92.79	73.09
Claims on Government	68.66	80.97	89.79	112.53	169.36	118.62
Reserve Money	50.87	63.04	94.21	107.21	141.65	122.09
of which: Currency Outside Banks	31.40	41.00	51.08	56.91	74.75	83.18
Private Sector Deposits	1.55	3.97	2.71	3.27	2.50	.73
Official Entities Deposits	3.67	5.94	3.87	5.30	5.78	2.63
Time and Foreign Currency Deposits	.20	.33	11.30	13.19	4.19	19.61
Bankers' Restricted Deposits	5.19	15.78	18.17	16.17	.18	.03
Prepayments for Exchange	1.29	2.22	1.36	1.30	1.84	4.48
Foreign Liabilities	.58	.62	.83	1.36	1.34	2.52
Government Deposits	5.46	15.87	20.87	49.09	83.99	7.72
Counterpart Funds	5.99	8.23	7.40	7.96	5.75	6.74
Other Items (Net)	2.15	8.67	4.56	15.67	23.20	28.50

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics, Volume XXVI, Number 4, April 1973, page 402

COMMERCIAL MONEY BANKS

	Millions of Zaires:				
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>
Reserves	14.19	12.67	35.77	40.70	32.53
Restricted Deposits	5.19	16.02	18.17	16.18	.03
Prepayments for Exchange	5.19	14.32	18.00	16.11	-
Foreign Assets	7.97	28.30	17.92	15.59	17.72
Claims on Government	13.41	13.30	17.17	17.03	20.83
Claims on Private Sector	12.33	16.40	20.21	27.79	59.92
Demand Deposits	35.80	58.94	75.33	81.06	90.34
Time and Foreign Currency Deposits	3.96	3.94	4.30	6.26	12.03
Import Prepayments	6.12	14.87	18.62	16.62	5.17
Foreign Liabilities	.24	.61	1.08	1.03	5.21
Counterpart Funds	1.28	.09	.71	2.80	.17
Capital Accounts	3.75	3.86	4.54	8.30	13.01
Other Items (Net)	1.94	4.39	4.66	1.21	5.17

INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

	Millions of US Dollars:						
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
National Bank Reserves	20.54	67.60	137.81	199.14	185.86	146.75	178.46
Gold	3.48	4.11	12.52	54.93	49.86	54.70	55.35
SDRs	-	-	-	-	15.62	17.06	7.95
Reserve Position in the Fund	3.72	6.13	14.25	22.51	28.27	30.69	30.67
Foreign Exchange	13.34	57.36	111.04	121.70	92.11	44.30	84.50
Fund Position	-	20.87	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Tranche Position:Stand-by	47.40	36.13	57.00	90.00	113.00	122.68	122.68
Credit Tranche Position:Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.65
Drawings Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.65
of which:Compensatory Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.65
Use of Fund Credit	47.40	57.00	57.00	90.00	113.00	122.68	122.68
Quota	53.14	56.60	35.84	31.18	37.10	35.44	....

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics, Volume XXVI, Number 4, April 1973, page 402

ECONOMY

Zaire experienced a drastic decline in the growth of its gross domestic product. Growth was down to 4.6% compared to an average of 9.6 per cent in the three preceding years. On the other hand, investment rose by only 6% compared to 32% in 1970 and 45% in 1969. But the Banque du Zaire in its latest annual report on the economy said "that the extremely high rate of growth had been the result of reform measures taken by President Mobutu in 1968 and the stabilization of the past year corresponds to a level of growth that can be sustained in the long term." It forecast that annual growth will be around 6% during the 1970's.

In 1971 Zaire had a balance of payments deficit of about 241 million and as a result reserves dropped to 283 million from 2112 million at the end of 1970. The deficit was caused mainly by a fall in the world market price of copper, which accounts for more than half of Zaire's foreign exchange earnings. Exports were 2397.9 in 1970 as compared to 2346 in 1971. Imports were 2274.3 million in 1970 and 2311.1 million in 1971; this was due to increased demand for both capital and consumer goods. However, stagnating revenues and increased expenditure on salaries of civil servants and capital investments contributed to a budget deficit of nearly 260 million. Although Zaire is handicapped at the moment by the international economic situation, the state of public finance and the balance of payments have improved considerably. Since 1972 there has been a considerable improvement in the export performance of the mining industry and a general increase in industrial production which is in line with the government Second Development Plan. The government's Second

Development Plan gives greater impetus to agriculture, the manufacturing industries and to small firms in order to speed up growth and to enable the economy to withstand the effects of an adverse international economic climate.

STRUCTURE OF EXPENDITURE
(Z mn: current prices)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>GDP at current prices</u>	726.1	100	1,025.4	100
of which:				
private consumption				
non-monetary sector ^a	78.0	11	97.8	9
monetary sector ^b	306.7	42	396.0	39
Government consumption	160.1	22	241.4	24
Gross fixed capital formation	141.0	19	292.2	28
Net exports of goods and services	40.3	6	-2.0	-

a Subsistence agriculture and auto construction. b Calculated from other elements.

SOURCE: Banque du Zaïre: Annual Report

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	Millions of Zaires:				
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Exports	73.8	....	292.2	364.0	453.4
General Government Consumption	63.0	....	140.1	196.8	277.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	41.5	....	139.5	216.7	330.6
Increase in Stocks	.3	....	.4	-	.1
Private Consumption	194.6	....	306.2	423.3	575.2
Less: Imports	-68.8	....	-156.9	-321.4	-564.7
Less: Net Factor Payments Abroad	-12.7	....	32.7	58.7	69.5
Gross National Expenditure = GNP	291.4	....	754.2	938.1	1,141.3
Gross Domestic Product	304.1	460.0	721.5	879.4	1,071.8
National Income	222.7	....	431.0	557.0	695.0

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics, Volume XXVI, Number 4, April 1973, page 404

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	Millions of US Dollars:			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
Goods and Services	-6	21	64	62
Trade Balance fob	167	202	273	278
Freight & Mdse Insurance	-58	-46	-51	-67
Government Services	-54	-67	-79	-78
Other	-61	-68	-79	-71
Transfers: Private	-32	-44	-55	-63
Central Government	42	38	35	47
Capital n.i.e.: Private	-4	4	-11	-
Central Government	32	22	18	7
Deposit Money Banks: Assets	-27	-3	21	5
Liabilities	-	-1	1	-
Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authorities	-	-47	-70	-60
Monetary Gold	-1	-2	-8	-42
SDR Holdings	-	-	-	-
IMF General Account	-1	-2	-8	-8
Foreign Exchange	2	-44	-54	-10
Other	-	-	-	-
Net Errors and Omissions	-5	10	-3	2

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics, Volume XXVI, Number 4, April 1973, page 404

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has suffered more than any other sector of the economy as a result of the political and economic disorders which had shaken Zaire since the 1960's. Marketed agricultural production fell from 21% to 13% by 1968. The basic reason for the decline in agricultural production can be explained by the magnitude of the civil war which accounted for the decline in agricultural production. At any rate, current government policy on agriculture is one of expansion and Zaire's economy is clearly on the upswing, as far as agricultural production is concerned.

Agricultural Production
('000 metric tons)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Palm oil	178.9	206.2	200.5	203.0
Palm kernel oil	41.8	48.5	45.8	50.4
Palm kernels	45.7	54.4	52.9	57.0
Robusta coffee	37.2	46.1	43.9	58.5
Arabica coffee				
(exports)	4.6	9.0	7.2	9.0
Timber (cu m)	277.9	257.0	255.3	239.2
Rubber	32.3	40.9	36.6	32.5
Cocoa	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.5
Tea	4.5	4.7	5.1	8.5
Cotton fibre	8.1	11.8	18.1	17.3
Cotton oil	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.3
Cotton seed	3.6	3.7	6.1	4.7
Groundnut oil	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0
Groundnut kernels	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.4
Sugar cane	34.7	38.4	36.0	42.0

a Equivalent tons of sugar

SOURCE: Banque du Zaire, Annual Report 1970-71

Value of Exports of Agricultural Products
(Z mn)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970^a</u>
Live animals and animal products	255	225
Coffee	12,843	11,432
Tea	958	642
Cocoa	1,383	1,068
Raffia	148	159
Cotton oil	2,014	700
Palm & palm kernel oil	11,628	9,417
Palm & cotton kernels	1,606	860
Rubber & rubber products	7,786	3,944
Cotton	1,312	1,574
Timber	2,330	828
Others	<u>2,813</u>	<u>2,414</u>
TOTAL	45,076	33,263

a First six months only

SOURCE: Banque Nationale du Congo, Annual Report 1969-70

MINING

Mining is the main source of Zaire's wealth accounting for 85.3% of all exports in 1970. Most mining is carried out in the southern part of Shaba where the state owned Gecamines mines copper, zinc, cobalt, silver, uranium and wolfram. The other important mining area is southern Kasai where there are important diamond mines. At least 80% of Zaire's mineral export comes from these two areas, but there are important deposits of minerals elsewhere, mainly tin and gold in Kivu and Upper Zaire provinces. Mining in Shaba was almost unaffected by the civil war which followed independence. Production of industrial diamonds has been affected and sales have been hampered by illicit exports and smuggling. Oil has been found in commercial quantities in Mayumba District which supplies the capital "Socir" refinery which, during its first year of operation from March 1968 processed 56,505 tons of crude oil. Off-shore oil exploration has yielded interesting results and there are plans to increase the production of off-shore oil. The exploration and exploitation of copper, cobalt, uranium and tin are planned during the current second development plan and from the estimates there are abundant resources of these minerals.

A new deposit of copper ore containing an estimated 45.7 million tons has been discovered at Shaba. It is said that the copper has a content of 5.5% and a cobalt content of 0.44 per cent.

Mineral Production - 1967-1971

('000 metric tons unless otherwise indicated)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^a</u>
Copper	320.5	326.0	364.1	387.1	204.3
Cassiterite	6.6	8.9	9.3	9.0	4.5
Tin, primary	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.6
Zinc metal	121.6	119.3	95.5	104.4	61.0
Zinc concentrates	214.7	211.3	172.0	185.2	109.1
Manganese metal	114.0	187.2	---	---	---
Cobalt ore	9.7	10.4	10.6	14.0	6.7
Gold (metric tons)	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	2.7
Silver (metric tons)	57.2	66.5	49.3	46.1	---
Industrial diamonds ('000 carat)	13,200.0	11,400.0	11,600.0	12,400.0	6,000.0
Gem diamonds ('000 carat)	1.0	551.0	2,500.0	1,655.0	---

a First six months only.

SOURCES: World Metal Statistics; Banque du Zaire: Annual Report 1970-1971

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	Millions of Zaires:				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Exports	76.7	108.2	252.5	322.3	367.7
Copper	44.0	91.8	170.7	214.7	246.8
Diamonds	4.2	5.8	11.0	17.1	23.0
Coffee	4.3	8.1	12.7	12.9	19.3
Tin and Cassiterite	4.4	5.1	7.4	11.3	9.5
Palm Oil	2.8	6.8	8.7	9.6	14.1
Imports, cif	55.5	63.6	154.8	205.1	266.5
Exports, Reported by Partners	86.1	160.6	289.0	363.5	406.5
Imports, cif, Reported by Partners	48.1	63.8	160.4	202.5	250.5
Volume of Exports					
Copper	132	120	121	147	148
Coffee	75	75	84	94	116
Tin and Cassiterite	86	69	56	86	72
Palm Oil	60	83	74	101	91
Export Prices					
Copper	148	243	606	632	725
Coffee	157	232	421	378	460
Tin and Cassiterite	151	221	375	376	382
Palm Oil	117	199	288	232	379

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics, Volume XXVI, Number 4, April 1973, page 404

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY AND POWER

Electricity is by far the most important source of power. Zaire's immense hydro-electric potential is estimated at 100 million kilowatts, representing 13% of potential world electricity production. Development of energy sources has been closely linked to the development of the mining industry which accounts for about 80% of the country's total electricity consumption. Most of Zaire's present generating capacity is located in Shaba, although there are large sales of power in the manufacturing and industrial enterprises of Kinshasa.

Several hydro-electric projects have been planned but by far the most important is the Inga Dam at the mouth of the Zaire River which has an estimated potential capacity of 30-40 million kilowatts. In fact, this dam was inaugurated last November and the first two groups of power stations became operational in December last year. A long distance power line to the copper belt is under study and a dam at Lusenga is to be constructed by 1974.

ENERGY PRODUCTION, EXPORT AND CONSUMPTION
(kwh mn)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^a</u>
Total production	2,506	2,664	2,912	3,230	1,748
of which:					
hydro-electric	2,452	2,607	2,847	3,152	1,704
thermal	54	57	65	78	44
Export	26	74	115	173	147
Gross domestic consumption	2,480	2,593	2,797	3,057	---
of which:					
mining and metallurgical sector	1,823	1,908	2,021	2,210	---

a First six months only.

SOURCE: Banque du Zaire: Annual Report 1970-71

Railways

Total length of railway 5,174 km. The Zaire railway is linked to Lobito via the Basguela Railway and Beira via Zambia, Rhodesia and Mozambique. Under the current Development Plan, Port Francqui is to be linked to Matadi.

Roads

There were in 1971 145,213 km. of roads of which 34,000 km. are all weather roads. In general, road conditions are poor.

Waterways

The River Zaire (Congo) is navigable for over 1,600 km. Above the Stanley Falls the River changes its name to Lualaba. The total length of waterways is 16,400 km.

Shipping

The principal seaports are Matadi, Banana and Bonya. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa.

Airport

There are two first-class international airports, Kinshasa and Katanga, twenty principal airports, and over 200 landing strips.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

The International Development Association is joining several economic development associations in financing a 46.4 million dollars highway project. IDA is to contribute 19 million dollars, the United States Agency for International Development is providing 9.8 million dollars and the balance of 36.1 million dollars is being provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, UNDP and FAC. The Zaire government is financing the local cost.

AID AND LOANS

The United Nations' Development Programme is providing 21 million dollars in aid, made up of 6.6 million dollars for education, 6 million dollars for agriculture, industry - 2.6 million dollars, labour 2.3 million dollars, transport - 2.1 million dollars, and the rest for various projects.

Two financial agreements between France and Zaire provide over the next three years for a total of 500 million francs which will enable the Zaire government to carry out essential development projects. The second convention is for the protection of investments.

The United States and Zaire agreed on the terms for a 10 million dollar loan for housing projects. The agreement is the first of its kind to be drawn up by USAID with an African country and sets out to encourage savings in Zaire by establishing a national savings and credit system.

Canada gave a loan of 3 million dollars for a large-scale technical assistance programme in forestry.

China has agreed to lend 100 million dollars free of interest to Zaire for agricultural development.

The West German government gave a loan of 34 million DM in 1972, chiefly to improving rural transport, particularly in the regions of Equateur and Kivu.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO ZAIRE (\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970
	1.6	1.4	2.7

IMPORTS TO CANADA FROM ZAIRE (\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970
	.94	1.3	1.6

CIDA BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS TO ZAIRE

1968-1969 to 1970-1971 (\$ million)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Francophone Africa Total	14.63	21.66	29.70
Zaire	.66	1.11	1.39

SOURCE: CIDA Annual Review 1970-1971

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