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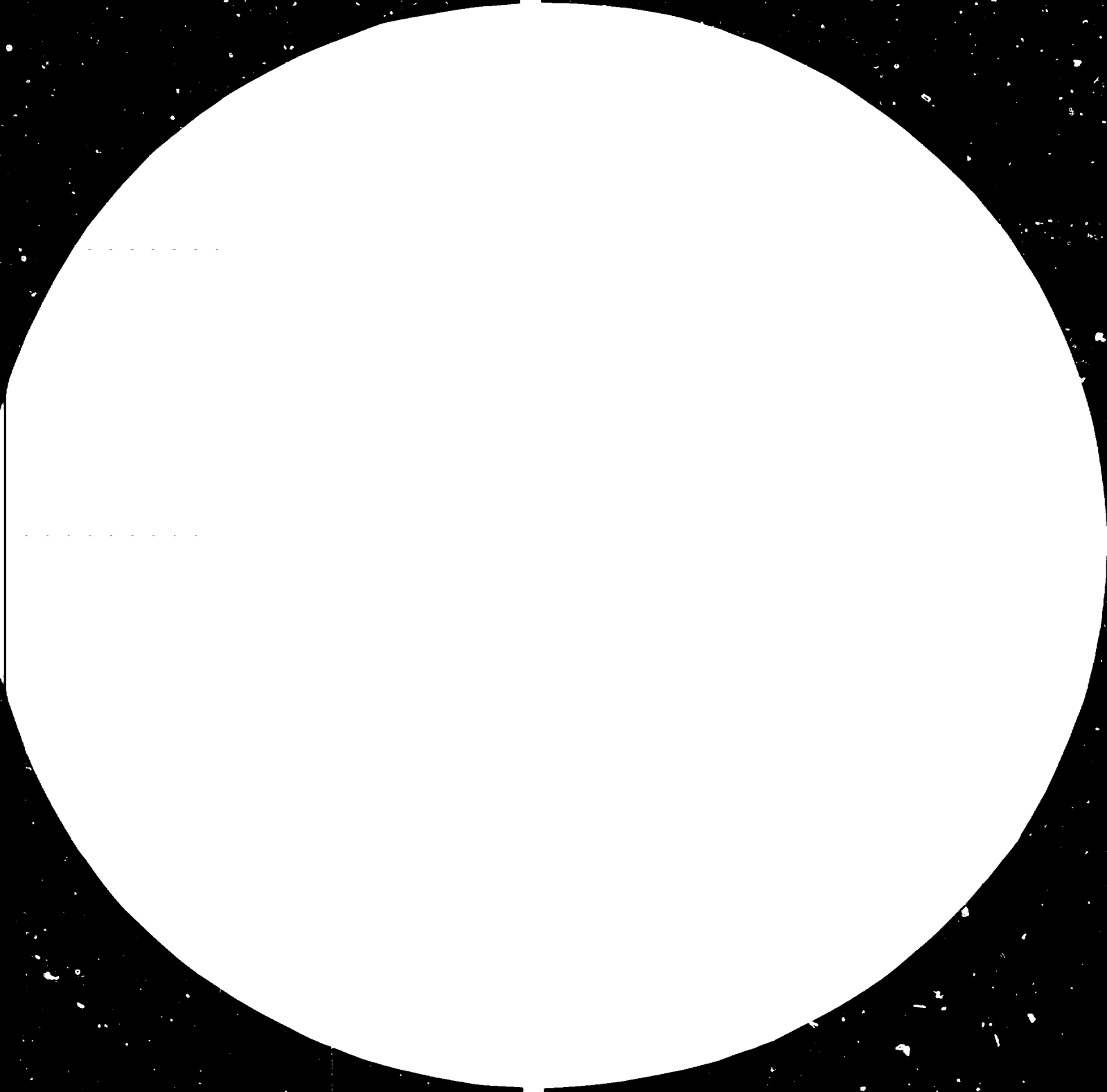
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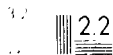
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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Distr.
LIMITED
UNIDO/IS.200
27 January 1981
ENGLISH

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
A STATISTICAL REVIEW^{*/}

Prepared by the
Regional and Country Studies Branch
Division for Industrial Studies

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PREFACE

The Division for Industrial Studies, Regional and Country Studies Branch, undertakes under its work programme, the preparation of Country Industrial Statistical Reviews. These reviews are desk studies, providing statistical and economic analyses of the industry sector, its growth, present status and future prospects. It is hoped that the reviews will provide analyses of use in activities relating to technical assistance, industrial redeployment and investment co-operation.

This review on the Congo is based on documents, reports and studies available at UNIDO Headquarters. No field survey has been undertaken and some of the data on industry are not up-to-date.

The views or comments contained in this document do not reflect those of the Government of the Congo nor do they officially commit the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to any particular course of action.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Totals in tables may not add precisely because of rounding. In tables, three dots (...) indicate that data are not available, and a dash (-), that they are not applicable.

The regional GDP and its breakdown include the data of the following countries for which statistical data were available: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde Island, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoro Islands, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The national currency is the CFA franc. In October 1980 its parity against the dollars was US \$1 = 217.5 CFA francs.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The latest available data (1977) put the Congolese population in the region of about 1.4 million, of which nearly one-half lives in urban areas, thus making Congo one of the most urbanized countries south of the Sahara.

Some 36 per cent of the population or 493,000 people constituted the labour force in the mentioned year, whereas the corresponding figure for the region stood at approximately 38 per cent (Table 1). Although 20-25 per cent of the labour force is said to be officially registered as unemployed, the actual unemployment figure is likely to lie much higher. Three main reasons are regularly given to justify this assumption; the closing down of different public enterprises, the systematic reduction of staff in some others and the so far unsatisfactory efforts to create new jobs, especially for young people.^{1/} This third point is particularly relevant, given the high proportion of non-adults in the total Congolese population, namely 45 per cent. Far from reducing income disparities, the oil boom which started at the end of the 1960's seems on the contrary to have increased them because oil revenues are utilized for other purposes, inter alia, to remunerate the numerous civil servants, to compensate losses in public enterprises and to reimburse foreign loans. Nonetheless only a few African countries have a per capita income higher than the Congolese (US \$500), the regional average being at US \$100.

Also the country's per capita GDP (US \$548) is higher than the African (US \$398). Otherwise most Congolese indicators shown in Table 1 are negligible as compared to those of the African region. For example the ratios of the population, labour force, GDP, gross fixed capital formation, exports and imports^{2/} remain far below 1 per cent.

Population, labour force and GDP experienced more or less the same growth average in Congo and Africa over the period 1960-1977 (Table 2), but the other indicators grew in average less faster in Congo than in Africa as a whole. The gap is particularly high in the case of gross

1/ World Bank, People's Republic of the Congo: Economic Trends, Current Issues and Prospects, Report No. 2213-COB, June 8, 1979, Vol.I, p.15.

2/ Exports and imports in the present paper relate to goods and non-factor services.

Table 1: Comparative economic indicators for the Congo and developing Africa, 1977

| Indicator | Congo | Africa | Congo d/ |
|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Africa |
| Population ^{a/} | 1.4 | 397.4 | 0.35 |
| Labour force ^{a/} | 0.5 | 149.6 | 0.33 |
| GDP ^{a/} | 768.1 | 158,363.4 | 0.48 |
| Gross capital formation ^{b/} | 117.0 | 48,011.0 | 0.24 |
| Exports ^{b/} | 282.0 | 51,227.5 | 0.55 |
| Imports ^{b/} | 434.8 | 58,316.8 | 0.74 |
| GDP per capita ^{c/} | 548.6 | 398.5 | 137.66 |
| Labour force/population ^{d/} | 35.7 | 37.6 | 94.94 |
| Gross fixed capital formation/GDP ^{d/} | 15.2 | 30.3 | 50.16 |
| Exports/GDP ^{d/} | 36.7 | 32.3 | 113.62 |
| Imports/GDP ^{d/} | 56.6 | 37.0 | 152.97 |

Source: UNIDO, Regional and Country Studies Branch, Industrial data system.

a/ In millions

b/ In millions of US \$, at constant 1975 prices

c/ In US \$, at constant 1975 prices

d/ In per cent.

Table 2: Average annual growth rate of main economic indicators in the Congo and developing Africa, 1960-1977 (percentage)

| | Population | Labour force | Manu- factur- ing | GDP | Gross capital formation | Exports | Imports |
|--------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Congo | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 4.6 |
| Africa | 2.6 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 |

Source: UNIDO, Regional and Country Studies Branch, Industrial data system.

capital formation and exports, where Congo experienced an annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively, against 8.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent for Africa. The growth rate in manufacturing would probably have been higher than 3 per cent if some public enterprises had not been closed down due to mismanagement and the subsequent constant losses.^{1/}

The country's insignificant share in the regional GDP shows no improvement (Table 3). Between 1960 and 1977 it knew constant positive figures which, however, remained modest, varying between 0.48 per cent (1977) and 0.63 per cent (1962 and 1967). During the period under review the GDP annual growth rate experienced various ups and downs ranging from -6.1 per cent in 1971 to 22.8 per cent in 1962. In absolute values both GDP and per capita GDP rose almost constantly although slowly.

The breakdown in Table 4 shows the sectoral origin of the country's GDP. Among the different sectors included in the table, mining and quarrying had the most spectacular increase. In 1960 this sector contributed US \$9 million only to GDP (about 3 per cent); seventeen years later, this contribution had jumped to over US \$107 million (14 per cent). Noteworthy is the fact that the agricultural share in GDP rose not as fast the share of services, although both shares stood nearly at the same level in 1960: US \$135.0 million against US \$136.2 million. At the end of the period under review agriculture contributed US \$246.3 million to GDP, whereas the contribution of services amounted to US \$343.1 million.

^{1/} Europa Publications Ltd. (Ed.), Africa South of the Sahara 1978-79, London, 1979, p. 301.

Table 3: Evolution of the Congolese population and GDP, 1960 - 1977

| Year | Population ^{a/} | GDP ^{b/} | GDP per capita ^{c/} | GDP annual growth rate ^{d/} | Share in African GDP ^{d/} |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1960 | 969 | 327.1 | 338.2 | - | 0.49 |
| 1961 | 988 | 366.2 | 370.6 | 12.0 | 0.54 |
| 1962 | 1,007 | 449.8 | 446.6 | 22.8 | 0.63 |
| 1963 | 1,027 | 464.4 | 452.2 | 3.2 | 0.60 |
| 1964 | 1,047 | 488.5 | 466.5 | 5.2 | 0.58 |
| 1965 | 1,069 | 513.6 | 480.4 | 5.1 | 0.57 |
| 1966 | 1,091 | 522.0 | 478.4 | 1.6 | 0.57 |
| 1967 | 1,114 | 589.0 | 528.7 | 12.8 | 0.63 |
| 1968 | 1,139 | 622.1 | 546.1 | 5.6 | 0.60 |
| 1969 | 1,164 | 609.5 | 523.6 | -2.0 | 0.54 |
| 1970 | 1,191 | 689.3 | 578.7 | 13.1 | 0.56 |
| 1971 | 1,219 | 647.5 | 531.1 | -6.1 | 0.52 |
| 1972 | 1,249 | 619.3 | 495.8 | -4.4 | 0.49 |
| 1973 | 1,280 | 705.9 | 551.4 | 14.0 | 0.52 |
| 1974 | 1,312 | 718.3 | 547.4 | 1.7 | 0.52 |
| 1975 | 1,345 | 783.9 | 582.8 | 9.1 | 0.56 |
| 1976 | 1,380 | 781.6 | 566.3 | -0.3 | 0.51 |
| 1977 | 1,416 | 768.1 | 542.4 | -1.7 | 0.48 |

Source: UNIDO, Regional and Country Studies Branch, Industrial data system

a/ In thousands

b/ In millions of US \$, at constant 1975 prices

c/ In US \$, at constant 1975 prices

d/ In per cent.

Table 4: Sectoral origin of Congolese GDP, 1960 - 1977^{a/}

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and quarrying | Manufact- uring | Utilities ^{b/} | Construc- tion | Services | GDP |
|------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| 1960 | 135.0 | 9.0 | 26.8 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 136.2 | 327.1 |
| 1961 | 134.8 | 9.0 | 28.6 | 7.1 | 19.2 | 167.4 | 366.2 |
| 1962 | 159.9 | 10.1 | 34.4 | 9.2 | 23.6 | 212.5 | 449.8 |
| 1963 | 169.9 | 9.8 | 35.1 | 10.0 | 22.7 | 216.8 | 464.4 |
| 1964 | 180.5 | 9.5 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 22.0 | 226.5 | 488.5 |
| 1965 | 173.4 | 9.5 | 49.9 | 9.8 | 23.9 | 247.0 | 513.6 |
| 1966 | 178.4 | 8.6 | 53.7 | 9.8 | 25.1 | 246.4 | 522.0 |
| 1967 | 191.9 | 9.1 | 67.7 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 278.8 | 589.0 |
| 1968 | 196.5 | 16.8 | 70.6 | 11.5 | 34.4 | 292.3 | 622.1 |
| 1969 | 182.2 | 7.8 | 70.2 | 12.3 | 31.9 | 305.1 | 609.5 |
| 1970 | 295.8 | 34.0 | 46.8 | 12.2 | 27.0 | 273.6 | 689.3 |
| 1971 | 275.0 | 28.8 | 44.3 | 11.0 | 26.2 | 262.2 | 647.5 |
| 1972 | 250.8 | 49.1 | 38.6 | 10.7 | 23.3 | 246.9 | 619.3 |
| 1973 | 246.2 | 92.6 | 38.8 | 11.3 | 25.6 | 291.4 | 705.9 |
| 1974 | 246.0 | 73.5 | 31.1 | 10.7 | 22.4 | 334.4 | 718.3 |
| 1975 | 247.2 | 106.1 | 34.9 | 13.7 | 30.7 | 351.3 | 783.9 |
| 1976 | 244.6 | 114.1 | 36.5 | 13.7 | 20.6 | 352.0 | 781.6 |
| 1977 | 246.3 | 107.2 | 36.6 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 343.1 | 768.1 |

Source: UNIDO, Regional and Country Studies Branch, Industrial data system.

a/ In millions of US \$, at constant 1975 prices

b/ Includes gas, water and electricity

THE IMPACT OF MANUFACTURING

General characteristics

Practically the whole Congolese industry is concentrated in two cities, the port of Pointe Noire and the capital Brazzaville. From 35 main industrial units which the country totalled in 1979, no less than 43 per cent were located in Pointe Noire and 26 per cent in Brazzaville (Table 5). Five years earlier the proportion amounted to 52 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. The change came as a result of the implantation of new industries in other cities.

Table 5. Industrial concentration in the Congo, 1979

| <u>Unit location</u> | <u>Number of units</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Pôinte Noire | 15 | 43 |
| Brazzaville | 9 | 26 |
| Loubomo | 1 | 2.8 |
| Ouesso | 1 | 2.8 |
| Etoumbi | 1 | 2.8 |
| Kunda | 1 | 2.8 |
| Sibiti | 1 | 2.8 |
| Komono | 1 | 2.8 |
| Kayés | 1 | 2.8 |
| Moutela | 1 | 2.8 |
| N'Kayi | 1 | 2.8 |
| Kinsoundi | 1 | 2.8 |
| Loutété | 1 | 2.8 |

Source: Table 9., pp. 13-16.

Another characteristic of the Congolese secondary sector is the important role played by the state in entrepreneurial activities, especially in sub-sectors like agro-industries, wood processing, textiles, building materials, paper industry and chemical and petrochemical industries. Unlike other countries of the sub-region, private investments by

nationals is almost inexistent if one excepts the beverages industry. Despite the mentioned role played by the state, foreign private investment, particularly from French sources remains by far the most important (Table 6).

A glance at the turnover of the different branches in recent years (Table 7) shows that the sector is dominated by mining activities and chemical industries. These two sub-sectors contributed 33.4 per cent and 26.5 per cent respectively in the 1978 sectoral turnover. Their contribution, the following year, amounted to 34.0 per cent and 25.2 per cent. The shares of the remaining sub-sectors varied between 9.1 per cent (beverages industry) and 0.4 per cent (paper industry).

Table 8 shows the evaluation of manufacturing between 1960 and 1977. Up to the end of the 1960s the manufacturing output expressed in US dollars at constant 1975 prices rose almost steadily, increasing from some \$27 million to over \$70 million. But in 1970, the value dropped drastically and continued the downwards trend in the following years. The per capita figures experienced the same evolution. Annual growth rates ranged from -33.4 per cent in 1970 to 25.9 per cent in 1967. In average manufacturing contributed about 7.6 per cent in the country's GDP whereby the highest contribution took place at the end of the 1960s and the lowest nearly one decade later. The country's share in African manufacturing improved slightly at the end of the 1960s, rising from 0.5 per cent to 0.8 per cent. But it has decreased since then and now it stagnates at the 0.2 per cent level.

Table 6. Holdings in Congolese industry, 1979, in per cent

| Enterprise | National | | Foreign | |
|------------------------|---|---------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | French | Other |
| | 1. <u>Primary industries</u> | | | |
| | 1.1. <u>Wood processing</u> | | | |
| PLACONGO ^{a/} | | | | |
| SIDETRA | 35 | - | - | 65 |
| SONATRAB | 100 | - | - | - |
| SOCOBOIS | - | - | - | 100 |
| | 1.2. <u>Agro-industries</u> | | | |
| RNPC | 100 | - | - | - |
| SIA | 100 | - | - | - |
| | 1.3. <u>Fish processing</u> | | | |
| SOCOFROID | - | - | 100 | - |
| | 1.4. <u>Beverage industry</u> | | | |
| SCBK | - | - | 100 | - |
| BB | - | - | - | 100 |
| BAB | - | 15 | - | 85 |
| | 1.5. <u>Tobacco</u> | | | |
| SIAT | - | - | 100 | - |
| | 1.6. <u>Textiles</u> | | | |
| SOTEXCO | 100 | - | - | - |
| IMPRECO | 30 | - | 70 | - |
| | 1.7. <u>Footwear</u> | | | |
| BATA | - | - | 85 | 15 |
| | 2. <u>Chemical and petrochemical industries</u> | | | |
| HYDRO-CONGO | 100 | - | - | - |
| SCGI | - | - | 100 | - |
| MACC | - | - | 100 | - |
| PLASCO | 60 | - | - | 40 |
| SAVCONCO | - | - | - | 100 |

Table 6. (continued)

| Enterprise | National | | Foreign | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | French | Other |
| COPARCO | - | - | 100 | - |
| AFRICAPLAST | - | - | - | 100 |
| FPA | - | - | - | 100 |
| 3. <u>Building materials</u> | | | | |
| CIDOLOU | 100 | - | - | - |
| 4. <u>Metalworking industry</u> | | | | |
| AFRIC | - | - | 100 | - |
| ALUCONGO | - | - | 100 | - |
| MECOME | - | - | 100 | - |
| CAC | - | - | 100 | - |
| 5. <u>Paper industry</u> | | | | |
| SIAP | 100 | - | - | - |

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), Le dossier de l'industrie africaine 1979, Paris 1980, Congo, pp. 1^b-30.

a/ The full name of the enterprises is given in Table 9, pp.13-16

Table 7. Turnover of Congolese main industrial branches, 1977 and 1978

| | 1977 | | 1978 | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Mio CFAF | % | Mio CFAF | % |
| Mining industries | 23,700 | 33.4 | 26,900 | 34.0 |
| Chemical industries | 18,800 | 26.5 | 20,000 | 25.2 |
| Beverages industry | 6,450 | 9.1 | 6,900 | 8.8 |
| Water and electricity | 5,000 | 7.0 | 5,320 | 6.7 |
| Wood processing | 4,400 | 6.2 | 5,550 | 7.0 |
| Agro-industries | 4,000 | 5.7 | 4,500 | 5.6 |
| Textiles | 3,180 | 4.4 | 3,900 | 5.0 |
| Tobacco | 1,580 | 2.2 | 1,900 | 2.4 |
| Mechanical industry | 1,500 | 2.1 | 1,470 | 2.0 |
| Footwear | 1,300 | 2.0 | 1,400 | 1.7 |
| Building materials | 700 | 1.0 | 970 | 1.2 |
| Paper industry | 275 | 0.4 | 340 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 70,885 | 100.0 | 79,150 | 100.0 |

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), Le dossier de l'industrie africaine 1979,
Paris 1980, Congo, p. 3

Table 3: Congolese manufacturing 1960-1977, at constant 1975 prices

| Year | Total value ^{a/} | Value per capita ^{b/} | Growth rate ^{c/} | Share in GDP ^{c/} | Share in African manufacturing ^{c/} | Share in GDP African share in GDP ^{c/} |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1960 | 26.8 | 27.6 | - | 8.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 89.8 |
| 1962 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 20.0 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 86.2 |
| 1963 | 35.1 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 86.3 |
| 1964 | 40.0 | 38.2 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 92.0 |
| 1965 | 49.9 | 46.6 | 24.7 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 110.1 |
| 1966 | 53.7 | 49.2 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 112.2 |
| 1967 | 67.7 | 60.7 | 25.9 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 127.6 |
| 1968 | 70.6 | 61.9 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 125.8 |
| 1969 | 70.2 | 60.3 | -0.6 | 11.5 | 0.7 | 126.9 |
| 1970 | 46.8 | 39.2 | -33.4 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 72.1 |
| 1971 | 44.3 | 36.3 | -5.2 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 71.4 |
| 1972 | 38.6 | 30.9 | -12.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 63.9 |
| 1973 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 53.7 |
| 1974 | 23.1 | 23.7 | -19.8 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 41.5 |
| 1975 | 34.9 | 25.9 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 41.6 |
| 1976 | 36.5 | 26.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 44.8 |
| 1977 | 36.6 | 25.8 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 47.1 |

Source: UNIDO, Regional and Country Studies Branch, Industrial data system.

a/ In millions of US \$

b/ In US \$

c/ In per cent

Present status of industry

The large majority of the 28 main Congolese industrial establishments which existed at the end of 1979 were created after independence. Before independence the industrial sector comprised only 5 important enterprises, namely Société industrielle et agricole du Congo, Brasseries de Brazzaville, Société industrielle et agricole du tabac tropical, Savonnerie du Congo and Société pour la transformation de l'aluminium et autres métaux au Congo.

Veneer, sawn items, palm oil, peanut oil, sugar, animal feed, beer, soft drinks, cigarettes, fabrics, shoes, refined oil, oxygen, acetylene, cartridges, inner tubes, elastic bottles, soap, paint, cement, household articles, nails, trunks and copy-book are among the major items produced by the local industry. Because of the relatively modest absorption capacity of the domestic market, the largest part of the industrial production is exported to neighbouring countries, in particular those which together with Congo, constitute the Union Douanière de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC): Central African Republic, United Republic of Cameroon and Gabon.

As already mentioned, the weight of sectoral activities lies on mining as well as on chemical and petrochemical industries. To be sure, primary processing gives the impression to be diversified, but the establishments in this sub-sector remain no less limited in number and from the turnover view point. In 1979 for example footwear, tobacco and fish processing had only one major enterprise each; agro-industries and textiles had two each; beverages industry three and wood processing four (Table 9). However and by virtue of its labour intensive factories, primary processing is the sub-sector with the largest amount of employment opportunities. Metalworking industries as well as chemical and petrochemical industries have also a considerable number of employees.

Except in very few cases (printed fabric production, bear production, sawn items and veneer production) most units work under capacity (Table 9).

Table 9. Main Congolese manufacturing enterprises, 1979

| Enterprise | Registered capital (Mio CFAF) | Turnover (Mio CFAF) | Unit location | Date of creation | Number of employees | Product | Installed capacity | Production |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| <u>1. Primary industries</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>1.1. Wood processing</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté Placage au Congo, PLACONGO | 650 | 2,000 ^{a/} | Pointe Noire | 1967 | 710 | veneer | 36,000 m ³ | 36,000 m ³ |
| Sté industrielle de déroulage et de tranchage, SIDETRA | 600 | 1,750 | Pointe Noire | 1967 | 650 | sawn items | 29,000 m ³ | 29,000 m ³ |
| Sté nationale de transformation de bois, SONATRAB | 237.6 | 515 | Pointe Noire | 1972 | 211 | veneer | 30,000 m ³ | ... |
| Sté congolaise des bois, SOCOBOIS | 214 | 1,489 ^{a/} | Loubomo | 1965 | 348 | veneer | 25,000 m ³ | ... |
| <u>1.2. Agro-industries</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Régie nationale des palmeraies du Congo, RNPC | 776.3 | 400 ^{a/} | Ouessou) Etoumbi) Kunda) Sibiti) Komono) | 1970 | 1,693 | palm oil palm kernels | 6,300 ... | 2,581 t 822 t |
| Sté industrielle et agricole du Congo, SIA | ... | ... | Kayès) Moutles) N'kayi) | 1956) 1966) 1932) 1964) | ... | sugar peanut oil flour animal feed | 100,000 t ... 30,000 t 60 t/month | ... 405 t ^{a/} 126 t ^{a/} 742 t ^{a/} |
| <u>1.3. Fish processing</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté congolaise de conservation et de congélation, SOCOFROJD | 38.8 | ... | Pointe Noire | 1962 | ... | frozen fish | ... | ... |
| .../... | | | | | | | | |

Table 9. (continued)

| Enterprise | Registered capital (Mio CFAP) | Turnover (Mio CFAP) | Unit location | Date of creation | Number of employees | Product | Installed capacity | Production |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>1.4. Beverage industry</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté congolaise des brasseries Kronenbourg, SCBK | 920 | 3,500 ^{a/} | Pointe Noire | 1965 | 357 | beer soft drinks | 200,000 hl 100,000 hl | 200,000 hl 70,000 hl |
| Brasseries de Brazzaville, BB | 300 | 2,300 ^{b/} | Brazzaville | 1952 | 224 | beer | 260,000 hl | 240,000 hl |
| Boissons africaines de Brazzaville, BAB | 140 | 1,250 | Brazzaville | 1964 | 155 | soft drinks | 150,000 hl | 108,000 hl |
| <u>1.5. Tobacco</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté industrielle et agricole du tabac tropical, SIAT | 600 | 1,896 ^{a/} | Brazzaville | 1942 | 180 | cigarettes | 1,250 t | 591 t ^{b/} |
| <u>1.6. Textiles</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté des textile du Congo, SOTEXCO | 1,700 | ... | Kinsoundi | 1966 | ... | fabric) hosiery) towels) cloths) | ... | ... |
| Sté impression de textiles de la Rép. populaire du Congo, IMPRECO | 720 | 4,000 | Brazzaville | 1975 | 215 | printed fabric | 15 mio meters | 15 mio. meters |
| <u>1.7 Footwear</u> | | | | | | | | |
| BATA congolaise | 200 | 1,363 | Pointe Noire | 1965 | 243 | shoes | 1.5 mio. pairs | 704,000 pairs |
| <u>2. Chemical and petrochemical industries</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté nationale de recherches et d'exploitation de pétrole, HYDRO-CONGO | 710 | 17,190 | Pointe Noire | 1973 | ... | refined oil | 10,000 t | 7,500 t |

.../...

Table 2. (continued)

| Enterprise | Registered capital (Mio CFAF) | Turnover (Mio CFAF) | Unit location | Date of creation | Number of employees | Product | Installed capacity | Production |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Sté congolaise des gaz industrielle, SCGI | 255 | 515 ^{b/} | Pointe Noire | 1967 | 79 | oxygen acetylene | 600,000 m ³ 150,000 m ³ | 165,532 m ³ ^{a/} 52,547 m ³ ^{a/} |
| Manufacture d'armes et de cartouches congolaises, MACC | 165 | 420 | Pointe Noire | 1965 | ... | cartridges inner tubes | | 16.5 mio pieces |
| Sté des plastiques du Congo, PLASCO | 155 | ... | Pointe Noire | 1975 | ... | plastic bottles | 8 mio bottles | ... |
| Savonnerie du Congo, SAVOCONGO | 100 | ... | Brazzaville | 1958 | 195 | soap | 22,000 t | 4,578 t ^{a/} |
| Sté congolaise de parfumerie et cosmétique, COPARCO | 100 | 400 ^{a/} | Pointe Noire | 1963 | 55 | beauty products | ... | ... |
| Industrie africaine des plastiques, AFRICAPLAST | 50 | ... | Brazzaville | 1964 | 73 | plastic items | 800 t | 173 t ^{a/} |
| Fabrique de peinture en Afrique, FPA | 10 | ... | Brazzaville | 1961 | ... | paint | ... | 959 t ^{a/} |
| <u>3. Building materials</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Cimenterie domaniale de Loutété CIDOLOU | 971 | 971 ^{a/} | Loutété | 1968 | 360 | cement | 90,000 t | 65,114 t ^{a/} |
| <u>4. Metalworking industry</u> | | | | | | | | |
| AFRIC | 96 | 375 ^{a/} | Brazzaville | 1968 | 134 | metallic furniture assembly | 350 t | 350 t ^{a/} |
| Sté pour la transformation de l'aluminium et autres métaux au Congo, ALUCONGO | 70 | 906.5 | Pointe Noire | 1959 | 133 | household articles nails trunks | ... 100 t 100,000 pieces | 255 t 60 t 65,000 pieces |

.../...

Table 9. (continues)

| Enterprise | Registered capital (Mio CFAF) | Turnover (Mio CFAF) | Unit location | Date of creation | Number of employees | Product | Installed capacity | Production |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Métallo-société nouvelle de construction: métallique MECOMS | 32.6 | ... | Pointe Noire | 1960 | ... | metallic items | 1,500 t | ... |
| <u>5. Paper industry</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Sté industrielle d'articles en papier, SIAP | 61.42 | 339 ^{a/} | Brazzaville | 1968 | 59 | copy-books | 6 mio pieces | 5;6 mio. pieces ^{a/} |

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), Le dossier de l'industrie africaine 1979, Paris 1980, Congo, pp.14-23.

a/ 1978

b/ 1977

UNIDO Assistance

Although industrialization was given great importance in Congo since independence, UNIDO technical assistance to the country in this field has been negligible so far. Presently the assistance relates to three operational projects with a total value of some \$324,000. The three projects are as follows:

1. Assistance au Centre national de gestion (DU/PRC/79/001)

In this ILO executed project the completion of which is foreseen during the first quarter of 1982, about \$186,800 were put at the disposal of UNIDO for the recruitment of one expert and one consultant (31.8 m/m).

2. Assistance to the creation of Département d'études de projets (DP/PRC/79/004)

In the frame of preparatory activities \$104,600 for 18 m/m were approved with the view to finalizing the project document and providing consultancy services to set-up the research department. Approved in 1979, the project is due for completion in 1981.

3. Art manufacturing and Congolese handicraft (SI/PRC/75/805)

The project budget includes \$37,051 for 4.1 m/m expertise and \$13,500 for equipment. The purpose is to re-organize an artistic ceramic workshop and demonstrate the advantages of quality control. The project is expected to be completed during the third quarter of 1981.

The planned industrial projects included in Table 10 show that there is room for increasing UNIDO assistance to the Congo.

Table 10. Planned industrial projects in Congo, by sector

| Project | Location | Investment (Mio CFAF) | Purpose | Remark |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| <u>1. Primary industries</u> | | | | |
| <u>1.1. Wood processing</u> | | | | |
| Pulp and paper factory | Pointe Noire area | 90,000 | To produce yearly 80,000 t cellulose | Feasibility study realized by Escher-Wyss, France |
| Wood processing complex | Ouesso | 1,200 | To produce yearly (a) 21,000 m ³ sawn wood (b) 43,500 m ³ veneer | |
| Expansion of Congolaise industrielle du bois, CIB | Brazzaville ↓ Ouesso ↓ | 780 | (a) Modernizing the saw-mill in Brazzaville (b) Creation of a new saw-mill in Ouesso | |
| Expansion of Unité d'Exploitation de Bois, UEB | | 200 | Creation of a new state-owned saw-mill | |
| <u>1.2. Agro-industries</u> | | | | |
| Expansion of RNPC | Etombi ↓ Kunda ↓ | 2,000 | Creation of 2 new palm oil factories | |
| Agro-industrial complex | Livouba | 2,175 | To process yearly up to 50,000 t pineapples | Under study for years |
| Agro-industrial complex | Loudima | 2,000 | To process yearly 10,000 t fruits | |
| Agro-industrial complex | Balende | 225 | To produce yearly 500 t tomato extract | Under study for years |
| Agro-industrial complex | Mantoumba | 150 | To treat yearly 15,000 t cassava | Likely to be financed by EEC |

.../...

Table 10. (continued)

| Project | Location | Investment (Mio CFAF) | Purpose | Remark |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| <u>1.3. Fish industry</u> | | | | |
| Sté italo-congolaise d'armement et de pêche, SICAPE | | 600 | (a) To can yearly 10,000 t fish (b) To build a storehouse of 3,000 t capacity (c) To build 10 smaller store- house of 1,000 t capacity each | Firm created 1972, but no operational factory so far |
| <u>1.4. Food industry</u> | | | | |
| Reactivation of Usine d'aliments pour le bétail, UAB | Maya-Maya | 40 | To produce yearly 20,000 t animal feed | |
| <u>1.5. Textiles</u> | | | | |
| Expansion of Sté cotonnière congolaise, SOTOCOTON | | 800 | To weave yearly 600 t synthe- tic and artificial fibres | Partial integration in SOTEXO envisaged |
| <u>2. Chemical and petrochemical industries</u> | | | | |
| Expansion of Sté congolaise de fabrications pharma- ceutiques, LAPCO | | 100 | To produce pharmaceutical products | |
| <u>3. Building materials</u> | | | | |
| Brick factory | Brazzaville | 2,700 | Brick production | |
| Brick factory | Makona | | | |
| Brick factory | Impfondo | 200 | Brick production | |

Table 10. (continued)

| Project | Location | Investment (Mio CFAF) | Purpose | Remark |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| <u>h. Metalworking industry</u> | | | | |
| Ferro-manganese factory | | 3,750 | To produce yearly up to 145,000 t ferro-manganese | Manganese to be im- ported from Gabon and Congo |
| Aluminium sheet factory | Brazzaville | 1,500 | | |

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), Le dossier de l'industries africaine 1979, Paris 1980, Congo, pp.15-29.

