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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

5

1.1 5.guide

Texified version of data for Angola.

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Angola

1.2 5.guide/Angola

Angola

Geography (Angola)
 People (Angola)
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 Economy (Angola)
 Economy (Angola 2. usage)
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1.3 5.guide/Geography (Angola)

Geography (Angola)

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Location:

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Namibia and Zaire

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

1,246,700 km²

land area:

1,246,700 km²

comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total 5,198 km, Congo 201 km, Namibia 1,376 km, Zaire 2,511 km, Zambia ↔
1,110

km

Coastline:

1,600 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

20 nm

International disputes:

civil war since independence on 11 November 1975; a ceasefire held from 31 May 1991 until October 1992, when the insurgent National Union for the ↔

Total

Independence of Angola refused to accept its defeat in internationally monitored elections; fighting has since resumed across the countryside

Climate:

semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (↔
May

to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Natural resources:

petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite,

uranium
 Land use:
 arable land:
 2%
 permanent crops:
 0%
 meadows and pastures:
 23%
 forest and woodland: 43%
 other:
 32%
 Irrigated land:
 NA km2
 Environment:
 locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on plateau; desertification
 Note:
 Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

1.4 5.guide/People (Angola)

People (Angola)

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Population:
 9,545,235 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 2.67% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 45.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 18.96 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 148.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 45.26 years
 male:
 43.26 years
 female:
 47.35 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Angolan(s)
 adjective:
 Angolan
 Ethnic divisions:
 Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, Mestico 2%, European 1%, other ←
 22%
 Religions:

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (est.)
 Languages:
 Portuguese (official), Bantu dialects
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 42%
 male:
 56%
 female:
 28%
 Labor force:
 2.783 million economically active
 by occupation:
 agriculture 85%, industry 15% (1985 est.)

1.5 5.guide/Government (Angola)

Government (Angola)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Angola

conventional short form:

Angola

local long form:

Republic de Angola

local short form:

Angola

former:

People's Republic of Angola

Digraph:

AO

Type:

transitional government nominally a multiparty democracy with a strong presidential system

Capital:

Luanda

Administrative divisions:

18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

Independence:

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution:

11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, and 6 March 1991

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified ↔
 to

accommodate political pluralism and increased use of free markets

National holiday:

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Political parties and leaders:

Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose EDUARDO DOS SANTOS, is the ruling party and has been in power since 1975; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, remains a legal party despite its returned to armed resistance to the government; five minor parties have small numbers of seats in the National Assembly

Other political or pressure groups:

Cabindan State Liberation Front (FLEC), NZZIA Tiago, leader

note:

FLEC is waging a small-scale, highly factionalized, armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

first nationwide, multiparty elections were held in late September 1992 ← with

disputed results; further elections are being discussed

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Tribunal da Relacao)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS (since 21 September 1979)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos MOCO (since 2 December 1992)

1.6 5.guide/Government (Angola 2. usage)

Government (Angola 2. usage)

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Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC (observer), ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

none

representation:

Jose PATRICIO, Permanent Observer to the Organization of American States

address:

Permanent Observer to the Organization of American States, 1899 L Street, NW, 5th floor, Washington, DC 20038

telephone:

(202) 785-1156

FAX:

(202) 785-1258

US diplomatic representation:

director:

Edmund DE JARNETTE

liaison office:

Rua Major Kanhangolo, Nes 132/138, Luanda

mailing address:

CP6484, Luanda, Angola (mail international); USLO Luanda, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-2550 (pouch)

telephone:

[244] (2) 34-54-81

FAX:

[244] (2) 39-05-15

note:

the US maintains a liaison office in Luanda accredited to the Joint Political Military Commission that oversees implementation of the Angola Peace Accords; this office does not perform any commercial or consular services; the US does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of Angola

Flag:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and black with a centered yellow emblem consisting of a five-pointed star within half a cogwheel crossed by a
 a
 machete (in the style of a hammer and sickle) ←

1.7 5.guide/Economy (Angola)

Economy (Angola)

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Overview:

Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 80-90% of the population, but accounts for less than 15% of GDP. Oil production is vital to the economy, contributing about 60% to GDP. Bitter internal fighting continues to severely affect the nonoil economy, and food needs to be imported. For the long run, Angola has the advantage of rich natural resources in addition to oil, notably gold, diamonds, and arable land. To realize its economic potential Angola not only must secure domestic peace but also must reform government policies that have led to distortions and imbalances throughout the economy.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$5.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

1.7% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$950 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1,000% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$2.1 billion; expenditures \$3.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$963 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

oil, liquefied petroleum gas, diamonds, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

partners:
 US, France, Germany, Netherlands, Brazil

Imports:
 \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:
 capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), food, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; substantial military deliveries

partners:
 Portugal, Brazil, US, France, Spain

External debt:
 \$8 billion (1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%; accounts for about 60% of GDP, including petroleum output

Electricity:
 510,000 kW capacity; 800 million kWh produced, 84 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 petroleum; mining diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; fish processing; food processing; brewing; tobacco; sugar; textiles; cement; basic metal products

Agriculture:
 cash crops - coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar cane, manioc, tobacco; food crops - cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas; livestock production accounts for 20%, fishing 4%, forestry 2% of total agricultural output; disruptions caused by civil war and marketing deficiencies require food imports

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$265 million; ← Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,105 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), \$750 million

1.8 5.guide/Economy (Angola 2. usage)

Economy (Angola 2. usage)

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Currency:
 1 kwanza (Kz) = 100 kwei

Exchange rates:
 kwanza (Kz) per US\$1 -4,000 (black market rate was 17,000 on 30 April 1993)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 5.guide/Communications (Angola)

Communications (Angola)

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Railroads:

3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge; limited trackage in use because of landmines still in place from the civil war; majority of the Benguela Railroad also closed because of civil war

Highways:

73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

1,295 km navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 179 km

Ports:

Luanda, Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda

Merchant marine:

12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 66,348 GRT/102,825 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:

302

usable:

173

with permanent-surface runways:

32

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

17

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

57

Telecommunications:

limited system of wire, microwave radio relay, and troposcatter routes; ←
high

frequency radio used extensively for military links; 40,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 17 AM, 13 FM, 6 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.10 5.guide/Defense Forces (Angola)

Defense Forces (Angola)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense, People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops, Frontier Guard

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,204,155; fit for military service 1,109,292; reach military age (18) annually 94,919 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

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