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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~The bear~~

The beard does not tell
tales to the eyelashes

Don't say adieu, because
only mtns never meet
again.

Friends of Togo - over 1600
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self-help projects +
scholarships

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~When the mouth is~~

A single finger cannot pick
up gravel - Moba, in
far north Togo

The left hand washes the
right, & the right must
wash the left.

It is unto the end of the
old string that the new
one is woven.

TOGO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Togolese Republic lies in West Africa, forming a narrow strip stretching north from a coastline of about 50 km (30 miles) on the Gulf of Guinea. It is bordered by Ghana to the west, by Benin to the east, and by Burkina Faso to the north. The climate is hot and humid, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (81°F) on the coast, rising to 30°C (86°F) in the drier north. The official languages are French, Kabiye and Ewe. About one-half of the population follows animist beliefs, while about 35% are Christians and 15% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five equal horizontal stripes, alternately green and yellow, with a square red canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Togoland, of which modern Togo was formerly a part, became a German colony in 1894. Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the colony was occupied by French and British forces, who overthrew the German administration. After the war, Togoland was divided into zones of occupation, with France controlling the larger eastern section while the United Kingdom governed the west. French and British Togoland were each administered under a League of Nations mandate. The partition of Togoland split the homeland of the Ewe people, who inhabit the southern part of the territory, and this has been a continuing source of friction. After the Second World War, French and British Togoland became UN Trust Territories.

In May 1956 a UN-supervised plebiscite in British Togoland produced, despite Ewe opposition, majority support for a merger with the neighbouring territory of the Gold Coast, then a British colony, in an independent state. The region accordingly became part of Ghana (q.v.) in the following year. In October 1956, in another plebiscite, French Togoland voted to become an autonomous republic within the French Community. The new Togolese Republic had internal self-government until becoming fully independent on 27 April 1960. The granting of independence to Togo had previously been approved by a UN resolution in December 1959.

Prior to independence, Togo's leading political parties were *Unité togolaise* (UT), led by Sylvanus Olympio, and the *Parti togolais du progrès* (PTP), led by Nicolas Grunitzky, Olympio's brother-in-law. In 1956 Grunitzky became Prime Minister in the first autonomous government, but in April 1958 a UN-supervised election was won by UT. This brought to power Olympio, a campaigner for Ewe reunification, who became Prime Minister and led Togo to independence.

At elections in April 1961, Olympio became Togo's first President, elected (unopposed) for a seven-year term, while his UT party won all 51 seats in the National Assembly after opposition candidates were disallowed. At the same time, a referendum approved a new constitution. Grunitzky, meanwhile, had gone into exile. On 13 January 1963 the UT regime, which had become increasingly authoritarian, was overthrown by a military revolt, in which President Olympio was killed. At the request of the insurgents, Grunitzky returned from exile and assumed the presidency on a provisional basis. A referendum in May 1963 approved another constitution, confirmed Grunitzky as President (for a five-year term) and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates, giving equal representation to the four main political parties, including Grunitzky's *Union démocratique des peuples togolaises*, which had replaced the PTP, and the late President Olympio's UT. However, the new regime encountered opposition from UT supporters, who staged an unsuccessful coup attempt in November 1966.

Following a rift with the armed forces, President Grunitzky was deposed by a bloodless military coup on 13 January 1967, the fourth anniversary of Olympio's death. The constitution was abrogated, and the National Assembly dissolved. The coup was led by Lt-Col (later Gen.) Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadéma, the Army Chief of Staff, who assumed the office of President

in April 1967. Political parties were banned, and the President ruled by decree. President Eyadéma, a northerner, had taken a prominent part in the 1963 rising and was reputedly Olympio's assassin. In November 1969 a new ruling party, the *Rassemblement du peuple togolais* (RPT), was founded, with Gen. Eyadéma as its President. In August 1970 a plot to overthrow President Eyadéma was foiled, and several supporters of the late President Olympio were arrested. The leader of the attempted coup, Dr Noé Kutuklui (a former UT official), escaped abroad.

A referendum, held in January 1972, produced a massive vote of support for Eyadéma. The President repeatedly announced his intention to return Togo to civilian rule, despite continuing public support for the army. At the RPT congress in November 1976 it was decided that the party's Political Bureau should take precedence over the Government. A substantial government reshuffle in January 1977 left Gen. Eyadéma as the sole representative of the armed forces in the Council of Ministers.

In October 1977 the authorities foiled a further attempted coup plot, allegedly led by exiled supporters of the late President Olympio. A period of political tension followed, and in August 1979 a court in Lomé sentenced 10 men to death, eight of them *in absentia*. The sentences were subsequently repealed by the President.

In Togo's first elections for 16 years, held on 30 December 1979, Gen. Eyadéma was confirmed in office as President, elected (unopposed) for a seven-year term. At the same time, a proposed new Constitution (the first for more than 12 years) was overwhelmingly endorsed, while the list of 67 candidates for a single-party National Assembly obtained 96% of the votes cast. On 13 January 1980, the 13th anniversary of his accession to power, the President proclaimed the 'Third Republic'. A major government reshuffle was carried out in September 1984, and several long-serving ministers were removed from office. President Eyadéma attempted to 'democratize' the electoral process by allowing a choice of RPT candidates to be presented at the legislative elections in March 1985, in which 77 seats were contested by 216 candidates. The RPT remained the only legal political party, but in May 1985 the Constitution was amended to allow deputies to the National Assembly to be elected by direct universal suffrage without first being proposed by the party. Multi-candidate elections to municipal and prefectural councils were held in July 1987.

During 1985 internal security was increased and several people were arrested as a result of a wave of bombings in Lomé and elsewhere (including attacks on government buildings and the RPT headquarters), during which two people died. The death in detention of one of those arrested prompted allegations of torture of political prisoners from international human-rights organizations, which were confirmed by a team of French jurists who visited Togo in mid-1986. In July 1986 nine people were arrested following the alleged discovery of a Libyan-backed 'international terrorist plot' in Lomé.

Relations with neighbouring West African states were damaged following an abortive 'terrorist attack' on President Eyadéma's residence, the RPT headquarters and the national radio station in September 1986, during which 13 people died and 19 arrests were made. Accusations of support in the coup attempt (which were immediately denied) were levelled at the governments of Ghana and Burkina Faso, and land borders with Ghana were closed until May 1987, following the government's withdrawal of its allegations against Ghana. Immediately following the attack, around 250 French troops were sent to Togo in accordance with an unpublished 1963 defence pact between the two countries, along with 350 Zairean troops. The French forces were withdrawn some nine days following their dispatch.

In December 1986 President Eyadéma was re-elected for a further seven-year term, reportedly gaining 99.95% of votes cast. In the same month, a total of 13 people were sentenced to death for complicity in the September coup attempt (including exiled opposition leader Gilchrist Olympio, son of the

TOGO

former President, who was sentenced *in absentia*). A major government reshuffle took place in March 1987, in which President Eyadéma removed a further five long-serving ministers from office and reorganized several ministries. In October of that year, a national human-rights commission was established in the presence of representatives from international human-rights organizations, and it was announced that the majority of the death sentences imposed the previous December had been commuted. In December 1988 another four ministers were replaced. In March 1989 the Minister of Justice, Kpotivi Tèvi-Djidjogbé Laclé, was dismissed. He was subsequently charged with fraud in connection with the national lottery.

In 1975 President Eyadéma played a leading part in the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, see p. 132), an organization of both former British and former French colonies. Relations with neighbouring Ghana and Benin have frequently become strained, as both countries have periodically closed their borders with Togo in an effort to combat smuggling and to curb political activity by exiles. In December 1984 security agreements were reached between Togo, Ghana, Benin and Nigeria, which included an extradition treaty and measures to reduce smuggling. Relations with Ghana improved after the Ghanaian leader, Flight-Lt Jerry Rawlings, visited Togo for an ECOWAS summit held in June 1988. In December 1988 and January 1989 more than 130 Ghanaians were deported from Togo, where they were alleged to be residing illegally.

Government

Under the Constitution approved in December 1979, executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for seven years by universal adult suffrage. The President appoints and leads a Council of Ministers. He can dissolve the National Assembly, comprising 77 members, directly elected for a five-year term. The Rassemblement du peuple togolais, the sole authorized political party in Togo, mobilizes support for the Government. The country is divided into four regions, each administered by an appointed Inspector, who is assisted by an elected council.

Defence

In June 1988 Togo's armed forces (including the gendarmerie) numbered about 5,900, including two infantry regiments of 4,000 men, an air force of 250 men and a small naval force of 100 men. There were 1,550 men in paramilitary forces. Military service is selective and lasts for two years. Under military agreements with France, Togo receives assistance with training and equipment. The estimated defence budget for 1986 was 9,500m. francs CFA.

Economic Affairs

In 1987, according to estimates by the World Bank, Togo's gross national product (GNP), measured at average 1985-87 prices, was US \$963m., equivalent to \$300 per head. Between 1980 and 1987, it was estimated, GNP per head declined, in real terms, by an average of 3.5% per year.

Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy, engaging 70.6% of the working population in 1987 and providing 32% of Togo's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1986. Agricultural development, termed the 'Green Revolution', has been given top priority under the policies of President Eyadéma, and in non-drought years Togo is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs. The principal subsistence crops are yams, millet, cassava and maize, while livestock breeding and fishing also contribute to domestic food supplies. Production in the agricultural sector was seriously affected by drought in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Output of cash crops, the most important of which are coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels, has fluctuated widely but has generally recovered as replanting schemes, implemented since 1975, have taken effect. A major programme in the western plateau region aimed to replant 7,500 ha of coffee and 4,500 ha of cocoa between 1987 and 1991. Production of cocoa beans was expected to total 12,000 tons in 1988/89, compared with 11,000 tons in the previous season, while actual output of coffee totalled an estimated 15,000 tons in 1986/87, compared with 10,000 tons in 1984/85. The two crops together provided 21.9% of total export revenue in 1985. In July 1988 a US \$37.5m. project to expand cotton production by 60% was announced. About 132,000 farmers were expected to benefit from this project, which was supported by

the French Government and by the World Bank. The 1985-90 Development Plan aimed to increase both output and income in the rural sector, which was allocated 35% of total planned expenditure of 463,800m. francs CFA.

Phosphates were discovered in Togo in 1952, and exports began in 1961. Togo's phosphate deposits, at Hahotoé and Kpogamé, are of exceptionally high quality, and the mineral is the country's leading export. Togo was the world's fourth largest phosphate producer in 1979, when 3m. metric tons of phosphate was exported, but a decline in world demand led to a decrease in the volume of exports in subsequent years, and the closure of two of Togo's five processing plants. Revenue from phosphates amounted to 42,815m. francs CFA in 1985, but declined to 26,000m. francs CFA in 1987, owing to a further fall in world phosphate prices and to a reduction in exports to the EEC, as a result of the high cadmium content of Togolese phosphate. The Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP) was to use funds provided by the EEC to develop sources of ore with a lower cadmium content. Production of phosphoric acid and fertilizers from low-grade rock and slimes was studied during the course of the 1981-85 development plan, but, owing to difficulties in obtaining finance, the proposed plant, at Kpémé, was not expected to begin operations before the early 1990s. Marble is mined at Gnaoulou and Pagala, 120 km north of Lomé. Reserves of magnesium, bauxite, iron ore and other minerals have been discovered, and exploration for petroleum and uranium is in progress.

The manufacturing sector, which provided 7% of Togo's GDP in 1986, has traditionally centred on the processing of agricultural produce. Togo initiated a large-scale public investment programme in the early 1970s, but the state-owned industrial sector proved to be uneconomic, and in 1983 plans were announced to denationalize 21 loss-making state corporations by the end of 1988, within the framework of the Government's structural adjustment programme. A new investment code was drawn up, designed to attract more foreign investment into the country and to encourage the growth of export-oriented industry, and by August 1987 state interests in 11 industrial companies, including the national steel works and two textile mills, had been sold or leased to foreign investors. A large-scale cement plant at Tabligbo, jointly owned by the Governments of Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, began operations in 1981 with a capacity to produce 1.2m. metric tons of clinker per year. The plant consistently failed to reach production targets, and its operations were suspended in March 1984. The West African Cement Company (CIMAO), which was responsible for the Tabligbo plant, went into liquidation in March 1989. A petroleum refinery, using crude petroleum from Nigeria, began production in 1978, but by 1983 had not reached its full potential of 1m. tons per year. A US \$18.5m. project, inaugurated in late 1987 with support from the World Bank, aimed to promote the development of small-scale enterprises. A cotton mill at Lama-Kara, established in 1981, is now fully operational, with a capacity of 24,000 tons of seed (unginned) cotton per year. In 1986 plans were announced for the construction of a new cotton-ginning plant at Atakpamé. Construction of the Nangbeto hydroelectric dam on the Mono river, a joint project with Benin, was completed in January 1988. The dam, with a generating capacity of 65 MW, was expected to supply the electricity needs of both countries, in addition to providing irrigation for 43,000 ha of land.

Low world prices and a declining demand for Togo's three main export commodities (phosphates, cocoa and coffee), as well as debts arising from ambitious capital investment schemes in the early 1970s, led to economic problems towards the end of the decade. An IMF-sponsored stabilization plan, begun in 1979, imposed strict limits on foreign borrowing, and a structural adjustment programme, supported by a stand-by loan of SDR 21m. from the IMF and by a World Bank credit of \$40m., was implemented in 1983. The Government introduced austerity measures, including sharp reductions in public investment, a 'freeze' on civil service salaries and the imposition of a 'solidarity tax' on higher-paid workers. The 1985-90 Development Plan emphasized the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing investment projects, rather than the implementation of new ones. Total planned investment expenditure was 360,800m. francs CFA, of which infrastructure was allocated 53% and rural development 35%.

GDP, which had grown at an average rate of 4.5% annually (in real terms) during 1965-80, declined by an average of 1.1%

TOGO

per year during 1980-86. There was an average decline of 6% annually in 1980-83, mainly as a result of the drought and of the 18-month closure of the border with Ghana, normally an important trading partner. However, real growth rates of 2.3% and 4.7% were recorded in 1984 and 1985 respectively. This rate of growth fell to below 2% in 1987. In 1984 there was a surplus of \$16.3m. on the current account of the balance of payments, but in 1985 there was a deficit of \$33.5m., increasing to \$38.1m. in 1986 (reflecting the country's widening trade deficit) and to \$90.8m. in 1987. Austerity measures were successful in reducing the rate of inflation, which fell from 15% in 1983 to 8.7% in 1985. Between May 1984 and June 1986 three further stand-by arrangements, totalling SDR 57.4m., were approved by the IMF. Further IMF resources of SDR 37.4m. were approved for Togo in March 1988. In the year ending 30 June 1988 the World Bank approved credits totalling \$111.6m., including one of \$45m. to support structural adjustment. In May a conference of aid donors, convened by the World Bank and UNDP, agreed to provide 103,000m. francs CFA for Togo during the period 1988-90. The 1989 budget envisaged expenditure and revenue balancing at 92,400m. francs CFA, a 5.5% increase on the 1988 total.

In 1988 Togo's external debt was estimated by the World Bank to total US \$105.1m. The total cost of debt-servicing in 1988 was projected at 82,000m. francs CFA, despite the conclusion of seven successive rescheduling agreements since 1979.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government. In 1980 Togo had 139 physicians (one for every 19,417 inhabitants). In 1981 there were 61 hospital establishments, with a total of 4,500 beds. Of total expenditure by the central Government in 1986, 5,165m. francs CFA (3.8%) was for health services, and a further 11,610m. francs CFA (8.5%) for social security and welfare.

Education

In 1981 adult illiteracy averaged 68.6% (males 53.3%; females 81.5%). The education budget for the period 1981-85 was 21,500m. francs CFA, reflecting Togo's literacy campaign. In 1985, according to estimates by UNESCO, adult illiteracy averaged 59.3% (males 46.5%; females 71.5%). Education is, in

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

theory, compulsory for children aged six to 12 years. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for up to six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, lasts for a further seven years, comprising a first cycle of four years and a second of three years. In 1986 about 73% of children between the ages of six and 11 years attended school (88% of boys; 58% of girls); in 1986 the corresponding figure for those aged between 12 and 18 years was just 21% (boys 32%; girls 10%). Proficiency in the two national languages, Ewe and Kabiye, is compulsory. Mission schools are important and educate almost one-half of all pupils. The Université du Bénin at Lomé had 4,192 students in 1985, and scholarships to French universities are available. Expenditure on education by the central Government in 1986 was 18,018m. francs CFA (13.1% of total spending).

Public Holidays

1989: 2 January (for New Year's Day), 13 January (Liberation Day, anniversary of the 1967 coup), 24 January (Day of Victory, anniversary of the failed attack at Sarakawa), 27 March (Easter Monday), 24 April (Day of Victory), 27 April (Independence Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 4 May (Ascension Day), 7 May* (Id al-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 May (Whit Monday), 14 July* (Tabaski, Feast of the Sacrifice), 15 August (Assumption), 24 September (anniversary of failed attack on Lomé), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1990: 1 January (New Year's Day), 13 January (Liberation Day, anniversary of the 1967 coup), 24 January (Day of Victory, anniversary of the failed attack at Sarakawa), 16 April (Easter Monday), 24 April (Day of Victory), 27 April* (Independence Day and Id al-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 1 May (Labour Day), 24 May (Ascension Day), 4 June (Whit Monday), 4 July* (Tabaski, Feast of the Sacrifice), 15 August (Assumption), 24 September (anniversary of failed attack on Lomé), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

* These holidays are dependent on the Islamic lunar calendar and may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Statistical Survey

Source (except where otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, BP 118, Lomé; tel. 21-22-87.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	56,785*
Population (census results)	
1 March-30 April 1970	1,997,109
22 November 1981	2,705,250†
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	2,747,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1982	48.4

* 21,925 sq miles.

† Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at 1 January 1977)

Lomé (capital)	229,400	Tsevie	15,900
Sokodé	33,500	Anécho	13,300
Palimé	25,500	Mango	10,930*
Atakpamé	21,800	Bafllo	10,100*
Bassari	17,500	Tabligbo	5,120*

* 1975 figure.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1979: Registered births 102,398 (birth rate 41.4 per 1,000); registered deaths 7,691 (death rate 3.1 per 1,000). Registration is not, however, complete. In 1980-85, according to UN estimates, if the average annual birth rate was 45.2 per 1,000, and the death rate 15.7 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(census of 22 November 1981)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry			
Land fishing	324,870	254,491	579,361
Mining and quarrying	2,781	91	2,872
Manufacturing	29,307	25,065	54,372
Electricity, gas and water	2,107	96	2,203
Construction	20,847	301	21,148
Trade, restaurants and hotels	17,427	87,415	104,842
Transport, storage and communications	20,337	529	20,866
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,650	413	2,063
Community, social and personal services	50,750	12,859	63,609
Activities not adequately defined	14,607	6,346	20,953
Total employed	484,683	387,606	872,289
Unemployed	21,666	7,588	29,254
Total labour force	506,349	395,194	901,543

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1985	1986	1987
Rice (paddy)	15	20	19
Maize	182	127	145
Millet and sorghum	169	213	213†
Sweet potatoes	2	1	4
Cassava (Manioc)	474	411	344
Yams	364	409	402
Taro (Coco yam)*	23	24	25
Dry beans	27	23	21
Other pulses	6	7	7
Groundnuts (in shell)	31	35	36
Sesame seed*	2	2	2
Cottonseed*	30	38	40
Coconuts*	14	14	14
Copra*	2	2	2
Palm kernels*	15.0	15.0	15.0
Tomatoes*	6	7	7
Other vegetables*	70	70	72
Oranges*	12	12	12
Bananas*	16	16	16
Other fruit*	18	19	20
Coffee (green)	10	10†	11†
Cocoa beans	14	14	12
Tobacco (leaves)*	2	2	2
Cotton (lint)†	23	27	33

*FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1985	1986	1987
Cattle	240	276*	290
Sheep	850	900	900
Goats	740	740	740
Pigs	240	288*	300
Horses	1	1	1
Asses	3	3	3

* Unofficial estimates.
Poultry (FAO estimates, million): 4 in 1985; 4 in 1986; 4 in 1987.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1985	1986	1987
Beef and veal	5	5	5
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2
Goats' meat	2	2	2
Pork	3	4	4
Poultry meat	4	5	5
Cows' milk	7	7	8
Hen eggs	3.6	4.1	4.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1985	1986	1987
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	18	18	18
Other industrial wood	145	150	155
Fuel wood	602	621	640
Total	765	789	813

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1984	1985	1986
Tilapias	2.6	2.5	2.5
Other freshwater fishes	0.9	1.0	1.0
Sardinellas	0.7	0.8	4.6
European anchovy	8.1	8.7	3.6
Other clupeoids	0.7	0.9	0.9
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	1.5	1.6	2.2
Total catch	14.5	15.5	14.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1983	1984	1985
Natural phosphates (gross weight)	2,081	2,696	2,456

Source: UN, *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons, unless otherwise indicated)

	1983	1984	1985
Salted, dried or smoked fish*	3.6	3.4	3.7
Wheat flour	37	31	32
Palm oil*	14	14	14
Beer (^{'000} hectolitres)	392	359	423
Soft drinks (^{'000} hectolitres)	76	68	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics (million sq metres)†	17	n.a.	n.a.
Footwear—excl. rubber (^{'000} pairs)	559	485	520*
Cement	232	243	284
Electric energy (million kWh)	37	111	34

* FAO estimates. † UN estimates.

Source: UN, *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1988)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;

£1 sterling = 547.9 francs CFA;

US \$1 = 302.9 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.825 = \$3.302.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US \$)

1985	449.26
1986	346.30
1987	300.54

BUDGET (estimates, ^{'000} million francs CFA)

Revenue	1986	1987	1988
Administrative budget	87.28	89.69	89.69
Direct taxation	33.03	34.14	30.35
Indirect taxation and duties	38.16	42.27	49.14
Customs revenue	29.80	33.42	36.32
Registration and stamp duty	1.96	2.71	2.78
Revenue from previous budgets	2.90	0.37	—
Land, development and services	4.45	5.81	1.99
Other	6.78	4.39	5.43
Investment and capital budget: transfer from administrative budget	5.00	3.30	3.30
Expenditure	1986	1987	1988
Administrative budget	87.28	89.69	89.69
Public debt	24.11	24.01	19.94
Personnel	37.72	27.47	30.18
Equipment	7.10	18.34	15.02
Miscellaneous communal expenditure	—	2.78	6.66
State interventions	13.35	13.79	14.59
Transfer to investment and capital budget	5.00	3.30	3.30
Investment and capital budget: total expenditure	5.00	3.30	3.30

Source: *La Zone Franc—Rapport 1987*.CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US \$ million at 31 December)

	1985	1986	1987
Gold*	4.1	5.0	5.9
IMF special drawing rights	0.1	0.6	0.1
Reserve position	0.2	0.3	0.3
Foreign exchange	296.3	331.8	354.5
Total	300.7	337.7	360.8

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1985	1986	1987
Currency outside banks	39,210	46,020	48,270
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	42,220	42,810	41,770
Checking deposits at post office	1,260	820	1,000
Total money (incl. others)	82,740	89,670	91,040

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price index, Lomé. Base: 1980 = 100).

	1985	1986	1987
Food	130.7	136.1	134.8
Fuel and light*	169.9	161.5	161.5
Clothing	141.6	156.8	154.8
Rent	130.6	136.5	135.7
All items	137.8	143.5	143.6

* Including cleaning products and certain kitchen utensils.

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(^{'000} million francs CFA at current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1984	1985	1986
Government final consumption expenditure	42.60	47.20	52.50
Private final consumption expenditure	201.20	219.50	250.90
Increase in stocks	-4.60	17.40	19.20
Gross fixed capital formation	64.60	76.30	86.70
Total domestic expenditure	303.80	360.40	409.30
Exports of goods and services	158.20	160.50	129.50
Less Imports of goods and services	157.20	188.40	175.20
GDP in purchasers' values	304.80	332.50	363.60
GDP at constant 1985 prices	322.38	332.50	343.99

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

TOGO

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US \$ million)

	1985	1986	1987
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	282.0	272.9	297.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-303.7	-354.6	-362.4
Trade balance	-21.7	-81.7	-64.9
Exports of services	110.5	142.4	153.4
Imports of services	-193.3	-238.8	-267.9
Balance on goods and services	-104.5	-178.1	-179.3
(Private unrequited transfers (net))	7.7	10.7	12.6
Government unrequited transfers (net)	63.4	79.4	75.9
Current balance	-33.5	-88.1	-90.8
Direct capital investment (net)	16.6		
Other long-term capital (net)	19.3	30.0	103.1
Short-term capital (net)	17.8	41.3	-28.5
Net errors and omissions	-0.7	-7.8	-11.8
Total (net monetary movements)	19.6	-24.6	-27.9
Valuation changes	55.7	43.2	53.8
Exceptional financing (net)	6.0	-	-
Changes in reserves	81.3	18.7	25.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1983	1984	1985
Food products	21,816	23,188	21,939
Meat and edible offal	2,098	2,856	2,337
Cereals	8,108	5,802	4,455
Sugar and confectionery	3,859	4,720	4,273
Beverages and tobacco	10,366	8,621	7,253
Fuels	10,191	13,451	8,893
Refined petroleum products	10,095	13,324	8,893
Other raw materials	1,803	1,837	2,475
Machinery and transport equipment	20,052	23,675	24,344
Other industrial products	42,666	45,784	62,773
Chemicals	10,456	12,760	14,604
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	32,210	33,024	48,169
Cotton yarn and fabrics	13,932	11,086	16,757
Total (incl. others)	108,141	118,460	129,406

Exports f.o.b.	1983	1984	1985
Food products	10,953	24,807	20,211
Green coffee	4,871	3,026	11,891
Cocoa beans	5,526	21,006	6,837
Fuels	784	1,148	1,304
Other raw materials	34,114	49,680	59,598
Calcium phosphates	26,002	40,942	42,815
Cotton (ginned)	6,650	7,401	11,638
Machinery and transport equipment	865	1,951	943
Other industrial products	14,540	5,253	3,034
Cement and clinker	13,237	3,897	1,214
Total (incl. others)	61,921	83,588	85,380

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1983	1984	1985
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,748	2,668	2,975
Canada	3,484	1,961	1,498
China, People's Republic	2,286	2,256	3,057
Côte d'Ivoire	2,710	8,403	6,862
France	34,663	38,240	41,316
Germany, Federal Republic	5,463	8,171	15,345
Italy	3,177	3,227	2,929
Japan	6,578	6,229	8,523
Netherlands	10,559	12,155	13,155
Saudi Arabia	1,691	1,351	15
Senegal	1,672	1,101	1,965
Spain	2,021	3,319	1,693
Pakistan	3,596	3,780	2,983
United Kingdom	8,505	6,624	8,148
USA	5,463	5,105	5,053
Venezuela	2,173	580	73
Total (incl. others)	108,141	118,460	129,406

Exports f.o.b.	1983	1984	1985
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,217	713	1,004
Burkina Faso	1,510	1,180	1,262
Canada	-	-	953
China, People's Republic	381	1,151	653
Côte d'Ivoire	7,590	1,473	490
Denmark	520	794	2,495
France	11,006	17,636	19,750
Germany, Federal Republic	1,987	5,549	6,851
Ghana	4,964	1,464	552
Italy	2,369	4,071	5,621
Morocco	471	535	1,204
Netherlands	12,310	19,384	18,727
Niger	307	504	1,130
Nigeria	362	1,400	372
Norway	309	1,647	820
Poland	3,426	3,392	3,226
Spain	919	1,369	1,234
Tunisia	1,957	2,366	1,532
USSR	711	4,935	2,406
United Kingdom	505	1,339	956
USA	2	658	1,364
Yugoslavia	6,622	6,907	5,466
Total (incl. others)	61,921	83,588	85,380

Transport

RAILWAYS (traffic)

	1984	1985	1986
Passenger-km (million)	100	102	109
Freight (million ton-km)	10	10	11

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *African Statistical Yearbook*.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered at 31 December)

	1985	1986	1987
Passenger cars	38,481	41,122	44,120
Buses and coaches	271	298	352
Goods vehicles	18,705	19,943	21,136
Tractors (road)	867	940	994
Motor cycles and scooters	23,461	25,400	27,483

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

TOGO

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

Port Lomé	1985	1986	1987
Goods loaded	173	195	195
Goods unloaded	856	1,031	1,254

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

Port Kpémé	1979	1980	1981
Freight loaded* ('000 metric tons)	2,990	2,895	2,200

* Phosphate from the OTP mines.

Source: *Statistiques douanières du Togo*.

CIVIL AVIATION (traffic on scheduled services)*

	1983	1984
Km flown (million)	1.8	1.8
Passengers carried ('000)	71	72
Passenger-km (million)	209	210
Freight ton-km (million)	18.7	17.4
Mail ton-km (million)	0.8	0.8
Total ton-km (million)	38	37

* Including an apportionment of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism

	1984	1985	1986
Foreign tourist arrivals ('000)	115.2	119.8	114.6
Tourist receipts (million francs CFA)	6,500	6,935	6,530

Source: Direction du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie, Lomé.

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Togolese Republic, approved by referendum on 30 December 1979, provides for single-party rule, with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by universal adult suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. The President nominates members of the Council of Ministers, presides over the government and can dissolve the National Assembly after consulting the Political Bureau of the ruling Rassemblement du peuple togolais. The Assembly is directly elected for a five-year term.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA (assumed power 13 January 1967; proclaimed President 14 April 1967; elected 30 December 1979; re-elected for a further seven-year term 21 December 1986).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (May 1989)

President and Minister of Defence: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA.
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: (vacant).

Directory

Minister of Trade and Transport and of Planning and Mines: BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: AYAOWI ADODO.

Minister of the Interior and Security: Gen. YAWO MAWULKPLIMI AMEDZI.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency in charge of Information: GBEGNON AMEGBOH.

Minister of Economy and Finance: KOMLAN ALIPUI.

Minister of Technical Education and Training: KOFFI EDOH.

Minister of Labour and the Civil Service: YAGNINIM BROKOTIPOU.

Minister of National Education and Scientific Research: TCHA KOZA TCHALIM.

Minister of Rural Development: YAO PALLI TCHALLA.

Minister of Public Health, Social and Women's Affairs: AISSAL AGBETRA.

Minister of Industry and State Enterprises: KOFFI DJONDO.

Minister of the Environment and Tourism: YAO KOMLANVL

Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: MENSALH AGBETOME KODJO.

Minister of Equipment, Posts and Telecommunications: NASSI ROU AYEVA.

Communications Media

	1983	1985*	1984
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	590	610	600
Television receivers ('000 in use)	13	15	15

* Figures for 1984 not available.
Telephones: 12,000 in use in 1983.

Daily newspapers: 2 in 1984.

Source: mainly UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1986)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-primary	195	306	9,844
Primary	2,362	10,168	511,008
Secondary			
General	358*	4,098	92,289
Vocational	19*	221†	5,688
Teacher-training	2*	30†	1,900
Higher (university)*	1	283	4,192

* 1984 figure.

† Estimate.

‡ 1983 figure.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

TOGO
 Note: In March 1989 the functions of the Ministry of Justice were reported to have been provisionally integrated with those of the Ministry of the Interior and Security.

MINISTRIES

- Office of the President: Palais Présidentiel, ave de la Marina, Lomé; tel. 21-27-01; telex 5201.
- Ministry of Defence: Lomé; tel. 21-28-91; telex 5321.
- Ministry of Economy and Finance: BP 387, Lomé; tel. 21-23-71; telex 5286.
- Ministry of Education: Immeuble des Quatre Ministères, rue Colonel de Roux, Lomé; tel. 21-38-01; telex 5322.
- Ministry of the Environment and Tourism: Lomé.
- Ministry of Equipment, Posts and Telecommunications: Immeuble des Quatre Ministères, rue Colonel de Roux, Lomé; tel. 21-38-01.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: place du Monument aux Morts, Lomé; tel. 21-29-10; telex 5239.
- Ministry of Industry and State Enterprises: BP 2748, Lomé; tel. 21-07-44; telex 5396.
- Ministry of Information: BP 40, Lomé; tel. 21-03-39; telex 5294.
- Ministry of the Interior: rue Albert Sarraut, Lomé; tel. 21-23-19.
- Ministry of Justice: ave de la Marina, rue Colonel de Roux, Lomé; tel. 21-26-53.
- Ministry of Planning and Mines: ave de la Marina, Lomé; tel. 21-27-01; telex 5380.
- Ministry of Public Health, Social and Women's Affairs: rue Branly, Lomé; tel. 21-29-83.
- Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service: angle ave de la Marina et rue Kpalimé, Lomé; tel. 21-26-53.
- Ministry of Rural Planning: ave de Sarakawa, Lomé; tel. 21-56-71.
- Ministry of Trade and Transport: rue de Commerce, Lomé; tel. 21-09-09.
- Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture: Lomé; telex 5103.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term, subject to dissolution. The most recent general election was held on 24 March 1985, when the number of members was increased from 67 to 77. Candidates who were members of the RPT were presented to the electorate in each constituency. A total of 216 candidates contested the 77 seats.

President: M. AKUETEY.

Political Organizations

Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT): place de l'Indépendance, BP 1208, Lomé; tel. 21-20-18; telex 5207; f. 1969; all workers, except the lowest earners, pay subscriptions to the RPT; the party holds a congress every five years; political bureau of 13 mems and a 46-mem. cen. cttee; Pres. Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA; Leaders KPOTIVI TÈVI-DJIDJOGBÈ LACLÈ, BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE; Admin. Sec. YAO KUNALE EKLO.

The following organization is banned:

Mouvement togolais pour la démocratie (MTD): Paris, France; Sec.-Gen. PAULIN LOSSOU.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN TOGO

- Belgium: 165 rue Pelletier Caventou, BP 7643, Lomé; tel. 21-03-23; telex 5363; Ambassador: MICHEL CARLIER.
- Brazil: 119 rue de l'Ocam, BP 1356, Lomé; tel. 21-00-58; telex 5346; Chargé d'affaires: GIL DE OURO-PRETO.
- China, People's Republic: Tokoin-Ouest, BP 2690, Lomé; tel. 21-31-59; telex 5070; Ambassador: LI PEIYI.
- Egypt: route d'Aného, BP 8, Lomé; tel. 21-24-43; telex 5310; Ambassador: HASSAN R. SOLIMAN.
- France: 51 rue de Colonel de Roux, BP 373, Lomé; tel. 21-25-71; telex 5202; Ambassador: GEORGES-MARIE CHENU.
- Gabon: Tokoin Super-Taco, BP 9118, Lomé; tel. 21-47-76; telex 5307; Ambassador: ALAIN MAURICE MAYOMBO.

- Germany, Federal Republic: Marina, route d'Aflao, BP 1175, Lomé; tel. 21-23-38; telex 5204; Ambassador: (vacant).
- Ghana: 8 rue Paulin Eklou, Tokoin-Ouest, BP 92, Lomé; tel. 21-31-94; Chargé d'affaires: N. V. DZISAM.
- Israel: Lomé; Ambassador: YAACOV REVACH.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tokoin-Est, Lomé; tel. 21-46-01; Ambassador: KIM CHAN-YONG.
- Libya: blvd du 13 janvier, BP 4872, Lomé; tel. 21-40-63; telex 5288; Chargé d'affaires: AHMED M. ABDULKAFI.
- Nigeria: 311 blvd du 13 janvier, BP 1189, Lomé; tel. 21-34-55; Ambassador: ADEREMI ESAN.
- Tunisia: rue des Mélinas, BP 2983, Lomé; tel. 21-26-37; telex 5356; Ambassador: AMOR ARDHAOUI.
- USSR: route d'Aného, BP 634, Lomé; tel. 21-35-78; Ambassador: YURI MIKHAILOVICH KOTOV.
- USA: 68 ave de la Victoire, BP 852, Lomé; tel. 21-29-91; Ambassador: RUSH W. TAYLOR, Jr.
- Zaire: 325 blvd du 13 janvier, BP 102, Lomé; tel. 21-51-55; telex 5263; Ambassador: LOKOKA IKUKELE BOMOLO.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Cour Suprême (Supreme Court), two Cours d'Appel (Appeal Courts) and the Tribunaux de première instance, which hear civil, commercial and criminal cases. There is a Labour Tribunal and a Tribunal for Children's Rights. In addition, there are two exceptional courts, the Cour de sûreté de l'Etat, which judges crimes against internal and external state security, and the Tribunal spécial chargé de la répression des détournements de deniers publics, which deals with cases of misuse of public funds.

Cour Suprême (Supreme Court): BP 906, Lomé; f. 1964; consists of four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ATSU KOFFI AMEGA.

Religion

It is estimated that about 50% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, some 35% are Christians (mainly Roman Catholics) and 15% are Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

Protestant Churches

There are about 170 mission centres, with a personnel of some 230, affiliated to European and American societies and administered by a Conseil Synodal, presided over by a moderator.

Directorate of Protestant Churches: 1 rue Maréchal Foch, BP 378, Lomé; Acting Moderator Rev. Pastor AWUME.

The Roman Catholic Church

Togo comprises one archdiocese and three dioceses. At 31 December 1985 there were an estimated 645,600 adherents in the country, representing about 22% of the total population.

Bishops' Conference: Conférence Episcopale du Togo, BP 348, Lomé; tel. 21-22-72; f. 1979; Pres. Mgr ROBERT-CASIMIR DOSSEH-ANYRON, Archbishop of Lomé.

Archbishop of Lomé: Mgr ROBERT-CASIMIR DOSSEH-ANYRON, Archevêché, BP 348, Lomé; tel. 21-22-72.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: BP 1659, Lomé; tel. 21-21-99; mems resident in 445 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Journal Officiel de la République du Togo: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé.

La Nouvelle Marche: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé; tel. 21-37-18; telex 5294; f. 1962; daily; French, Kabiye and Ewe; political, economic and cultural; official govt publication; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce: BP 360, Lomé; tel. 21-20-65; telex 5023; monthly; directory of commercial, industrial and agricultural activities.

TOGO

Bulletin de Statistiques: BP 118, Lomé; monthly; publ. by Service de la statistique générale, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Bulletin d'Information de l'Agence Togolaise de Presse: 35 rue Binger, Lomé; weekly; publ. by govt information service.

Espoir de la Nation Togolaise: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé; publ. by Ministry of Information; monthly; Dir M. AWESSO; circ. 3,000.

L'Eveil du Travailleur Togolais: BP 163, Lomé; tel. 21-57-39; quarterly; Elrato; publ. by Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo; Chief Editor M. K. AGBEKA; circ. 5,000.

Gamesu: BP 1247, Lomé; publ. by Ministry of Education; local language monthly for the newly literate in rural areas.

Togo-Dialogue: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé; tel. 21-37-18; telex 5294; monthly; publ. by govt information service; circ. 5,000.

Togo-Images: BP 4869, Lomé; tel. 21-56-80; f. 1962; monthly series of wall posters depicting recent political, economic and cultural events in Togo; publ. by govt information service; Dir AKOBI TOBOSSI BEDOU; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Togolaise de Presse (ATOP): 35 rue des Media, BP 2327, Lomé; tel. 212507; telex 5320; f. 1975; Dir SESHIE SEYENA BIAVA.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): rue Rhodes, BP 314, Lomé; telex 5212; Dir RICHARD AMEDEGNATO.

Xinhua (New China) News Agency (People's Republic of China): BP 2984, Lomé; tel. 21-39-20; telex 5273; Correspondent QIN DIANJI.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany) also has a bureau in Lomé.

Publishers

Editions Akpagnon: BP 3531, Lomé; f. 1979; general literature; Man. Dir YVES-EMMANUEL DOGBÉ.

Librairie-Imprimerie Evangélique: BP 378, Lomé; tel. 21-29-67; Dir F. K. AGBOBLI.

Nouvelles Editions Africaines (NEA): 239 blvd du 13 janvier, BP 4862, Lomé; tel. 21-67-61; telex 5393; general fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir K. M. AITHNARD.

Government Publishing House

Etablissement National des Editions du Togo (EDITOGO): BP 891, Lomé; tel. 21-37-18; telex 5294; f. 1961; general and educational; Pres. GBÉGNON AMEGBOH; Man. Dir KOKOU AME-DEGNATO.

Radio and Television

In 1986 there were an estimated 680,000 radio receivers and 16,000 television receivers in use.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision de la Nouvelle Marche: BP 434, Lomé; tel. 21-24-93; f. 1953; state-controlled; radio programmes on six frequencies in French, English and vernacular languages; Dir PITANG TCHALLA.

Radiodiffusion Kara (Togo): BP 21, Lama-Kara; tel. 60-60-60; state-controlled; Dir M'BA KPENOUYOU.

Télévision Togolaise: BP 3286, Lomé; tel. 21-53-57; f. 1973. three stations; programmes in French and vernacular languages.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO): ave de Sarakawa, BP 120, Lomé; tel. 21-25-12; telex 5216; head-quarters in Dakar, Senegal; f. 1955; bank of issue and central bank for the seven states of the Union monétaire ouest-africaine (UMOA), comprising Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo; cap. and res 171.495m. (Dec. 1987); Gov. ALASSANE OUARTARA; Dir in Togo YAO MESSAN AHO; br. at Lama-Kara

Commercial Banks

Banque Arabe Libyenne-Togolaise du Commerce Extérieur (BALTEX): route d'Aného, BP 4874, Lomé; tel. 21-28-30; telex

5301; f. 1975; cap. 1,600m. (Sept. 1985); 50% state-owned, 50% by Libyan Arab Foreign Bank; Pres. YAONI ADODO; Man. Dir WANI M. LEOGALI.

Banque Commerciale du Ghana (SA)-Togo (BCG-T): 14 rue du Commerce, BP 1321, Lomé; tel. 21-55-71; telex 5227; f. 1970; cap. 578m.; Man. Dir KOFFI AGYEMAN-PREMPEY.

Banque Libano-Togolaise (BLT): Immeuble Kalife, rue du Commerce, BP 3715, Lomé; tel. 21-65-83; telex 5311; f. 1981; cap. 500m.; Pres. and Man. Dir ISKANDAR DIAB NASR.

Banque Togolaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (BTCI): 169 blvd du 13 janvier, BP 363, Lomé; tel. 21-46-41; telex 5221; f. 1974; cap. 1,700m. (May 1987); 27% owned by Banque Nationale de Paris; Pres. GBÉGNON AMEGBOH; Man. Dir JEAN CLAUDE PICOLET; 5 brs.

BIAO-Togo: 13 rue du Commerce, BP 346, Lomé; tel. 21-32-86; telex 5218; f. 1981; cap. 937.5m. (Jan. 1986); 67% owned by Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (France); Pres. GÉRARD LARRERA DE MOREL; Man. Dirs KOSSI PAASS, CLAUDE BERNARD; 3 brs.

Ecobank Transnational Inc: 20, rue du Commerce, BP 3261, Lomé; tel. 21-31-68; telex 5170; f. 1981, operations commenced 1987; cap. 750m.; 90% owned by private West African interests, 10% owned by Fund of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, q.v.); Pres. YAO PALLI TCHALLA; Man. Dir DAVID ANSELL.

Union Togolaise de Banque (UTB): blvd du 13 janvier, BP 359, Lomé; tel. 21-64-11; telex 5215; f. 1964; cap. 1,500m., dep. 55,641m. (Sept. 1987); 35% state-owned, 35% by Crédit Lyonnais (France); Pres. of Admin. Council KOMLAN ALIPUI; Man. Dir CLAUDE TOURNARE; 11 brs.

Development Banks

Banque Togolaise de Développement (BTD): angle ave de Nîmes et ave N. Grunitzky, BP 65, Lomé; tel. 21-36-41; telex 5282; f. 1967; cap. 1,000m. (Sept. 1986); 40% state-owned, 20% by BCEAO; Pres. KOKUVI DOGBÉ; Man. Dir NAPO KAKAYE; 5 brs.

Société Nationale d'Investissement et Fonds Annexes (SNI): 11 ave du 24 janvier, BP 2682, Lomé; tel. 21-62-21; telex 5265; f. 1971; cap. 500m.; state-owned; Pres. OGAMO BAGNAH; Man. Dir ISSA AFFO.

Banker's Association

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers du Togo: Lomé.

INSURANCE

Groupement Togolais d'Assurances (GTA): 3 rue de Brazza, BP 3298, Lomé; tel. 21-60-75; telex 5069; f. 1973; all aspects of insurance and reinsurance; cap. 100m.; 62.9% state-owned; Pres. Minister of Economy and Finance; Man. Dir PIERRE LARSIMONT.

Trade and Industry

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Conseil Economique et Social: 20 rue de Commerce, Lomé; tel. 21-53-01; telex 5237; f. 1967; advisory body of 25 mems, comprising five trade unionists, five representatives of industry and commerce, five representatives of agriculture, five economists and sociologists, and five technologists; Pres. KOFFI DJONDO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo (CCAIT): ave Albert Sarraut, BP 360, Lomé; tel. 21-20-65; telex 5023; f. 1921; Pres. KOFFI DJONDO; Sec.-Gen. KOKOU SEDDOH.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Togo (GITO): BP 345, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République Togolaise (SCIMPEXTO): BP 345, Lomé; Pres. KODJO G. KENTZLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, Bâtiments et Mines du Togo: BP 1101, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural development is under the supervision of five regional development authorities, the Sociétés régionales d'aménagement et de développement (SONAD).

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): ave de Sarakawa, BP 33, Lomé; tel. 21-04-98; telex 5313; cap. 500m.; Dir OLIVIER BEUGNOT.

Mission Française de Coopération: BP 91, Lomé; telex 5202; administers bilateral aid from France; Dir YVES MAIRE.

STATE MARKETING BOARDS

Office National de Développement et d'Exploitation des Ressources Forestières (ODEF): 15 rue des Conseillers Municipaux, BP 334, Lomé; tel. 21-51-59; f. 1971; promotes development of forest products; Man. Dir YAO ELEE POMEVOR.

Office National des Produits Vivriers (TOGOGRAIN): 141 ave de la Libération, BP 3039, Lomé; tel. 21-59-55; telex 5220; development and marketing of staple food crops; Man. Dir M. WALLA.

Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT): angle rue Branly et ave no. 3, BP 1334, Lomé; tel. 21-44-71; telex 5220; f. 1964; controls prices and export sales of coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, palm oil, copra, kapok, karite and castor oil, and is the sole exporter of these products; promotes development in agriculture, finances research and grants loans; Man. Dir OGAMO BAGNAH.

Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP): BP 3200, Lomé; tel. 21-22-28; telex 5287; f. 1974; cap. 15,000m. francs CFA; production and commercialization of phosphates; Pres. BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE; Man. Dir (vacant).

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACOM): 29 blvd Circulaire, BP 3009, Lomé; tel. 21-31-18; telex 5281; f. 1972; cap. 2,000m. francs CFA; has monopoly of imports of milk, rice and sugar; Dir-Gen. JEAN LADOUX.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo (CNTT): 160 blvd du 13 janvier, BP 163, Lomé; tel. 21-57-39; f. 1973; 105,000 mems in 43 affiliated unions; nat. exec. of 34 mems; Sec-Gen. (vacant).

Transport

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: BP 340, Lomé; tel. 21-43-01; telex 5178; f. 1905; total length 525 km, including lines running inland from Lomé to Palimé (119 km), to Tabligbo (70 km) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (280 km), and a coastal line, running through Lomé and Aného, which links with the Benin railway system, but which was closed to passenger traffic in 1988; Pres. N'SOUWODJI KAWO EHE; Gen. Man. T. KPEKPASSI.

ROADS

At 31 December 1987 there were 7,547 km of roads, of which main roads comprised 1,660 km and local roads 5,093 km. Principal roads run from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Benin. In December 1987 it was announced that the road

sector was to be allocated 70% of expenditure under a three-year (1988-90) transport rehabilitation programme.

Société Nationale de Transports Routiers (SNTR TOGO-ROUTE): km 9, route d'Atakpamé, BP 4730, Lomé; tel. 21-35-26; telex 5312; f. 1976; cap. 250m. francs CFA; 60% state-owned, privatization plans announced in 1986; Dir ROGER BONDOUX.

SHIPPING

The major port, at Lomé, handles a substantial volume of transit trade for the landlocked countries of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, which have all established warehouses in the port. There is another port at Kpémé for the export of phosphates.

Port Autonome de Lomé: BP 1225, Lomé; tel. 21-47-42; telex 5243; f. 1967; Pres. YAO PALLI TCHALLA; Dir BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE.

Société d'Affrètement Maritime du Togo (SAFT): BP 1085, Lomé; f. 1980; cap. 5m. francs CFA; Pres., Man. Dir KOFFI FRANCIS AMES.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes Togo (SOAEM-TOGO): BP 3285, Lomé; tel. 21-07-20; telex 5207; f. 1959; cap. 163m. francs CFA; Pres. JEAN FABRY; Man. Dir JOHN M. AQUEREBURU.

Société Togolaise de Navigation Maritime (SOTONAM): 93 voie Express, BP 4086, Lomé; tel. 21-51-73; telex 5285; Man. Dir M. S. TCHAMDJA.

SOCOPA-O-Togo: 18 rue du Commerce, BP 821, Lomé; tel. 21-55-88; telex 5205; f. 1959; cap. 180m. francs CFA; Pres. GUY MIRABAUD; Man. Dir HENRI CHAULIER.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Tokoin, near Lomé, and at Niamtougou. In addition, there are smaller airfields at Sokodé, Sansanné-Mango, Dapango and Atakpamé.

Air Afrique: BP 111, Lomé; tel. 21-20-42; telex 5276; Togo has a 7% share; see under Côte d'Ivoire; Man. in Togo RAPHAËL BIAM.

Air Togo: rue du Commerce, BP 1090, Lomé; tel. 21-33-10; f. 1963; cap. 5m. francs CFA; scheduled internal services between Lomé, Sokodé, Mango and Dapango; Gen. Man. AMADOU ISAAC ADE; fleet of 2 Cessna 402.

Tourism

In 1988 there were 121,346 foreign tourist arrivals. Receipts from tourism totalled 6,530m. francs CFA in 1986, when there were 67 hotels with 4,060 beds.

Direction du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie: BP 1289, Lomé; tel. 21-56-62; Dir KOKOU ASSIOBO-TIPOH.

Office National Togolais du Tourisme: Route d'Aného, BP 1289, Lomé; tel. 21-43-13; telex 5007; f. 1963; Dir KELI KPEDZROKU.

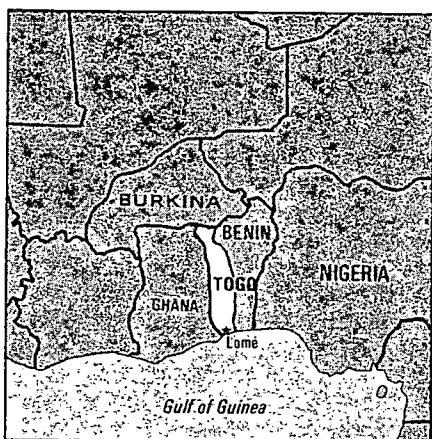
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Togo



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

February 1990



Official Name:
Republic of Togo

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 56,600 sq. km. (21,853 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than West Virginia. **Cities:** *Capital*—Lome (pop. 1989 est. 600,000). **Terrain:** Savannah and hills and coastal plain. **Climate:** Tropical.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Togolese (sing. and pl.). **Population** (1989 est.): 3.4 million. **Annual growth rate** (1988 est.): 3.3%. **Density:** 61 sq. km. **Ethnic groups:** Ewe, Mina, Kabye, Cotocoli, Moba. **Religions:** Animist 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%. **Languages:** French (official), local (Ewe, Mina, Kabye). **Education:** *Attendance* (1987 est.)—70% of age group 5-19 enrolled. *Literacy* (1985 est.)—male 45%, female 20%. **Health:** *Life expectancy* (1986 est.)—male 51 yrs., female 54 yrs. **Work force** (125,000): *Agriculture*—75%-80%, *Commerce*—20%, *Industry*—less than 5%.

Government

Type: Republic. **Independence:** April 27, 1960. **Constitution:** Adopted 1980.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state, head of sole political party). *Legislative*—National Assembly. *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

Subdivisions: 21 prefectures.

Political party: *Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais* (RPT). **Suffrage:** Universal adult.

Central government budget (1989): \$289 million.

National holiday: January 13, *Fete Nationale*.

Flag: Alternating horizontal stripes, three green and two yellow, with a white star in a red field in upper left corner.

Economy

GDP (1988 est.): \$1.36 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1989 est.): 4%. **Per capita income** (1987 est.): \$390.

Natural resources: phosphates, limestone, marble.

Agriculture (34% of 1988 GDP): *Products*—yams, cassava, corn, millet, sorghum, cocoa, coffee, rice.

Industry (18% of 1988 GDP): *Types*—mining, manufacturing, construction, energy.

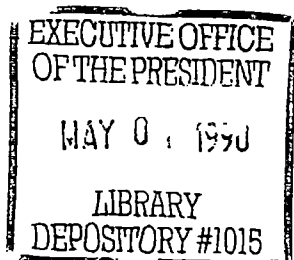
Trade (1988): *Exports*—\$297 million: phosphates, textiles, cocoa, coffee, cotton. *Imports*—\$335 million: consumer goods, including foodstuffs, fabrics, clothes, vehicles, equipment. **Partners**—France, U.K., F.R.G., Netherlands, Japan, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, People's Republic of China, U.S., Poland.

Official exchange rate (April 1989): *Communauté Financière Africaine* (CFA) franc floats with French franc (50 CFA=1 FF). Avg. U.S.\$1=320 CFA.

Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Entente Council, West African Monetary Union.



GEOGRAPHY

Togo is bounded by Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, and the Gulf of Guinea. It stretches 579 kilometers (360 mi.) north from the Gulf and is only 160 kilometers (100 mi.) wide at the broadest point. The country consists primarily of two savannah plains regions separated by a southwest-northwest range of hills (the *Chaine du Togo*).

Togo's climate varies from tropical to savannah. The south is humid, with temperatures ranging between 23 °C and 32 °C (75 °F–90 °F). In the north, temperature fluctuations are greater—from 18 °C to more than 38 °C (65 °F–100 °F).

PEOPLE

Togo's population of 3.4 million people (1989 estimate) is composed of about 21 ethnic groups. The two major ones are the Ewe in the south and the Kabye in the north.

Population distribution is very uneven due to soil and terrain variations. The population is generally concentrated in the south and along the major north-south highway connecting the coast to the Sahel. Age distribution is also uneven; more than one-half of the Togolese are less than 15 years of age. The ethnic groups of the coastal region, particularly the Ewes (about 25% of the population), constitute the bulk of the civil servants, professionals, and merchants, due in part to the former colonial administrations which provided greater infrastructure development in the south. The Kabye (15% of the population) live on submarginal land and traditionally have emigrated south from their home area in the Kara region to seek employment. Their historical means of social advancement has been through the military and law enforcement forces, and they continue to dominate these services.

Most of the southern peoples use the Ewe or Mina languages, which are closely related and spoken in commercial sectors throughout Togo. French, the official language, is used in administration and documentation. The public primary schools combine French with Ewe or Kabye as languages of instruction, depending on the region. English is spoken in neighboring Ghana and is taught in Togolese secondary schools. As a result, many Togolese, especially in the south and along the Ghana border, speak some English.

HISTORY

The Ewes moved into the area which is now Togo from the Niger River Valley between the 12th and 14th centuries.

During the 15th and 16th centuries, Portuguese explorers and traders visited the coast. For the next 200 years, the coastal region was a major raiding center for Europeans in search of slaves, earning Togo and the surrounding region the name "the Slave Coast."

In a 1884 treaty signed at Togoville, Germany declared a protectorate over a stretch of territory along the coast and gradually extended its control inland. Because it became Germany's only self-supporting colony, Togoland was known as its model possession. In 1914, Togoland was invaded by French and British forces and fell after a brief resistance. Following the war, Togoland became a League of Nations mandate divided for administrative purposes between France and the United Kingdom.

After World War II, the mandate became a UN trust territory administered by the United Kingdom and France. During the mandate and trusteeship periods, western Togo was administered as part of the British Gold Coast. In 1957, the residents of British Togoland voted to join the Gold Coast as part of the new independent nation of Ghana.

By statute in 1955, French Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union, although it retained its UN trusteeship status. A legislative assembly elected by universal adult suffrage had considerable power over internal affairs, with an elected executive body headed by a prime minister responsible to the legislature. These changes were embodied in a constitution approved in an 1956 referendum. On September 10, 1956, Nicholas Grunitzky became prime minister of the Republic of Togo. However, due to irregularities in the plebiscite, a UN-supervised general election was held in 1958 and won by Sylvanus Olympio. On April 27, 1960, in a smooth transition, Togo severed its juridical ties with France, shed its UN trusteeship status, and became fully independent under a provisional constitution with Olympio as president.

A new constitution in 1961 established an executive president, elected for 7 years by universal suffrage, and a weak national assembly. The president was empowered to appoint ministers and dissolve the assembly, holding a monopoly of executive power. In elections that year, from which Grunitzky's party was disqualified, Olympio's party won 90% of the vote and all 51 National Assembly seats, and he became Togo's first elected president.

Four principal political parties existed in Togo: the leftist *Juvento* (Togolese Youth Movement); the *Union Democratique des Populations Togolaises* (UDPT); the *Parti Togolais du Progres* (PTP),

founded by Grunitzky but having limited support; and the *Unite Togolaise* (UT), the party of President Olympio. Rivalries between elements of these parties had begun as early as the 1940s, and they came to a head with Olympio dissolving the opposition parties in January 1962 ostensibly because of plots against the majority party government. Many opposition members, including Grunitzky, fled to avoid arrest.

On January 13, 1963, President Olympio was assassinated in an uprising of army noncommissioned officers dissatisfied with conditions following their discharge from the French army. Grunitzky returned from exile 2 days later to head a provisional government with the title of prime minister. On May 5, 1963, the Togolese adopted a new constitution which reinstated a multiparty system, chose deputies from all political parties for the National Assembly, and elected Grunitzky as president and Antonine Meatchi as vice president. Nine days later, President Grunitzky formed a government in which all parties were represented.

During the next several years, the Grunitzky government's power became insecure. On November 21, 1966, an attempt to overthrow Grunitzky—inspired principally by civilian political opponents in the UT party—was unsuccessful. Grunitzky then tried to lessen his reliance on the army, but on January 13, 1967, Lt. Col. Etienne Eyadema (later Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema) ousted President Grunitzky in a bloodless military coup. Political parties were banned, and all constitutional processes were suspended. The Committee of National Reconciliation ruled the country until April 14, when Eyadema assumed the presidency. In late 1969, a single national political party, the Assembly of the Togolese People (RPT), was created, and President Eyadema was elected party president on November 29, 1969. In 1972, a national referendum, in which Eyadema ran unopposed, confirmed his role as the country's president.

In late 1979, Eyadema declared a Third Republic and a transition to a more civilian rule with a mixed civilian and military cabinet. He garnered 99.97% of the vote in uncontested presidential elections held in late 1979 and early 1980. A new constitution also provided for a national assembly to serve primarily as a consultative body. Eyadema was reelected to a third consecutive 7-year term in December 1986 with 99.5% of the vote in an uncontested election.

On September 23, 1986, a group of some 70 armed Togolese dissidents crossed into Lome from Ghana in an attempt to overthrow the Eyadema government. With all Togolese armed forces units remaining loyal to the president, the

incursion was halted after 2 days of sporadic fighting. The attempted overthrow resulted in several hundred casualties, with official figures listing 13 dissidents and 23 Togolese soldiers and civilians killed. As a result of bilateral tensions caused by the incursion, the Togo-Ghana border closed for several months.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The present Togolese Government is a highly centralized, one-party system that rules by decree. Since its creation in 1969, the ruling RPT has taken control of women's, youth, and labor groups by creating party organs to replace or supervise existing organizations. Party committees in almost every village in the country often sponsor self-help development activities or promote political education. In the official protocol of Togo, members of the political bureau of the RPT take precedence over members of the cabinet. All cabinet ministers are ex officio members of the party's central committee and are appointed by the president. The role of the National Assembly is still evolving. Presently, proposed legislation is submitted by the Council of Ministers to the assembly and becomes law after its pro forma approval.

Recently the Togo Government has sought to improve its image. In October 1987, Togo established a National Human Rights Commission for the investigation of complaints of human rights abuses. It is authorized to receive complaints from Togolese and foreign residents and has access to government and police files. Its primary functions include promoting the rights of individuals—through education programs regarding human rights issues—and curtailing official abuses. Also, following longstanding complaints of corruption, President Eyadema in late 1988 began a highly visible anticorruption campaign leading to the ouster of several senior government officials.

The Togolese judiciary is modeled on the French system. The highest review court is the Supreme Court, headed by a presidential appointee. For administrative purposes, Togo is divided into 21 prefectures, each having a prefect (governor) appointed by the president.

Principal Government Officials

President, Minister of National Defense—
General Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of Planning and Mines—Barry
Moussa Barque
Minister Delegate at the Presidency—
Gbegnon Amegboh
Minister of Interior and Security—General
Yao Amegi
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Cooperation—Yaovi Adodo
Minister of Industry and State
Enterprises—Koffi Djondo
Minister of Finance and Economy—Komla
Alipui
Ambassador to the United States—Ellom-
Kodjo Schuppius
Permanent Representative to the United
Nations—Koffi Adjoyi

Togo maintains an embassy in the United States at 2208 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (Tel. 202-234-4212).

ECONOMY

Subsistence agriculture and commerce are the main economic activities in Togo; the majority of the population depends on subsistence agriculture. Food and cash crop production employ the majority of the labor force and contribute about 34% to the gross domestic product (GDP). Coffee and cocoa traditionally have been the major cash crops for export, but cotton production has increased to 31,000 metric tons in 1987 from 20,000 in 1985. Despite insufficient rainfall in some areas, the Togolese Government largely has achieved its goal of self-sufficiency in food crops—corn, cassava, yams, sorghum, millet, and groundnuts. Food crop production is controlled by small- and medium-sized farms; average farm size is 1-3 hectares.

Commerce is the most important economic activity in Togo after agriculture, and Lome is an important regional trading center. Its port operates 24 hours a day, mainly transporting goods to the inland countries of Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. Lome's "Grand Marche" is known for its entrepreneurial market women, who have a stronghold over many areas of trade, particularly in African cloth. In addition to textiles, Togo is an important center for re-export of alcohol, cigarettes, perfume, and used clothing to neighboring countries.

In the industrial sector, phosphates are Togo's most important commodity, and the

country has an estimated 130 tons of phosphate reserves. The 3.2 million tons exported in 1988 accounted for 34% of exports as compared to 27% for agricultural products, with the remaining 39% representing all other exports and re-exports. Togo also has substantial limestone and marble deposits.

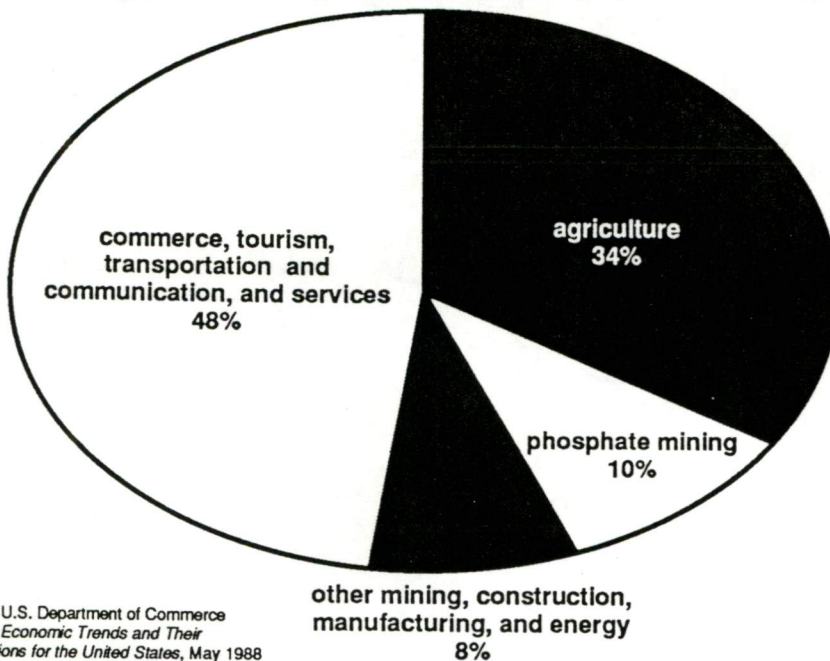
Encouraged by the commodity boom of the mid-1970s, which resulted in a four-fold increase in phosphate prices and sharply increased government revenues, Togo embarked on an overly ambitious program of large investments in infrastructure while pursuing industrialization and development of state enterprises in manufacturing, textiles, and beverages. However, following declines in world prices for commodities, its economy became burdened with fiscal imbalances, heavy borrowing, and unprofitable state enterprises.

Togo turned to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for assistance in 1979, while simultaneously implementing a stringent adjustment effort with the help of a series of IMF standby programs, World Bank loans, and Paris Club debt rescheduling. Under these programs, the Togolese Government introduced a series of austerity measures and major restructuring goals for the state enterprise and rural development sectors. These reforms were aimed at eliminating most state monopolies, simplifying taxes and customs duties, curtailing public employment, and privatizing major state enterprises. Having satisfied donors with its progress in fiscal discipline and reform, in 1988 Togo was granted a fifth IMF standby agreement of \$9.4 million and a third World Bank Structural Adjustment Facility of \$17.7 million for a 3-year period.

Togo also returned to the Paris and London Clubs in 1988 and succeeded in rescheduling a total of \$150 million in outstanding debt over the next 16 years. Despite many economic successes, the external debt service obligations of the government were 30.5% of GDP in 1989. External budgetary and development assistance will be required in the short- to medium-term to finance expected budget shortfalls and required public investment.

To overcome the restrictions of a limited market and sparse resources, Togo supported wholeheartedly the formation of the Economic Community of West African

Gross Domestic Product, 1988



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce
*Foreign Economic Trends and Their
 Implications for the United States, May 1988*

States (ECOWAS). The ECOWAS Development Fund is located in Lome. The trade and service sectors account for most foreign investment, and there is an infusion of funds from neighboring countries into Togolese banks. Togo actively seeks more capital investment, particularly in the continued privatization of former state enterprises. Historically, France has been Togo's principal trading partner, although other European Community countries are important to Togo's economy and Japan is presently trying to penetrate the West African market. Total U.S. trade with Togo amounts to about \$45 million annually.

President Eyadema's government has improved the country's highways, port, airport, utilities, and telecommunications network. New high rises and hotels are being built each year in Lome. Peace Corps volunteers, in cooperation with the government, have constructed many rural schools, wells, and clinics and have assisted agricultural and road improvement projects. Togo's principal sources of development assistance have been France, the European Development Fund, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Japan, and the World Bank. The volume of foreign assistance available to Togo in 1988 was an estimated \$163 million (\$104 million bilateral and \$59 million multilateral).

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Although Togo's foreign policy is non-aligned, it has strong historical and cultural ties with Western Europe, especially France and West Germany. Togo recognizes the People's Republic of China and North Korea. It reestablished relations with Israel in 1987.

Togo pursues an active foreign policy and participates in many international organizations. It is particularly active in West African regional affairs and in the Organization of African Unity. In 1980, President Eyadema served as president of the Economic Community of West African States. Relations between Togo and neighboring states, with one exception, are generally very good. Ties to Ghana have been strained due to border disagreements and the 1986 armed incursion by Togolese dissidents residing in Ghana.

DEFENSE

The small, professionally competent Togolese military is one of the most important institutions in the country. It serves as the ultimate power base for the president (who also acts as minister of defense and chief of staff of the armed forces). The Togolese Armed Forces total

about 10,000, with most personnel in the land forces, including armored, paratroop, and rapid intervention divisions, as well as the Presidential Guard. Togo also has a small navy with two coastal patrol craft, and a small air force with fighter and transport aircraft. Historically, the Togolese Armed Forces have obtained equipment from Eastern and Western sources and recently have sought to standardize on major items, e.g., tanks from England and vehicles from France and West Germany. A number of French military officers serve in advisory and technical capacities. Many Togolese officers are trained in France; some also are trained in other foreign countries in schools attended by a mix of African nationals. The U.S. Government brings about six Togolese officers to the United States each year under the International Military Education and Training program.

U.S.-TOGOLESE RELATIONS

Togo is a pro-Western, market-oriented country and the United States and Togo have had very good relations since its independence. Although the United States has never been one of Togo's major trade partners, the fall in the dollar/CFA exchange rate in recent years has helped make U.S. goods a little more competitive. The largest U.S. exports to Togo generally have been used clothing and scrap textiles. Other important U.S. exports include rice, wheat, shoes, tobacco products, and frozen poultry parts, and U.S. personal computers and other office electronics are becoming more widely used. U.S. imports from Togo rose dramatically in 1986, climbing to \$27.1 million from only \$12.3 million in 1985. The main reason for this increase was U.S. purchases of Togolese phosphates in 1986 valued at \$23.6 million.

The Government of Togo, with the support of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and Agency for International Development (AID), is investigating the possibility of establishing an export processing zone (EPZ) near the port of Lome. The zone would attract private investors interested in manufacturing, assembly, and food processing, primarily for the export market.

U.S. economic aid to Togo includes about 100 Peace Corps volunteers, a \$4-million PL 480 (Food for Peace) program, and a development assistance program totaling \$4 million for 1989. In addition to Togolese officers' participation in U.S. military training, there is an active cultural exchange program, and several private American institutions assist Togo's university.

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Bring warm weather clothing. A light wrap is useful in July and August.

Customs: U.S. citizens do not need a visa to enter the country for stays of under 3 months. If remaining in Togo for more than 10 days, an exit visa is required. Innoculation against yellow fever is required unless the traveler is arriving from a noninfected area and is staying in Togo less than 2 weeks. Malaria is a risk. As health requirements change, please check latest information.

Currency: The CFA (*Communaute Financiere Africaine*—African Financial Community) franc is legal tender, and no ceiling is imposed on the number of CFA francs which may be brought into the country. The CFA franc is freely convertible into French francs. However, for conversion into U.S. dollars, obtain permission from the government agency handling foreign exchange. Dollars and travelers checks can be exchanged in Lome.

Health: Avoid tap water and unwashed fruits and vegetables. Local medical services are limited.

Telecommunications: Telecommunications improved dramatically when a new satellite ground station came into service in 1981. It is possible to directly dial many countries (including the United States) from Togo, and telecommunications services continue to be upgraded.

Transportation: Air travel is the best way to get to Lome, which has daily international flights to and from Europe and major West African cities. Uncertain road conditions or frontier difficulties can complicate automobile travel to Benin other than via the direct road from Lome to Cotonou. Accra is an easy 3-hour drive from Lome, but the border has been closed occasionally. Lagos is about 5 hours by road, depending on border crossing formalities. Taxis are available in Lome and other urban areas.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Rush W. Taylor, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Mission—Tibor P. Nagy, Jr.
USAID Representative—Mark Wentling
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Dudley O. Sims
Peace Corps Director—Robert Nicolas

The U.S. Embassy is located at Rue Pelletier and Rue Vouban, Lome (Telephone: 21-29-91). The mailing address is B.P. 852, Lome, Togo. ■

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