
by Hortense Kouya Kouya
The contribution of the International Organization of Francophonie in
Cultural matter in the Republic of Congo from 1981 to 2016
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Abstract
Colonization has had a lasting impact on African life. This movement instilled a new culture within these colonies. Among these African countries is the Congo. On the whole, these countries have experienced some disputes near where it was a question of meeting around an international body which is none other than the Francophonie for the countries or states colonized by France. It is in this sense that under the leadership of three African Heads of State, Léopold Sédar Senghor from Senegal, Habib Bourguiba from Tunisia and Hamani Diori from Niger, and of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, the representatives of 21 states and governments signed in Niamey, on March 20, 1970, the convention establishing the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT). New intergovernmental organization based on the sharing of a common language, French. The Congo being colonized by France adheres to the International Organization of Francophonie on December 7 to 9, 1981, during the general conference held in Libreville, Gabon. And the Congolese government has come to understand that ensuring a better vision on culture and politics can lead the Congo to sustainable development. Hence the need for the Congolese state to cooperate with the International Organization of Francophonie for better visibility for the cultural and political promotion of the country. This is what the subject of our study is: the contribution of the OIF in cultural and political matters in the Republic of Congo from 1981 to 2016.

Keywords: Contribution, OIF, made cultural, development, Republic of Congo

Introduction
The French initiative to exclude cultural property from GATT agreements was not only successful thanks to the support of the twelve member states and member governments of Francophonie gathered for their fifth summit in Mauritius in 1993.[1] Since then, it has been an important element in the action of the International Organization of Francophonie.

The expression cultural diversity will then take precedence over that of cultural expression considered too defensive and will be at the heart of the third ministerial conference on culture in Cotonou on 14 and 15 June 2001: fifty-five member states and governments or observers of

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