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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 667



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS		PAGE	
ANGOLA			
Briefs			
Provincial Commissioners' Meeting		1	
Coffee Production Statistics' Variation		1	
FAO Assistance		2	
Fishing Cooperation With Poland		2	
Inquiry Commission Formed		2	
Oil Price Rise		2	
BURUNDI			
Briefs			
Cooperation Agreements With FRG		3	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
Hardening of President Dacko's Attitude Noted (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 11 Jan 80).			4
Three New Financing Agreements Signed (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 11 Jan 80).			6
Briefs			
Restoration of Communal Financial Autonomy		8	
UCCA Capital Increase		8	
Timber Export Ban		8	
Emergency EEC Aid		9	
Diamond Exploitation		9	
CHAD			
People Against Return To Clan, Tribal, Regional War (Abdelaziz Dahmani; JEUNE AFRIQUE, 9 Jan 80).....			10

- a - [III - NE & A - 120 FOUO]

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CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Danger of Revival of Old Quarrels Still Exists (Antonia Blis; AFRIQUE-ASIE, 7-20 Jan 80).....	12
Attempt To Revive Lake Chad Oil Project Described (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 11 Jan 80)..	16
Briefs	
French Educational Cooperation	17
FAO Agricultural Aid	17
CONGO	
Briefs	
French Financing Agreements Signed	18
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
Briefs	
French Relations	19
GAMBIA	
Briefs	
UK, EEC Aid	20
KENYA	
Briefs	
Easing of Import Regulations	21
Norwegian Financial Aid	21
Netherlands Financial Aid	21
LIBERIA	
Briefs	
Coffee Price Increase	22
NIGER	
Hydrologic Forecasting System for Niger River Basin Described (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 4 Jan 80)...	23
Briefs	
President Warns Against Racism	25
Estimated Fruit-Vegetable Exports	25

- b -

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CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
SENEGAL	
Government Seeks International Aid for Agriculture (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 4 Jan 80)...	26
Briefs	
French Bilateral Aid in 1980	27
Three Japanese Financing Agreements	27
Second PDS Resignation	27
'APS-AGERPRESS' Agreement	28
Canadian Wheat Donation	28
SIERRA LEONE	
Briefs	
IDA Loan	29
SOMALIA	
Report on Somali Foreign Trade, 1977-1978 (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 21 Dec 79)..	30
SOUTH AFRICA	
Briefs	
Rand Revaluation Rumor	44
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
Strengthening of French Relations Expected	45
Grain Storage Capacity Increased	45
ZAIRE	
Economic, Cultural, Scientific Agreements Signed With France (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 21 Dec 79)..	46

- c -

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS' MEETING--The 17 Angolan provincial commissioners have just ended their ordinary annual meeting in Luanda. The provincial commissioners, many of whom are members of the MPLA Central Committee and even of the political bureau, hold also the rank of minister. Their task is to "formulate and coordinate work plans in all sectors of provincial activities in liaison with the military and the government representatives." This first annual meeting dealt with the prospects of development in the various provinces, their structures and operations. The chairman of the meeting, Pedro Maria Tonha, criticized certain failures in production control in regard to Angola's economic situation. According to him, the absence of adequate control manifests itself by a lack of dynamism on the part of certain persons in key positions, a situation which has repercussions on personnel as well. Pedro Maria Tonha asked the officials in charge to make personal decisions for the solving of a number of problems instead of awaiting orders from superiors. Finally, he expressed the hope that collective work will be strengthened in the zones where "enemy action is still being felt." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 275]

COFFEE PRODUCTION STATISTICS' VARIATION--According to a variety of sources, Angolan coffee production gives rise to contradictory estimates. The fact that it has decreased considerably in regard to pre-independence production is acknowledged by everyone. Opinions differ for the most recent period of production. According to the commercial services office of the French Embassy in Luanda, there has been a moderate increase: for 1974, production was 220,000 tons; for 1975, 297,000 tons; for 1977, 72,000 tons; for 1978, 26,000 tons; for 1979, 32,000 tons. On the other hand, according to the Commonwealth secretariat, the decline continues: 1974-1975, 2,780,000 60-kilo bags; 1975-1976, 1,160,000 bags; 1976-1977, 1,100,000 bags; 1977-1978, 1,240,000 bags; 1978-1979, 590,000 bags; 1979-1980, 540,000 bags. As for the International Coffee Organization (OIC), it reports that total Angolan production has remained stable: 1973-1974, 2,814,000 60-kilo bags; 1974-1975, 1,060,000 bags; 1975-1976, 1,100,000 bags; 1976-1977, 1,238,000 bags; 1977-1978, 592,000 bags; 1978-1979, 540,000 bags; and 1979-1980, 540,000 bas. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 275]

1

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FAO ASSISTANCE--The secretary general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Edward Saouma, was in Angola for 4 days during the last week in January in the invitation of the minister of agriculture. Angola, which has been a member of the FAO since 1977, has received various kinds of assistance from this organism. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA mentions that the sum of \$225,000 was granted for a cattle vaccination campaign and a total of \$24,000 for a seed project. In the field of the milk industry, Angola should also receive from the PNUD [UNDP] and the FAO a sum of \$400,000 for technical assistance and cadre training. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 274]

FISHING COOPERATION WITH POLAND--A joint Angola-Poland commission on economic cooperation met recently in Warsaw to study relations between the two countries. The communique published at the end of the meeting notes that an agreement was signed between the two parties in the field of fishing and for the training of Angolan personnel. Poland will import oil, coffee, fish meal and other Angolan products. The Angolan delegation was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Lopo do Nascimento. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 275]

INQUIRY COMMISSION FORMED--An inquiry commission has been set up in Angola to review the actions of certain members of the former Angolan security services, the DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence], which was disbanded by President Agostinho Neto a few weeks before his death. A communique signed by the ministers of interior and of justice notes that this commission has "police authority" and will have the power to arrest anyone within the framework of the penal code. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 274]

OIL PRICE RISE--The Angolan Ministry of Oil has announced that the price of Cabindan oil has risen by \$5.94 a barrel. The ministry's announcement, issued in Luanda on 25 January by ANGOP, specified that this increase affecting "contract customers," will be retroactive to 1 January 1980 and will raise the price of Angolan oil from \$25.85 to \$31.70 per barrel. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 274]

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BURUNDI

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH FRG--The Secretary of State for Economic Cooperation from the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Hans Warner Sanne, ended his visit to Burundi on 30 November by signing the agreement reactivating cooperation between the two nations. A financial accord was also signed. The West German minister thus concluded the business of the German-Burundian joint commission with the Burundian minister of planning, Donatien Bihute. Upon the occasion of his arrival in Burundi, the German secretary of state visited, in particular, the construction site of the Muramvya hydroelectric dam on the Mubarazi. This construction, financed by the FRG (3,600,000 DM) could be finished in November 1980. The dam will supply a 150 kW power station which, among other things, will furnish power to the Muramvya flour mill, now under construction. The minister also visited the construction site of the Gitega power station on the Ruvubu, also financed by the FRG: output, 1,300 kW; construction began in May 1977, completion is expected in May 1980; cost 5,700,000 DM. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 28 Dec 79 p 3689] 9174

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

HARDENING OF PRESIDENT DACKO'S ATTITUDE NOTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 pp 87, 88

[Article: "Mr Dacko Seens Decided To Be Firmer"]

[Text] The AFP correspondent in Bangui noted recently the hardening of President David Dacko's attitude.

In foreign policy the expulsion of the Libyan ambassador (see MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS of 4 January 1980, p 31) and two Libyan diplomats and a very severe warning to the Soviet ambassador in Bangui evidence an obvious political choice.

The opposition, only one of whose leaders had been arrested in 1979 (namely, Ange Patasse, officially accused of breaking the common law), has not been spared recently. Five individuals connected with the "Libyan subversion," notably, Barthelemy Yangongo, former minister of information considered to be pro-Soviet, and three cadres from the national television station, were arrested.

In the social field the muted conflicts and intermittent strikes will have to stop for, according to President Dacko, "if strikes occur constantly investors will be unable to set up shop in our country." The Central African Republic's head of state added: "We could have forbidden the strikes. We have not done so because the Central African individual was deprived of his freedom for a long time." The tone of these comments suggests that people should not try to abuse this freedom.

The fact is that the growing unconstraint that could be found in December 1979 in Bangui worried more than one observer. The dramatic crisis in oil supplies and the price increases, especially marked in the case of such foodstuffs as manioc, have undoubtedly had an impact on the situation in the public administration or semi-public enterprises where strikes used to break out for any reason. One found furthermore some political agitation in Grimari and it is no doubt the situation near Chad's border which incited the head of state to act spiritedly against the Libyan diplomats.

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Reassertion of control over the public sector is mandated. It seems that President Dacko has understood this and is moving in two ways: Through firm political warnings, notably to students; and also through a search for solutions making possible a reinstatement of private interests in public enterprises.

The President did not hesitate to recall that he had the support of Paris in inviting dramatically French military personnel to spend New Year's Eve at the presidential palace. Furthermore, Dacko wants to show that he is pursuing effectively the most visible collaborators of the toppled emperor.

Thus, the National Investigation Committee established to judge the extor-tions perpetrated under the regime of the toppled emperor [Bokassa I] is still in operation and 67 persons have already been prosecuted.

Among these accused is Dr Dedeavode, who had murdered the newborn baby boy of an adversary of the emperor; Joachim Da Silva Nzengue, former minister and ideologue of the single party MESAN [Movement for the Social Development of Black Africa]; and Louis Alazoula, former minister of interior, considered to be an intelligence agent of the emperor.

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5
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

THREE NEW FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 88

[Article: "FAC: Recent Financing Agreements"]

[Text] On 4 December 1979 the French chief of mission of the cooperation program in Bangui, Michel Landry, signed with the CAR authorities three financing agreements concerning FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund--France]:

1. Assistance to Bangui University for the 1979-80 academic year (58.5 million CFA francs). This subsidy is slated to insure the operation of the university and the purchase of minor equipment but it does not include salaries which continue to be borne by the CAR Government.

It is appropriate to note a separate slot for the University Institute of Technology, Agronomy, and Forestry in M'Baiki which gets 34 million CFA francs, that is, 58.1 percent of the total subsidy.

2. Renewal of the "Technical Support to the UCCA [Central African Cotton Union] project for the extension of cotton cultivation" (160 million CFA francs). What is involved is the third stage of a project which got started in 1975 and which has already received assistance of 276.15 million CFA francs from FAC.

For a 2-year period four experts of the CFDT [French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers] will continue to provide cadres for cotton production in new areas: Koka-Bandos, M'Bres, Djoukou, Dekoa, Batangofo, and Grimari.

This project is complemented by the EDF [European Development Fund] projects for "outfitting the seed-proliferation centers" and "reactivation of the agricultural production of the Ouham region" by the Ouham-Pende rural integrated West German development project and by the FAC cotton research project. The Agricultural Products Stabilization and Equalization Fund should insure the financing of trainees and spare parts for the equipment.

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3. Renewal of the project for the "application of research to the development of cotton cultivation" (215 million CFA francs). What is involved is the fourth stage of the project begun in 1973 and which has already received aid of 361.25 million CFA francs. Three engineers and one national service volunteer of the IRCTE [Research Institute for Cotton and Exotic Textiles] implement this project which strives to experiment and produce selected seeds. It should be noted that jointly with the EDF an area of research in food crops has been introduced in this program.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

RESTORATION OF COMMUNAL FINANCIAL AUTONOMY--When he was recently in Paoua (Ouham-Pende), President Dacko announced that the Central African communes were going to have their financial autonomy restored in 1980. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 31] 8946

UCCA CAPITAL INCREASE--The capital of the UCCA (Central African Cotton Union) is going to go up from 236,875,000 CFA francs to 800,000,000 CFA francs, thanks to the participation of the CFDT (French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers). The UCCA will be a semi-public corporation from now on; it will have broader authority than it now has. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 32] 8946

TIMBER EXPORT BAN--By a decree dated 7 December, from the ministerial delegate to the prime minister in charge of Mines, exportation of timber is suspended in the Central African Republic, and foresters who disregard this interdiction will incur a fine equal to or twice the market value of the wood exported, and their timber will be seized. The measure seems to have been motivated by the fact that because of disorganization in the administrative departments, some foresters were not declaring their exports. Such an interdiction is in danger of considerably inconveniencing the foresters who still have some timber rafts to be brought down before the low water, which is announced as being early this year. The decree suspending timber exports having caused lively feeling among the foresters, the government decided on 21 December to authorize in exceptional cases timber exports that were put into the water before 31 December 1979. On the other hand, the foresters are expected to take exact stock of the production and exports for 1979 before 10 January 1980. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 32] 8946

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EMERGENCY EEC AID--The Commission of the European Communities decided on 20 December 1979 to grant the Central African Republic out of the funds of the fourth EDF [European Development Fund] emergency aid of 650,000 ECU [European currency unit] (that is, approximately 180 million CFA francs) with a view to the supply of essential goods (spare parts, school supplies and equipment). Initial emergency aid of 300,000 ECU (about 83 million CFA francs) had already been approved for the CAR. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 88] 2662

DIAMOND EXPLOITATION--Artisanal diamond exploitation licenses were eliminated on 19 December 1979. Henceforth the exploitation of diamonds in the CAR is unrestricted for CAR citizens. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 88] 2662

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CHAD

PEOPLE AGAINST RETURN TO CLAN, TRIBAL, REGIONAL WAR

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 9 Jan 80 pp 32-33

[Article by Abdelaziz Dahmani]

[Text] On Friday 14 December 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted an emergency plan for "Chad's reconstruction, recovery, and development." It declared itself "deeply concerned" by the deterioration in that country's political, economic, and social situation after 13 years of civil war, but took note with "satisfaction" of the reconciliation agreement signed in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, on 21 August 1979 (see JEUNE AFRIQUE No 974).

The effort in question is to be undertaken jointly by all the UN specialized organizations (the UNDP [UN Development Program], FAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development], FAD [repetition as published], WHO, UNICEF, and so on), to which will be added bilateral and multilateral action. A meeting for coordinating the international community's efforts will be held sometime in the next few months between lenders and the Chadian Government.

The tragedy of Chad goes even deeper than indicated by the UN resolution. It is a country in ruins, and it greatly resembles a sick man being kept alive by artificial respiration. All projects--which for that matter are few in number--have been suspended for lack of money. Most civil servants have not been paid for more than 6 months. The lack of gasoline means that few automobiles are still moving, and the ministries lack typewriters and even paper. The stores are empty because they have run out of stock.

A poor and landlocked country, Chad can survive only through cooperation: from its neighbors (such as Libya and Nigeria) or from France (so far the main country guaranteeing Chad's security, provided that Chad remains within the former mother country's sphere of influence). But France, whose position is threatened since the Lagos Conference gave it notice to repatriate its 3,000 military, no longer provides any help except in dribbles. Libya and Nigeria, on the other hand, have made substantial but conditional promises: their promises will not be carried out until the French leave.

For its part, President Goukoui Weddeye's government is not ready to jump into the void and is in no hurry to see the French troops leave. Having

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evacuated the bases at Moussoro and Ati, the latter are staying in the vicinity of Ndjamena.

It was the French military, incidentally, who saw to the transportation and safety of the "enemy brothers" when the latter met in Douguia (80 kilometers from the capital) on 10 November 1979 (see JEUNE AFRIQUE No 986). Since then the departure of those troops has been regularly postponed pending their replacement by a neutral African force made up of military units from Congo, Benin, and Guinea. But that replacement is also in danger of being postponed until the members of the coalition government get along better with each other.

The government in question, which was formed on 12 November, is a regular jigsaw puzzle consisting of representatives of nine factions, each with one (or more) foreign sponsors and claiming to control, with its respective army, a portion of the national territory. Along with Minister of Health and Social Affairs Moussa Madella, President Goukoui Weddeye and Minister of National Defense Hisseine Habre are now the masters of Ndjamena after having been the men of the underground in the north. They are now labeled "the pro-French." Lt Col Wadal Kamougue (vice president), the southerner and former rifleman in FROLINAT, has come under Libyan influence. And so has the FACP [Provisional Front for Joint Action], which includes Ahmat Acyl (Foreign Affairs), Mohamed Abba Seid (Interior and Security), and Adoum Dana (Public Works, Mines, and Geology). Nigerian influence is exerted through Hadjaro Senoussi (Reconstruction and National Development) and even Dr Abba Siddick (Higher Education).

But those labels and "allegiances," which are essentially unstable, do not reflect personal feelings. It is the country's extreme destitution--not to mention certain ambitions--which has pushed each individual into the arms of French, Libyan, Nigerian, or other protectors. For that matter, the government has never yet met in full session, and the euphoria resulting from the Douguia agreement is beginning to fade seriously in the face of distrust.

The only big advantage remains the Chadian people and their extreme weariness. More than ever, they aspire to peace and are not at all disposed to follow anyone if there is a return to the war between clans, tribes, and regions. Another advantage is that Chad, still facing the threat of a breakup, has undertaken many commitments abroad that are based on peace and security. Whether it likes it or not, President Weddeye's ragbag government has to take that into account.

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CHAD

DANGER OF REVIVAL OF OLD QUARRELS STILL EXISTS

Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE in French 7-20 Jan 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Antonia Blis]

[Text] More than a month after establishment of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Chad is living in a state of waiting and anxiety. It is true that there have been a few initiatives--such as the setting up of a 150-member military police force--and they have helped to restore a semblance of calm to Ndjamea. The capital's inhabitants can now move about until late at night without fear of assault, looting, and murder, which had become daily phenomena and were keeping the city under a reign of terror. But it all remains precarious, and the haunting fear that war will resume is far from having disappeared.

That could be seen from what happened last 15 December. A misunderstanding between French soldiers entrusted with protecting a transfer of funds to the headquarters of the BEAC (Bank of Central African States) and members of the FAP (People's Armed Forces)--whose barracks were 50 meters away and who, thinking they were being threatened by the occupation forces, sealed off the neighborhood--sowed panic among the inhabitants. Convinced that generalized fighting had resumed, hundreds of inhabitants fled across the Chari River in canoes to take refuge in Cameroon, while the shops in the African and European quarters closed their doors. Many explanations and intervention by the authorities were necessary before the situation returned to normal following that incident, which was due, according to the minister of information, to "a lack of coordination among the various police forces"! The fact is that the heterogeneous nature of the armed forces stationed in the capital and the country's main cities is not the least of the factors continuing to pose serious threats to the precarious peace and compromise achieved a few weeks ago.

It is true that the new cabinet has met several times and that certain measures have been adopted, at least in principle. For example, it was decided to set up a technical committee responsible for selecting the "practical means of demilitarizing the capital and setting the date for the withdrawal of combat forces from Ndjamea." Another committee was to pursue "intensive

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activity to increase the awareness of the masses for the double purpose of disarming civilians and preparing people to accept the neutral force."

Dead Letter

There is also the question of beefing up the military police established last 3 November. Some say that to be really effective, that force should be increased from one company of 150 men to five companies. But all of that remains a dead letter--or almost--and in any case, it is far from being the expected emergency plan that would apply the first solutions to the vital problems facing the country. Because the situation is disastrous.

The administration was dispersed following the fighting in February and March and has been practically dismantled. Minister of Interior Mahamat Abbat Said was able to tell the press just recently that his ministry existed in name only. Everything else is in the same situation, and the financial departments are operating badly or not at all. The state is being deprived of its revenues. And on the other side of the picture, since the administration is not paying its bills, the distributing firms halt their services several times a day and water and electricity are cut off every day in Ndjamena. The economy, already on the brink of the abyss, is in danger of collapsing completely. Trade channels are blocked because of the difficulty of movement. The only exception is the more favored south, which is still able to move its goods.

In another sphere, the freeing of political prisoners is still being awaited, although their release has been agreed to in principle in accordance with the Lagos agreements. Such a step would help to remove ambiguities and to restore the confidence of the inhabitants. The promised foreign aid is also still being awaited, and its arrival is a matter of vital urgency. It is true that preliminary talks have been held with a French mission, notably in connection with a resumption of government services, but so far nothing specific has been reported.

It is all as though personal rivalries, personal ambitions, and calculations as to the future were still the rule. And some members of the GUNT are suspected of working harder to regroup their supporters and strengthen their base than they are to serve the country. Moreover, divergent political objectives are behind the 11 factions represented in the transitional government, and while some people regard regroupings among several politicalmilitary groups as desirable, one can also see the danger of reviving the old quarrels involved in such attempts at unification. For the moment, it is the differences that seem to be getting the upper hand.

As an example, Chad's Provisional Front for Joint Action (FACP), which was established in Tripoli last May and has announced its forthcoming congress (it now calls itself the Front for Joint Action (FAC)), now unites only three groups rather than the initial six. Following the withdrawal last 16 November of Dr Abba Siddick's original FROLINAT, the FAC also suffered in early

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December the withdrawal of Hadjaro Senoussi's fundamental FROLINAT and Aboubakar Abdel Rahmane's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT). Mahamat Abba Said and Ahmat Acyl, known for their Libyan sympathies, are accused of "tribalist intrigues" and of pursuing objectives aimed at jeopardizing the Lagos agreements on national reconciliation.

"Tribalist Intrigues"

That gives an idea of the commotion going on behind the facade of unitary compromise constituted by the GUNT. Two unknowns further complicate the situation and exacerbate--if they do not create--the contradictions. They are the future intentions of France, whose contingent of 2,500 soldiers is still in the country, and the attitude that Libya will adopt.

When one knows, for example, that secret propaganda has been underway to convince Chadian government employees, practically all of whom have so far come from the southern region, of the danger they face if they return to their jobs in Ndjamea, it becomes clear that there are those who have not given up their plans to partition Chad. The slowness shown in bringing aid to this bankrupt country no doubt arises from the same calculations. And in the same spirit, one ponders over the nature of the obstacles that have persisted until now in Ndjamea to block the arrival of the neutral African force. That force is to consist of fighting men from Congo, Guinea, and Benin.

The startup of that African force took a decisive turn at the end of November with the meeting in Brazzaville of Presidents Sassou-Nguesso, Kerekou, and Sekou Toure and the lightning-fast visit to Ndjamea on the 20th of the same month by the three chiefs of state. Everything is ready as far as they are concerned, and the arrival of the command of that neutral force, which will be responsible for contributing to the establishment of solid peace and genuine national reconciliation in Chad, should not be delayed past the start of 1980. In any case, its establishment on the spot, which would also give proof of the Africans' ability to settle their own affairs and to implement a policy of effective solidarity, is awaited by all of Chad's martyred inhabitants.

Imperative Mission

Setting up the African neutral force seems imperative. According to the consensus reached in Lagos last 20 August, its job will be to help in demilitarizing Ndjamea (from which all armed forces are to withdraw at least 100 kilometers) and in recovering the clandestine weapons that abound dangerously both in the capital and in the country's main cities.

It is also supposed to protect important Chadians and the civilian population of Ndjamea, Abeche, Foya, Moundou,

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Sahr, and other places, supervise the special services of the Armed Forces and, lastly, guarantee free movement throughout Chadian territory. The neutral force's mission should come to an end as soon as an integrated Chadian military force has been set up.

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CHAD

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE LAKE CHAD OIL PROJECT DESCRIBED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 88

[Article: "Attempt to Reactivate a Petroleum Project"]

[Text] Michel N'Ganbet Kosnaye, Chadian minister of economy, left Ndjamená early in January 1980 to undertake a trip to France and the United States aimed at reactivating the Lake Chad petroleum project which would enable his country to become energy-independent.

This project, put on the backburner because of the 1979 events, consists in exploiting the oil reserves discovered 300 km northwest of the capital in the Lake Chad region and in building a refinery in Ndjamená where oil would be moved by pipeline.

According to the statements made by the Chadian Minister of Economy to AFP, the total cost of the enterprise (exploitation of the oilfields and building of the pipeline and refinery) is estimated at 25 billion CFA francs. If this operation were completed, Minister N'Ganbet explained, it would give Chad its independence in energy for the 8 coming years during which decisions could be taken as regards the exploitation of the reserves discovered in the country's southern region. The production of the Ndjamená refinery would initially be 2,000 barrels a day (100,000 tons annually) and then, after a year, it would be increased to 4,000 barrels.

For the realization of these projects Chad plans to call on an oil consortium including CONOCO [Continental Oil Company], Esso, Chevron, and Shell Oil. As for financing, it would be done principally by the World Bank, OPEC, the ADB [African Development Bank], and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

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16

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CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Dr Abba Siddick, Chadian minister of higher education, research, and scholarships, met with Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation, in Paris on 4 January 1980 for discussions. Dr Siddick surveyed with the latter the conditions under which the reactivation of French-Chadian cooperation should be effected in the field of higher education. Let us recall that Dr Abba Siddick, founder of FROLINAT, recently split from his pro-Libyan allies in the Ndjamea government. However, he has not relinquished his ministerial functions. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 88] 2662

FAO AGRICULTURAL AID--The FAO has just granted Chad 21,000,000 CFA francs in aid, to enable that country to develop its agricultural sector. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 31] 8946

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CONGO

BRIEFS

FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--On 27 December the Congo and France signed a financing agreement for a total of 62,750,000 CFA francs, having to do with the elimination of illiteracy in education, within the framework of the Institute for Research and Adult Training of the People's Republic of the Congo. Edouard Laprun, chief of the French Aid and Cooperation Mission, emphasized on that occasion that throughout 1979 the representatives of the two countries had signed 10 agreements for a total of 1,170,000,000 CFA francs, granted in the form of gifts. On 21 December two agreements had been concluded between France and the Congo to supply the material necessary for equipping Congolese television with a color network. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 33] 8946

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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRENCH RELATIONS--The ambassador from Equatorial Guinea in Paris, Esono Abaga Ada, on 20 December presented his credentials to President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee. In his speech on that occasion the president of the Republic stated that he was happy to welcome "the representative of a country which, after years of shadow and suffering, has been liberated from tyranny. France was restricted to being a witness. Today she is hoping to form closer relations with all. The concern and willingness of Equatorial Guinea," Mr Giscard d'Estaing continued, "to practice a good neighbor policy, its desire to maintain good relations with all countries disposed to contribute their cooperation to the work of national reconstruction engaged in by your government, are in our opinion the surest way for your country to acquire its rightful place on the international scene." The president of the Republic had recalled earlier that cooperation agreements between France and Equatorial Guinea had been signed in Paris last 28 November. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 30] 8946

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GAMBIA

BRIEFS

UK, EEC AID--In mid-December Great Britain granted a loan of 40,000,000 dalasis to Gambia (1 dalasi = approximately 2.25 French francs) as participation in its 1980-1984 development plan. The agreement for this loan was signed in Banjul by the high British commissioner, Eric Smith, and the Gambian minister of Foreign Affairs, Lamin Jabang. On the other hand, Klaus Mayer, general manager for development of the EEC, arrived in Banjul at the same time to study, with local authorities, the cooperation between Gambia and the Europe of the Nine. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 22] 8946

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KENYA

BRIEFS

EASING OF IMPORT REGULATIONS--Kenya's Finance Minister, Mwai Kibaki, recently announced a series of measures considerably easing the import regulation enacted in December 1978. In the terms of the new provisions; deposit in the Central Bank of a sum equivalent to 100 percent of the cost of the merchandise imported is reduced to 50 percent, except in the case of automobile vehicles and textile products, for which the deposit is still 100 percent; deposit of 25 percent of the value of spare automobile parts imported into CKD [expansion unknown] is reduced to 10 percent; the 10-percent deposit on oil and petroleum products is canceled; the requirement that importers obtain from their foreign suppliers a credit of a duration varying from 90 to 180 days is also canceled (however, this measure is retained for importing automobiles and textile products); however, the government states that it is strongly encouraging importers to obtain from their foreign suppliers a credit duration at least equal to that which was required up to that time; finally, the total deposits will be retained by the Central Bank for a period not to exceed three months. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 35-36] 8946

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL AID--This December Norway pledged to furnish, in the form of a loan, 130,000,000 shillings (approximately \$16,200,000) to Kenya, most of this amount to be used to finance hydraulic projects (\$12,500,000) and the balance for small industries. It should be noted that a dozen Norwegian engineers are already assisting the Kenyan Hydraulic Development Ministry, as experts. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 36] 8946

NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL AID--The Netherlands recently decided to grant \$28,000,000 in financial aid to Kenya during 1980, for its economic development. This aid was announced on 19 December in Nairobi by President Daniel arap Moi, after a talk with Dutch Ambassador Robert J. Van Schaik. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 36] 8946

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LIBERIA

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRICE INCREASE--The purchase price for Liberia's robusta coffee went from \$.78 to \$.90 a pound beginning 1 January. This increase, the chairman and managing director of the Liberian Produce and Marketing Corporation (LPMC) stated, is in line with the governmental policy of encouraging a return to the land and more equitable distribution of the national income. He added that exports of all products marketed by the LPMC in 1979 (coffee, cocoa and palm oil products) had totaled 19,000 tons in 1979, against 20,000 tons in 1978. With almost 10 percent of total Liberian sales, coffee occupies third place in Liberia's exports, after iron ore and rubber. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 27] 8946

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NIGER

HYDROLOGIC FORECASTING SYSTEM FOR NIGER RIVER BASIN DESCRIBED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 26

[Text] The Niger River Commission is going to install a hydrologic forecasting system for the Niger Basin. This project, to be carried out by the World Meteorological Association (WMO), will be realized in two phases; the first, which is to last three years, is financed jointly by the UNDP [UN Development Program], OPEC and the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] for an initial sum of nearly \$5,000,000 (1,025,000,000 million CFA francs).

Recent droughts underlined the need to optimize the utilization of available water resources in the region. Precise knowledge of these resources and their variations according to climatologic conditions in the various countries of the basin should serve as a base for planning by certain vital economic sectors, such as agriculture, which depends in large measure on the precipitation regime, the variations in level and the flow of the river, as well as the evaporation and evapotranspiration rates.

The long-term objectives of the project are to aid the countries bordering the Niger River to better protect human lives and property, to increase the security and regularity of river navigation, to improve the planning and execution of agricultural programs, to increase the production of the hydro-electric power plants and to mitigate the catastrophic effects of droughts.

The immediate objective is to establish a hydrologic forecasting system on the Niger River and its tributaries, by creating national centers in the participating countries and an international center for hydrologic forecasting having access to data processing methods, in Niamey, and by creating a data acquisition system in real time as well as creating telecommunications connections between the international center and the national centers, for communicating the forecasts. In addition, the project will install new hydrologic stations and improve the existing ones, will train the necessary technical personnel and establish new laboratories and workshops for repair and calibration of instruments and equipment.

The project also has to do with the study of the existing hydrologic and meteorologic data, the needs for hydrologic forecasts in the river basin to improve the knowledge of the river regimes, modulate the quality of the forecasts

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and broadcast them in due time. Additional studies relative to the mechanism for disseminating floods in Niger's interior delta will be carried out by qualified teams of experts.

Independently of the pursuit of these objectives, the project will also contribute to improving environmental conditions along the Niger River and its tributaries, making possible planned management of its water resources, and to promoting cooperation between the eight countries of the Niger River Commission; this cooperation will be expanded from the technical field of hydrologic forecasts to the joint management of the water resources of the river basin.

We recall that the Niger River Basin Commission includes Benin, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Its headquarters is in Niamey.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST RACISM--On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the proclaiming of the Republic of Niger, President Seyni Kountche on 17 December warned his fellow countrymen of the danger of xenophobia fed by "a racism in bad taste." The Niger chief of state remarked that increasing difficulties are appearing in the relations between Nigerois and foreigners, especially Europeans, "whose sought-after presence among us is a necessity for our country's economic and social development." President Kountche, on the other hand, affirmed that Niger's economic prospects appear to be under happy auspices, but the international community takes Niger for "what it is not" and consequently international aid is becoming poorer in subsidies and heavier in repayable loans, which "penalizes the country and compromises its development process." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 26] 8946

ESTIMATED FRUIT-VEGETABLE EXPORTS--The production estimates of fruits and vegetables in Niger for the 1979-80 season total 1,747 tons of which 705 tons of Bobby string beans, 160 tons of melons, 725 tons of onions, 120 tons of potatoes, 30 tons of tomatoes, and 7 tons of salad greens. Among these different products some are earmarked for supplying the local market, notably the town adjoining the Gabougoua Niamey area. They are onions, potatoes, and perishable market garden products such as tomatoes, salad greens, and some of the Bobby string beans and melons. Taking this factor into account, estimates of exports to Europe involve a total of 488 tons of which 423 are in Bobby string beans and 65 tons in melons. Compared to the estimates drawn up for the earlier season and which totaled 900 tons of exported fruits and vegetables, one finds a sharp drop in the targets--in the order of 45 percent--for 1979-80. This significant downslide is caused, the "Cole-ACP" notes, by two major factors: First, the need to supply the local market with fresh market garden products and the desire to limit imports in this field; and second, the constantly higher cost of air transport which burdens export revenues. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 11 Jan 80 p 83] 2662

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25

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SENEGAL

GOVERNMENT SEEKS INTERNATIONAL AID FOR AGRICULTURE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 22

[Text] The Senegalese government in late December presented to the international community a program for assistance in reserve provisions. The plan involves 3,000,000 peasants and 400,000 head of cattle.

In fact, because of the 1979-1980 season's cereal shortage, estimated to be 280,000 tons (accentuated by the drop in other production, notably 30,000 tons in peanuts), 3,000,000 persons will have to be helped for ten months (from November 1979 to September 1980).

Overall needs for aid to disaster victims are estimated at 265,000 tons, 36,000 of which are to be furnished by the Senegalese government, which has already distributed 9,000 tons of millet in the areas most affected.

The program includes 25,000 tons of rice or its equivalent, destined for sale, thus releasing 2,000,000,000 CFA francs, to be used to finance development projects likely to relieve the cereal shortage.

We recall that because of the bad 1977 season the Senegalese government has already had to pay 2,500,000,000 CFA francs transportation costs for free distribution of nearly 80,000 tons of cereals, and that by virtue of responsibilities stemming from the "distribution of provisions between harvests" program, the Senegalese state released 125,000,000 CFA francs for the budgetary year 1979-1980.

On the other hand, nearly 3,000,000,000 CFA francs is the estimated cost of the program making possible protection of 400,000 head of cattle whose value is estimated at over 30,000,000,000, and preservation of the reproduction potential of Senegalese livestock. The operation provides for a distribution of 52,000 tons of peanut cattlecakes, 15,000 tons of wheat and veterinary products amounting to over 80,000,000 CFA francs.

The Senegalese state has already freed 20,000,000 CFA francs and agreed to a subsidy on the price of cattlecakes. Its participation in the program is figured at 935,000,000. The cattle raisers will receive food and products in return for payment.

Finally, the total amount of financing requested from the international community is 2,750,000 CFA francs.

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26

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH BILATERAL AID IN 1980--Mr de Bonnecorse, chief of the French aid mission to Dakar, indicated on 27 December that France's aid to Senegal will exceed 30,000,000,000 CFA francs in 1980. For the last five years that aid has been 103,000,000,000 CFA francs. On the other hand, French private investments in Senegal in 1978 were slightly over 13,000,000,000 CFA francs. Senegal is first among beneficiaries of subsidies from the Aid and Cooperation Fund in Africa, second in technical assistance with 1,500 cooperants, and third for loans from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. French aid is to go toward large Senegalese industrial projects (ship repair, chemical industries, cement works) and developing the iron mines in Eastern Senegal. Mr de Bonnecorse finally said that "if the French cooperation were in essence disinterested and above all inspired by a feeling of solidarity with the populations of Africa, it would no less serve the interests of France," its accompanying activity procuring 150,000 jobs for Frenchmen in France and in Africa. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 21] 8946

THREE JAPANESE FINANCING AGREEMENTS--Ousmane Seck, the Senegalese Finance and Economic Affairs minister, and Sono Uchida, the ambassador from Japan to Senegal, on 28 December signed three financing agreements for a total amount of 1,035,000,000 CFA francs. The first gift of 45,000,000 CFA francs is intended for the acquisition of audio-visual material for education. The second unredeemable financing agreement, for 330,000,000 CFA francs, will be used to increase agricultural production in the delta areas. Finally, the last subsidy, for 660,000,000 CFA francs, is intended for rural water supply. Ousmane Seck recalled "that first in February and then in July, Senegal and Japan concluded important financial cooperation agreements involving the fields of fishing, agriculture and infrastructures." Japan's total contribution to the development of Senegal amounts to an envelope of 3,500,000,000 CFA francs. To that sum are added the subsidies already agreed upon for the primary sector, which, according to the minister, amount to 1,155,000,000 CFA francs. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 21] 8946

SECOND PDS RESIGNATION--The parliamentary group of the Senegalese Democratic Party now includes no more than 16 deputies. In fact, Mafall Fall, in a letter to the president of the Senegalese National Assembly, made public his decision to resign from the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party]. Coming several months after the departure of Mamadou Fall Puritain, this is the second resignation from the PDS. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 21] 8946

27

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'APS-AGERPRESS' AGREEMENT--The Senegalese and Romanian press agencies (APS and AGERPRESS respectively) on 28 December signed a cooperation agreement providing especially for exchange of information, photographs and journalists' delegations. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 22] 8946

CANADIAN WHEAT DONATION--On 27 December Canada offered Senegal 5,600 tons of wheat suitable for bread-making, with a value of 350,000,000 CFA francs. This wheat will be used both to improve the food situation and finance development projects in the country. In fact, these 5,600 tons of wheat will be sold on the market and will serve to make up a counterpart fund managed by Senegal and the Canadian embassy. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 22] 8946

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SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association (IDA), a subsidiary of the World Bank, on 28 December granted a credit of \$2,500,000 to Sierra Leone for technical assistance to strengthen the state's planning capability and prepare development projects. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS In French 4 Jan 80 p 27] 8946

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29

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SOMALIA

REPORT ON SOMALI FOREIGN TRADE, 1977-1978

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 21 Dec 79 pp 3605-3608

[Text] The following report is based rigorously on 1977-78 trade figures for the Democratic Republic of Somalia as established by the State Commission on Planning, as based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

In 1978 total foreign trade of the Democratic Republic of Somalia amounted to about 1.5 billion French francs as compared to 1.25 billion in 1977. The figures, in millions of Somali shillings (50 So. Sh. = approx. 0.67 FF), are as follows:

	1978	1977
Imports.....	1,517.94	1,432.8
Exports.....	671.03	396.5

A considerable improvement in the balance of trade from 1977 to 1978 is noticeable. Exports covered imports by only 27.7 percent in 1977 but reached 44.2 percent in 1978. In spite of this jump in percentage, there is still a sizeable disproportion.

TABLE SOM-CE-A
Distribution of Somali Imports and Exports
by Category of Product
(in million So. Sh.)

*Official Statistics

	Imports		Exports	
	1978	1977	1978	1977
Food Products.....	218.53	248.99	646.86	358.46
Beverages and Tobacco.....	64.23	19.93	--	--
Non-comestible raw materials (except fuels).....	61.57	64.05	14.66	23.22
Mineral fuels, lubricants.....	100.78	62.5	1.97	1.01

[Table continued on following page]

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	Imports		Exports	
	1978	1977	1978	1977
Animal and vegetable fats and oils..	32	51.45	--	--
Chemical Products.....	73.98	95.4	2.48	--
Manufactured articles categorized				
by raw material.....	304.65	306.1	0.01	6.14
Machines and transport supplies.....	470.85	510.21	0.51	0.69
Diverse manufactured articles.....	181.41	60.1	0.7	4.55
Miscellaneous (non-categorized).....	10.94	14.04	3.83	2.41
TOTAL.....	1,518.94	1,432.8	671.03	396.5

Somali Imports

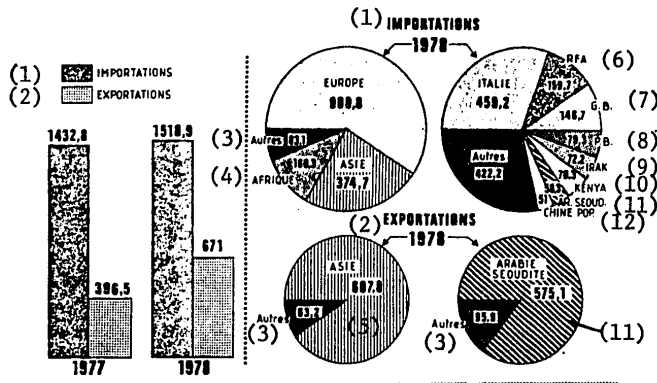
Table SOM-CE-A shows the distribution of imports and exports by category of product and makes apparent the noticeable variations in the area of consumer goods (tobacco and beverages, miscellaneous manufactured articles, for example). Three categories occupy a predominant position: transportation machinery and supplies; finished products classified by their raw materials; food products.

It is necessary to go into detail in order to know the exact nature of the most important imports and the causes of the variations recorded.

Food Products

In the food products sector, a bad year agriculturally in 1977 was the cause of large purchases of grain in foreign markets while in 1978 sugar took the lead (in millions of So. Sh.):

Somali Foreign Trade (1977/1978)
in millions of Somali shillings
1978 exchange: 1 So. Sh. = 0.68 FF



[Key on following page]

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Key:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Imports | 7. Great Britain |
| 2. Exports | 8. Netherlands |
| 3. Others | 9. Iraq |
| 4. Africa | 10. Kenya |
| 5. Asia | 11. Saudi Arabia |
| 6. FRG | 12. PRC |

	1977	1978
Food Products.....	249	218.5
Grain and grain products....	191.4	31.1
Sugar and its products.....	1.6	78.4
Milk and farm products.....	23.9	66.3
Stimulants.....	20.7	32.4
Other.....	11.4	10.3

In spite of an abundant livestock resource of cattle and sheep, Somalia was obliged to resort to considerable purchases abroad of dairy and farm products (7,232 tons in 1977, 23,400 tons in 1978).

Dairy and farm products come mostly from Europe, but there has been great variation in country of origin between 1977 and 1978 (in millions of So. Sh.):

	1977	1978
Milk and Farm Products.....	23.9	66.3
Italy.....	16.1	0.8
Netherlands.....	2.9	7.3
West Germany.....	2.5	44.8
United States.....	0.1	10.8
Great Britain.....	--	1.5
Other.....	2.3	1.1

Suppliers of grain and grain products are also quite varied (millions of So. Sh.):

	1977	1978
Grain and grain products.....	191.4	31.1
Thailand.....	66.7	--
Italy.....	39.6	3.3
Hong-Kong.....	27.4	--
Netherlands.....	15.3	0.1
China.....	13.2	3.6
West Germany.....	12.5	6.4
Singapore.....	4.4	--
Djibouti.....	3.5	5.3

[Table continued on following page]

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	1977	1978
United States.....	2.7	3.2
Australia.....	2	--
Emirates of the Gulf.....	1.7	2.7
France.....	1.1	1
Canada.....	0.3	4.1
Other.....	1	1.4

In 1978, sugar (78.5 million) was supplied mostly by Brazil (38.2 million) and West Germany (36.9). Stimulants such as tea, coffee, etc., come mostly from Kenya, China, and Uganda:

	1977	1978
Stimulants.....	20.7	32.4
Kenya.....	13.7	10.9
China.....	3	6.2
Uganda.....	1.5	6.7
Sri Lanka.....	0.1	4.8
Other.....	2.4	3.8

Imports of tobacco, both raw and processed, and beverages, are increasing rapidly, quintupling between 1977 and 1978:

	1977	1978
Beverages and Tobacco.....	19.9	64.2
Beverages.....	3.5	10.8
Tobacco.....	16.4	53.4

Ethiopian "Kat"

The market in raw materials which are in principle non-comestible, has been stable. In 1967 the main product was an "uncategorizable" vegetable material called "kat" (Catha Edulis), which is chewed for its stimulant properties and which is supplied in large quantities mostly by Ethiopia. 1977 and 1978 figures are:

	1977	1978
Non-comestible raw materials..	64.1	61.6
"Kat".....	36.1	32.8
(from Ethiopia).....	(34.4)	(29.7)
Textile fibers.....	2.1	18.3
Wood.....	19.6	5.4
Other.....	6.3	5.1

Imports of petroleum products went from 85,000 tons to 145,000 tons (62.5 to 100.5 million So. Sh).

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The market in animal and vegetable oils and fats, mostly coco oil in 1977, is relatively reduced:

	1977	1978
Oils and Fats.....	51.5	32
Coco oil.....	45.1	14.7
	(10,435 t)	(2,317 t)
Other.....	6.4	17.3

Singapore continues to supply Somalia with a sizeable oil ration: 8,932 tons for 39.1 million So. Sh. in 1977 and 2,630 tons for 13.4 million in 1978. In 1978 Malayan deliveries included a quantity of soy oil (1,097 tons, 5.1 million So. Sh.).

Limited Purchases in Plastics

There are three categories of chemical products: pharmaceuticals, mineral or organic base, miscellaneous products, including insecticides (in millions of So. Sh.):

	1977	1978
Chemical Products.....	95.4	74
Medical or pharmaceutical products.....	47.5	20
Miscellaneous products.....	19.1	24.6
Base elements.....	14.9	14.7
Other.....	13.9	14.7
including		
(Paints, varnish).....	(6.7)	(7.5)
(Fertilizer).....	(3.9)	--
(Perfume, toiletries).....	(2)	(4.4)

Base plastic materials are relatively minor as compared to most African nations where there are sizeable purchases of resins: 1977, 134 tons for 1.3 million So. Sh.; 1978, 190 tons for 2 million.

In finished goods categorized by base raw material, five categories deserve special mention:

	1977	1978
Manufactured articles according to material.....	306.1	304.7
Metals and simple metal products.....	92.1	142.2
Non-metallic articles, especially construction materials.....	64.4	50.3

[Table continued on following page]

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	1977	1978
Textiles (from thread to finished goods).....	52	68.2
Paper and cardboard articles.....	51.7	16.2
Rubber goods.....	43.4	21.4
Other.....	2.5	6.4

Sizeable Purchases of Metal Goods

Italy placed remarkably well in the metals market (millions of So. Sh.):

Total Articles	Metal	Italy
1977.....	92.1	44.7
1978.....	142.2	100.7

Cement leads non-metal products and comes from diverse origins:

Cement	Total	USSR	Italy	Kenya	West Germany
1977....	55.5	24	14	2.8	--
1978....	42.1	0.4	10.2	10.2	7.5

There are 38 to 40 suppliers of textiles, including China, Saudi Arabia, India and Italy.

	1977	1978
Textiles.....	52	68.2
China.....	12	5.9
Saudi Arabia.....	5.9	10.4
India.....	5.1	10.2
Italy.....	5.1	8.9
Japan.....	4.4	3.9
Pakistan.....	3.6	9.9
Southern Yemen.....	3.6	5.2
Other.....	12.3	13.8

In 1977 Sweden had almost 80 percent of the market in paper and cardboard. Imports were more equably distributed in 1978, but volume was weak.

	1977	1978
Paper and Cardboard.....	51.7	16.2
Sweden.....	40.8	4.5
Italy.....	8.8	9.2
Great Britain.....	1.1	0.6
Other.....	1	1.9

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Rubber goods imported were 75 to 85 percent tires, inflatable or not.
There were a half dozen noteworthy suppliers:

	1977	1978
Rubber Goods.....	43.4	21.4
Singapore.....	18.7	4.9
China.....	13.7	7.3
Italy.....	7.1	1.1
U.S.A.....	1.3	2
Japan.....	--	3.5
India.....	--	1.1
Other.....	2.6	1.5

TABLE SOM-CE-B
Somalia: Imports of
Transport Machines and Supplies
(in millions of So. Sh.)

	Non-electrical Machines		Electrical Machines		Transport Supplies	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Total.....	196.7	112.7	118.5	59.8	195	298.3
Italy.....	76.4	45.6	48.6	32.1	81.2	131.3
USSR.....	60.4	--	0.3	--	19.6	0.3
Great Britain.....	21.9	15.6	56	8.4	23.4	58.6
China.....	12.6	8	5.4	3.6	2.9	2.4
West Germany.....	8.9	14.5	1.7	4.5	12.6	13
France.....	3.9	3.9	0.2	0.5	6.4	2
East Germany.....	3.3	0.3	--	--	5.3	0.6
U.S.A.....	2.4	10.1	1.2	1.1	1	1.5
Austria.....	1.3	--	--	--	6.7	--
Bulgaria.....	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore.....	--	8.5	2.2	1.3	1.8	7.4
Sweden.....	--	--	--	0.4	10	1
Belgium.....	--	--	0.1	0.2	8.9	1.5
Djibouti.....	--	0.3	0.1	1.2	4.7	12.5
Japan.....	0.1	0.4	--	0.6	4	25.7
Southern Yemen.....	0.2	--	0.1	--	3.2	0.2
Kenya.....	0.8	--	0.5	0.4	2.1	21
Arab Emirates.....	--	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.9
Korea.....	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Saudi Arabia.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	7.2
Other.....	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.4	0.4	2

The market for imports of machinery and transportation supplies is by far the most important. It can be divided into three categories (in millions of So. Sh.):

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	1977	1978
Non-electrical machinery.....	196.7	112.7
Electrical machines and apparatus.....	118.5	59.8
Transport engines and vehicles	195	298.3
Total.....	510.2	470.8

Table SOM-CE-B gives details of these imports by major supplier country. The most constant of these are Italy, Great Britain, West Germany, and China. There have been large variations to the detriment of the USSR and Japan has made a forceful entrance into this market.

Clothing and Precision Measuring Instruments

Miscellaneous manufactured goods are lead by clothing and precision scientific apparatus, including measuring devices. Figures vary enormously.

	1977	1978
Miscellaneous manufactured goods.....	60.1	181.4
Clothing.....	22.1	41
Precision and measuring instruments.....	11	69.1
Furniture.....	4.6	21.1
Sanitary fittings and accessories.....	2.5	5.7
Shoes.....	2.5	13.3
Miscellaneous.....	17.4	31.2*

(*The above figures have been excerpted from the official publication of the State Commission for Planning).

It is difficult with sufficient distance to comment on the above spread. We will content ourselves with none but the principal suppliers (officially) of the above mentioned articles. They are in general quite varied.

Of 40 countries supplying Somalia with clothing, a dozen should be pointed out:

	1977	1978
Clothing.....	22.1	41
Saudi Arabia.....	4.2	11.2
China.....	4	2
Japan.....	3.2	3
Hong-Kong.....	2.1	6.9
Djibouti.....	1.7	2

[Table continued on following page]

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	1977	1978
India.....	1.5	1.4
Italy.....	1.3	2.3
Southern Yemen.....	1.1	2.5
Pakistan.....	0.2	6.7
Emirates of the Gulf.....	0.8	1.5

Shoes are supplied mainly by India, Hong Kong, Italy and Djibouti:

	1977	1978
Shoes.....	2.5	13.3
Italy.....	0.8	2.4
Romania.....	0.8	--
India.....	0.3	3.7
Hong Kong.....	0.1	3.2
Djibouti.....	--	1.5
Other.....	0.5	2.5

Two important suppliers of measuring instruments are the Netherlands and Italy.

	1977	1978
Measuring instruments.....	11	69.1
Italy.....	2.8	6.9
Great Britain.....	2.5	0.6
West Germany.....	1.7	2
Netherlands.....	1	57.2
Other.....	3	2.4

1978 Dutch supplies were exclusively non-electric medical apparatus (57.2 million So. Sh.).

It was Italian furniture that occasioned the 1978 expansion in this type of merchandise: 17.1 million So. Sh. of a total purchase amount of 21.1 million. Italy also, this year, provided 15.4 million of 27.7 million in miscellaneous goods.

Europe Continues As Best Provider

In 1978, the distribution of imports on a world-wide model was as follows (in million So. Sh.):

Europe.....	900.8	(59.3%)
EEC.....	860.5	
Eastern Europe.....	14.6	
Other European Countries....	25.6	

[Table continued on following page]

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Asia.....	374.7	(24.7%)
Middle East.....	168.3	
Other Asian countries.....	206.4	
Africa.....	160.3	(10.6%)
America.....	82	(4.4%)
North America.....	43.8	
Central and South America...	38.2	
Australia.....	1.1	
Total.....	1,518.9	

Foreign suppliers to Somalia do not all achieve a perfect regularity of business volume from year to year. Enormous positive and negative fluctuations can be observed in Table SOM-CE-C. This often stems from the fact that certain markets (petroleum or foods) are subject to chance events. The 1978 38.2 million So. Sh. to Brazil, for example, was exclusively for 22,056 tons of sugar. 1977 purchases from Brazil by Somalia were practically nothing (150 So. Sh.). The variations can also be explained by some economic and political factors. In 1977, the USSR was the second place provider to Somalia with 175 million So. Sh. In 1978, it was in 21st place with 9.2 million.

TABLE SOM-CE-C
Somali Imports: 1977/1978
Principal Suppliers
(in millions of So. Sh.)

*official statistics

	1978	1977
Italy.....	459.2	406
West Germany.....	159.7	74.1
Great Britain.....	146.7	132.2
Netherlands.....	79.3	28.4
Iraq.....	72.2	3.9
Kenya.....	70.3	41.8
Saudi Arabia.....	58.3	14.3
People's China.....	51	93.5
Singapore.....	39.2	72.8
Japan.....	39.1	13
USA.....	38.7	11.8
Brazil.....	38.2	--
Djibouti.....	35.4	16
Ethiopia.....	30.2	36.1
India.....	28.5	15.6
United Emirates.....	26.7	4.5
Pakistan.....	25.7	4.2
Switzerland.....	15.8	11.2
Tanzania.....	15.4	2.7

[Table continued on following page]

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	1978	1977
Hong Kong.....	14.3	34.5
France.....	10.2	18.2
Southern Yemen.....	8.6	9.4
Sweden.....	7.5	51.9
Uganda.....	6.9	1.5
Sri Lanka.....	4.9	--
Canada.....	4.1	0.3
Belgium.....	3.6	18.3
Korea.....	3.1	0.1
Romania.....	2.7	0.8
Greece.....	2.3	3.8
Denmark.....	1.8	9.3
Egypt.....	1.6	0.4
East Germany.....	1.1	0.4
Iran.....	1.1	0.4
Australia.....	1	6
Thailand.....	--	66.7
Kuwait.....	0.9	19.3
Austria.....	0.5	8.7
Yugoslavia.....	0.7	4.4
Bulgaria.....	--	2

Italy: Well in the Lead

The most regular suppliers, whose operations cover a considerable range of merchandise and products, are, in first place, Italy (30.23 percent of the total of 1978 imports, 28.34 percent of 1977), Great Britain, West Germany, and Kenya, a close African neighbor.

Italy makes a noticeable appearance in all the markets. Great Britain is well represented in the areas of tobacco, transport supplies, and electrical machinery. West Germany has greatly increased its exports to Somalia because, outside grain, chemical products, machines and vehicles, it has also sold in 1978 a great quantity of sugar and dairy products. The Netherlands owes its exceptional 1978 figures to a large delivery of medical and surgical apparatus. Iraq, who supplied only a small part of Somalia's oil needs in 1977, by 1978 was well in the forefront as a primary source (68.8 of 100.5 million So. Sh. total imports).

Kenya, Somalia's best African supplier, furnishes stimulants, cement and transport vehicles. Saudi Arabia, second place seller of oil (16.7 million in 1978) also delivers cement and textiles. The People's China, on the other hand, lost a part of its Somalian textile clientele in 1978 but continues to furnish grain, machines, and rubber. Rubber is also of interest to Singapore, whose principal commercial activity in Somalia, however, is food oils, and to a lesser extent, transport supplies. Japan is gaining

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ground with its vehicles. The United States enters the market considerably with food products (grain, milk, oil) and somewhat less with non-electric machinery. Brazil is an occasional supplier of sugar. Djibouti seems to be serving as an intermediary for French merchandise. Ethiopia sells practically nothing besides "kat" to Somalia. India and Pakistan furnish this country with fiber for sacking and miscellaneous textile articles. The Emirates sell a little oil, of course, but also grain, textiles, machines and vehicles. And finally, Russia, who was present in all the 1977 markets (especially machines, oil, cement, vehicles, and wood) by 1978 figured in petroleum products (8 million So. Sh.) only.

Somalian Exports

Saudi Arabia, Leading Customer

Somalia has only five or six important customers in the world, or even noteworthy. It can even be said that serious customers number only two or three: Saudi Arabia, Italy, and the United Arab Emirates (see Table SOM-CE-D).

TABLE SOM-CE-D
Somali Exports: 1977/1978
Principal Customers
(in millions of So. Sh.)

*official statistics

	1978	1977
Saudi Arabia.....	575.1	263.8
Italy.....	53.5	57.8
Arab Emirates.....	23	19.1
China.....	6	2.3
Kenya.....	2.3	1.1
Netherlands.....	2.3	--
Northern Yemen.....	1.9	0.5
Djibouti.....	1.8	0.5
USA.....	1.5	0.1
Kuwait.....	1.3	1.1
Tanzania.....	0.7	1.4
Southern Yemen.....	0.3	2.4
Great Britain.....	0.2	8.1
France.....	0.2	0.3
USSR.....	0.1	13.9
East Germany.....	0.1	--
Austria.....	0.1	--
Denmark.....	0.1	--
Pakistan.....	0.1	0.2

[Table continued on following page]

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	1978	1977
Singapore.....	--	7.5
Uganda.....	--	6.8
Switzerland.....	--	7.5
Iran.....	--	1.1

World distribution of Somali exports is as follows (million So. Sh.):

	1977	1978
Total.....	396,498.4	671,033.3
Europe.....	83,741.8	56,574.9
	(21.1%)	(8.4%)
including EEC.....	66,398.5	56,265.5
Eastern Europe.....	13,908.4	223.2
Others.....	3,434.9	86.2
Asia.....	298,536.9	607,811.9
	(75.3%)	(90.6%)
including Near-East.....	288,601.6	601,632
Others.....	9,935.3	6,179.9
Africa.....	9,996	4,893.8
	(2.5%)	(0.8%)
America.....	137.7	1,454.6
		(0.2%)
Oceania and others.....	4,086	298.1
	(1.1%)	

The weighty position of the Middle East, which in 1978 absorbed 92.6 percent of Somali exports, should be noted.

If the balance of trade for Somali is calculated by continents, export-import balance of trade is as follows:

	M. So. Sh.	%
Europe.....	56.6/900.8	6.28
Asia.....	607.8/374.7	162.21
Africa.....	4.9/160.3	3.06
America.....	1.5/82	1.83

True, Somalia doesn't have many products to export. The figures for 1978 sales to Saudi Arabia furnish the evidence.

Total exports to Saudi Arabia: 575.1 million So. Sh. (85.7 percent of Somalia's total foreign sales) including live animals, 565.6; fruits and vegetables, 7; others, 2.5 (of which 1.6 were processed petroleum products sold to Saudi Arabia and the Emirates).

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Export exchanges with Italy were as follows (in millions of So. Sh.):

Total.....	53.5
Fruits and vegetables.....	43.4
Leather and skins.....	7.9
Other.....	2.2
With United Arab Emirates:	
Total.....	23
Live animals.....	22.2
Other.....	0.8
With China:	
Total.....	6
Leather and skins.....	4.1
Returned merchandise.....	1.1
Other.....	0.8
With Kenya:	
Total.....	2.3
Fish.....	1.4
Live animals.....	0.7
Other.....	0.2

Table SOM-CE-A presents Somalia's total foreign sales. Examination of this table will show that the greatest majority of sales are in the area of raw materials. Some 1978 detail follows (in millions of So. Sh.):

TOTAL 1978 EXPORTS.....	671
Live animals.....	588.7
Including cattle.....	100.9
sheep.....	192.3
goats.....	255
dromedairies.....	40.5
Meat.....	0.3
Farm products (milk, butter, eggs).....	0.7
Fish and fish products.....	2.6
Fruits and vegetables.....	54.2
including bananas.....	54.6
other.....	0.4
Leather and skins.....	12
Gum-arabic, etc.....	2.5
Kerosene.....	1.9
Opium alkaloids (cocaine, etc.).....	2.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.7
Returned merchandise.....	3.8

Except for the kerosene which Somalia produces and delivers to the majority of the countries furnishing crude oil, Somali exports are mostly vegetable and animal products receiving no processing. It is regrettable that a better profit cannot be drawn from such abundant and interesting pastures and orchards.

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43
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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RAND REVALUATION RUMOR--As a result of the increase in the price of gold, the South African rand will probably be revalued by 10 percent at the time of the budget presentation at the end of March. The British daily EVENING STANDARD reports rumors to this effect have been heard in exchange circles. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 1 Feb 80 p 274]

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44

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

STRENGTHENING OF FRENCH RELATIONS EXPECTED--Back home, in December, from a visit to France during which he was the guest of Alain Poher, president of the Senate, Adam Sapi, the speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, told the local press that he was expecting ties between France and Tanzania to be strengthened. The speaker, who was accompanied by four Tanzanian deputies, was thus returning a visit made by French members of Parliament to Tanzania in 1971. Mr Sapi also went to the headquarters of the European Parliament in Strasbourg in the course of this visit. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 36] 8946

GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY INCREASED--The National Milling Corporation (NMC) of Tanzania decided to bring its total grain storage capacity from 266,000 tons to 528,000 tons in 1981, to face the growing food demand in the country. It should be noted that according to those in charge the NMC had purchased 340,000 tons of grain for the farmers in June 1979, which was 74,000 tons more than its storage capacity. Part of these harvests is therefore destined to be destroyed. The NMC, on the other hand, has had poor years since 1975. It has a bank overdraft of 2,300,000 Tanzanian shillings. One may wonder, under those conditions, how it is to realize the program of work it has anticipated. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 4 Jan 80 p 36] 8946

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ZAIRE

ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 21 Dec 79 p 3631

[Text] The business meetings of the higher Franco-Zairian joint commission began on 10 December at Kinshasa. In attendance were Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation, and Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana, Zairian state commissioner for public works and territorial development. The meetings ended at the end of the week with the two ministers present at the closing session.

According to the final communique made public at Kinshasa on 15 December, France will assign 300 million French francs to projects for educational development and cooperation in Zaire.

On the other hand, 11 financial agreements amounting to 13.9 million francs were signed between the two countries.

The communique also stressed the priorities for French cooperation in the fields of agriculture and rural development, transportation and communications, mining, power, health and education, as well as in the telecommunications and aerial transport sectors.

Finally, it was decided to establish a National Institute for Biomedical Research.

French Cooperation in Zaire

Thus, in 1980, aid from France to Zaire, which was 265 million francs in 1979, will increase to approximately 300 million francs. This aid includes subsidies, technical assistance and loans. In addition, a special treasury loan in the amount of 100 million francs has just been awarded to the Zairian Government.

French-Zairian cooperation is especially strong in the fields of rural development, infrastructures, industrial development, and higher education. There are 234 cooperative positions open in Zaire, including 122 for technicians and 112 for teachers.

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In the rural development sector, the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) has five projects underway at the present time:

--a planning team for the State Agricultural Commission;

--two truck farming operations, the first in the suburbs of Kinshasa, for which a new 1,000 hectare program, spread over 6 years is planned, with the participation of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE); the second, near Mbanza-Ngungu, in the Lower Zaire region;

--development of corn cultivation, in the eastern Kasai region;

--development of cattle raising in Ituri, in the Upper Zaire region, in conjunction with the World Bank, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Regarding the infrastructure, France's activities involve assistance to both the Office for Urban Study and Development and the Highway Board, and to complementary studies concerning the Zairian national transport highway from Shaba to its maritime outlet, via Ilebo, Kinshasa and Matadi.

In the mining sector, since 1964, French intervention has consisted of support for the mining commission whose development arose from the mining survey studies entrusted to the Geological and Mineral Prospecting Office (BRGM) by the Government of Zaire.

The Zaire National Electric Company (SNEL), is also benefiting from French assistance through supervision of the construction of the Inga II dam on the Lower Zaire, modernization of the Kinshasa electrical network, and training operations.

France has granted a great deal of assistance for operations which are presently underway which mainly have to do with the establishment of a large telecommunications television broadcasting satellite network.

French cooperation is also a force in the fields of vocational training and health. France is also conducting several large-scale operations in education: the geological university commission in Lubumbashi, in the Shaba region; the reform of mathematics education; and especially in the field of technical education (constructing and equipping an industrial technical institution).

Franco-Zairian Cooperation: Four Priorities

On December 11, at Lubumbashi, French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley was received by President Mobutu Sese Seko. This visit, which paralleled the Kinshasa meeting of the greater Franco-Zairian joint commission permitted the French minister to recall the four main priorities of Franco-Zairian cooperation.

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Rural development is the first priority of this cooperative effort. As evidence of this, Mr Galley arrived in the Ituri region on 13 December to visit an agricultural operation (cattle breeding) started under the aegis of a joint act of France, the World Bank, the FRG and other financial backers.

The development of infrastructures is in second place, and France has undertaken "a certain number of operations and studies which are very important in the field of roads, communications and information."

The third plank in this cooperative effort includes assistance for training in the fields of education and science, "a mission which is accompanied," continued Mr Galley, "by an effort in the field of culture." In this connection, he emphasized that taking into account the considerable importance which Zaire enjoys among all French-speaking nations, France is paying particular attention to increasing cultural centers "so that French culture may be present" in Zaire. France has opened two cultural centers in Zaire, at Kinshasa and at Kisangani, and another center is to be opened by Mr Galley at Lubumbashi.

Finally, France is in evidence in the field of mining, where the BRGM and various French companies believe that they will be able to move from the prospecting stage to the operating stage. Primarily, this involves the Tenke-Fugurume Mining Company, in which the BRGM is the majority stockholder, and which would mine copper and cobalt in the Shaba region.

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9174

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