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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 728



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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL STATES VIEWS ON NAIROBI SUMMIT

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 10 Jun 81 pp 24-27

[Interview by JEUNE AFRIQUE with Edem Kodjo in Paris, middle of May 1981]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your opinion of the seizures and bans slapped on African newspapers?

[Answer] I am all in favor of maximum press guarantees in Africa. Moreover, the right to information is listed in the African Charter of Human Rights that I hope will be adopted in Nairobi. Having said that, you cannot keep the governments from taking over the papers.

[Question] Couldn't the OAU help guarantee freedom of the press in Africa?

[Answer] We could almost certainly do something if we were asked and especially if the Charter is adopted.

[Question] What?

[Answer] We could intervene courteously, to be sure, but effectively with governments guilty of takeovers and point out to them that it does no good to rage against certain newspapers, especially since the papers so affected are still read.

[Question] What most paralyzes the OAU: ideological splits, national egotisms, or irregular payment of fees?

[Answer] All three elements figure prominently. Ideologically barriers have to be overcome because their existence is a serious cause for separate blocs except in the case of decolonization issues. National egotisms also act as a break. For instance I might cite the energy problem: Africa produces five times as much oil as it consumes. But that does not keep some African countries from getting their supplies from Rotterdam. The energy problem should have been resolutely simple to resolve. But we have not been able to reach any agreement. Finally, there is the alarming problem of the financial contributions. Just imagine, this year the cumulative total of arrears comes to \$25 million for a yearly budget of about 20 million!

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[Question] What will be the most important agenda item at the Nairobi summit? Namibia?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the heads of state will be called on to take an unambiguous position on the Namibian issue. Actually we have given the Western Contact Group (Canada, France, Great Britain, FRG, United States) enough time. The Arusha plan is sure to be adopted. It provides diplomatic and military measures that should enable SWAPO to intensify its armed struggle and so bring Pretoria to a settlement.

[Question] The United States supposedly is proposing a plan similar to the one that resulted in independence for Zimbabwe...

[Answer] Any plan not aiming at independence for Namibia is doomed to failure. The West's best interests are not to link up with the South Africans but with the nationalists. Mugabe's case in Zimbabwe proves that.

[Question] Do you think that Nujoma will be a kind of Mugabe for Namibia in the future?

[Answer] I am convinced that Sam Nujoma is no fanatic communist. The time for sidestepping the issues is past. Namibia must be given its independence, unconditionally.

[Question] African positions on Namibia are unanimous, but not so on the Sahara.

[Answer] A report has been drawn up. It will be debated at Nairobi.

[Question] Meantime each camp is gearing up for battle.

[Answer] That is true. Still, it seems to me that there is one point on which all are agreed: the notion of a referendum. Mining that notion could lead to a solution.

[Question] Hasn't the notion of admitting the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU edged out the notion of a referendum?

[Answer] Any admittance would not put an end to the war, nor would it keep the issue from remaining intact.

[Question] Does the SDAR meet OAU criteria for an independent state?

[Answer] I'm not the one to make a statement on that point. That is for the heads of state to determine.

[Question] On this point, aren't the member states mostly hostage to two or three states with a lot of pull that they are more or less forced to follow?

[Answer] I don't think the problem breaks down that way. Some governments are quite sensitive about this point. And, take it from me, they have thought long and hard before taking the position they have.

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[Question] Why does the OAU overlook the Eritrean issue even though it is every bit as hot as that of the Sahara?

[Answer] Quite simply because the OAU has had the Sahara issue brought before it. Not so with Eritrea. The secretary general considers Eritrea a non-issue. African citizens can pose the issue, correspondents are free to discuss it, but the OAU disregards the issue.

[Question] On the Sahara, are you Morocco's or Algeria's man?

[Answer] I've alternately been considered the agent of both. At the 1979 Monrovia summit I was looked upon as Algeria's man for the simple reason that I had asked for and gotten application of article 33 of OAU by-laws. That strengthened Algeria's positions. On the other hand, at the Freetown summit, and despite Algerian pressures, I refused to declare the Saharan Republic a member of the OAU, so they treated me like a tool of the Moroccans.

[Question] Some have accused you of being in the service of Libya.

[Answer] On the Chad issue it is true I was sometimes called an agent of the Libyans. If we keep this up I am going to be everybody's man. That's like saying I'm nobody's man. The truth of the matter is that the secretary general cannot be forgiven for being independent. There are some who want the secretary general to be a puppet...

[Question] In some countries you are seen as France's man...

[Answer] (With a smile) Now that really gives me a heartburn.

[Question] That was the rumor when you were elected in Khartoum in 1978.

[Answer] That stupid rumor was circulated on purpose. The reason was that people read more than warranted into the relations of colleague to colleague between Giscard d'Estaing and myself when we were ministers of finance. I've got both leftist and rightist French friends. In Francois Mitterrand's administration, Catherine Lalumiere was my lecturer at Rennes, Michel Rocard was my lecturer at the National School of Administration (ENA) as well as Nicole Questiaux. I have good relations with Claude Cheysson. Does that then make me the French Socialists' man?

[Question] What do you think about Qadhdhafi's role in Chad?

[Answer] Colonel Qadhdhafi recently showed himself quite cooperative. He informed us that he would agree to pull his troops out of Chad provided they were replaced by Chadian troops. The hitch is that the OAU is advocating a neutral African force.

[Question] Has Qadhdhafi given up his idea of a merger with Chad?

[Answer] It is my opinion that the merger is now past history. The problem at the moment is getting a stable government in Ndjamena.

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[Question] It cannot be said that the OAU acted up front in the Chadian crisis.

[Answer] All the same the OAU was behind dispatching a small African Force. True, the operation failed for lack of supervision. Still the Congolese troops deserve credit for being in Chad under really trying circumstances.

[Question] But once the Congolese troops were withdrawn the OAU did nothing of any consequence.

[Answer] I grant you that afterwards nothing was really attempted. The reason was the OAU's lack of experience in handling military cooperation. But that does not mean that what could not be done yesterday may not be possible tomorrow. Once tempers cool down in Chad, anything is possible. If we come up with a country or an organization willing to finance the operation while keeping hands off, it would be perfect.

[Question] All the same, you seem to have desired UN peace-keeping forces to intervene.

[Answer] We did ask the UN to intervene. But we hoped it would select African countries to send troops to Chad. I might mention that idea has not been given up. But it would be an exceptional step requiring the prior consent of Chad. But such does not all seem to be President Goukouni's view. He appears to give priority to setting up an integrated Chadian armed force.

[Question] What has become of the plan to set up an OAU security council?

[Answer] I personally have never talked of anything except a "crisis structure," others have mentioned a "security council." The plan will be submitted to the summit in Nairobi. The fact is a gap in the OAU has to be filled. When there is a crisis no one knows who to turn to or what mechanisms to activate.

[Question] Will Mitterrand's accession help resolve the Chadian issue?

[Answer] Perhaps...

[Question] Doesn't Libya's intervention in Chad risk stirring up distrust and even conflicts between Arabs and Africans?

[Answer] I don't think so. Sure, there are problems between Libya and some countries south of the Sahara. But that does not make for an all-out conflict between Arabs and Africans.

[Question] What's the status of Arab-African cooperation?

[Answer] At the March 1977 meeting in Cairo, Africans, especially the poorest, hoped to get financial aid. When it is sometimes said that Arab-African cooperation has broken down that simply means that multilateral economic cooperation is not making the hoped for progress. In fact, even invisible transfers of funds are still really existing funds. Just ask the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] and other Arab organizations and you will discover that Arab aid to Africa reaches quite sizable figures. About \$5 billion for BADEA alone.



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[Question] Do you think some OAU member countries have taken definite steps to advance the Lagos plan decided on in March 1980 at the first economic summit?

[Answer] It should be stated that such a plan cannot be implemented overnight. But considering the precarious economic plight of some African countries, particularly after the second oil shock, we should make an effort to respond to the Lagos appeal. This provides an opportunity to thank President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, whose action is not always understood, especially on the subject of cocoa prices.

[Question] On the subject of cocoa prices, President Houphouet-Boigny appears isolated both among African countries themselves and among industrialized countries.

[Answer] I'm sorry to say you are right. All African countries should move in the direction indicated by President Houphouet-Boigny. In that respect, only resoluteness pays off. I am also persuaded that only the Lagos action plan will enable us to develop.

[Question] Let's get back to Mitterrand. Is his election a good thing for Africa's development?

[Answer] Why not have asked me the same question following Reagan's election in the United States? Following the Soviet Communist Party Congress that kept Brezhnev in office?

[Question] Because we didn't have the chance. Now, what are your views of Mitterrand?

[Answer] Judging by the initial statements of his team and French Socialist Party intentions, it is evident that there will be a fresh approach to Africa's problems, especially in regard to full liberation of the continent. France's veto in the UN on southern Africa will no longer be a foregone conclusion. And that is significant! As for international cooperation, we note with delight that the French leaders are at last deciding to contribute 0.7 percent of their country's GDP as aid to the Third World.

[Question] Certainly their position on human rights bothers some African leaders.

[Answer] Considering the personalities of the new administration, such as Claude Cheysson, Michel Rocard, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Jean-Pierre Cot and others, not leaving out President Mitterrand, it can be supposed that that topic will not become a matter of balancing the books.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

IVORY COAST, MALI PRESIDENTS MEET--On 19-20 May, Gen Moussa Traore, Malian chief of state, paid a "visit of work and friendship" lasting a little over 24 hours to Yamoussoukro, the native village of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The visit, the second made by the Malian president to the Ivory Coast since 1969, enabled the two chiefs of state to "review African problems and relations between the two countries as completely as possible." In the field of bilateral relations, the presidents discussed the problem of roads between the two nations. Mali is a landlocked country making Abidjan the second Malian port after Dakar. The Ivory Coast is Mali's main trading partner and the poor condition of roads between the two countries is considered by Bamako to be an obstacle to any growth in trade between them. Some 200 kilometers of road west of the common border still have to be paved in order to complete the surfacing of the Bamako-Abidjan highway and about that amount must be completed east of the border to link the cities of Korhogo (Ivory Coast) and Sikasso (Mali). Concerning regional cooperation, Mali argued for membership in the West African Monetary Union (UMOA), "since that project is already well underway and there should be no further obstacles to it." The two chiefs of state also took up problems linked to the West African Economic Community (CEAO), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the group of nations on the Niger River. With respect to the Western Sahara, Mali, which recognized the POLISARIO Front at the last summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Freetown in June, explained its position to Ivorian authorities, who "understood it very well." President Traore's visit follows similar visits made by [the president of Senegal] and Seyni Kountche of Niger. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1477] 11,464

CLOSER ALGERIAN-SENEGALESE RELATIONS--Senegal's position on the problem of the Western Sahara has not changed, according to an announcement made by Senegalese Minister of Information Djibo Ka, following a visit to Senegal by Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Seddik Benyahia. In his communication, the Senegalese president indicated that the Algerian minister's visit had taken place "in an atmosphere of great understanding marking Algeria and Senegal's common will to develop bilateral cooperation even further." The Senegalese minister of information stated that Algeria and Senegal have decided to step up their economic, cultural and political cooperation (particularly with respect to organizations of nonaligned countries, southern Africa and the Islamic Conference). Furthermore, an Algerian parliamentary delegation headed by abd al-'Aziz Muhammed, chairman of the Agricultural Commission, arrived in Dakar on 21 May for an official 6-day visit to Senegal. The visit, which follows that of Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Benyahia, marks the an improvement in Senegalese-Algerian relations, which had deteriorated because of the conflict in the Western Sahara. On the Saharan question, each country stands firm on its position, with Algeria continuing to support the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) and supporting its admission to the OAU, contrary to Senegal's policy. The Algerian delegation will be received during its visit by Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, and Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the National Assembly. It will also visit several development projects. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1474] 11,464

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ANGOLA

DETAILS OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS, TRADE EXCHANGES WITH FRANCE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1499

[Text] Economic relations between France and Angola are clearly making progress, as demonstrated by several operations taking place in Luanda in recent days.

Titan, Inc. opened a trailer assembly plant in mid May, the first phase of an investment program totaling over 50 million francs and providing for the construction near the capital of three production units employing 600 persons.

For its part, ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] has just completed the first exploratory drilling off the northern coast of the country. In September, Total will begin to explore for oil in an offshore sector allocated to it further south.

Finally, a consortium headed by Creusot-Loire should soon sign a contract for over 150 million francs for the construction of a textile plant in Luanda.

Commercial trade between France and Angola, still modest, has nevertheless made clear progress in recent years, reaching nearly 400 million French francs in 1980, triple the 1978 total. These are essentially French exports of food products and equipment to Angola.

The growth should continue in 1981, especially since contracts totaling some 1 billion francs were signed last year between Angola and French companies.

Among the other firms active in the country are Renault and Renault Industrial Vehicles (RVI) (sale and assembly of vehicles), Dumez-UIE [expansion unknown] (construction of an oil terminal in the north), SNIAS [National Aerospace Industry Company] (helicopters), Alsthom and Bouygues Offshore.

Technical cooperation between France and Angola is also fully developing with a certain number of projects underway in oil, mechanics, coffee and fishing. For its part, the French Electric [Power] Company (EDF) should be involved in the establishment of an institute of electricity near Luanda.

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ANGOLA

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS ON POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH EEC

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1553

[Text] In a written question to the EEC, Mrs Lizin, a European parliamentarian, had noted that Mr Marongiu, an EEC official, had visited Luanda from 29 September to 1 October 1980 and had met with ministers interested in Angola's cooperation with the EEC. Mrs Lizin was asking about the results of those meetings, whether the Commission had taken them under advisement and how. Moreover, she was asking the following questions:

1. Was any progress made in the multinational project of the Benguela railroad as to the participation of the EEC? 2. Is it true that Angola had, on this occasion, reiterated its interest in a bilateral agreement with the EEC? 3. Does the Commission envisage to accept this position or will it, on the contrary, simply answer that an agreement of this type cannot be signed and that the only solution lies in the Lome Convention? Why? 4. Does the Commission not believe that a positive reply to the wish for bilateral progress would encourage Angola during this serious period of conflicts with South Africa in its southern border, without excluding an agreement based on the Lome Convention when this difficult phase is over?

The EEC replied to these questions on 19 May 1981 as follows:

1. At the time of Angolan independence in 1975, the Commission disclosed its willingness to initiate and develop humanitarian and cooperation relations with this country, the only black African independent state, together with Mozambique, that does not belong to the Lome Convention. Numerous contacts and meetings have thus been held in Luanda and Brussels with high Angolan officials, including the meeting of a Commission member with President Agostinho Neto in Luanda. Angola (as well as Mozambique) participated in the negotiations to renew the Lome Convention as an observer. This participation has not been followed by a request to adhere to the Lome Convention.

Therefore, cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola has necessarily been carried out outside the Lome Convention. Cooperation has extended to the following fields: a food assistance program since 1976, a program to help refugees, the financing of a fisheries project in Mocamedes, and the participation of the EEC in the co-financing of the first phase of the "revitalization of the Benguela railroad," a regional project concerning Angola, Zaire and Zambia.

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Moreover, an ambassador residing in Brussels is accredited to the EEC countries.

2. to 4. On a number of occasions, certain Angolan officials hypothetically discussed the eventuality of a bilateral agreement with the EEC; however, no such official request has been presented to the Commission. The competent commissioner has repeatedly affirmed that the EEC could not but refuse to consider such an agreement. This would be counter to black Africa's will to maintain a united front vis-a-vis the outside world and would risk introducing among the present EEC partners a number of differences, indeed of discriminations, the political impact of which can be easily imagined.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

URGENT NEED FOR INVESTMENTS STRESSED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1490

[Text] At the 36th session of the General Assembly, the General Secretariat of the United Nations distributed a document dated 30 April 1981 concerning special assistance "aimed at the rehabilitation and development" of the Central African Republic.

Based on an analysis of the country's difficult situation and projects that might help correct it, the document takes up the conclusions of the interorganizational mission sent to the Central African Republic from 26 January to 3 February, led by Abdulrahim A. Farah, deputy secretary general of the United Nations and coordinator of special economic assistance programs (see MARCHES TROPICAUX, 13 February 1981, p 379).

These conclusions note that "the country's financial situation is seriously off balance": a "very large" budget deficit, a substantial public debt and a "large deficit" in the balance of payments. "At the same time," the report adds, "practically all sectors of the economy have an urgent need of investments."

In order to help the government meet the financial crisis, the mission "recommends the following types of assistance: 1) budgetary assistance, in currency or in kind; 2) exemption from payment of counterpart expenses in the case of projects receiving outside aid; 3) total or partial financing of operating expenditures for an initial period following completion of the projects; 4) the supplying of assistance for projects in the form of gifts; 5) the granting of a moratorium on the public debt; 6) food assistance; and 7) assistance in kind in order to reduce the need for imports of other essential articles such as tools, equipment and spare parts...."

At the same time, the mission singled out a certain number of projects to be completed in order to meet urgent needs and get the economy on its feet. These are projects concerning rural development, transport, mining, industry, education, health and social affairs. Aid earmarked for immediate humanitarian needs is put at \$11 million and that for economic rehabilitation at \$51 million (60 percent for rural development). Aid for medium- and long-term development is put at \$86 million. The government believes that if the aid is granted, it will need "from 5 to 7 years of sustained and well-planned efforts to get the economy back to the 1970 level."

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COMORO ISLANDS

CIVIL AIR AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE DETAILED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1495

[Article: "Comoro Islands: Civil Air Agreement with France at Hahaya Airport"]

[Text] We have already reported (MTM of 24 April, page 1205) the signing on 17 April of an agreement between France and the Comoro Islands concerning FAC financing [French Aid and Cooperation Fund] amounting to 650 million Comoran francs (13 million French francs). This arrangement concerns two projects:

--The rebuilding of the runway of the Moroni-Hahaya international airport, costing 500 million Comoran francs. This concerns the first phase of the work. The total cost of the operation has not yet been determined precisely;

--Applying the aid provided for the functioning of the airport through the SOFREA VIA company [six; expansion unknown], for a total expenditure of 150 million Comoran francs.

Hahaya airport was built by France between 1973 and 1975. When independence was proclaimed, it was not completely finished, and events since then have prevented the continuation of French technical assistance. In April, 1977, Air France moreover was forced to halt its flights from Paris to Moroni. After the overthrow of the Soilih regime, putting the airport back into service was given priority and, since the end of 1978, France has made arrangements, at the request of the Comoro Islands authorities, to finance the necessary work and equipment. The SOFREA VIA company was charged with putting the airport back into service, which was opened again to Air France traffic on 31 March 1979.

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COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--According to the terms of an agreement signed on 11 May, the Islamic Development Bank will extend to the Comoro Islands a loan of \$900,000 to cover the cost in foreign exchange of the repairs and expansion of the petroleum storage reservoir at Masoni and to carry out technical studies with a view to increasing the capacity of the storage reservoir of the Comoro Islands. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1495] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie Paris 1981] 5170

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GABON

MODERATE EXPANSION FORECAST FOR 1981 ECONOMY

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 pp 1488-1489

[Excerpts] The enormous increase in the price of oil to over \$31 a barrel -- up 65 percent over 1979 and 145 percent over 1978 -- more than compensates for the drop in Gabonese oil production and in 2 years, caused exports to double in value.

The gross national product (GNP) rose 16.5 percent in 1980, totaling 795 billion CFA francs as a result of the increased cost of oil, whose share went from 43.6 to 49.6 percent. That of the other sectors, services, transport, processing industries and commerce in particular, remains at 18 percent on the whole.

Actually, the public sector benefited from the resources of the GNP more than the private sector did. Public investments rose 26.6 percent, public consumption went up 14.8 percent, while private investments rose only 8 percent and private consumption only 9.8 percent.

With the increase in export receipts from oil and wood, which was clearly greater than the increase in imports linked to the resumption of economic activity, the rate of cover of the trade balance went from 338 percent in 1979 to 364 percent in 1980.

In 1980, the service on the debt absorbed 40 percent of budgetary resources, as in 1979, with the surplus covering a deliberately limited public investment and increased operating expenses.

Since there were no new foreign loans, the overall debt is dropping 50 billion francs a year and at the end of 1980, the outstanding total had an exchange value of 403 billion CFA francs.

Prospects for 1981

The year 1981 will be marked by growth, in current francs, of 18 percent in the gross national product and by an increased effort to restructure the national economy.

Unless new and major deposits are discovered (a possibility not yet excluded), the level of investments planned by oil companies is 80 billion CFA francs, and the drop in oil reserves would indicate a gradual drop in production of Gabonese crude

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from 9 million tons in 1980 to 8.5 million tons in 1981 and 8.1 million tons in 1982. This drop in production will be amply compensated for, with respect to receipts, by the increase in the sales price and the increase in the dollar.

In 1980, the activity of the two mining companies encountered difficulties due to the poor situation of the iron and steel industry, which uses manganese, and to the drop in the demand for uranium metal. The Ogooue Mining Company (COMILOG) produced and exported 2 million tons of manganese ore (compared with 2.3 million tons in 1979) and estimates for 1981 also total some 2 million tons mined and exported. The Franceville Uranium Mining Company (COMUF) produced 1,062 tons of uranium metal, of which 1,039 tons were exported. Estimates for 1981 show substantial tonnages.

In 1980, the overall turnover of the two mining companies was 51.6 billion CFA francs, down 17 percent compared with 1979. The value added by the mining sector dropped 11.8 percent, totaling 38.8 billion CFA francs, or 6.6 percent of the GNP. Investments totaled 13 billion CFA francs in 1980, up 50 percent over 1979, essentially as a result of the work on the new COMUF uranium enrichment plant.

Out of 6,478 kilometers of roads and trails, only 459 were paved by the end of December 1980. The inadequacy and poor condition of the road system are the cause of the low growth -- 4.8 percent -- in road transport, which is very small scale.

Put into service on 2 January 1979, the Libreville-N'Djole section of the Trans-Gabonese (187 kilometers) has had gradual growth in passenger traffic and the transport of rough timber.

#### Monetary and Financial Information

Over the last 3 years, growth in the gross national product has been as follows, in billions of CFA francs: 1978, 539.2; 1979, 628.2; 1980, 798.1 (provisional figure).

Since the beginning of 1981, the Gabonese economy has been affected by various factors: good oil situation resulting in greater resources for the government; a relaunching of public investments as a result of the surplus of financial means procured through oil; and the resumption of sectors other than oil, mining and public works.

Growth predictions show a gross national product of some 938 billion CFA francs for 1981 and 1.07 billion for 1982 (6 years after crossing the 500-billion mark).

According to these projections, the sectors showing growth are essentially oil: 445 billion CFA francs in added value in 1981 (up 13 percent over 1980) and 477 billion in 1982 (up 7 percent); and the building-public works sector, with an added value of 85 billion CFA francs in 1981 (up 77 percent) and even more in 1982. On the other hand, agriculture, the mining sector (manganese and uranium) and oil refining do not show growth.

Thanks to oil, Gabon has a large surplus in its trade balance, which went from + 162.2 billion in 1978 to + 379.9 billion in 1980. Predictions for 1981 and 1982 show surpluses of 385 billion and 413 billion CFA francs respectively.

On the other hand, the balance of services shows a chronic deficit. The negative balance went from - 125.9 billion in 1978 to - 217.5 billion CFA francs in 1980. Predictions for 1981 and 1982 show totals of - 285 billion and - 280 billion CFA francs respectively.

Not counting private capital transactions (investments and removing money from investments) and transfers of public capital (loans and repayments), the current balance of payments, showing a surplus of 134.4 billion CFA francs at the end of 1980, would remain positive in 1981 and 1982 with surpluses of 100 and 133 billion CFA francs respectively.

The evolution of the overall monetary situation reflects the different phases of the Gabonese economy clearly: very rapid expansion until mid 1977; brutal recession from the end of 1977 to the end of 1978; resumption in 1979; and new moderate growth in the second half of 1980.

#### Economic Policy Guidelines

The determination of the government to keep the rate of inflation at the 1979 level in 1980 (10.1 percent) could not succeed. Consequently, the fight against inflation had to be intensified: price controls, taxation, limited credit. Other measures are being considered: reform of distribution circuits; intensification of competition; rejection of investments not guaranteeing full employment; and regulations concerning the marketing of products.

At the same time, the establishment of a revenue policy, incentives for small investors, the maintenance of a balanced rate of growth, the institution of a rational oil policy and a reform of administrative structures could be decided upon.

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GHANA

BRIEFS

FRG AID TO-DATE--Up to now, the German Federal Republic has granted Ghana a total amount of 431.5 million DM (\$187.6 million) in financial assistance, plus 285.1 million DM (\$124 million) in various grants, according to official German statistics. For 1979 (last known figures), Ghana received from the FRG a total of 40 million DM (\$17.39 million) in credits at a preferential rate, 13.1 million DM (\$5.7 million) in technical aid and 8 million (\$3.48 million) in other grants. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1538]

DECREASED CUSTOMS, EXCISE RECEIPTS--For the 12-month period ending 30 June 1980, Ghana registered a significant decrease in customs and excise receipts, which amounted to 1.8 billion cedis, while forecasts had been for 3 billion cedis. The department for customs and excise taxes only received 711,400 cedis on gold sales instead of the 19.9 million forecast [as published]. On cocoa sales, the drop was slightly less, with 1.03 million cedis against the 1.2 million forecast. For other products, however, such as beer and cigarettes, receipts were considerably smaller than forecast: 96.03 million cedis for beer against 241.8 million, and 190.7 million for cigarettes against 354 million. It is believed that these reports must be seen in the light of exaggerated forecasts rather than a result of local economic conditions at present. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1538]

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IVORY COAST

TRADE WITH, ASSISTANCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN ANALYZED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 May 81 p 1415

[Text] In 1980, commercial trade between Great Britain and the Ivory Coast (amounting to 81.47 million pounds) dropped slightly compared with 1979 (97.62 million pounds). This decline in trade is essentially due to the very clear drop in British imports (53.56 million pounds in 1980 compared with 73.62 million in 1979), while British exports have remained stable, considering inflation (27.91 million pounds in 1980 compared with 24 million in 1979).

Three British trade missions went to the Ivory Coast in 1980: one from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry (from 9 to 16 February 1980), one from the British Agricultural Engineers Association (from 24 to 29 April) and finally, one from the Engineering Industries Association, (from 7 to 13 October). It should be noted that the mission of British manufacturers that visited the Ivory Coast from 7 to 13 March, headed by Lord Trefgarne, deputy secretary of state for trade, assured the confirmation of a large number of contracts for a total of nearly 110 billion CFA francs (see MARCHES TROPICAUX of 20 May 1981, p 784).

British Exports to the Ivory Coast in 1979 and 1980 (in millions of pounds)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total	24.00	27.91
including:		
Live animals and animal and plant products	1.32	1.53
Beverages	2.15	2.17
Tobacco	1.87	1.19
Products from chemical industries and related industries	2.67	3.14
Manufactured products	2.35	3.99
Specialized mechanical equipment	6.80	3.90
Misc. industrial machines	1.20	1.05
Road vehicles	0.78	0.74
Other transport equipment	1.58	1.76
Oil products	0.23	2.30

British Imports From the Ivory Coast in 1979 and 1980 (in millions of pounds)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total	73.62	53.56

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British Imports (cont.)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Fish	0.80	1.97
Fruits and vegetables	1.30	1.81
Sugar	1.83	1.11
Coffee and cacao	48.12	28.50
Natural, raw rubber	0.94	0.78
Wood	13.53	9.33
Textile fibers	2.23	1.05
Vegetable oils	1.13	2.44

Concerning bilateral cooperation, the aid granted by Great Britain to the Ivory Coast has more than tripled between 1975 (92,500 pounds) and 1980 (305,000 pounds). The aid included 101,500 pounds Sterling in 1976, 95,000 pounds in 1977, 142,000 pounds in 1978 and 330,400 pounds in 1979. More than a third of British interventions concern the financing of scholarships in Great Britain, whose total amount is steadily increasing (from 33,000 pounds in 1975 to 115,000 pounds in 1980).

British Aid to the Ivory Coast From 1975 to 1980 (in pounds Sterling)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Capital, agricultural loans					192,000	45,000
OXFAM [expansion unknown]				3,000		
Volunteers	4,500	4,500			3,000	
Gift of books			2,000	1,000	1,400	4,000
Technical equipment				3,000 (schools)		
Seminars in English				2,000		
British professors in IC	55,000	51,000	44,000	41,000	37,000	48,000
Miscellaneous				8,500*		28,000**
Aid to Geographical Institute						65,000
Scholarships in Great Britain	33,000	46,000	51,000	84,000	97,000	115,000

\* Land-Rover

\*\* Gift of a freeze drier to Bingerville Pathology Laboratory

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IVORI COAST

BRIEFS

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LOAN--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) has just granted the Ivory Coast a loan of 585 million CFA francs, to be used for partial financing of the "research-development" program of the Ivorian Tropical Technology Company (I2T) in the agroindustrial and agrofood field. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1477] 11,464

SPANISH ELECTRIFICATION LOAN--Lambert Konan, general director of the Ivory Coast Electric Power Company (EECI), and Teodoro Bragado Perex, deputy director of the Foreign Bank of Spain, signed an agreement on 22 May according to which the Spanish bank granted a loan of 5,695,000,000 CFA francs to the Ivory Coast Electric Power Company. The loan will be used to complete financing of the "central spider" project that will supply electric power to the western and northwestern regions of the country. The loan, backed by the Ivorian Government, is for 13 years with a 3-year deferment and an interest rate of 8.1 percent. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1477] 11,464

LARGEST MULTIBANK LOAN--On 18 May, the Ivory Coast contracted for a loan of \$275 million (74 billion CFA francs) with 48 banks representing several countries, the Ivorian minister of finance announced on 19 May. The loan is the highest ever taken out by the Ivory Coast on the Eurocredit market. It enables the Ivory Coast to be the first country in Black Africa to make its entry into the interbank market of deposits in special drawing rights (SDR) because the loan involves an installment in SDR amounting to \$50 million. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1477] 11,464

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MADAGASCAR

LIFE IN COUNTRY'S PRISONS DESCRIBED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 2 Jun 81 pp 44-45.

[Article by Francois Soudan: "A Foreigner And Therefore a Spy: the Experience of Valev Dimitrov Took Place in Madagascar, But It Could Have Happened Almost Anywhere in Africa"]

[Text] "If I had been able to commit suicide, I would have done it, for sure. But it was impossible. One day, my friend Milan slashed his veins with a piece of glass. The guards immediately saw what had happened. They sewed his arm back up without anesthetic," Valev Dimitrov said. He is 23 years old. A few months ago, since he walked out as a free man from the cells of the Directorate General of Information and Documentation (DGID)--the Madagascar political police--Valev has become a violent man, whose eyes seem to recall each stage of his sufferings for 33 months. He said, "I was just an eyelash from going mad. My friend Milan is still in their prison. It must be all up with him by now."

Stowaways

It began in Marseille on 16 February 1978. Dimitrov, a Bulgarian agricultural technician, a political refugee in France, and his friend, Milan Knezic, a Yugoslav, stow away on a Norwegian freighter, the OSLO FJORD, bound for Sydney, Australia. At least they think so. France has become hostile to foreigners, jobs there are hard to find, and the sky is very gray. In Australia there is the sun and a kind of Eldorado to look forward to; and, furthermore, they are young. After 2 days at sea they make themselves known to the crew and learn that they have taken the wrong ship. A ship from the same company, the SEAL, goes from Marseille to Sydney, but not the OSLO FJORD, which goes to Toamasina (Tamatave) on the east coast of Madagascar.

They are told that in Madagascar there are other ships going to Australia. Therefore, on 10 March Valev and Milan go ashore in Toamasina and begin looking for a freighter going to Sydney. However, they are quickly noticed by the port police, who arrest them, no doubt for a routine interrogation. In fact, this was the beginning of their descent into hell. Turned over to the gendarmery, then authorized to remain a few days and accused of being involved in espionage and an attempted plot against the state, they are transferred--without an opportunity to be heard in court--to the DGID prison at Ambohibao, 12 kilometers north of Antananarivo, the capital.



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## Torture

Seen from outside, the place is a charming one. In fact, it is a former hotel, the Relais Aeriens, on the shore of a lake. From within, it is something quite different. The cells are dirty, with some of them 60 cm to a side and 80 cm high. The food is terrible. And then there is torture. The one who directs the torture is called Bienaime Christopher Raveloson-Mahasampo. He is a colonel, the chief of the DGID, and the brother-in-law of President Didier Ratsiraka. Everyone knows him and each one fears him. He is a kind of Jean-Boniface Assele of Madagascar.

"Several times, during the interrogations, he was the one who beat me the hardest," Dimitrov testifies, "with 10 or 15 soldiers kicking me and hitting me with the butts of their Kalashnikov rifles." Often Valev was tied up naked to a chain and electrodes were connected to his penis, his ankles, and his wrists. The colonel himself controlled the electric current. Dimitrov testifies that he did this "with evident pleasure."

After spending one year in the DGID headquarters, Dimitrov was transferred to Antananarivo, to the Antanimora prison for ordinary criminals, not far from the university. The reason for this was that, informed by the Norwegian shipping line, Amnesty International had expressed concern about his situation. As for Knezic, he remained behind at the Relais Aeriens hotel; he is still there.

At Antanimora prison torture was less frequent, but the living conditions were inhuman: as many as 200 to 250 detainees were held in cells intended for 40 people. There were frequent epidemics: 150 died in a few days at the end of 1977. There Dimitrov rubbed elbows with Malagasy prisoners. He recalls, "They were treated like animals. If they could bribe the guards, they were left alone. Otherwise, they were beaten. Some of them had their fingers broken with a hammer." One morning in December, 1980, Valev Dimitrov was finally, and for the first time, brought before a court. The proceedings took little time. In a few minutes he was found not guilty, released, and expelled to France. Acquitted after 33 months of detention!

However, Dimitrov didn't know everything about the subject. There is also the island prison of Nosy-Lava, in the northwest of the country, where 300 Malagasy prisoners--most of them sentenced for common crimes--work under atrocious conditions under the iron rule of a certain man named Dieudonne Edson, also known by the name of Vonjeomalaky (meaning "Quick, help!") among the detainees. A former inmate of this prison testifies, "In 2 years I saw 7 prisoners die before my eyes. One was lynched by the guards and six of them died of hunger and thirst following punishment." Elsewhere, the violence continues, and waves of arrests have become more frequent since the beginning of the university strikes, in November, 1980.

## Burned with Acid

The latest known victim was named Regis Rakotonirina, a scientific researcher. With several other teachers, including the chairman of the Commission on the Rights of Man of Madagascar, Professor Randriamampandry, Regis was arrested by the DGID on 10 February 1981. According to a number of witnesses, he was literally picked up in the middle of Antananarivo. He was reportedly burned with acid at the Relais Aeriens hotel, before he disappeared.

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MADAGASCAR

PALM OIL REFINERY AT TOAMASINA TO OPEN 'BY END OF YEAR'

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1495

[Article: "Toamasina Palm Oil Refinery Will Begin Operation by End of Year"]

[Text] The foundations of the Toamasina cooking oil refinery were officially laid on 29 April. This was the beginning of the construction of an important project under study since 1977, which has been turned over to the Italian firm Costruzioni Meccaniche Bernardini, under a contract signed on 17 January 1980 (see MTM of 25 January 1980, page 211). The Italian company will provide and install the mechanical equipment and materials, while the construction of the buildings will be handled by two local firms, Ny Andry and Tatsinanana. The supervisor of the work will be the Mamokatra company.

The factory, which involves an investment in the order of 2.0 billion Madagascar francs, could be in operation by the end of this year. It could process under normal conditions (within 2 years) 9,000 tons of raw palm oil provided by the SOMAPALM company [Madagascar Palm Oil Company] and thus could market 8,200 tons of edible oil. The "raw material" will thus be provided by SOMAPALM which, as we know, has set in motion, in the vicinity of Toamasina a "palm oil plan." Some 1,100 hectares have already been earmarked for it, and the objective is to expand the production area fairly soon to 1,700 hectares. Moreover, a study is under way to prepare some 3,500 hectares for palm oil production at Cap Masoala.

The palm oil nuts produced by SOMAPALM are processed by the oil factory at Ambatomanohina, which was built in 1975 and inaugurated on 18 February 1976. This factory, constructed by SPEICHIM and CIMELTA [sic; expansion unknown], cost 500 million Madagascar francs. Its capital is entirely Malagasy in origin.

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MALAWI

BRIEFS

PRESS HOLDINGS INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS--The Press Holdings firm of Malawi, which is supervised by the chief of state, Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, is currently studying the following projects: Cement: The production capacity of the two Portland Cement plants in Blantyre is inadequate and it therefore became necessary to build a second production unit. The future plant should be built at Kasungu and will require an investment on the order of 90 million French francs, for which aid from the European Investment Bank (BEI) has been requested. Its production capacity should be between 400 and 800 tons per day. International calls for bids will be issued as soon as the last feasibility study has been submitted to Press Holdings (August-September 1981). Fertilizer: A fertilizer plant is being studied, but the size of the investment (nearly 400 million French francs) causes those making the decision to hesitate. The best site would be near Nkula Falls, where two hydroelectric powerplants are in operation. In addition, the Press Holdings firm has obtained a loan of \$10 million from Barclays Bank International and the Standard Chartered Bank through the government of Malawi. The loan is to be repaid in 3 years after a deferment period of 2.5 years. The annual interest rate is 1.75 percent and the bank commission .75 percent. It should be recalled that Press Holdings now employs over 30,000 persons in Malawi through its subsidiaries. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 May 81 p 1376] 11,464

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NIASSA PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT--Twelve projects for economic development have been established in the province of Niassa to turn it into an example of the "struggle against under-development." They include: a 400,000-hectare agricultural development project covering also the Cabo Delgado province (to be carried out with Romanian assistance); the study of a 70,000-hectare agricultural development project in the Lucheringo Valley (in cooperation with the GDR); the establishment of 2 livestock projects, with a 15,000-hectare unit in Unango and a 6,000-hectare unit in Lipuzia (5,200 heads of cattle by 1984); the creation of a milk production unit in Lichinga (at present 20 cows, rising to 140 by 1984); construction of the Lichinga-Pemba and Majune-Msawize roads; an inventory of the water resources of the Lugenda basin (60,000 square kilometers) and the Lurio basin; a program for the development of fishing in the Niassa Lake (with FAO technical assistance); the construction, 3 years from now, of a textile plant in Cuamba; a geological map of the province linked to mining prospects; the study of the possibility for lime deposits exploitation; the study of forestry resources over a 350,000-hectare zone in the districts of Cuamba, Marua and Marrupa (with the assistance of a Brazilian company); finally, a project to create a hunting preserve in the Mecula and Mavago districts. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1553]

MAPUTO-SOFIA-BERLIN AIR LINK--The Mozambican air transportation company LAM marked the first anniversary of its creation on 14 May by introducing a first-class service between Maputo, Sofia and Berlin, similar to the one introduced recently on the Maputo-Paris line. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1553]

PORTUGUESE RAILROAD ASSISTANCE--Portugal will participate, in the amount of \$30 million, in the financing of reconstruction of the railroad between Malawi and Nacala, the third-ranking port in Mozambique. The Portuguese contribution makes up some 30 percent of the total cost of the work, which will be done by a French-Portuguese consortium. Representatives of SOMAFEL [expansion unknown], the Portuguese member of the consortium, have already had talks on the subject with local authorities in Maputo. Reconstruction of the port facilities has already begun in Nacala (northern province of Mozambique), which also serves Malawi. The modernization of the 650 kilometers of track between Nacala and Malawi is one of the 97 transport and communications projects presented at the South African Coordination and Development Conference held in Maputo in November. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1488] 11,464

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SENEGAL

## BRIEFS

MORE DETAILS ON PETROSEN--Senegal has set up a national oil company to be known as PETROSEN, with capital amounting to 130 million CFA francs held by the government (90 percent), the Senegal National Development Bank (BNDS) (5 percent) and the Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism (5 percent). According to Senegalese Minister of Industrial Development Cheikh Amidou Kane, the new company will be in charge of drafting and carrying out Senegalese hydrocarbon policy and will function as a consulting firm until July 1982. In that capacity, it will finalize geophysical studies and complete two test wells on light oil deposits discovered off Casamance (southern Senegal). PETROSEN will also be in charge of improving the Senegalese oil code, setting up oil archives, studying the Senegalese sedimentary basin and training personnel. After July 1982, PETROSEN will go into partnership with other companies and work Senegal's oil deposits. The deposit of light oil found off the coast near Casamance was discovered thanks to a \$5 million loan from the World Bank and research done by the West African Total Oil Company. Not far away are bituminous schists whose development may become profitable, according to specialists, if the price of oil continues to rise. The establishment of PETROSEN is for the purpose of relieving the burden of the country's oil bill, which was 50.62 billion CFA francs in 1980 (compared with 29 billion in 1979), nearly half of the country's operating budget (115.64 billion CFA francs). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1475] 11,464

DETAILS ON EXPORT PROMOTION--On 19 May, Senegalese Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane announced a series of measures aimed at promoting exports and reducing the deficit in Senegal's trade balance, which is on the order of 109 billion CFA francs. According to the minister, these measures concern the creation of new export enterprises, the search for markets, the establishment of a system of subsidies and guarantees for exports (in order to avoid payment difficulties with countries that are not in the same monetary zone and in order to make the products competitive on the African markets), and the diversification of export products. Kane recalled that 60 percent of Senegal's exports have heretofore been made up of peanuts and phosphates. Because of the drought that hit Senegal and problems which phosphates have encountered internationally, Senegal has been forced to turn its efforts toward other sectors such as fishing, which brought in 23 billion CFA francs, he added. At the same time, a new import policy that would give merchants the freedom to order products of their choice in the country of their choice will be applied, along with a policy of nondiscrimination with respect to customs duties, Kane emphasized. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1476] 11,464

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NIEBE, PEANUT MARKETING CAMPAIGNS--The marketing campaign for niebe [beans] from the 1980-1981 harvest came to a close throughout the territory of Niger in mid May. All provisions previous to the new order are hereby abrogated, particularly Order No 038/MAECI/DCI/MDR of 30 October 1980, which establishes conditions for SONARA [Niger Peanut Marketing Company], UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union] cooperatives and storage organizations within the framework of the general organization of the marketing of niebe from the 1980-1981 harvest. The peanut marketing campaign for the 1980-1981 season came to a close throughout the Republic of Niger in mid May. All provisions previous to the new order are hereby abrogated, particularly Order No 039/MAECI/DCI/MDR of 30 October 1980 concerning the organization of the 1980-1981 peanut harvest. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1479] 11,464

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA --Following the official visit made to Tanzania in mid May by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who had talks in Dar-es-Salaam with the government of Julius Nyerere, bilateral cooperation between Tanzania and Indonesia should be intensified. Proposals worked out during the visit will be submitted to the government in Djakarta. Tanzania hopes that the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) and the Small Scale Industries Organization (SIDO) will receive Indonesian aid. Proposed cooperation involves the training of Tanzanians in Indonesia and the sending of Indonesian exports to Tanzania. Indonesia's cooperation with Tanzania is already effective, with Djakarta obtaining technical assistance for the low-cost housing program in Dodoma within the framework of the activities of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) and maritime services for the Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 29 May 81 p 1493] 11,464

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ZAIRE

## BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS--According to the figures from the Zairian Coffee Office (OZACAF), coffee production during the 1979-1980 season in Zaire was on the order of 96,000 tons, compared with 70,000 tons for the previous season (1978-1979). Zairian coffee exports went from 62,800 tons in 1979 to 74,123 tons in 1980 (up 18 percent), according to the same source. Robusta coffee exports rose 23 percent, while those of Arabica coffee dropped 17.5 percent. Coffee stock at the end of the season was estimated at 20,000 tons. Concerning marketing fraud, semi-official sources put it at some 5,000 tons in 1980, but according to ANEZA (National Association of Zairian Enterprises), it reportedly amounted to 20,000 tons, as in 1979. It is recalled in Kinshasa that several measures have been taken to discourage uncontrolled coffee exports. The latest went into effect during the last quarter of 1980. It forces exporters to place on their shipments stamps supplied by the International Coffee Organization (OIC) through the Bank of Zaire. Shipments without stamps will henceforth be rejected for consumption by all countries belonging to the OIC. The OIC delivers export stamps to every country based on the annual quota allotted. That quota for Zaire is 72,000 tons in 1981. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 May 81 p 1373] 11,464

PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM--The public investment program for 1981-1983, which constitutes the revival program of the Executive Council for the period in question, was approved by an ordinance-law of 3 April 1981. The program had been presented to the Executive Council by the general planning commissioner on 13 March. On that occasion, it was announced that the overall cost of the 3-year program would be 6,867,000,000 zaires, including some 4,688,000,000 in foreign exchange. The following distribution is planned: agriculture, 12.5 percent; mining, 34.4 percent; transport, 21.4 percent; energy, 16 percent; education, 3.2 percent; health, 1.2 percent; other, 10.1 percent; and unexpected expenditures, 1.2 percent. It should also be recalled that an ordinance-law of 3 April corrected the government's budget for fiscal year 1981. The government's regular resources were reviewed and increased from 5,070,850,000 zaires to 6,365,600,000 zaires, while receipts were maintained at 545.5 million zaires. Budgetary credits for regular expenditures were increased from 6,187,500,000 zaires to 6.5 billion. Expenditures for contingencies can only be prorated based on corresponding receipts taken in. Authorizations to make commitments for capital expenditures were maintained at 1,237,400,000 zaires, but payment credits for these expenditures were raised to 386.9 million. The deficit of expenditures compared with receipts is therefore 521.3 million zaires. To cover the deficit, the state commissioner for finance and budget is authorized to contract one or several loans for the 1981 fiscal year. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 5 Jun 81 p 1543] 11,464

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END

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