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13 January 1982

# Near East/North Africa Report

(FOUO 2/82)

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## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

COUNTRIES TRY TO RETAIN MORE SCIENTISTS, TECHNOLOGISTS

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 245, 23-29 Oct 81 pp 66-67

[Article: "Reverse Arab Technology Transfer: 2,000 Arab Specialists Emigrate Annually"]

[Text] The role of education in economic development is an important subject which scholars have not treated with the requisite study and debate until now. Musaddiq Jamil al-Habib departs from the classical theoretical framework in which the subject has been treated on numerous occasions, in order to reach a solution through a comprehensive field study which sheds light on the distinct importance of the human element in economic and social development on one hand, and the importance of education and training in creating a productive person on the other.

The book AL-TA'LIM WA AL-TANMIYAH AL-IQTISADIIYAH [EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT], written by Musaddiq Jamil al-Habib (published by the Ministry of Education and Information, Baghdad, 238 pp), contains four parts which differ in importance: The Human Element and Economic Development; Economics of Education; The System of Education in Iraq and the Development of Its Agencies and Institutions After 1968; and On Educational Planning. However, they come together at one point: The confident and firm objective solution to a problem which is almost one of the most important educational--and even social--problems in the Arab homeland, that is, that education has a distinct role in determining the size and quality of human resource requirements, people who are qualified and capable of grasping the necessities of development, assuming their missions and obligations, and anchoring the foundations of moral and behavioral values for them. This makes the educational system a vital factor in developing the society and establishing its authority.

From this book we have selected an important discussion which deals with a subject both old and new: The emigration of Arab brainpower and the direct and indirect effects of this economic loss on the economy and the course of development. The author states:

The emigration of brainpower is also called the "emigration or absorption of capable people." Some also call it the "emigration of intellect or qualified personnel," or "brain drain," or "dissipation of brainpower or expertise," while others prefer to call it "reverse technology transfer," in view of the fact that the brainpower and abilities which are emigrating from emerging countries form the broad fundamental base for the development and progress of science and technology in the advanced countries due to the high ratio they represent of the

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overall total of scientists and researchers. This matter can be understood on the basis of the fact that it is not the advanced nations alone which are the source of technology...on the contrary, there is always a reverse transfer of technology and sciences. It occurs through emigration of the scientists, researchers, technical cadres, and skilled work force from the developing countries to the advanced countries. Hence comes the use of this expression, "reverse technology transfer," to confirm the connection and parallelism between the measures and controls associated with "technology transfer" from the advanced countries to the developing countries and those associated with the emigration of brainpower from developing to advanced countries.

Studies in this field indicate that more than a third of the Americans who win the Nobel prize in the sciences, and more than a sixth of the members of the American academies of science, are immigrants who settled in the United States after they studied outside the United States.

In this regard, another study indicates that investing the knowledge, experience and talent of one immigrant scientist returns financial benefit to the American economy estimated at \$214,000.

A person who holds a doctorate in the sciences is the equivalent of fixed capital in the amount of \$600,000.

The current return for a person who holds a doctorate in the sciences are 10 times greater than its cost.

The problem of students studying abroad forms the main channel for the drain of brainpower and capable people, whether through the students failing to return to their countries after completing their studies, or emigrating once again after returning to their countries.

Studies in this field have indicated that, during the period 1961-1972, the advanced capitalist nations gathered in no less than 300,000 experienced and specialized immigrants. The United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom acquired the greater part of them: The total immigrants to these three countries was about 230,829, of whom 90,190 were in the United States, 56,598 were in Canada, and 84,040 were in the United Kingdom. Of the capable people emigrating to the United States, 59 percent were from developing countries, while the ratio in Canada and the United Kingdom amounted to 26 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Also the phenomenon of human resources continuously pouring out of developing countries into advanced countries becomes increasingly serious day after day as an operation very destructive to all of the efforts aimed at stimulating rapid technological growth and development. This makes the scientific, technological, and cultural gulf between the emerging and developed countries deeper and wider.

In this manner, losses occurred at all economic, social, and cultural levels.

Through loss of the human element in this field, the problems of development were aggravated. The losses were compounded more and more as a result of the great deficit which was created in scientific and technological abilities (theoretical and applied), which greatly limits and narrows the absorptive capacity

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of the economy in general. The negative economic results of this process take concrete form in the losses which the developing country suffers due to losing capable people when they emigrate, losses which eventually result in benefits to the country to which these capable people immigrate.

A United Nations study indicates that the net income gained by the United States of America, Canada, and England resulting from the participation of qualified immigrants in their total activity during the period 1961-1972 exceeded \$44 billion, of which \$30 billion was for the United States of America and \$10 billion was for Canada, while England obtained \$4 billion.

Tables 15 and 16 [not available] show the effect of qualified people emigrating from the developing countries to the United States on the net income of both, distributed according to specialty. These negative economic results also take form in the expenses borne by the developing country in teaching, training, and qualifying the emigrants, expenditures which will profit the country to which these qualified people immigrate in an amount which equals or surpasses the expenditures. They enter the sphere of work and production at no cost.

The estimated investment or capital value of the brainpower emigrating from the emerging countries to the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom amounted to about \$50.9 billion, of which about \$23 billion was the estimated investment value of the brainpower emigrating from Asia alone, especially India and the Middle Eastern countries.

The loss is clearly manifest when we learn that the total these three nations offered to the developing nations as official assistance in the period 1961-1972 did not exceed even \$46.3 billion.

The total foreign debt accruing to the emerging countries at the end of 1972 amounted to \$89,068,000, at a time when the investment value of the emigrating brainpower approached 50 percent of the amount of these debts. Tables 17 and 18 show this [not available].

The loss which accrues to the developing countries by way of penalty for the emigration of their qualified people is not limited to these countries' bearing the cost of training qualified personnel without benefiting from them, but also lies in depriving them of all the new added value in all branches of economic activity which these cadres add in the countries to which they immigrate.

These two aspects of the loss become benefits gained with respect to the countries which receive the cadres, in addition to the enormous revenues these countries reap through imposing income taxes on the immigrants. In 1972 alone these profits amounted to about \$950 million each for the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

This is in addition to the losses realized through damage to the educational systems in the developing countries on account of their reduced stock of these qualified people. This situation weakens their ability to mobilize and prepare the manpower necessary to establish development, taking into consideration the fact that the qualified emigrants are the ELITE which operates as an instrument to educate and motivate future generations. The same effect is created with respect

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to health agencies; it contributes to deterioration of the health situation, which puts these agencies among the ranks of the developing countries.

Statistics indicate that there are 140,000 physicians working in countries which are not their countries of origin, concentrated in the United States, England, Canada, and Federal Germany, in that order. Another statistic indicates that among the 53,000 emigres to the United States in the 1961-1970 period, 14,540 were specialized physicians and surgeons, that is, 27 percent.

The loss also becomes especially grievous when we learn that the cost of training one scientist in the Arab countries, for example, is estimated at \$20,000. The total expense which is borne by the Arab economy for educating and training students abroad is about \$240,000,000.

This phenomenon, which has the disastrous effects presented above, is founded in a group of factors which the emerging countries should deal with in a radical and rapid manner in order to avoid the negative effects of the phenomenon on developing economies. These factors can be classified as follows:

1. Factors which push toward emigration (repelling factors):

These factors are associated with local conditions in the countries of emigration, characterized by cultural and social backwardness, which are usually caused by defective planning and poor utilization of qualified people. One such factor is the absence of a suitable scientific atmosphere, represented by a shortage of places for scientific work, apparatus necessary for research, and room for activity in the rare specialities. In addition, there is a lack of objective standards for qualified scientists on an official level, and low salaries, not to mention the fear of political repression and military service, or a weak commitment on the family and ethnic/national levels, arising from the breakdown of values and the spread of a spirit of hopelessness and social and cultural alienation.

2. Factors which attract emigration:

These factors are associated with conditions in the countries of immigration, such as an advanced scientific, social, and cultural climate, characterized by extensive scientific and academic opportunities; and progressive and more free and open social and official confederations, relationships, and institutions. In addition, there is political stability and a higher level of pay.

One of the studies indicated that about 2,000 Arabs emigrate annually as a result of the attractive foreign factors, while 3,000 to 5,000 Arabs emigrate annually as a result of the internal repelling factors. This phenomenon, through its numerous causes, makes it incumbent on the developing countries to pay serious attention to dealing with the causes by adopting a series of organizational steps and measures, the nature of which is to stimulate and develop the qualified people and bind them to the nation, in addition to the principal treatment for this phenomenon, which is a comprehensive social and economic revolution in development through planning.

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The organizational measures can take the form of social facilities and the improvement of the standard of living of the cadres. In addition, the scientific atmosphere and opportunities which afford continuous education to qualified people should be provided, along with constant practical application, opening the arena for them to pursue their national work by linking it to the requirements and needs of development. In addition, patronage of science should be expanded and concentrated, and the founding of scientific societies and academies should be given free rein.

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PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

NEED FOR STRATEGIC CONSENSUS EMPHASIZED

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 239, 17 Sep 81 pp 41-42

[Article by Ahmad Hafez: "Clear Economic Steps Toward Strategic Consensus"]

[Text] The holding of the conference of foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] coincided with two extremely important developments: The first was the Gulf of Sidra incident, and the second, the Aden-Libyan-Ethiopian alliance. This was in addition to new developments in the Iranian situation. However, these "shocks" did not deter the Gulf ministers from full agreement on all the agenda items, including the recent unforeseen developments.

The basic purpose of the GCC foreign ministers' meeting on 31 August in Ta'if was to study the draft of the economic agreement between the six Arab Gulf states: Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman. This agreement, after its adoption by the heads of the council nations at their 3 November meeting in Riyadh, represents a basic and practical step toward economic integration among the Arab Gulf states. However, the agenda included some other fundamental issues, highlighted by developments in the Middle East crisis, in light of the Saudi peace plan.

However, no sooner had the Gulf states' foreign ministers arrived in Ta'if than the news reports followed, bearing in their wake new developments that cast their shadow over the Gulf region especially, and the Arab World in general.

-Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia signed a joint military security treaty, bearing the name of "treaty of friendship and cooperation."

-The bloody storm in Iran after the deaths of its president and prime minister.

-The American air attack on the Libyan Gulf of SIDRA, and the downing of two Libyan aircraft.

It was easy for a political observer, watching the events of the Ta'if conference from close up, to see the effects of these incidents, which occurred on the eve of the conference or rather, as it was being convened, on the activities of its members, their contacts and deliberations both within and outside the conference rooms, whether in bilateral contacts and asides among the foreign ministers, or between the ministers themselves and their countries, in order to ascertain the views of the political leaderships regarding what had occurred. At the same time, Saudi Foreign Minister

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Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the host for the conference, and 'Abdullah Bisharah, the GCC's secretary general, were making intense efforts to contact the delegation members, and to sound out the views of each minister separately, regarding the proposed agenda, and as to whether there was a need to add new items, as a result of the new developments.

The Soviet Shadow

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI learned from Gulf sources legitimately in the conference that the friendship and cooperation treaty between Libya, Aden and Ethiopia, as well as the American attack against the Gulf of Sidra, were debated in detail at the conference's sessions, and that Oman was not the only one eager to debate the new treaty which constitutes a direct danger to it, because its fierce neighbor Aden is a party to it. The other Gulf states shared Oman's view, on the basis that the treaty might drag the Gulf states into foreign counter-alliances which would increase the tension. There is a principle here, which the alliance crystallized. It is an alliance connecting an African Arab state (Libya) with another on the Arabian Peninsula (South Yemen) and a third Marxist, non-Arab state (Ethiopia). This is in addition to these three nations' well-known connection with the Soviet orbit.

When Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was asked whether the conference had discussed that treaty in details, along with the ramifications which will flow from it, he said: "We did discuss this matter in the meetings, despite the fact that we have not yet received the full details of the agreement between Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. The only details we have are what the press has published." Sa'ud al-Faysal added: "However, what some of the newspapers have reported, and the remarks of some of the officials of the nations concerned, raise many questions and suspicions, not only within the context of matters which the Gulf nations are specifically concerned with, but also within the framework of the Arab group in general, in terms of the mutual defense agreement." The Saudi minister did not hide his uneasiness over the establishment of a new axis upon the Arabian Peninsula. In this regard, he said: "This matter disturbs us, and I imagine that it will disturb the other Arab nations. I have requested clarifications from the Arab nations concerned, and we are waiting for them"

This position or "Saudi interpretation" of the new Libyan-South Yemeni-Ethiopian alliance supported the Omani thrust within the GCC, which Muscat has repeatedly expressed at Council meetings. This position concentrates on the need for joint Gulf confrontation--which includes all the council nations--to put an end to Soviet aspirations in the Gulf region, using South Yemen as a springboard. An Omani official told AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI that this means that the goals of the new tripartite alliance are clear and not subject to interpretation. "It suffices for us to raise the question: Why the treaty, whom is it for and whom is it against? This once again clarifies the Omani position, which we have emphasized repeatedly."

The Colonel's Problems

One of the strange coincidents was that the Gulf debate over the new security treaty was combined with another debate over the incident that occurred in the Gulf of Sidra, aimed at an Arab state which happens to be Libya. 'Abdullah Bisharah finally came out of one of the conference's sessions to announce its condemnation of the American raid. He then went on, in a conversation about Iran, to express its "regrest" over what was occurring in Teheran. The conference's final communique mentioned that the Gulf states' foreign ministers had discussed the conflict between Iraq and Iran,

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and the resulting threat to the security and stability of the entire region. The conference expressed "its hope that the Islamic mediation efforts, stemming from the Islamic summit conference, would be crowned with success." It also emphasized its support for these efforts and its readiness to participate in achieving its success.

Fahd's Plan

Let us return to the basic issues which were on the conference agenda, headed by the developments in the Middle East situation and the draft economic agreement among the council nations. Regarding the Saudi peace plan, there was a consensus to consider it a springboard for any discussion of a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this regard, the final communique included a paragraph which reported that the council "has reviewed the Palestinian case from all aspects and principles, including Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's statement regarding the just and comprehensive solution to the problem. It has also reviewed the positive responses to it on the Arab and international levels. In view of the support that these principles have received from the member nations, the council decided to request that it be placed on the next Arab summit conference agenda, for the purpose of crystallizing an unified Arab position regarding this issue.

Economic Integration

With regard to the second pivotal case, i.e., the draft economic agreement, which a previous conference of Gulf states' finance ministers had discussed, and which was submitted to the foreign ministers to put the final touches on it, preparatory to submitting it to the next Arab Gulf summit conference, the conference has finished discussing it, and therefore, it is in its final form awaiting summit decision. This agreement, in its comprehensive form, achieves broad steps toward economic integration among the Gulf states. It is comprised of seven points:

- Commercial cooperation among the six states, and means to facilitate it, such as permitting any citizen to pursue commercial activity in any Gulf state, as if he were one of its citizens.
- Freedom of movement of Gulf citizens on a personal identification card, and giving them complete freedom to own real estate and businesses without restrictions.
- Industrial coordination, including the building of joint industries between these states and others, which are complementary to each other, especially as regards oil, petrochemical and oil-refining industries.
- Financial, currency and banking operations and the ways to unify them.
- Problems of the transportation and communications sectors, and coordination between them.
- Joint technical training to prepare the generation of workers and professionals whom the Gulf states need to implement their growth plans.
- Unification of the regulations in effect in the economic field among the six nations.

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It was stated in the conference's final communique that "in compliance with the decisions of the first summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held in Abu Dhabi, and in harmony with the economic working paper which was agreed to by their majesties, representing the desires of the people of the region to eliminate the economic obstacles between the council nations, and to ensure the principle of equality among all citizens, the council has approved the draft economic agreement and has decided to submit it to their majesties at their next conference in Riyadh for approval."

Unified Strategy

Among the other important matters, discussed by the conference, was the debate over drawing up an unified oil strategy, in order to face up to future oil conferences. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal clarified the discussion over this issue by saying that the economic agreement includes many elements with regard to economic cooperation in its various fields, including the oil sector.

One of the other issues that Sa'ud al-Faysal concentrated on, in his press conference immediately following the conclusion of the conference's sessions, was the status of the GCC in the region. He stressed that this council does not constitute a military or tactical axis against anyone, but is an assembly that does not only serve the nations of the region alone, but also serves the Arab and Islamic issues as well. It has a positive and practical return in terms of the stability of the Gulf region. The council's goals are clearly evident in its charter and in the statements it has issued on numerous occasions.

In this sense, some Gulf officials are inclined to consider the GCC as a model for Arab solidarity, which the Arab East and the Arab West are lacking at this fateful stage.

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ALGERIA

AGREEMENTS ON FINANCIAL COOPERATION SIGNED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1880, 20 Nov 81 pp 2936-2937

[Text] On 12 November, the Algerian ambassador to Belgium and the European commissioner in charge of cooperation and development signed three financing agreements for which the 26 April 1976 agreement provided in Brussels. This nonreimbursable aid totaling 8.9 million ECUs, will be used in three sectors: the training of teachers, the training of farm managers, and the expansion of two training centers for ocean fishermen in Annaba and Beni-Saf.

This agreement serves to complete the commitment of all of the community funds totaling some 44 million ECUs, apart from three farm projects which still remain to be finished: the building of a raisin processing plant and also the artificial insemination and the raising of cattle.

To be specific, this financial cooperation agreement is designed to promote an increase in the Algerian scientific potential and the training of teachers on the higher educational level through the allocation of 24 scholarships for the training in Europe of researchers and the supply of scientific equipment. The EEC will also assist with the ONRS [National Office for Scientific Research] research centers given specific responsibility for the energy, farming and housing sectors.

The goal of the project establishes this research effort as a basic element in the process of Algerian economic and social development. The EEC officials were reminded of the intention to staff this research effort with Algerians, to assimilate and integrate it in development and thus to assure that it is planned.

The daily newspaper EL MOUDJAHID notes in a dispatch from Mouloud Atcheba that the total number of Algerian researchers in all sectors of activity is about 2,400, more than half of them coming under the jurisdiction of the ONRS, which operates on an annual budget estimated at nearly 2 billion dinars, of which three fourths are allocated for industrial research, including payment for the services of foreign design bureaus.

Still within this field, the program thus completed will contribute to the achievement of research goals designed to ensure mastery of nuclear technology, a better approach to solar energy studies and the development and processing of hydrocarbon fuels. It should also be mentioned that of the 20,000 Algerian students taking courses abroad, 15,000 are currently studying in EEC nations.

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With these figures and the priorities set forth within the framework of the 1980-1984 5-year plan, the main goal of this agreement is twofold:

--To develop scientific research with a view to acquiring and adapting foreign technologies; and

--To satisfy the need for trained high-level personnel both in terms of quality and quantity. The imminent assignment of young Algerian graduates to training establishments in the EEC countries will contribute to the resolution of the problem of availability of teaching personnel in the technical and scientific branches. And by this token, the contribution of the European Community will benefit the Nuclear Sciences and Technology Center (CSTN), the Agronomic Studies and Research Center (CERAG), the National Center for Research on Arid Zones (CNRZA), the University Center for Research, Studies and Implementation (CURER) and the Solar Energy Station (SES).

The second agreement pertains to the training of agricultural managers who will be called upon to head the 4,500 new operations, following the decision to reorganize these sectors in such a way as to improve production. The Community contribution, in the amount of 3.6 million ECUs in the form of nonreimbursable aid, will be used for the training of the future "management officials" recruited from among the 2,700 agricultural engineers, in other words the total number in the five classes graduated from the ITA [Institute of Agricultural Technology] in Mostaganem. At the end of a 5-month training course, these engineers will be assigned to head production units. The basic training which will be provided at El Khemis and Skikda will, in 2 years' time, provide the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture with some 1,600 management officials. This broad farm training operation comes within the framework of the reorganization of the land areas in progress, which is designed to create profitable production units of a size requiring the assignment of one manager, one accountant and one farm supervisor. The whole of the project is consistent with the series of goals established by the 5-year plan.

At the end of the month, Algeria and the EEC will take up the proposed new financial protocol, involving about 151 million ECUs, including 107 million in the form of BEI [European Investment Bank] loans and 44 million based on the Community budget estimate, 28 million of it in the form of nonreimbursable aid.

This future protocol may be implemented in February or March of next year.

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MOROCCO

EXPANSION PROJECT WILL INCREASE MOHAMMEDIA CAPABILITIES

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1876, 23 Oct 81 p 2683

[Article: "Expansion Project for the Port of Mohammedia"]

[Text] Because of the growth of Morocco's energy needs, considerable expansion works have been undertaken for the port of Mohammedia, located about 25 km northwest of Casablanca. Mohammedia today specializes in the unloading of oil tankers arriving to supply the SAMIR (Moroccan-Italian Refining Corporation) refinery, which has recently doubled its production capacity. At the present time, the port of Mohammedia is equipped with sheltered stations which cannot accommodate ships of tonnage greater than 10,000 tons, and with a sea-line consisting of two 14-inch pipelines permitting tankers moored at buoys to be unloaded under surge conditions not exceeding 3 meters. However, surge is greater than 3 meters an average of 120 days per year, and varies from year to year. As a result, SAMIR's supplies are disorganized, and costly demurrage fees must be paid.

The expansion works for the port were begun by King Hassan II on 7 July 1980 with the purpose of equipping the port with a 2,585-meter protective jetty to reach the depths necessary for 150,000-ton tankers (depth at the pierhead will be 30 meters of water at high tide, or 10 meters more than at Casablanca), with six tanker stations for 10,000 to 150,000 ton ships, and with corresponding superstructures (fitting out for the berths, pipelines for linkage to SAMIR, deballasting, rinsing, and fire-fighting equipment). The protective jetty will provide shelter for 1,600 meters of wharfs and 68.5 hectares of earth platforms for non-tanker traffic, thus easing the strain on the port of Casablanca.

The first phase includes the building of the protective jetty, the 500-meter, transverse breakwater, 500 meters of wharf and 275,000 square meters of earth platforms. In a later phase, and depending upon need, the length of the transverse breakwater can be extended to 1,100 meters, that of the wharfs to 1,600 meters, and the area of the earth platforms to 410,000 square meters.

The estimated cost of the works is 600 million dirhams, including the fitting out of the stations and the completion of the pipelines which will link the port to SAMIR.

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The port of Mohammedia specializes in oil tanker traffic and is to remain Morocco's principal oil tanker port up to the year 2000. When modernized, it will also be able to handle a certain amount of additional traffic, including the following:

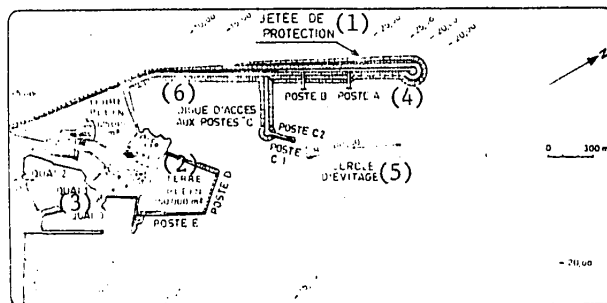
One million to 5 million tons per year of coal to fuel the thermal power stations of Mohammedia, Roches-Noires (a suburb of Casablanca), and others in the country if consumption needs dictate. This option may be exercised in the country's energy plan.

One million to 2 million tons of wheat, if a decision is made to import wheat through Mohammedia because of congestion in the port of Casablanca. Mohammedia will in fact be able to accommodate grain ships of between 20,000 and 70,000 tons.

One million to 2 million tons of salt for export from the Mohammedia Salt Company, which has investments in excess of 70 million dirhams.

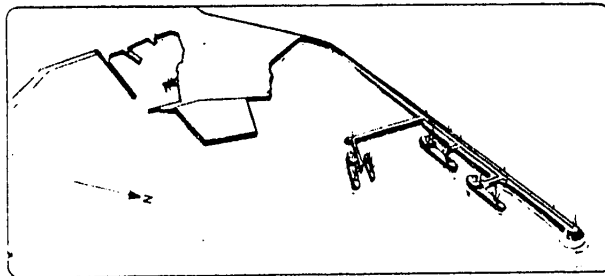
About 500,000 tons of wood which could be processed several years after the new port facilities have been put into service.

The modernized port should become operational beginning in 1984.



## Key:

- (1) Protective jetty
- (2) Earth platform
- (3) Wharf
- (4) Station
- (5) Turning circle
- (6) Access dike to "C" stations



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QATAR

QATAR 10 YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 238, 4-10 Sep 81 pp 59-61

[Article: "Qatar, Shining Years in the Course of Independence"]

[Text] Ten years have past since Qatar's independence. What accomplishments and projects have been achieved during this time?

This report will shed light on many aspects of the course of independence.

Since the start of independence on 3 September 1971, Qatar's political direction has been clearly distinguished by profound views regarding various issues. It is considered a model nation, whose influence in its Arab, Islamic and international relations transcends its boundaries and its size.

Therefore, the celebration of the tenth anniversary of independence is an important and historic occasion, especially since Qatar today occupies a significant place among its fellow Arab nations and among all the nations of the world.

On the domestic political level, Qatar has pursued a conscious policy in support of economic independence, and has concentrated on an ambitious plan aimed--through comprehensive growth--at achieving economic and social stability, and directing material and human energies to build self-sufficiency for the state. This policy, based on the two firmly supported economic and social structures, has created a modern state, moving forward with positive steps to further the just issues in the international community.

In its progress toward modernization of the country and achieving a complete renaissance, Qatar is following an ambitious policy to diversify sources of income and to develop human resources. This will ensure conscious progress aimed at safeguarding all the individual and regional characteristics and the original heritage.

The Advisory Council was one of the tangible results of this domestic policy during the past 10 years. One must stress its value and its cooperation with the government on behalf of exerting maximum efforts in dealing with the country's affairs and debating the state's general policy.

In the speech of the Emir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, at the opening of the ninth regular session of the Advisory Council on 15 November 1980, he said:

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"There is no doubt about our principles and values that guide our course within the framework of our domestic arena, since we are following this course to achieve Qatar's national goals. At the same time, we intend to prepare our country to be more capable of assuming its component duties which are indivisible from the group of Gulf Arab nations particularly, and from our Arab and Islamic Nation in general, by virtue of the fact that it is a member of the international family."

Qatar's relations with its fellow Arab Gulf states are cordial. They are aimed at complete cooperation and integration, and work toward cementing the pillars of stability in the region and building mutual self-sufficiency on behalf of progress and prosperity, along with a fervent desire to keep the region away from world competitions and international disputes.

From this point of departure, Qatar is anxious to participate in the various conferences, forums, meetings and study and research circles that the people of the region sponsor. It also pays a great deal of attention to coordination of Gulf activities and the achieving of desired cooperation in the various fields of life, as well as consultations over many important issues, believing in unity of purpose and one destiny.

The Emir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, participated with his brother leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] nations in the first meeting held in Abu Dhabi in May 1981. Immediately upon his return from the conference, he informed the Council of Ministers of the results, declaring his complete agreement and full support for the conference's decisions, considering them to be a major accomplishment on the path to achieving the security that the people of the six Arab Gulf member states have so long desired, and a positive step toward integration in all fields, in order to achieve progress, prosperity, security and stability.

Qatar participated in the sixth conference of Arab Gulf states' information ministers, held this year in the Sultanate of Oman. During the conference, agreement was reached on the Qatari delegation's proposal to form a committee chaired by Qatar to draft a strategy for Gulf media activities in the western nations, aimed at clarifying the true picture of the Gulf people and at combatting the hostile campaigns and propaganda against the Arab nations in general, and the Gulf states in particular.

This is in addition to the state's interest in inviting a number of the most important prominent world personalities in the fields of the media, press, and culture to visit the country and to learn about its social, intellectual and cultural renaissance.

As for the milieu of Arab relations, Qatar believes that Arab solidarity is the most effective weapon in the fight to achieve victory and in the service of our pan-Arab issues.

Based on its desire for solidarity of the Arab Nation, Qatar constantly strives to reinforce mutual understanding among the Arab nations, and is desirous of continuing Arab contacts in the service of all fateful issues and to strengthen the bonds of mutual cooperation among the peoples of the Arab Nation. Therefore, when Saudi Arabia announced its peace plan, Qatar declared its complete support for the program, including its principles and conditions, all of which it considers a realistic, constructive and positive step toward achieving a just, comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The plan requires the establishment of an Arab consensus for

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it, and the support of the entire international community with respect to the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territory that it occupied by force of arms in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, most of all their right to establish their independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Qatar condemned the Zionist attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, considering it an attack against the entire Arab Nation, and demanded that the Arab Nation stand together in the face of the plots aimed at its security.

Qatar has an established position with respect to deep-rooted support for the Palestinian people, their just cause, and their struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of the PLO. It is a position which obligates the state to the various resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, the Islamic conference and the sixth summit conference of non-aligned nations, as well as the UN charter which calls for justice, desire for peace, the right to self-determination and national independence.

Along with the reality of this firm policy, Qatar is desirous of achieving its political initiative on the international level which calls on the international family to stand up against Zionist obstinacy, and for the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent Israel from continuing to expose the security and peace of the world to danger, as a result of its non-compliance with international resolutions.

Qatar believes that the explosive power of the Islamic community will make it capable of playing a progressive role to spread peace, the principles of justice and similar moral values. It looks at the protection of the Islamic World's holy places and the careful study of its main issues as a pan-Arab duty which must always be placed in the forefront.

In the past 10 years, Qatar has welcomed many leaders of the Islamic nations, 'Ulama', religious leaders and delegations from the Islamic organizations. It has also joined the economic, technical and commercial cooperation agreement among the members of the Islamic conference organization, and considers it an important element to bolster Islamic solidarity and to open vast horizons for mutual activities among the member nations.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century of the Hegira, Qatar hosted the world conference of the Sunna of the Prophet, which issued a series of important guidelines, calling for the consolidation of the Sunna's place in Islamic legislation, and for Muslim solidarity and cooperation in all endeavors.

Qatar's position regarding Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is clear and firm. It demands the withdrawal of the invading forces, and that the Afghani Muslim people be allowed the right to self-determination and to choose the type of system which they want and which they deem appropriate for them, based upon their beliefs and values. It believes in their right to pursue their own national destiny on their land.

#### A Balanced International Policy

In its international action, Qatar is striving to adhere to the path of the Islamic Shari'ah, to the charter of the United Nations, and the International Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes the people's fundamental rights, led by

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self-determination, freedom, independence and sovereignty over their natural resources, as well as the right to exploit these resources by means appropriate to their growth and their legitimate interests.

Because of the state's concern for the security and stability of the world, it demands that the international community share fairly in solving the world's economic problems, under the aegis of a new economic system, for which the group of developing and non-aligned nations is calling, in order to put an end to the current unfair situation which not only represents a deepening chasm between the growth level in the industrialized nations and the level in the developing nations, but also goes beyond that to what the International Bank's statistics indicate is the expectation of a rise in the number of those threatened with death by starvation, at the end of this century, to about one-quarter of the world's population.

Qatar believes that allocating a small percentage of not more than 5 percent of the total spent on destructive armaments, which the large industrial nations vie to produce, could guarantee the salvation of millions of the poor and deprived.

Qatar is fulfilling its duty in this regard through the organizations concerned. The statistics of the UN's Cooperation and Economic Development Organization confirm that the developmental assistance given to developing nations by such states as Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE amounts, with respect to the national income of each of these nations, to some 15 to 20 times the amount given by any Western industrialized nation.

On the domestic political level, Qatari political leadership employs an ambitious plan which concentrates on diversification of sources of income, the development of industrial potential and the modernization of laws to encourage investment, as well as developing the Qatari citizen who is the back bone of all development and growth.

From the point of departure of a policy aimed at putting all the assets of the petroleum revolution at the service of similar development in the country, we find the leader of Qatar's destiny expressing his vast dreams and goals at every occasion, spurring on the movement of life toward modernization, while safeguarding the values and legacy of our ancestors, making available every opportunity to learn, work and be successful to the Qatari citizen, even as the great and original culture of the people continues. He enables the sons of this generation to participate in the growth of this society, as someone who believes in a better, more advanced modern life. In this regard, Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, confirming the Qatari citizen's role in shaping his country's culture, has said:

"The Qatari citizen is the means of all the progress that we desire and the object of all we strive for. We shall do every thing possible to pursue the best ways to enable our youth to learn more and to be of the most value to their country, so that all of them can occupy their place of public responsibility, and support--consciously and with enlightened experience--our zealous efforts toward the nation's progress and prosperity."

The state's realization of the role of youth in developing the resources throughout the country is one of the three prominent goals in this year's budget. This is to direct material and human energies to achieve as much self-sufficiency for the

nation as possible. This of course is akin to development goals in the full sense of the term, covering all aspects of economic and social activity, and the goals of prosperity through achieving economic and social stability by implementing the economic policy by scientific means based on realistic indicators.

The figures, alone, in the areas of training and education can give us a bright picture, reflecting the extent of the important accomplishments to prepare the human skills, upon which the burden rests to achieve economic and social advancement for the Qatari society.

#### Growth of Commercial Activity

With regard to encouraging commercial activity, the state has achieved the largest part of this development in this field during the past 10 years, through planning and programs, and preparing projects to ensure support for the national economy in order to guarantee security and prosperity for a better nation.

In this regard, the state established several vital facilities, such as the Qatari Monetary Board, the commercial records division in the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and the Qatar Chamber of Commerce, to oversee commercial interests. It also established a number of national banks, and introduced some state industries among the goods exported abroad. It has prepared annual analyses concerning the state of the national corporations' budgets, which include the development of the capital of these companies and the percentage of the government's share in them.

It has also issued an annual publication including statements and statistics about the insurance market in the state.

There is an overwhelming interest in the means of communications and transport, since this sector is a fundamental pillar of the development movement and a principal artery of economic and business life.

In the field of air transportation, a new passenger terminal was opened at Doha International Airport, at a cost of 23 million Qatari riyals. Work is now underway in the present airport terminal to convert it into a future terminal for departures and transients. The cost will amount to 25 million Qatari riyals. In the same field, Qatar established the Gulf Airlines Company, along with three other Gulf states, the UAE, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman. It also established a civil aviation academy, which graduated its first classes of young Qatari and Gulf men in 1980.

As for sea transportation, interest has been keen in developing, modernizing and expanding ports and equipment, and in offering the best of services. Last year, five new warehouses, each with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, were built.

Studies have been prepared to build a new station for integrated coverage of satellite communications, so that direct contact can be achieved with states that do not work with the Indian Ocean satellite. It is expected that the station will be ready in 1982. Moreover, the ground station for satellite communications currently operating to transmit telephone, telegraph and television communications was opened in 1976, and its capacity was increased in 1979 to 192 channels.

This year, work was completed on the first electronic telephone central, with capacity of up to 30,000 lines.

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The Qatari Media

Throughout the phase of cultural change in the life of Qatar since the country's independence in 1971, the Qatari media has followed an historic course, highlighted by its enormous accomplishments and its cultural message.

The Qatari media's message, during the past 10 years, has sprung from solid ground, and has concentrated on Islamic values and principles, expressed in all the traditions and heritage, as well as the modern life now spreading throughout the country.

On the international sphere, Qatari media presence is evident. It has a prominent role in explaining the cultural steps in the Arab region and the Gulf Arab's accomplishments and aspirations, and plays a constructive role in all aspects of development.

Various media systems have been developed in recent years, and they have been fulfilling their mission in the service of citizen and society.

Qatar has taken part in most of the media federations, meetings and conferences held during the past 10 years. Its role at these meetings was creative and positive.

The country has worked to achieve media and cultural coordination with most of the Arab states. Media agreements have been concluded, so as to inform the Qatari citizen about his brothers in the larger Nation, and so as to inform the Arab citizen about the accomplishments and developments inside Qatar.

Thus it is clear that those 10 years, which have followed the historic day of independence, have been distinguished by reconstruction, building, progress and growth, in order to accompany the human development and to achieve all the desired hopes for growth, progress and contemporary life, under the leadership of His Highness the Emir of Qatar and his loyal crown prince.

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TUNISIA

SIXTH PLAN WILL EXPLOIT FULL POTENTIAL OF JENDOUBA

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1876, 23 Oct 81 pp 2682, 2683

[Article: "Northwest Region To Become a Development Pole"]

[Text] A constant and often reiterated concern of government policy has been the gradual reduction, within the framework of the Sixth Plan, of disparity among the regions. This goal was recalled by the prime minister during his 2-day visit to the governorate of Jendouba, which is located in the northwest. The governorate, 3,102 square kilometers (or 2 percent of the area of Tunisia) covers the western part of the Khroumirie Mountains and the western zone of the Medjerda Valley. It is bordered on the west by Algeria, on the east by the governorate of Beja, on the north by the Mediterranean and on the south by the governorates of Siliana and Le Kef. It has an estimated population of 330,000 (or 5.2 percent of the Tunisian population), 80 percent of whom live in rural areas.

This region is mainly agricultural. Sixty percent of its area consists of fertile plains watered by the Medjerda and which enjoy abundant rainfall. The remainder is made up of mountainous chains and forests. Mining is the principal industrial activity, with lead and zinc deposits in Bou Aouane, Jebel Hallouf and Fej Assine.

Lastly, the region presents great potential for tourism.

The government wants to bring this region out of its current underdevelopment and turn it into a development pole through the exploitation of its potentialities.

In the agricultural sector, the region produces mainly grains (wheat and barley), leguminous plants, fodder and beets. It is a cattle-raising region as well.

Within the time period covered by the Sixth Plan, irrigated areas will be extended to more than 30,000 hectares with the possibility of an additional 7,000-hectare increase. Fodder production will allow around 25,000 milk cows to be brought in to supply the region's fresh milk needs, and dairies will be set up to produce milk byproducts which will be sent throughout the rest of Tunisia.

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The governorate's maritime frontage, 30 km, contains considerable ocean resources (notably coral). Development of fishing was hampered by the lack of a fishing port, so a decision was made to modernize the port of Tabarka. The second phase of the work is included in the Sixth Plan and is currently in the study stage, which is about to be completed. The fishing port might be equipped with a commercial wharf for the loading of cork produced in Khroumirie and the Magodos. A joint corporation, bringing together Tunisian, Lebanese and Saudi capital, will be created at Tabarka to promote fishing development. An investment sum of 25 million dinars is projected.

## Large Sugar Project

In the agro-food sector, the principal project is the Sugar Complex of Tunisia which will be established at Ben Bechir and which is being promoted by the Ministry of National Economy. This sugar refinery is being built in hopes of making the Bou Hertma irrigation project profitable and of further developing uses for molasses. Economic studies have shown that beets are the only crop which can maximize farm income in the region. Thus the project includes a sugar refinery and a yeast plant. Its processing capacity will be 4,000 tons per day of beets and 7.5 tons per day of yeast, or an annual production of 40,000 tons of white sugar, 2,000 tons of dry yeast, 15,000 tons of dry pulp and 15,000 tons of molasses.

Its cost is estimated at 47 million dinars, 20.7 million of which will be domestic Tunisian credits and 26.3 million foreign credits divided in the following way: German state credit: 10.25 million dinars over 20 years, including a 5-year grace period, at a rate of 4.5 percent, plus 0.25 percent commitment commission; Italian state credit: 3.3 million dinars over 12.5 years including a 2-1/2-year grace period, at a rate of 4 percent; supplier's credit: 12.75 million dinars, over 134 months, including 44 months' grace, at a rate of 7.5 percent.

The time specified for the handing over of the sugar refinery is planned for the end of June 1983 and for the yeast plant, 31 December 1983.

The sugar complex will be completed by a service company which will guarantee a regular supply of beets and will rent the specialized beet-harvesting equipment to the farmers. The total value of its plant is estimated at 1.3 million dinars. The company will also be able to supply farmers with seeds and input necessary for beet growing. The complete project calls for an investment of 2.5 million dinars.

## Industry, Mines and Tourism

In the industrial sector, the Bank for the Economic Development of Tunisia (DE) is supporting two projects. The first is a match factory at an estimated cost of 1.1 million dinars. The technical and financial file is being handled by the National Tobacco Company (PNTA). The second project is a plant for the manufacture of starters and alternators and represents an investment of 450,000 dinars with 80 percent participation by the DE. Production might be integrated into that of foreign automobile corporations such as Renault, Peugeot, etc. The Panofort Company, which is to manufacture standardized panels from



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the Tabarka Forest, has been created with the participation of the Tunisian Banking Company (TBC). In all, projects being studied by the TBC represent a 1.9 million dinar investment. The Tunisian Building Materials Industries Company (Sotimaco) also plans to complete three projects for an investment of 3.5 million dinars. These include the establishment at Tabarka of factories for the manufacture of biscuits and earthenware tiles. Finally, the National Handicrafts Office has undertaken activities to develop available and often abundant resources.

The mining industry is represented in the region by the Sidi Bou Aouane mine (lead and zinc, principally zinc) and the Jebel Hallouf mine (lead) operated by the Tunisian Mining Development Company (Sotemi) and by the Fej Hassine mine (zinc) operated by the Mining and Metallurgical Company of Tunisia (SSMT). The first two of these are experiencing difficulties, and their reserves are being exhausted. The Sidi Bou Aouane mine is scheduled to be closed in 1986. The Ministry of Economy would like to see a repair workshop established which would be analogous to the Gabes mechanical engineering workshop, and which could become a maintenance and repair workshop for all the industries of the northwest. Workers released by the closing of the mines could be employed in this project, and existing facilities could be reused. Production from the Fej Hassine mine should undergo considerable expansion during the course of the decade, and should reach normal operational rate in 1983. The old gravimetry method ore processing plant was replaced in 1980 by a flotation plant with a 60,000 ton annual capacity.

The region offers great possibilities in the realm of tourism, especially the Tabarka and Ain Drahane regions, which (along with the Kerkenna Islands off Sfax) have just been declared "prioritary" by presidential decree. The Tunisian National Tourist Office will receive 12 million dinars in credits to carry out a plan to allow for the creation of 7,000 beds. The creation of a marina with mooring space for 50 boats for the port of Tabarka is also projected within the framework of the expansion works, and the completion of a complex at the "Hill of Ruins" between Ain Drahane and Tabarka. Financing for this latter project might be requested of a Saudi consortium. A Tuniso-Qatari consortium may become involved with the region's touristic development.

To allow the region to develop, the Sixth Plan has projected the completion of a certain number of infrastructures. The Bou Hertma dam, construction of which had been decided upon as far back as 1974 by President Bourgiba, will be completed at a cost of 50 million dinars, including installation expenses for the irrigated peripheral areas. The first phase of the "Road of the Seven Sheikhat" project, the Beja-Ain Drahane section, will be completed at an investment of 6 million dinars. Competitive bidding will begin before the end of the year and work could start around July 1982. Part of the financing will be guaranteed by Kuwaiti investors. Construction of an airport at Tabarka will be studied by the board of directors of the Saudi Development Bank.

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