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10 February 1982

# Near East/North Africa Report

(FOUO 5/82)



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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO'S AD-DAJANI CRITICIZES UK MIDEAST STAND

PM261235 London THE TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 7

[Edward Mortimer dispatch: "Britain Upsets Both Israel and PLO"]

[Text] Beirut, 25 Jan--A British foreign secretary's lot is not a happy one, or not in the Middle East anyway. In Israel Lord Carrington is likely to encounter demonstrations by Israelis infuriated by what they regard as his "undisguised support for many of the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organization."

Yet at PLO offices in Beirut the visiting British journalist is greeted by a barrage of complaints about Lord Carrington's performance, particularly during the second half of last year, when he was president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The complaints were voiced with particular earnestness, more in sorrow than in anger, by Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani, the PLO executive member responsible for European Arab dialogue.

When Britain assumed the EEC presidency in July, Dr ad-Dajani said in an interview that the Arabs were optimistic about Lord Carrington's personality, but the six months passed "without any small positive deed from the presidency towards a comprehensive settlement."

He asked why Lord Carrington kept imposing conditions on him and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman, whereas the foreign secretary was not going to visit Israel, without conditions, "after Israel has annexed Golan, has bombed Beirut, has tortured our people, and so many things?"

Dr ad-Dajani asked why Lord Carrington had not continued the contacts with the PLO leadership maintained by his predecessors in the EEC chair.

The demand for "a signal towards recognition of Israel" was unreasonable, Dr ad-Dajani said, since Israel did not recognize the PLO and its leaders had declared frankly that they would have no dealings with the PLO even if it did recognize Israel.

Mr 'Arafat and the PLO leaders' had made it abundantly clear in recent years that their aim was a peaceful settlement, including an independent Palestinian state.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

HAGUE COURT HEARING ARGUMENTS ON TUNISIAN-LIBYAN SEA FRONTIER

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French No 1085, 21 Oct 81 p 27

[Article by Samir Gharbi: "A Smell of Gasoline"]

[Text] The final Tunisian-Libyan confrontation over delimitation of their maritime frontier began on 16 September in The Hague International Court of Justice (ICJ). Contrary to those that preceded it in 1976 and 1977, in the open sea, this has been very peaceful. Indeed, courtesy is compulsory in this "world tribunal" established by the United Nations in 1945. One of the common expressions is "our eminent adversaries," another, "fraternal countries." But to get to this point it took 8 years of fruitless negotiations (1968-1976) followed by a serious crisis. At last resort, on 10 June 1977 wisdom won out: the two governments signed a compromise calling on the ICJ to decide not only "the principles and rules of international law which could be applied" to delimit the continental shelf, but also to "clarify a practical way" which would enable experts of the two countries to mark the frontier "without any difficulty."

The matter is very complicated. It involves scientific, economic, juridical, and historical facts. The issue is especially crucial to Tunisia since the disputed zone is rich in petroleum.

Following the 10 June 1977 compromise, each government submitted to the court the documents necessary to support its position (memorandum, counter-memorandum, and reply). It is the oral proceedings now underway in The Hague, with an initial stage of Tunisian testimony (16-25 September) and Libyan testimony (beginning 29 September) before 15 independent judges, presided over by Nigerian Taslim Olawale Elias.

On the two sides there are some 50 lawyers, experts and advisers; British, American, French, Italian, Tunisian, and Libyan. Most are outstanding specialists in international law, geology, geomorphology, physiography, and oceanography... Some are from such prestigious universities as Cambridge, Paris, Geneva, Cornell, etc. But the positions they are defending on behalf of the government which hired them result in very different lines leading from the land border point, Ras Ajdir. The Tunisian representatives maintain that the predominant orientation of Tunisia's coast is east. However, the opposing party considers this direction to be "abnormal" and "accidental" and thus negligible in relation to its own

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PERSIAN GULF AREA

GULF INSURANCE FIRMS VIEWED IN LIGHT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 248 13-19 Nov 81 pp 68-69

[Article: "Three Billion Dollars Lost Annually by the Arabs Because of Insurance"]

[Text] Lloyds Has Increased Its Insurance Premiums on Shipment from and to the Gulf Area--on the Basis of Reports Thrust into Its Hands by the CIA.

The Gulf Arabs have been concerned about the insurance and reinsurance sector ever since the British company Lloyds, the largest insurance company in the world, began to artificially raise the insurance rates for insurance against the dangers of war and unrest in the Gulf area--a situation which has led to negative inflationary consequences as far as the prices in the Gulf nations are concerned. This report deals with Arab reactions to the policy of Lloyds during the last few years.

Doha--The events which took place in Iran, and then the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, have led to rapid changes in the field of insurance and reinsurance transactions in the Arab world, especially in the Gulf area.

Both government-owned and private local insurance companies in the area are striving to absorb most or some of the estimated \$3 billion of money which every year is leaving the Arab world in the form of insurance payments to foreign insurance and reinsurance companies. At the head of this list is the British company Lloyds, whose annual income is estimated at \$4.76 billion.

During the last 2 years, Lloyds, in particular, has resorted to setting high insurance premium rates for insurance against the dangers of war and unrest for ships and freight entering or leaving the Gulf area.

For example, for an oil tanker carrying 250,000 tons of freight costing \$30 million, the insurance premium now is \$30,000, that is, 0.1 percent, when the tanker is in Iranian waters for 7 days. When the tanker is in Iraqi waters for 14 days, the insurance premium is \$22,500, that is, 0.075 percent.

Lloyds based its arbitrary decisions to increase the premiums for insurance for commercial traffic in the Gulf area on reports, leaked to the company by the CIA, concerning so-called operations which armed Palestinian organizations had decided to embark upon. These operations supposedly involved, for example, hijacking an

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foreign countries--through insurance agencies and branches. [They said that] for this reason it was necessary to develop the Arab insurance sector so that this sector's capital and revenues could be invested in the implementation of development projects in the Arab countries--especially since insurance is considered to be one source of financing.

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ISRAEL

KIMCHE PREDICTS NORMAL U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

PM181423 London THE TIMES in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Dispatch by Christopher Walker and Edward Mortimer: "U.S. Israeli Relations 'Nearly Normal'"]

[Text] Jerusalem, 17 Jan--Only a month after the furore caused by Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, diplomatic relations with the United States have returned almost to normal, according to Mr David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

In an interview with THE TIMES, Mr Kimche predicted that the substance of the recently-cancelled memorandum on strategic cooperation would be revived, and he disclosed that Mr Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state, had chosen to deliberately overlook the Golan issue during his talks here last week.

"I was in all the meetings with Mr Haig except the one when he was alone with the prime minister and the Golan issue did not come up," Mr Kimche said. "The feeling is that we are more or less back to business as usual. Relations are very much better than before the visit. I think Mr Haig has convinced everybody that whatever happens, the foundations are so strong in our relationship that we can overcome such difficulties as existed."

Mr Kimche's observations confirm the impression of many diplomats here that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli prime minister has successfully weathered the brief storm in relations with America caused by the introduction of the Golan law and the subsequent tirade which he directed against the Reagan administration.

The head of the Foreign Ministry also said that there was no question of the shortlived memorandum on strategic cooperation being "dead and buried." The claim came as something of a surprise as the Israeli side recently declared the memorandum nullified after America's suspension of it is a sanction against the Golan annexation.

Mr Kimche argued that strategic cooperation between Israel and America was continuing, and the only thing that had been held in abeyance was the meeting of committees from the two sides which had been scheduled to take place this month.

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KUWAIT

ECONOMY DISCUSSED IN LIGHT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR, DECREASED OIL PRODUCTION

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 249, 20-26 Nov 81 pp 64-65

[Article: "In Kuwait the Private Sector Is Active, But the Economy Relies on Government Expenditures"]

[Text] Capital Which Had Fled the Country Has Returned Even Though the Iran-Iraq War Continues.

The Decrease in Oil Production Has Not Affected Allocations for Development.

The Kuwaiti economy is expanding in various areas and directions. Inside Kuwait, investment is being diversified--from petrochemical industries to truck production. In other countries Kuwaiti investments are participating in the exploration for oil in the U.S. and marketing of oil in the islands of the Pacific. This report presents general, but sufficient, information about the economic activity going on in this extremely vital Arab nation.

Kuwait--Once again the Kuwaiti economy is demonstrating its steadfastness in the face of shocks and crises. The Iran-Iraq war, which is occurring very close by, has been a trial and test case for it.

Today they are saying here that the war is no obstacle to investment in, and expansion of, industrial and commercial projects. Proof of this is the fact that the capital which fled [Kuwait] at the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war has mostly already returned to the local market.

The amount of daily business conducted here reflects the tremendous amount of economic activity going on in this small Arab nation which sits on one shoulder of the Persian Gulf. For example, the port area of Mina' al-Ahmadi received 3 million shipped items during the first half of this year, and this is a record figure when compared to previous years.

The government is normally interested in investing in petroleum industries such as petrochemical industries. Today Kuwait possesses expertise which is ahead of the expertise possessed by all of the other Gulf nations in this field. This expertise is being drawn on in the implementation of joint Gulf projects [in this field].

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The fact that the Kuwaiti economy depends on government expenditures does not deny the fact that the private sector plays a large role. One can assert that the Kuwaiti private sector, unlike the private sectors in other Arab nations, has contributed toward anchoring the country's industrial base within the framework of diversification of the economy. The economy has not at all been restricted to commercial or financial projects which bring rapid and guaranteed profits.

There has been a decrease in oil revenues because of the decrease in oil prices and cutback in production. It is estimated that Kuwait's income from oil this year will be about \$12.3 billion. In spite of this fact, the national budget has not been affected and its total figure amounts to only \$10.5 billion, which is less than the oil income figure. And this figure does not include income investments.

Another indication of the vitality and expansion of the Kuwaiti economy, particularly in the field of industry, is the fact that the 1981/82 budget includes large allocations for the production of electricity and for desalinization of water in order to cover the growing and expanding needs of industrial projects.

#### Problems With Oil Customers

Oil production has greatly decreased. Lately production has gone down to 900,000 barrels a day, as compared to, for example, 3 million barrels a day in 1972. Kuwait has been confronted with many problems with its consumer customers, especially with Japanese companies which import the major share of Kuwait's oil production and which have put pressure on Kuwait to lower its prices.

One of the causes of the dispute has been the fact that the decrease in oil production has led to a decrease in Kuwait's production of liquid gas, 80 percent of which is also exported to Japan. As a result of this Kuwait has embarked upon purchasing gas at low prices from Saudi Arabia and Australia and reexporting the gas, after liquefaction, to Japan at the previous prices. This is something which has not pleased the Japanese.

Kuwait is fully aware of the problems involved in production and pricing and of how difficult it is to cooperate with its customers. For this reason Kuwait is trying to diversify its oil economy and open up broad fields and opportunities in this area both inside Kuwait and in other countries.

In Kuwait the government-owned Kuwait Oil Company, as well as this company's branch companies and establishments, is participating in vital projects such as drilling for oil, gas accumulation, and the construction of oil refineries or the development of existing refineries. Whereas in 1980 Kuwait exported about 75 percent of its crude oil production, in 1984 it will be able to refine about half of this production locally.

At the head of the list of huge petroleum projects which will soon be implemented is the project dealing with the development and modernization of the Mina' 'Abdallah refinery, the estimated cost of which will be \$800 million. Worldwide bids for this project will be received until next 7 December. There is also the project dealing with the development of the Mina' al-Ahmadi refinery, the contract

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for which has been awarded to a Japanese company. The estimated cost of this project will be between \$500 million and \$700 million.

On the international level Kuwait is boldly striving to participate in a vast number of projects and investments in various parts of the world. For example, the Kuwait Oil Company is participating in two projects dealing with drilling for oil in the U.S. It is also participating in a project dealing with providing both crude and refined oil to the islands in the Pacific. The company is also participating in a Gulf project dealing with hydraulic dredging in the sea and a project dealing with constructing a refinery in Malaysia.

Such enormous economic activity requires the support of a modern and vital banking sector. The fact is that Kuwait possesses such a banking sector. In fact Kuwait was able to avoid the shocks and anarchy in the banking field which has been experienced by a number of the other Gulf nations during the last few years. The Kuwaiti commercial banking sector is basically dominated by six large main banks--as compared to, for example, the presence of 50 banks in the UAE. Kuwaiti banking capabilities have reached the level where foreign banks are no longer permitted to be active in the local market. Kuwaiti banks possess the necessary capabilities and skills and are also utilizing the most modern methods of banking technology. Right now Kuwaiti banks are busily engaged in expanding their building or in constructing other large buildings.

Last year assets in Kuwaiti banks were estimated at about 7 billion dinars (\$25 billion), that is, an increase of 29 percent over 1979. And this increase took place in spite of the flight of some of the capital after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Although the banks' interest rates on loans do not exceed 10 percent, Kuwaiti capital prefers to operate in the local market, particularly in the field of real estate, construction, and the stock market. These low interest rates have led to the fact that foreign banks are taking out loans from the Kuwaiti banking market, since interest rates are higher in other countries. As a result of this we have seen the occurrence of congestion in financial liquidity. However, the situation has improved this year after the Central Bank intensified its control [over banking transactions].

Kuwaiti investments abroad are noted for being flexible, fast-moving, and bold--unlike, for example, Saudi investments which are noted for being cautious. The local market occupies second place as far as government investments are concerned. It absorbs only 27.6 percent of them, whereas the Arab market only absorbs a very small amount of them--only 5.2 percent.

Nevertheless official [Kuwaiti] financial institutions--with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which was established 19 years ago, being at the head of the list--have participated in about 177 projects in 62 Arab and Middle Eastern countries. Recently this organization's capital was increased to 2 billion dinars (\$7.3 billion).

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LIBYA

BRIEFS

IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH FRANCE--The French government thinks that the Libyan attitude is no longer one of destabilizing foreign governments; it has therefore decided to take a series of steps to normalize its relations with Tripoli. This is the gist of a statement issued on 11 December by the ministry of Foreign Relations. France is thus taking a position opposed to U.S. policy; Washington is asking U.S. citizens to leave Libya. Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of Foreign Relations said in Brussels on 10 December that it would be a mistake to isolate Libya. The French foreign office feels that it is time to try to establish normal relations with Libya. The French declarations will no doubt ease the rapprochement between Paris and Tripoli that began after Libyan troops were evacuated from Chad. The director of political affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, Mr Jacques Andreani, recently visited Tripoli for conversations with Libyan leaders. France had frozen its relations with Tripoli at the beginning of the year and set two conditions for normalizing its relations with Libya: the evacuation of Col Qadhdhafi's troops from Chad, which was completed last month, and the restoration of the French embassy buildings in Tripoli. The embassy was sacked last year, and repairs are presently under way. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3361] 8782

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OMAN

COMPOSITION, ROLE OF NEW CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 248 13-19 Nov 81 p 34

[Article by Ahmad Hafiz: "Qabus Says: 'Our Confident Steps Are Inspired by Realism'"]

[Text] As is the case with most of the Arab Gulf nations, the Sultanate of Oman has come to have a consultative council. This council is tantamount to a particular formula for practicing democracy in the absence of representative councils. AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI's correspondent in Muscat attended the inauguration ceremony of the Consultative Council, and recorded these initial remarks which he sent out in the form of a letter.

Muscat--Eleven years after he took over rule of his country, Sultan Qabus has undertaken a new democratic step in his country which has the objective of having the Omani people exercise some type of control over their own destiny. This step was the inauguration, on Tuesday 3 November of this year, of the Sultanate's first Consultative Council "which will share its opinions with the government concerning issues in the developmental, economic, and social realms which the government presents to it for discussion," according to the wording of the decree establishing the council.

Since Oman is the second-largest Gulf nation in terms of area and population, observers consider this step to be of special importance because it constitutes an extension of the economic, social, and political steps taken by the Sultanate during the last 10 years--after its emergence from the atmosphere of the Middle Ages.

What are the special features and functions of the Consultative Council?

1. It consists of 45 members. About one-third of these members are members of the government who represent the government (representatives from the public service ministries). There are exactly 17 such members, including 10 members who are in the council by virtue of the functions which they perform and 7 who are there because of their personal status. According to the chairman of the council, Khalfan ibn Nasir al-Wahaybi, this is being done in order to guarantee a permanent presence for members of the government in the council's sessions. The reason for this is to have the council members and the people in the government be well acquainted with each other and to have members of the government permanently and continuously be present during the council's debates so that they can always keep the government abreast of economic and social problems and issues and their various aspects.

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2. About two-thirds of the council members (28 members) have been chosen on the basis of being representatives for the inhabitants of Oman's various regions. They are both large-scale businessmen and people engaged in public service in Muscat and the other large cities of Oman. These members of the council representing Oman's regions are chosen on the condition that they permanently reside in their regions, rather than in Muscat, except when the council is in session.
3. The decree establishing the council determines that the council shall have four annual sessions distributed throughout the 12-month period. The purpose of this is to guarantee that the council continue to be active throughout the year.
4. The council's sessions shall be closed sessions. The purpose of this is to guarantee that the council members--without having to keep up appearances--engage in serious discussion dealing with the issues brought before them.
5. The members of the council shall serve for 2 years, after which they may be permitted to serve another term.

In the speech in which he inaugurated the council, Sultan Qabus underscored the attributes of the Omani experience which stresses patient hesitation and deliberation, when faced with the prospect of change, rather than a policy of adventurous leaps. He told the council members: "All of our experience and actions have been the result of the reality of our situation in Oman and have been in conformity with the traditions and values prevalent in our Islamic society. The reason for this is that human experience everywhere and at every time has confirmed, and still confirms, the fact that merely following the traditional approach is a sterile approach, but also the fact that when any society tries to make leaps above the practical realities of its situation and objective circumstances, this always leads to enormous dangers. For this reason, we reject the traditional approach and we also reject the approach geared toward taking big leaps. We prefer our realistic approach in our thinking and our application in view of the fact that the course which we have chosen has proven its soundness and usefulness. We do not take any step until we have made a profound study and are completely convinced [of the step to be taken]. When we undertake an action, we observe and keep an eye on the results of this action. Our guide in this process is that of responding to the logic of development and change, opening up our country to the vast possibilities of such development and change, and striving toward our objectives with confident steps."

It is clear from the Sultan's speech that he meant to close the door to criticism which could be directed at this limited experiment in democracy in the Sultanate--if the criticism were made on the basis of the criteria of development and change in the Western countries or other older experiments in democracy. All the council members are concerned. A third of them will be representing the government and will have the right to vote on [the council's] decisions. Furthermore, the decisions which the council will be taking will not be binding. They will only be advisory in nature. Sultan Qabus also said in his speech that, if one views the council on the basis of Omani society's "objective circumstances and actual real situation," taking into account the fact that Oman is more than 90 percent illiterate after the long centuries of backwardness which it endured in a state of darkness and total isolation from the rest of the world up till 1970, in addition

to the fact that the exercise of democracy, in the modern sense of the word, is something which the Omani people have never known at all, then using the criteria of modern democracy when criticizing Oman's experiment becomes an approach which is definitely not objective.

#### The President of the Council Talks

The question remains: What exactly are the functions of the Consultative Council in a country such as the Sultanate of Oman with its distinctive characteristics?

I asked this question of the man who was chosen to be the first president of the Omani Consultative Council, Khalfan ibn Nasir al-Wahaybi. He summarized the actual role of the council as follows: "The council will be, in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, a channel of communications between our citizens and our executive bodies for the purpose of achieving as many of our Omani people's hopes and aspirations as possible--via responsible and conscious discussion between the members of the council and the government or executive authority."

"The council will engage in studying the ministries' plans and other matters which will be presented to it. These will include, for example, reviewing the laws and regulations which have been in force in Oman and which have come into force since 1970--the year that Sultan Qabus took over rule of the country. The council will also bring up and discuss problems of our citizens with representatives of the government and will reach agreements on establishing solutions for them."

What exactly is the relationship between the council and the various ministries?

"The council will not keep track of and follow up on the ministries' programs because each ministry is implementing its programs within the framework of a policy which has been set for these programs. But there will be a type of assessment of what the ministries have achieved and what they have failed to achieve. The council will assess whether or not certain given proposals have been implemented or not, and, if they have not been implemented, the council will assess the reasons for their not being implemented. In any case, we have just begun our work, and the course of our work itself will lead to a clarification and determination of many matters which are still not clear to us at the present time."

Does the council have the authority to conduct hearings with government officials?

"Yes. One of the powers which the council has is the authority to conduct hearings with government officials when holding its sessions or even when not holding its sessions. But these will not be hearings in the traditional sense in parliaments [elsewhere in the world.] These hearings will be conducted by means of delegating members of the council to seek clarification from a government official concerning matters having to do with the policy of his ministry or concerning other officials. It will also be possible to officially summon a government official to the council in order to ask him about what has happened or has not happened concerning a certain matter, and the hearing will remain within the framework of the subject being discussed."

Do the council members enjoy any immunities?

"The members of the Consultative Council will enjoy immunity only when inside the council. Outside the realm of the council, they will enjoy the rights which all ordinary citizens enjoy, and they will also have the same duties as ordinary citizens. This is so that a council member will not be allowed to commit any violation on the basis of his immunity."

When will the council actually begin functioning? And how many days will each session last?

"The council has actually already begun to prepare for its first session which will be held next January. During the first session the members of the Executive Bureau will be chosen and a number of procedural and organizational rules will be established. After that the council will begin to exercise the functions which it was established for. The council will hold four [annual] sessions, and the number of days that each session lasts will depend on the issues which have been put on the agenda for discussion."

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SUDAN

EC FUNDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1885, 25 Dec 81 p 3423

[Article: "Projects Financed by the European Community"]

[Text] The EEC is ready to help out financially in integrating the Egyptian and Sudanese economies. This is the result of contacts made by EEC representatives in Cairo last November. The amount of aid has not yet been set, but it is known which sectors it would be applied to: roads, railroads, and work on the Nile, i.e. essentially transportation.

The EEC is also interested in many purely Sudanese projects, which are in the sectors of agriculture and infrastructures. In agriculture, there are:

rural development in Jabal Marrah (15 million ecus): This is a program for expanding crops and improving the rural infrastructure, road improvement and maintenance, and a program in forestry and rural community development. Consultants: Hunting Technical Services (Great Britain).

rice crop development in 'Uwayl (5.75 million ecus): The initial 2 1/2-year phase is intended to achieve a total irrigated area for rice production of 2,865 hectares. Consultants: Euroconsult (Netherlands).

rural development in the Nubah mountains (6.65 million ecus): Harness tillage techniques and improved farming systems are to be introduced at two selected centers of the region. Consultants: Satec (France).

tea crop development in Upper Talanga (8.35 million ecus): Some 1,000 hectares of tea plantations are to be established over 10 years in the province of Equatoria (South Sudan). The second phase of this project has just started and will include, notably, the construction of a tea factory. Consultants: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (Germany). Bidding was recently opened for the factory (see MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS 27 Nov 81 p 3175).

gum arabic cultivation: Restoration of gum arabic production is planned in the Sudanese gum belt, as is a study for cultivating gum arabic in the province of North Kordofan. Consultants: Gitec (Germany).

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As for infrastructure projects, there are:

Juba airport construction (21.5 million ecus): Consultants: Naco (Netherlands).  
Contractor: International Constructions Company (CCI) (France).

construction at the University of Juba, phase 2 (7 million ecus): additional buildings intended to house about 400 students; 3 lodgings of about 1,100 square meters each, a restaurant and kitchen of 360 square meters, 3 classroom buildings of 1,850 square meters, and 21 houses for the staff, each of 170 square meters. Bidding will be opened in early 1982. Consultants: Iwaco (Netherlands).

construction of second-cycle technical schools: improvement and enlargement of 4 existing schools with a capacity of 324 students each. Consultants: GBWA (Ireland). A local contractor to be appointed.

study of the Juba-Laboni road: Technical studies will be made on improving 106 km of roads in South Sudan. Consultants: Gitec (Germany).

study of widening the the Khartoum-Wad Madani road: The study concerns restoring and widening the present road. The consultants are being chosen.

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