DISTRIBUTION LIST:

а

p

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

DEPUTY NHNTSTER OF INTELLIGENCE

COORDINATOR FOR INTELLIGENCE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DDG: AFRICA

DDG: AFRICA

SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

THIS DOCUMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROTECTION OF INFORMATION ACT (ACT 84 OF 1982).

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS

RESTRICTED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PERMISSION FOR DEVIATION FROM THE AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTION LIST HAS

TO BE OBTAINED FROM DIVISIONAL HEAD N41, ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTOR

GENERAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE.

AFTER USE, THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE DESTROYED BY MEANS OF BURNING OR

SHREDDING. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE

MUST BE NOTIFIED ACCORDINGLY. SUCH NOTIFICATIONS MUST BE MARKED FOR

THE ATTENTION OF THE DIVISIONAL HEAD N42.

Forces. BEMBAâ $\200\231$ s actions have been condemned by SOALONA who has called on his son to put

an end to his adventure. SOALONA also denied any involvement in the rebellion.

 $i\neg\202VCN$  and SAPA reports dated 10/11/98)

Rwandan Airlines has inaugurated i-202ights from the Rwandan capital Kigali to Goma in the rebelâ  $200\224$ 

held eastern DRC and to Kindu, southwest of Goma, Rwandan radio reported on 15 November.

(SAPA-AFP dd 1 5/1 1/98)

Catholic bishops in the DRC have called for talks between the government and the RCD, and the

formation of a government of national unity to end the war. In a message to their followers, 24

bishops who participated in a national episcopal conference in Kinshasa from 2 to 7 November,

said a governmait of national unity would be a sign of consensus and national reconciliation. They

also called for free, fair and democratic elections to be prepared in an atmosphere of fr eedom of

opinion and expression. (SAPA-IPS dd 13/1 1/98)

 ${\tt KABILA \hat{a} \ 200 \ 231s \ communications \ advisor, \ Dominique \ SAKOMBI, \ saidthat the \ DRC \ president \ will \ visit}$ 

Italy (22-24 November), Belgium (24-26 November) and France (26 $\hat{a}$ 200\22429 November). The statement was near $\hat{a}$ 200\224ofi¬\201cial coni¬\201rmation that KABILA will attend the Franco-African summit in

Paris from 26 to 28 November. The DRC government had previously only taken note of an

invitation from President CHIRAC.

(SAPA-AFP dd 13/11/98)

A total of 14 351 refugees have, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refuge

(UNHCR) of  $\$  of  $\$ 

DRC on 2 August 1998. The majority, about 13 600, have been transported to the Nyarugusu camp, while about 775 are kept at the National Milling Corporation transit center in Kigo ma.

Recent arrivals in Kigoma have stated that theyi¬ $\202$ ed the east ofthe DRC, inface ofan impending

military offensive by the FAC and Allied Forces.

(Daily News report dd 1 0/1 1/98)

WV 7/ LJVâ\200\230I UUUd I â\200\2304

Smi¬\202i¬\202n Ai¬\202jrflcaln Secrei¬\202: Service

Private 809 13 HHTFIELD 0028

i¬\201â\200\230 (012) 427 5500

PRETORIH

SECRET

SASS/N41/13/1/8

16 NOVEMBER 1998

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DRC UPDATE

1.

2.

Attached for your attention, a brief intelligence report on the above-mentioned topic.

Should you have any additional requirements on this issue, we will gladly try to assist in obtaining more information.

Jâ\200\2343mm

DIRECTOR GENERAL

"R

SECRET

Ε

5

The RCD will not be invited to attend the Franco-African summit, the French foreign minis try

announced on 16 November. According to ministry spokesperson, Anne SECRET, the practice

of Franco-Aï¬\201'ican summits is to invite the legal authorities of states, recognized by the

intemational community. She said, however, that nothing prevents representatives of the R  $^{\mathrm{CD}}$ 

from coming to France.

(SAPA-AFP dd 16/1 1/98)

The RCD announced on 16 November that they had captured Moba on Lake Tanganyika, the southem-most town now under their control. There was no independent coni¬\201rmation of the

report. (SAPA-AP dd 16/11/98)

is deriving  $3\sqrt{2010}$  its involvement will diminish MUGABE  $200\sqrt{231}$  willingness to enter into negotiations,

and Zimbabwe will probably continue to provide only token participation in the  $e\ddot{\imath}$ -\202ort s to  $\ddot{\imath}$ -\201nd

a negotiated settlement.

(Classii¬\201ed report)

The DRC Minister of State in the Presidency, Victor MPOYO, has recently stated that as a result

of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South Aï¬\201ican businesspeople will in  $"i¬\201xture"$ 

be welcome in the DRC.

MPOYO stated that should any South  $A\ddot{i}$  $\sim$ 201ican businesspeople wantto invest in the DRC in future,

they will have to do so via companies in Namibia, Angola and Zimbabwe. MPOYO added that a  ${\tt c}$ 

chairman of a committee authorising state expenditure, no payments would in future be mad e to

South  $Ain\201ican$  companies. The other members of the committee are the Minister of Justice,

Mwenze KONGOLO, and the ll/[inister ofAgriculture, Mawananga AM WAPANGA. MPOYO

also said that no product with a South A $\ddot{}$ ¬\201ican label would be sold in the DRC. It is understood

that South African canned meat, imported by Zimbabwe and shipped to the DRCfor the Allied troops are labelled as Argentinean.

(Classified report)

According to media reports, Rwanda and Uganda have formed a joint military command in eas tern

DRC . The joint command is headed by the Ugandan acting Chief-of-Staff, James KAZINI, while

Colonel KAYUMBA from Rwanda is serving as the deputy commander. The joint command,

which will have its head of  $\$  201ce in Goma, consists of 17 Ugandan, 10 Rwandan and  $\$  201ve RCD

commanders.

Meanwhile KAZINI said on 13 November that Ugandan troops took part in a battle against DR C

and Chadian troops to  $200\234$ help RCD rebels in 201ght back the attack of invading force  $200\235$ . Ugandan troops

also helped the RCD to capture the northeastern town of Buta, KAZINI said: This was the <code> $\ddot{i}$ </code>  $\sim 201 \text{rst}$ 

acknowledgement by Uganda that its troops are directly  $i\neg \201ghting$  forces supporting KAB TI.D

(SAPA-AFP dd 13/1 [/98 & NCN report dd 1 1/11/98)

In a policy paper by the EU special representative for the Great Lakes area, Aldo A'JELLO ,

circulated during November 1998, AJELLO asks whether the EU realistically has the politic

Democratic Republic of Congo Update 98/053

16 & 17 November 1998

COPY 003

In this edition:

\_

\_

\_

\_

â\200\224

\_

-

KABILA compensates Zimbabwe

DRC penalises SA businesspeople

Joint Ugandan/Rwandan military command

EU considers options concerning DRC

New resistance movement in DRC

Rwandan Airlines i¬\202ights to Goma inaugurated

Catholic Bishops call for negotiated settlement in DRC

Flamed visits by KABILA

DRC refugees in Tanzania

RCD not invited to Francoâ\200\224African summit

RCD captures another town

Λ

During President KABILA $\hat{a}$ 200231s visit to Zimbabwe on 4 November 1998, President MUGABE was

briefed on the economic and business situation in the DRC.

During the discussion it was said that the diamond controlling body of the DRC, MIBA, will be

registered on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange through a front company in the near future,

and

that 10% of its shares will be sold. The proceeds from the sales will allegedly be chatme led to

Zimbabwe. KABILA meanwhile issued a decree on 7 November 1998 that all taxes on

Zimbabwean imports be waived. In turn Zimbabwe undertook to send an extra 3 000 troops, a nd ammunition to the value of US\$ 120 million to the DRC. The 3 000 troops referred toprobably:

form part of the extra troops that Zimbabwe indicated it would send to the DRC after the decision was taken to launch an  $oin\2001230ensive$  in the east. This will bring the n umber of Zimbabwean

troops in the DRC to an estimated 6 000. Also, the continued economic beneï¬ $\201t$  that Zi mbabwe

```
iâ\200\231
J
? C7
f
S U DA N
24
;
Mâ\200\230
:2
(DENTRAL AFRHSAN REPUBLKD
â\200\230
Z
i
I
i
Х
I
5/â\200\235
rï¬\202hâ\200\230
\hat{a} \200\234x. a Om U : m
N\ â\200\230
N .
Aha .,
```

```
/?>UGANDA
Lake
55,6921â\200\234
a\200\230\g\8\
Mal-Ndombe
/\\
(4
KIVU Bukavur â\200\230
â\200\235w
4′
â\200\235
J/ N '
\hat{a}200\231BANDUNDU;\hat{a}§\'
#AQ
f
I
Jâ\200\224ï¬\201vâ\200\231â\200\235 lâ\200\230Ã@â\200\230
San qu_'
l r,â\200\234
5
w" W"
'<â\200\235§
HA§N-
{ \
â\200\230
```

```
Uvir
1
â\200\231
â\200\230
â\200\230
â\200\230
KikWit
////
â\200\230~_\.
\lâ\200\230 lshikapa
CIDEN â\200\230AL
g: KAS â\200\230 â\200\224
Kanan:0
.L
N;\aiur5;
TANZANIAV
VVW/
SOUTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
DRC
mu» International boundary
National capital
200 Kilometers
```

a 4.

```
KiMEiV:-\ Â≫
Ndola gâ\200\235 t
-\hat{a}\200\224----\hat{a}\200\224- Region boundary
% W 3 Kolwezi
Region capital
"7" ′
A).
"'/'_
Boundaryrepresen!ai¬\201onis
not necessarily authoritative.
-
â\200\231 Kapm Mposhl
Chingolag ,5
Bangwculu
b\i¬\202w V. Q:
200 Miles
Railroad
{\tt Z} {\tt A} {\tt M} {\tt B} {\tt I} {\tt A}
Road
Lake
100
0
0
100
```

Base 505275 (A00820) 1-83

will, leverage and instruments to take concrete action in the DRC that will make a di $1^201^200^230$  erence. He

goes on to say that the following options are open to the EU:

Pressure on the belligerents: It is recommended that the EU consider what pressure it can apply

jointly or bilaterally on the various parties to overcome the current stalemate. The priorities in this

regard are to pressure President KABILA to recognize the existence of a rebellion, to neg otiate

with all political forces inside Congo, including the rebels, and to start a realistic de mocratization

process. The report goes on to say that the EU has very little direct leverage. Indirect leverage can

be applied by pressuring the Allies that support him: Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia. Following

its admission of a troop presence in Congo, the EU intends pressurising Rwanda to sign a  $cease \hat{A} > -$ 

in\201re agreement and eventually withdraw troops with appropriate guarantees.

International Military Force: All peace plans on the table include the specii¬\201c eleme nt of an

international force to give guarantees and monitor the implementation of any cease- $i_7\201r$  e agreement

and troop withdrawal. African representatives at the EU-SADC Ministerial meeting made it clear

they would be requesting this support from the international community. The EU cannot avoid this

issue and must account for the likely repercussions when it decides whether or not to rai se its

current pro $\[\neg\]$ 201le. It is recommended that the EU analyse the possibilities, in close co ordination with

the UN and US, and prepare its response to the expected request for  $i\neg\201$ nancial and hum an

## resources.

International Conference on security and cooperation for the region: This conference would

not be appropriate to diffuse the present crisis and would take place after the situation has been

normalized. It would aim to address medium and longâ $\200\224$ term problems related to security and

cooperation in the region and create the conditions for the establishment of a new partne rship

between the international community and African countries. It should be organized by the OAU

and UN and would look at possibilities to strengthen the regional capability to deal with crisis

management through political and not military solutions.

(Classii¬\201ed report)

Jean-Pierre BEMBA, son of the Congolese tycoon Bemba SOALONA, has launched a rebellion

in the Equateur province of the DRC with the aim to link up with the RCD rebels against the  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

KABILA government. The Mouvement de Liberation Congolais (MLC) will mainly operate in the northwestern parts of the country which is currently defended by Chadian members of the Allied

```
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
é
SUDAN
/,
Banui .,
\WN
111â\200\231:
15"
W/ â\200\230D
L Bondo
/ _ x
Aha .,
L
Inâ\200\234
J\
6;-
lkela \!
M
\JA~
b \\ a\\\200\\\230\\_,r\\
(_J \hat{a}\200\234\.
w â\200\2304
j
```

Bandundu

AdLisd

â\200\234Avâ\200\230

```
al′
om e
/L A... < d
â\200\230
â\200\230/
1)
*6â\200\234?
Safâ\200\231kuli¬\201icig\
Kanans; o
BANDUNDU5~ ~M$
KAS \hat{a}200\230 x .
CIDENA
â\200\230lihikapa
Kikwit
Ν
3 "
\T\ Hmsm-
2 QRIEINTAL\_____
OCEAN
SOUTH
A TLANTIC
′8)
```

DRC

```
* 'National capital
----\hat{a}200\224- Region boundary
International boundary
Ι
1
Region capital
190 . 290 Kilometers
Railroad
200 Miles
/â\200\231
Road
0
â\200\224
0
1
100
{
(9
I
Base 505275 (A00820) 1\hat{a}\200\22483
Boundaryrepresenkaï¬\201onis
not necessarily authoritative.
24
1
i
â\200\231
n.«\oï¬\202R/g
TANZAley
```

```
4. Law" \ A

Kale \ MpandaA

SHABAQ H_1\
\
Lake

Tanganyika
\\v\

Lake
thenl

Mpulungâ\200\230u

Likasi
fâ\200\234. n
```

Kapiri Mposhi

will, leverage and instruments to take concrete action in the DRC that will make a differ ence. He

goes on to say that the following options are open to the EU:

Pressure on the belligerents: It is recommended that the EU consider what pressure it can apply

jointly or bilaterally on the various parties to overcome the current stalemate. The priorities in this

regard are to pressure President KABILA to recognize the existence of a rebellion, to neg otiate

with all political forces inside Congo, including the rebels, and to start a realistic de mocratization

process. The report goes on to say that the EU has very little direct leverage. Indirect leverage can

be applied by pressuring the Allies that support him: Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia. Follo wing

its admission of a troop presence in Congo, the EU intends pressurising Rwanda to sign a  $cease a \ 200 \ 224$ 

in\201re agreement and eventually withdraw troops with appropriate guarantees.

International Military Force: All peace plans on the table include the specii $\neg \$ 201c element of an

international force to give guarantees and monitor the implementation of any cease-i-201r e agreement

and troop withdrawal. Aï¬ $\201$ ican representatives at the EU-SADC Ministerial meeting made it clear

they would be requesting this support from the international community. The EU cannot avoid this

issue and must account for the likely repercussions when it decides whether or not to rai se its

current pro $\[\neg\]$ 201le. It is recommended that the EU analyse the possibilities, in close co ordination with

the UN and US, and prepare its response to the expected request for  $i\neg\201$ nancial and hum an

resources.

International Conference on security and cooperation for the region: This conference would

not be appropriate to diffuse the present crisis and would take place after the situation has been

normalized. It would aim to address medium and long-term problems related to security and

cooperation in the region and create the conditions for the establishment of a new partne rship

between the international community and  $Ai\neg\201ican$  countries. It should be organized by the OAU

and UN and would look at possibilities to strengthen the regional capability to deal with crisis

management through political and not military solutions.

(Classii¬\201ed report)

Jean-Pierre BEMBA, son of the Congolese tycoon Bemba SOALONA, has launched a rebellion in the Equateur province of the DRC with the aim to link up with the RCD rebels against the

KABILA government. The Mouvement de Liberation Congolais (MLC) will mainly operate in the northwestem parts of the country which is currently defended by Chadian members of the Alli ed

Forces. BEMBAâ $\200\231$ s actions have been condemned by SOALONA who has called on his son to put

an end to his adventure. SOALONA also denied any involvement in the rebellion.

i¬\202VCN and SAPA reports dated 10/11/98)

Rwandan Airlines has inaugurated i-202ights from the Rwandan capital Kigali to Goma in the rebelâ  $200\224$ 

held eastern DRC and to Kindu, southwest of Goma, Rwandan radio reported on 15 November.

(SAPA~AFP dd 1 5/1 1/98)

Catholic bishops in the DRC have called for talks between the government and the RCD, and

formation of a government of national unity to end the war. In a message to their followers, 24

bishops who participated in a national episcopal conference in Kinshasa i-2010m 2 to 7 N ovember,

said a governmait of national unity would be a sign of consensus and national reconciliation . They

also called for free, fair and democratic elections to be prepared in an atmosphere of freedom of

opinion and expression. (SAPA-IPS dd 13/1 1/98)

 ${\tt KABILA \hat{a} \ 200 \ 231s \ communications \ advisor, \ Dominique \ SAKOMBI, \ saidthat the \ DRC \ president \ will \ visit}$ 

Italy (22-24 November), Belgium (24-26 November) and France (26-29 November). The

statement was near-ofi¬ $\201$ cial coni¬ $\201$ rmation that KABILA will attend the Franco-Afric an summit in

Paris from 26 to 28 November. The DRC government had previously only taken note of an invitation from President CHIRAC.

(SAPA-AFP dd 13/11/98)

A total of 14 351 refugees have, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refuge

(UNHCR) oï¬\202icials in Kigoma, ï¬\202ed from the DRC to Tanzania, since the war broke o ut in the

DRC on 2 August 1998. The majority, about 13 600, have been transported to the Nyarugusu

camp, while about 775 are kept at the National Milling Corporation transit center in Kigo

Recent arrivals in Kigoma have stated that they $i \neg 202ed$  the east of the DRC, inface of an impending

military oï¬\202ensive by the FAC and Allied Forces.

(Daily News report dd 1 0/1 1/98)

WV 7/ \JVâ\200\230I UUUO" I â\200\2304

\$0an Ai¬\202jri¬\201can Secrei¬\202 Service â\200\230

Private 809 IS HHTFIELD 0028

3 (012) 427 5500

PRETORIH

â\200\230

SECRET

SASS/N41/13/1/8

16 NOVEMBER 1998

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DRC UPDATE

1.

Attached for your attention, a brief intelligence report on the above-mentioned topic.

2.

Should you have any additional requirements on this issue, we will gladly try to assist in obtaining more information.

â\200\234JigML

DIRECTOR GENERAL

SECRET

E

## DISTRIBUTION LIST:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPUTY PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINISTER OF DEFENCE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTELLIGENCE
COORDINATOR FOR INTELLIGENCE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DDG: AFRICA DDG: AFRICA

# SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

THIS DOCUMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROTECTION OF INFORMATION ACT (ACT 84 OF 1982).

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS

RESTRICTED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PERMISSION FOR DEVIATION FROM THE AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTION LIST HAS

TO BE OBTAINED FROM DIVISIONAL HEAD N41, ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTOR

GENERAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE.

AFTER USE, THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE DESTROYED BY MEANS OF BURNING OR SHREDDING. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE MUST BE NOTIFIED ACCORDINGLY. SUCH NOTIFICATIONS MUST BE MARKED FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE DIVISIONAL HEAD N42.

5

The RCD will not be invited to attend the Francoâ $200\224$ African summit, the French foreign ministry

announced on 16 November. According to ministry spokesperson, Anne SECRET, the practice of Franco-Aï¬ $\201$ 'ican summits is to invite the legal authorities of states, recognized by the

intemational community. She said, however, that nothing prevents representatives of the R  $^{\mathrm{CD}}$ 

from coming to France.

(SAPA-AFP dd 16/] 1/98)

The RCD announced on 16 November that they had captured Moba on Lake Tanganyika, the southem-most town now under their control. There was no independent conin\201rmation of the

report. (SAPA-AP dd 16/]1/98)

is derivingfrom its involvement will diminish MUGABE  $\hat{a}$ \200\231s willingness to enter into negotiations,

and Zimbabwe will probably continue to provide only token participation in the  $e\ddot{\imath}\sim 202$  ort s to  $\ddot{\imath}\sim 201$ nd

a negotiated settlement.

(Classii¬\201ed report)

The DRC Minister of State in the Presidency, Victor MPOYO, has recently stated that as a result

of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$  $\footnote{i}$  $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$  $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$  $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$  $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 00 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 10 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 10 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 10 of the attitude of President Nelson MANDELA, no South A $\footnote{i}$ 11 of the attitude of the

be welcome in the DRC.

MPOYO stated that should any South  $A\ddot{i}$  $\gamma$ 201ican businesspeople wantto invest in the DRC in future,

they will have to do so via companies in Namibia, Angola and Zimbabwe. MPOYO added that a  ${\tt q}$ 

chairman of a committee authorising state expenditure, no payments would in future be mad e to

South  $Ain\201ican$  companies. The other members of the committee are the Minister of Justice,

Mwenze KONGOLO, and the ll/[inister ofAgriculture, Mawananga MA WAPANGA. MPOYO

also said that no product with a South A $\ddot{}$ ¬\201ican label would be sold in the DRC. It is understood

that South African canned meat, imported by Zimbabwe and shipped to the DRCfor the Allied troops are labelled as Argentinean.

(Classified report)

According to media repoxts, Rwanda and Uganda have formed a joint military command in eas tern

DRC . The joint command is headed by the Ugandan acting Chiefâ\200\224of-Staï¬\202â\200\230, James KAZINI, while

Colonel KAYUMBA from Rwanda is serving as the deputy commander. The joint command,

which will have its head office in Goma, consists of 17 Ugandan, 10 Rwandan and  $i\neg\201ve$  RCD

commanders.

Meanwhile KAZINI said on 13 November that Ugandan troops took part in a battle against DR C

and Chadian troops to  $a\200\234$ help RCD rebels i-\201ght back the attack of invading force  $a\200\235$ . Ugandan troops

also helped the RCD to capture the noxtheastern town of Buta, KAZINI said: This was the  $\ddot{\text{1}}$   $\sim 201 \text{rst}$ 

acknowledgement by Uganda that its troops are directly  $i\neg\201ghting$  forces supporting KAB ILA.

(SAPA-AFP dd 13/11/98 & NCN report dd 1 1/11/98)

In a policy paper by the EU special representative for the Great Lakes area, Aldo A'JELLO .

circulated during November 1998, AJELLO asks whether the EU realistically has the politic al

Democratic Republic of Congo Update 98/053

16 & 17 November 1998

COPY 003

In this edition:

\_

\_

\_

\_

â\200\224

\_

-

KABILA compensates Zimbabwe

DRC penalises SA businesspeople

Joint Ugandan/Rwandan military command

EU considers options concerning DRC

New resistance movement in DRC

Rwandan Airlines i¬\202ights to Goma inaugurated

Catholic Bishops call for negotiated settlement in DRC

Flamed visits by KABILA

DRC refugees in Tanzania

RCD not invited to Francoâ\200\224African summit

RCD captures another town

Λ

During President KABILA $\hat{a}$ 200231s visit to Zimbabwe on 4 November 1998, President MUGABE was

briefed on the economic and business situation in the DRC.

During the discussion it was said that the diamond controlling body of the DRC, MIBA, will be

registered on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange through a front company in the near future,

and

that 10% of its shares will be sold. The proceeds from the sales will allegedly be chatme led to

Zimbabwe. KABILA meanwhile issued a decree on 7 November 1998 that all taxes on

Zimbabwean imports be waived. In turn Zimbabwe undertook to send an extra 3 000 troops, a nd ammunition to the value of US\$ 120 million to the DRC. The 3 000 troops referred toprobably;

form part of the extra troops that Zimbabwe indicated it would send to the DRC after the decision was taken to launch an  $oin\2001230ensive$  in the east. This will bring the n umber of Zimbabwean

troops in the DRC to an estimated 6 000. Also, the continued economic beneï¬ $\201t$  that Zi mbabwe