AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
Mission To Algeria

End of Term Report - Victor Moche Algiers, April 1991

Part 1: State of the Mission

(Both sections of the report should be read with reference to Reports 1 + 2/1990)

Since report Algeria 02/90 was written conditions for the mission have deteriorated even further.

Whilst it has been possible to clear the debts from the past and to begin to invest funds into the renovation of the accommodations of the mission to make them habitable, this initial process was rudely interrupted by the bland announcement given in April that the FLN (structurally the host to our mission) was unable to pay out the subsidies for the months January - March 1991.

Until then there had been no undue worry about the subsidy, even though warning had been sounded in Report 02/90, basically because the subsidy was always paid out late, sometimes by up to two months.

This has meant that the monthly subsidy for December has had to be stretched for over four months.

The Chief Rep had also negotiated a 20.000 Dinar special allocation from the FLN which was to have gone into the renovations and refurbishing.

This amount has been approved and a cheque was authorised in November 1990.

Regrettably this cheque has never reached the ANC Mission and has disappeared somewhere within the FLN bureaucracy that deals with the NLM's.

In winding up the Chief Rep has had to borrow funds to cover bills from January to April 1991 and to subsist.

The tensions and disruption generated by the latest middle east war led to the suspension of work by practically all the foreign representations and the NIM's were affected by this disruption, which resulted from continuous and multiple demonstrations in the downtown area where the NIM offices are housed. The culmination of this disruption was the explosion of a bomb in the offices of one of the Palestinian organisations (housed one floor above the offices of the NC)

which caused several weeks closure of offices.

A embination of deprivation of material resources, general disruption and lax security, exacerbated by the absence of maintainance within the building - leakin roofs and walls from burst pipes and toilets overflowing into corridors, for example - has led to hardly any of the NIM7s operating from the building anymore.

A decision on transferring the structure supporting the MLM to either the Presidency or the Foreign Ministry is still outstanding. The idea had been in proposition since October 1990.

It is the opinion of the outgoing Chief Rep that the mission can only resume operations after the elections scheduled for 27th June 1991 and - more importantly - after firm arrangements abve been made with the host authorities on the mission.

Part 2: Country Report

Algeria continues to manouvre its way through reform and change with the attendant tensions continuing to rise as the scheduled (twice postponed) election date of 27th June 1991 approaches.

Strident critiscism of the FLN (ruling party) and the government is registered by the day, with calls for the resignation of the President and government increasing. Several parties (currently more than thirty exist) have been pitching for a general strike whilst others are opposed to it for various reasons. The largest and most influential opposition group - the FIS - has, through the mouth of its leader, Abbas Madani, threatened a holy war if the President, parliament and government do not resign.

Whilst threats have been issued before, their frequency and the frustrations of a difficult reform process serve to highten tension and insecurity.

A side effect of these tensions has been the non-return to Algiers of large sections of the staffs of the diplomatic corps, international organisations and certain of the NIM's, most of whom wre evacuated during the mid-east war.

Foreign airlines have not resumed flights; telecom links with certain countries are still extremely difficult or not yet restored; some of the foreign firms are formally closing down and withdrawing; normal Algerian travellers are still not being granted visas for travel abroad, and so on.

Despite continuing difficulties economic and political reform are continuing - with devaluation, prices and imports liberalisation and the delimitation of constituencies, nomination and registration of candidates being the main concerns of the moment.

The ruling FLN has restructed its leading bodies and secretariat — reducing its full-time staff from some 13000 to 600, including the leadership; the govrnment has undergone some minor restructuring, the most important element of which has been strengthening of the economics ministries and creating a defence ministry. Some reorganisation has also occured inthe state security organs, following demands for the disbandmenta of the political police.

As stated in the last report (DEC 1990) the course of reforms will only be finally decided after the elections when it should be possible for the country to settle down to a firm pattern of development.

Recommendations:

- 1. Given present conditions, i.e. unclarity and legath of transition, the absence of means of sustanance and until firm arrangements for the operation of the mission have actually been made, the outgoing Chief Rep recommends a suspension of operations of this mission.
- 2. Arising from this the in-coming Chief Rep should work from HQ towards re-establishing operations and should be the leading person in contacts with our Algerian comrades in Harare and/or Lusaka.
- 3. Such contacts and exchanges should be intensified at the two venues and should contain concrete suggestions, requests and proposals not only regarding the mission in Algiers but covering the whole spectrum of issues over which

we seek Algerian engagement, involvement and support.

- 4. Concrete arrangements for resumption of operations of the mission should only be made after the June elections, with the state authorities, as different from party authorities.
 - 5. Rather than a local subsidy we should request an annual contribution from which we would ourselves support the mission. The reasons for this point can be amplified.
- 6. The mission must be staffed by more than one person.
- 7. Amongst the things to be negotiated should be the opening up of telecom links.

Algiers. April 1991

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS Mission to Algeria

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT - MAY 1990- APRIL 1991

ITEM	INCOME	EXPENDITUR
	80,000 DA	DA
Telephone		32,000
Fax		5,000
Telex		450
Postage		1,100
Post Box Rental		300
Stationery		800
Public Transport		2,560
Fuel		16,000
Wehicle Service + Maintainance		2,500
Vehicle Repairs + Spares		6,020
Water/Electricity/Gas		2,857.66
Meals at Work		3,250
Newspapers		960
Household Goods		4,800
Renovations/Repairs/Maintainance (Household)		5,400
Personal Allowance		8,000
Sundries		2000
TOTAL INCOME	80,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		93,997.66

The monthly subsidy for Jan - Apr 1991 was not received from the FLN, hence the shortfall taht was eventually covered by loans creating a debit of 93,977,66 - 50,000.-

being expenditures over this period.

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

22 Juillet 1990 Alger

وزارة الداخلية المديرية العامة للأمن الوطني رقم: ١٨٠٠<u>- [2</u>

ATTESTATION DE VOL

Nous soussignés AMRANI Tayeb, Officier de Police chef de la 3º Sûreté Urbaine Boualouir de la SD de Sidi M'Hamed.

Atteste que ce jour à 16 heures, s'est présenté au service le Ressortissant Sud Africain ,MOCHE Victor, né le 20 Aout 1947, à Prétoria, Représentant de la ANC en Algérie, demeurant 5 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi à Alger, pour déposer plainte à l'encontre d'inconnuus pour vol à la roulotte, commis à son préjudice à hauteur du 138 Bd Salah Bouakouir.

Le préjudice causé,un porte document, contenant ,une Cart d'identité,un passeport déliv ré au GHANA n° 782299,un permis de conduire international, carte grise,4 billet d'avion ,une disquette,une domme de 170 Dollars US en liquide, ainsi que 250 Dollars US en Traverls chèques, et une Agenda, un livre de F ancais.

Le présente attestation est délivrée à l'intéréssé sur sa demande pour servir et faire valoir ce que de droit.

