

ANP/005/0034/1
COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR ARABIAN GULF STATES SUMMIT

DATE: 7 TO 9 DECEMBER 1998

VENUE: ABU DHABI
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

HOST OF SUMMIT: HIS HIGHNESS SHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN
AL-NAHYAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CHAIRPERSON : HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SHEIKH JABAR AL-AHMAD
AL-SABAH
AMIR OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT FOR PRESIDENT NELSON R MANDELA AND
DELEGATION

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1. COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARABIAN GULF STATES,
(ALSO KNOWN AS THE GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL
(GCC)

ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS

The text of the Charter for the Gulf Cooperation Council was agreed upon at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates on February 4, 1981 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Charter was signed by the Heads of State of these countries on May 25, 1981 in Abu Dhabi, at which time the Gulf Cooperation Council formally came into being.

The objectives of the Gulf Cooperation Council, as stated in the Charter, are to effect coordination, integration and interconnection between member states in all fields in order to achieve unity between them; to deepen and strengthen relations, links and scopes of cooperation prevailing between their peoples in various fields; to formulate similar regulations in various fields including, inter alia, economic and financial affairs, agriculture, industry, commerce, customs and communications, education and culture, social and health affairs, information and tourism, and legislative and administrative affairs; to stimulate scientific and technological progress in various fields, to establish scientific research centres and implement common projects, and to encourage cooperation by the private sector.

A Unified Economic Agreement was signed in November 1981 and ratified in 1982. Its aims include free trade among member states in all agricultural, animal, industrial and natural resource products of national origin.

Set up in 1984, the Gulf Investment Corporation, with an authorized capital of US\$2.1 billion, aims to consolidate economic activities among member countries in agriculture, commerce, industry, mining and general investment.

STRUCTURE

The Supreme Council is the Gulf Cooperation Council's highest authority and is composed of the heads of member states. Its presidency is rotated annually on the basis of the alphabetical order of names of member states. The Supreme Council provides policy direction, reviews reports and recommendations submitted by subsidiary bodies, appoints the Secretary-General and approves the budget of the Secretariat-General, and approves the rules of procedure of the Commission for Settlement of Disputes and nominates its members. Resolutions are passed on the basis of unanimity for substantive matters and majority for procedural matters. The Supreme Council meets annually, and in Extraordinary session if requested by any member and seconded by another member.

The Ministerial Council is composed of Foreign Ministers or such other ministers as member states may delegate. Its Chairman is rotated every year. The state that hosts the summit assumes the chairmanship for the year. The Ministerial Council proposes policies and prepares recommendations, studies, and projects aimed at developing cooperation between member states and endeavours to encourage, develop and coordinate activities existing between member states in all fields. Resolutions are passed on the basis of unanimity for substantive matters and majority for procedural matters. The Ministerial Council meets every three months, and in Extraordinary session if requested by any member and seconded by another member.

The Secretariat-General is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Supreme Council for a three-year term, renewable only once. The Secretary-General nominates the Assistant Secretaries-General, who are appointed by the Ministerial Council to renewable three-year terms.

The Secretariat-General is composed of the Office of the Secretary-General, Directorates of Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Military Affairs, Environmental and Human Resources, Legal Affairs, Financial and Administrative Affairs, and an Information Centre. There is also the GCC Permanent Mission to the European Union in Brussels headed by an Ambassador.

2. COUNTRY PROFILES OF MEMBER STATES

2.1 COUNTRY PROFILE: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

COUNTRY OVERVIEW:

Official name : United Arab Emirates

Independence : 2 December 1971

Head of State : His Highness
Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

Foreign Minister : His Excellency Rashid Abdulla Al
Nuaimi

Form of Government : Loose federation of seven states

Land area : 83 600 sq km

Capital : Abu Dhabi (population 929 000)

Population (1996) : 3.1 million (75 % expatriates)

Religion : Islam. Other religions are tolerated.

Languages : Arabic, English, Hindi, Farsi, Urdu

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA:

	SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1994	: R 255 692 800	R 74 643 762
1995	: R 312 728 281	R 202 337 458

1996	:	R 467 286 281	R 548 295 490
1997	:	R 583 721 400	R 787 996 461
		(+ 25%)	(+ 44%)

TOTAL TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:

1996	:	R 1 015 582 020
1997	:	R 1 371 717 861 (+ 35%)

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA:

Formal and diplomatic relations were concluded in May 1994. South Africa opened its Mission in the UAE on 17 January 1995 and the first UAE Ambassador, Ali Thani Al-Suweidi, opened his Embassy on 12 November 1995. The first South African Ambassador to Abu Dhabi, Ambassador Yusuf Saloojee, took up his assignment on 17 November 1998.

There have been since inception of relations numerous and regular exchanges of high-powered visits of Ministers and senior officials between South Africa and the UAE. This includes a stop-over visit by President Mandela to Abu Dhabi in June 1997.

In terms of total trade the UAE is currently South Africa's fifth largest trading partner in the Gulf.

1998 saw an increasing influx of trade and cultural delegations to the UAE. The Durban Chamber of Commerce, the Dubai Chamber Representative Office in Johannesburg, representatives of the arms industry and individual business leaders all participated in successful visits to the UAE.

DENEL, ARMSCOR, STANDARD BANK, MURRAY AND ROBERTS are inter alia South African companies who are well established in substantial business ventures in Dubai.

An estimated 1 500 South African families live and work in the United Arab Emirates (construction, Emirates Air, medical and para-medical profession), all contributing to the enhancement of South African / United Arab Emirates relations.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE GCC SUMMIT:

PRESIDENT: His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan
Host of Summit

FOREIGN MINISTER: His Excellency Rashid Abdulla Al Nuaimi

2.2 COUNTRY PROFILE: STATE OF KUWAIT

Official name : State of Kuwait

Head of State : His Royal Highness Shaikh Jabe
Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

Form of Government : Constitutional
monarchy
(Kuwait has a National Assembly of 50
Deputies elected every five years by
male-only votes)

Land area : 17 818 sq km, including 2 590 sq km
in the Neutral Zone.

Capital : Kuwait City

Population : 2 016 037 (June 1996 EIU estimate)

Religion : Islam, with 70 % Sunni and 30 % Shia

Language : Arabic, although English is widely
spoken and is the official second
language.

National Day : 25 February

National Currency : Kuwaiti Dinar

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

BILATERAL RELATIONS:

The Kuwait Minister of Oil, Mr Ali Al-Baghli, paid an official visit to South Africa from 28 November to 2 December 1993.

On 9 December 1993, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs invited the former Foreign Minister, Mr RF Botha, to visit Kuwait to discuss modalities for promoting and strengthening ties between Kuwait and South Africa.

Minister Nzo visited Kuwait as part of his tour of the Gulf States during October 1994 and met the Amir and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be followed by President Mandela in April 1995.

The Ambassador of the State of Kuwait, Ms Nabilla Al-Mulla opened the Kuwaiti Embassy in Pretoria in 1996. The South African Embassy was opened in Kuwait City by Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad in June 1998 and a South African Charge D'Affaires a.i. was recently appointed.

A highly successful " A MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA " trade show and investment seminar was held in Kuwait City at the beginning of November 1998.

TRADE RELATIONS:

	SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1996	: R 106 467 847	R 1 644 566 643
1997	: R 96 772 082	R 2 309 123 383

INVESTMENTS:

There has been only one major investor from the State of Kuwait into South Africa. M.A. AL-KHARAFI AND SONS has set up a joint venture construction company with MAKHOSI HOLDINGS. This joint venture is building the Sheraton Hotel in Pretoria and recently completed the Corporate Shopping Centre also situated in Pretoria.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE GCC SUMMIT:

AMIR: His Royal Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Chair of the Summit

FOREIGN MINISTER: His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Jaber
Al-Sabah

2.3 COUNTRY PROFILE: THE STATE OF BAHRAIN

Official naem	:	State of Bahrain
Head of State	:	His Royal Highness Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa
Political System	:	Bahrain is a constitutional monarchy with the Amir having absolute power. There is, as in most of the other Gulf states, a consultative council, but it does not have the power to propose or veto legislation.
Land area	:	691,2 sq km
Main towns	:	Manama with a population of 203 000 and Muharraq with a population of 103 000 (1996)
Population	:	630 000 (1996 EIU estimate)
Religion	:	Islam is the state religion and is practiced by 85 % of the population. Of these, 60 % are Shia
Language	:	Arabic, Farsi and Urdu. English is widely understood and commonly used in business.
National Day	:	16 December

Currency : The Bahraini Dinar (BD) is
linked with the US Dollar at USD =
BD0,3-77 and divided into
1000 Fils.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA:

BILATERAL RELATIONS:

South Africa established an Embassy in Bahrain in 1993. Minister Nzo visited Bahrain in 1994 and met with the Foreign Minister of Bahrain, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa. This visit was followed by a visit by President Mandela in 1995.

The erstwhile South African Foreign Trade Organization and the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry exchanged trade delegations in 1994.

Former Deputy President FW de Klerk visited Bahrain in April 1996 as a speaker at the Gulf Economic Forum.

South Africa closed its Embassy in Bahrain in 1997. There is no Bahraini representation in South Africa.

TRADE RELATIONS:

	SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1996	: R 16 809 235	R 43 464 857
1997	: R 16 702 229	R 7 965 082

EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE GCC SUMMIT:

AMIR : His Royal Highness Sheikh Isa bin
Sulman Al-Khalifa
FOREIGN MINISTER: His Excellency Sheikh Muhammad bin
Mubarak Al-Khalifa

2.4 COUNTRY PROFILE: KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Official name : Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Head of State : His Royal Highness
King Fahd Ibn Abd Al-Aziz
Al-Saud

Form of Government : Constitutional Monarchy

Area : 2 240 000 sq km

Capital city : Riyadh

Language : Arabic

Religion : Islam - majority of the indigenous
inhabitants are of the strictly
orthodox Wahabi sect, except the
Eastern Province where a large
number of Shia live.

Population : 19, 15 million (1997)

Currency : Saudi Riyal = 100 Halalah
US \$ 1,00 = SR3,745 2.6

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA:

South Africa and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations on 29 October 1994 and diplomatic missions exist in both countries.

President Mandela paid a private visit to Saudi Arabia in October 1994 and was accompanied at the time by Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

President Mandela subsequently paid a state visit in 1997.

Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Aviation of Saudi Arabia, paid a visit to South Africa in September 1997.

Prince Bandar bin Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Washington and who is the son of the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Prince Sultan, has visited South Africa twice, once in December 1997 and again in March 1998 during the Clintons' visit to South Africa.

The Saudi Arabian Minister of Industry and Electricity, Dr Hashim Yamani, visited South Africa from 22 to 26 September 1998. He was accompanied by a delegation of sixty people which included senior government officials and prominent businessmen. During the visit, Dr Yamani opened the SAUDI ARABIA IN SOUTH AFRICA exhibition which took place at Gallagher Estate from 24 to 28 September 1998.

Dr Mohammed Al-Suwaiyel, Deputy President of the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology, accompanied by three professors visited South Africa from 19 to 24 October 1998.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki completed a successful visit to Saudi Arabia from 1 to 4 November. He was accompanied by Ministers Maduna, Modise and Erwin.

TRADE RELATIONS:

	SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1996	: R 428 046 743	R 932 867 404
1997	: R 726 109 499	R 1 290 900 205

INVESTMENTS:

* The Swiss-based MOVENPICK Hotels and Resorts AG bought a 51 % stake in KAROS Hotels for US \$ 15 million in July 1998. A family trust set up by Prince Waleed bin Tala acquired a 30 % stake in the MOVENPICK Group in 1997.

* JSE - listed COMPUTER CONFIGURATION HOLDINGS bought 50 % of the Saudi Arabian technology company INFOSOL, a subsidiary of the NAZER Group, for US \$ 12 million in 1998, establishing a new company, Computer Configuration Middle East. The company is the first of its kind in the Middle East and will provide integrated solutions involving computer hardware, software and consultancy packages in management, finance, information technology, telecommunications, disaster recovery services, call centre and help desks to customers throughout the Middle East. The company is operating from three offices located in Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam.

* The SHARBATLY GROUP has invested in a fruit farm in the Western Cape.

* The BIN LADEN GROUP has invested in a diamond mine in the Northern Province.

* Dallah Al-Baraka has investments in banking and property in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town. The Group has also purchased a controlling stake in ELANGENI OILS company in Durban.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE GCC SUMMIT:

KING : His Royal Highness Fahd ibn Abd Al-Aziz
Al-Saud

FOREIGN MINISTER: His Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Al-Saud

2.5 COUNTRY PROFILE: THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

Official name : Sultanate of Oman

Head of State : His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin
Said al-Said

Form of Government : Sultan Qaboos has final authority
over all matters of importance and
governs the country with the help

of the cabinet and twelve advisors.

Land area	:	212 460 sq km
Capital	:	Muscat
Population	:	2,16 million (1995 EIU estimate)
Religion	:	Islam (majority Ibadhi; 25 % Sunni)
Language	:	Arabic. English, Urdu Baluchi and Swahili are widely used.
National currency	:	Omani Riyal US \$ 1,00 = R) 0,3845

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA:

POLITICAL RELATIONS:

South Africa and Oman maintain friendly relations. Even though diplomatic relations have existed since October 1995, no resident diplomatic missions have thus far been established in the two capitals.

The Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry did, however, open a commercial office in Johannesburg in 1993. This office, which is currently headed by Mr Hamed Al-Mukhaini, is also being used as the official channel of communication between the two governments.

Since the elections in South Africa in 1994, several official visits have taken place. Minister Nzo met with the Omani Foreign Minister, Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah on 24 October 1994 during his first official visit to Oman. He paid a reciprocal visit to South Africa in August 1996.

The President was due to visit Oman during his tour of the Gulf in April 1995, but due to the short notice, the Omanis could not accommodate him. They preferred that the President pay a separate state visit. Former Deputy President FW de Klerk paid a successful visit to Oman in April 1996 during which he delivered a letter from the President to Sultan Qaboos.

TRADE RELATIONS:

A cooperation agreement between the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the South African Chamber of Business was signed in October 1995. SACOB recently extended an invitation to the OCC to pay a trade visit to South Africa.

Despite the above-mentioned agreement, bilateral trade remains limited.

BILATERAL TRADE:

	SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1996	: R 13 075 824	R 31 392 286
1997	: R 14 971 980	R 139 310 631

INVESTMENTS:

ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SERVICES (EMS), a division of MURRAY AND ROBERTS, and the Omani-British company YAHYAH-COSTAIN have been awarded a contract worth US \$ 87 million to construct a sugar refinery in the Sultanate of Oman. The contract was concluded in July 1998. The refinery at Qaboos Port in Muscat will have an annual production capacity of 450 000 tons. Commercial production is expected to commence by the middle of the year 2000. ILLOVO SUGAR will provide the technology under license and train the workforce.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS IN THE GCC SUMMIT:

SULTAN: His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said - he is the Prime Minister as well as the Foreign Minister of the Sultanate of Oman
His Excellency Yusuf Bin Alawi, Minister of State

2.6 COUNTRY PROFILE: THE STATE OF QATAR

COUNTRY OVERVIEW:

Official name	:	State of Qatar
Independence	:	3 September 1971
Head of State	:	His Highness Shaikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani Amir of Qatar
Foreign Minister	:	Sheikh Hamad bin Jassem bin Jabr Al-Thani
Form of government	:	Under the Constitution the Amir appoints a Shura Council which debates legislation
Land area	:	11 437 sq km
Capital	:	Doha (population 190 000)
Population	:	600 000
Religion	:	Muslim (95%)
Languages	:	Arabic, English
Ethnic Groups	:	Arab (40%); Pakistani (18%); Indian (18%); Iranian (10%) and others (4%)

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Relations between South Africa and Qatar have been limited in comparison to our relations with the other Gulf Arab States. Diplomatic relations were established on 10 May 1994, but with no representation existing in either of the two countries. The main high-level political contacts have been the visit by President Mandela to Doha in April 1995, a visit by Minister Nzo in 1996 and a visit by Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad in June 1998.

Although trade relations have been limited total trade figures have shown a marked increase. The major portion of South Africa's imports from Qatar in 1997 consisted of petroleum and related products.

TRADE FIGURES:

		SA EXPORTS	SA IMPORTS
1994	:	R 8 762 652	R 53 204
1995	:	R 6 385 364	R 38 652 637
1996	:	R 20 044 567	R 1 403 021
1997	:	R 15 876 114	R 199 370 987

TOTAL TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE STATE OF QATAR:

1996	:	R 21 447 588
1997	:	R 215 247 101

Potential future ties focus on the establishment of diplomatic missions in both countries, the expansion of trade relations and the involvement of SASOL in a multi-million dollar liquified natural gas (LNG) project in Qatar. DENEL is also in the process of finalising contracts.

3. TALKING POINTS:

3.1 POSSIBLE DISCUSSION POINTS FOR PRESIDENT MANDELA WHEN MEETING WITH THE EMIRATI PRESIDENT, HIS HIGHNESS SHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NAHYAN

1. Status of bilateral political relations:

* South Africa considers relations to be good and cordial. The appointment of the first Ambassador to the UAE and his arrival in Abu Dhabi on 17 November 1998 was very well received. Ambassador Yusuf Saloojee presented his credentials to the President on 1 December 1998.

* Briefing on South African domestic politics and refer to the forthcoming elections in 1998. Give assurance of stability and continuity to be expected when President Mandela retires in 1999 and Deputy President Mbeki takes over.

* Address problems facing South African economy - Asian crisis affecting the Rand, etc.

* Issue of crime in South Africa to be addressed.

2. Status of bilateral trade relations:

* Positive and ever increasing trade relations.

3. Non-Aligned Movement Summit: The President of the United Arab Emirates was represented at this auspicious occasion by the Emirati Foreign Minister and a delegation of senior officials, including the one son of the President. The UAE supports South Africa in its endeavours to modernise NAM and to use the Movement to address the ills of the developing world.

4. Brief UAE on South African policy regarding the Middle East Peace Process and encourage the UAE 's co-sponsorship to kick-start the dead peace process.

BACKGROUND ON UAE POSITION REGARDING THE MIDDLE EAST
PEACE PROCESS:

INPUT BY MR M BASADIEN SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
ABU DHABI

The UAE regards the United States as not being even handed in its approach in resolving the MEPP. His Highness Sheikh

Zayed, President of the UAE, has on several occasions called on the Arab World to stand united and address this problem. In a recent interview by the New York, Sheikh Zayed said that the position on MEPP was an unjust one because the US favours Israel and fails to do so with Palestine. He regards an Arab Summit as imperative as the Arab World should find its own solution to MEPP.

5. Brief on South African policy regarding Iraq:

BACKGROUND ON UAE/ IRAQI RELATIONS:

INPUT BY MR M BASADIEN

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

ABU DHABI

The UAE heaved a sigh of relief when military action against Iraq was averted by the intervention in February 1998 of the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan. Throughout the stand off over weapons inspections between the US and the UK on one side, and Iraq on the other, the UAE opposed military strikes and repeatedly called on the Iraqi Leader, Saddam Hussein, to accept the UN demands. This, it felt, would hasten the lifting of the crippling UN sanctions in place against Iraq.

Underpinning the UAE's reaction to the latest crisis is its desire to see Iraq re-enter the regional fold, though it must conform to UN conditions first. To emphasise the latter point, the UAE has vowed to crack down on the wide-spread smuggling on Iraqi fuel oil in violation of the sanctions. The warning came following two spills within the space of a week off the UAE coast from hastily and ill-converted cargo barges, which caused substantial environmental damage to the UAE coast and embarrassed the government.

On the other hand, the UAE has tried to make Iraq feel less isolated, for example by resuming direct telephone, telegraph and telex links with it. It has also eased visa rules.

The UAE has not only urged others to support Iraq and to demand the lifting of sanctions imposed on it's people, but translated the word into deeds and offered, through it's charity and humanitarian societies and prominent personalities, food and medicine to the Iraqi's. The reason for the stance is two-fold: To have a strong Iraq which would counter-balance Iran's dominance in the Gulf and secondly the UAE has been promised by Iraq preferential access to it's markets and also contracts worth billions of dollars once sanction are lifted.

3.2 POSSIBLE TALKING POINTS FOR PRESIDENT MANDELA WHEN MEETING WITH THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA WHEN MEETING AT THE GCC SUMMIT:

1. It is suggested that the President may discuss the invitation of Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud for his official visit to South Africa. The visit could take place after the 1998/99 Ramadan.
2. The Crown Prince has become increasingly involved in the Middle East Peace Process. The President may ask the Crown Prince to brief him on the direction of the future peace process.
3. A number of agreements between South Africa and Saudi Arabia have been discussed by the relevant authorities of both countries. These agreements could be signed during the visit by the Crown Prince. The President may also enquire about possible joint venture projects or investments coming from the Saudi Arabian side.
4. SOURCES OF SOUTH AFRICAN CRUDE OIL

Statistics regarding trade between South Africa and the Middle East are regularly updated. In the case of many countries in the region, South Africa's trade is dominated by the import of crude oil. Unfortunately, this commodity is classified by Customs and Excise under "Mineral Products" and it is therefore difficult to determine who South Africa's major suppliers of crude oil are. The Department of Foreign Affairs has now approached Customs

and Excise for specific figures, which are quoted below for your information:

Import of crude oil during 1997 (ranked in terms of quantity):

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quantity (Kg)</u>	<u>Value</u>
Iran	10 442 723 655	6 821 406 723
Kuwait	3 969 318 297	2 308 435 837
Saudi Arabia	1 924 525 131	1 165 148 982
United Kingdom	1 849 172 997	1 254 675 905
Russia	1 057 948 273	153 380 909
Nigeria	1 049 617 173	801 048 759
Iraq	1 016 425 096	540 683 434
UA Emirates	926 148 900	629 673 988
Mexico	632 462 545	352 858 284
Yemen	331 124 730	227 672 160
Angola	255 746 100	190 738 565
Oman	200 505 600	136 401 780
Qatar	167 005 500	125 738 329
Kenya	41 420 500	29 864 341
Egypt	341 641	156 062 815
United States	611	4 691
Germany	376	996
Zambia	20	23
Australia	4	387

Percentage of total imports (in terms of quantity):

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
Iran	59.6	56.9	43.8
Kuwait	7.7	17.3	16.6
Saudi Arabia	9.1	4.7	8.1
United Kingdom	3.4	0	7.8
Russia	0	0	4.4
Nigeria	0.0	0	4.4
Iraq	0	0	4.3

UA Emirates	1.7	3.3	3.9
Mexico	0	0	2.7
Yemen	1.3	1.8	1.4
Angola	0	2.2	1.1
Oman	0.7	0.4	0.8
Qatar	0.4	0	0.7
Kenya	0	0	0.2
Egypt	4.5	3.3	0.0

COMPILED BY THE DIRECTORATE: GULF STATES
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PRETORIA
4 APRIL 1998

5. SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE FIGURES WITH NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: 1996/97

The South African Commissioner for Customs and Excise has recently released trade figures for 1997. South African armament exports are excluded from the figures, but oil imports are now included. Countries are not listed when the total exports or imports are less than R800,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS

	<u>Jan - Dec 1996</u>	<u>Jan - Dec 1997</u>	
Israel	R 1 684 796 342	R 1 856 610 947	+ 10%
Saudi Arabia	R 428 046 743	R 726 109 499	+ 70%
UA Emirates	R 467 286 530	R 583 721 400	+ 25%
Iran	R 459 875 638	R 447 273 100	- 3%
Egypt	R 181 721 174	R 148 584 319	- 18%
Morocco	R 72 709 778	R 119 542 962	+ 64%
Algeria	R 5 795 817	R 119 449 852	-
Kuwait	R 106 467 847	R 96 772 082	- 9%
Lebanon	R 31 824 414	R 29 815 263	- 6%
Sudan	R 78 042 139	R 24 192 055	- 69%
Libya	R 782 553	R 18 865 792	-

Jordan	R	23 313 804	R	17 011 125	- 27%
Syria	R	29 695 357	R	16 721 016	- 44%
Bahrain	R	16 809 235	R	16 702 229	- 1%
Qatar	R	20 044 567	R	15 876 114	- 21%
Oman	R	13 075 824	R	14 971 980	+ 15%
Tunisia	R	2 369 192	R	12 737 136	+438%
Mauritania	R	7 241 691	R	8 638 264	+ 19%
Yemen	R	3 605 188	R	4 063 767	+ 13%

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

		<u>Jan - Dec 1996</u>		<u>Jan - Dec 1997</u>	
Iran	R	5 274 769 704	R	6 971 209 604	+ 32%
Kuwait	R	1 644 566 643	R	2 309 123 383	+ 40%
Saudi Arabia	R	932 867 404	R	1 290 900 205	+ 38%
Israel	R	735 498 477	R	854 941 349	+ 16%
UA Emirates	R	548 295 490	R	787 996 461	+ 44%
Iraq	R	0	R	540 683 434	-
Yemen	R	186 360 463	R	227 767 812	+ 22%
Qatar	R	1 403 021	R	199 370 987	-
Egypt	R	227 722 320	R	189 590 824	- 17%
Oman	R	31 392 286	R	139 310 631	+344%
Algeria	R	476 108	R	68 167 331	-
Tunisia	R	14 383 436	R	34 442 255	+140%
Morocco	R	16 117 146	R	30 108 989	+ 87%
Bahrain	R	43 464 857	R	7 965 082	- 82%
Jordan	R	3 807 665	R	7 920 048	+108%
Sudan	R	3 744 912	R	2 296 162	- 39%
Mauritania	R	44 162	R	1 160 030	-
Lebanon	R	1 445 854	R	992 958	- 31%

TOTAL TRADE

		<u>Jan - Dec 1996</u>		<u>Jan - Dec 1997</u>	
Iran	R	5 734 645 342	R	7 418 482 704	+ 29%
Israel	R	2 420 294 819	R	2 711 552 296	+ 12%

Kuwait	R 1 751 034 490	R 2 405 895 465 + 37%
Saudi Arabia	R 1 360 914 147	R 2 017 009 704 + 48%
UA Emirates	R 1 015 582 020	R 1 371 717 861 + 35%
Iraq	R 0	R 540 683 434 -
Egypt	R 409 443 494	R 338 175 143 - 17%
Yemen	R 189 965 651	R 231 831 579 + 22%
Qatar	R 21 447 588	R 215 247 101 +904%
Algeria	R 6 271 925	R 187 617 183 -
Oman	R 44 468 110	R 154 282 611 +247%
Morocco	R 88 826 924	R 149 651 951 + 69%
Tunisia	R 16 752 628	R 47 179 391 +182%
Lebanon	R 33 270 268	R 30 808 221 - 7%
Sudan	R 81 787 051	R 26 488 217 - 68%
Jordan	R 27 121 469	R 24 931 173 - 8%
Bahrain	R 60 274 092	R 24 667 311 - 59%
Libya	R 782 553	R 18 865 792 -
Syria	R 29 695 357	R 16 721 016 - 44%
Mauritania	R 7 285 853	R 9 798 294 + 35%

6. FACT SHEET:

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(Ambassador Saloojee will move to the Presidential hotel closer
to the time of the Summit)

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