



(Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta has condemned North Korea's provocative acts and vowed to faithfully enforce the U.N. sanctions on North Korea as he met with South Korea's President Park Geun-hye.)

BURUNDI :

East Africa: EC Pumps 24.4bn/ - More for Burundi Refugee Crisis

1 June 2016/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)

The European Commission has injected an additional of 24.4bn/- (Euro 10 million) in humanitarian support to help increasing number of displaced Burundians.

The funding is summed now to a tune of 54.2bn/- after the preceding 29.8bn/- (Euro 12 million), which has already been provided since the beginning of this year.

More than 260,000 people, over half of whom are children, are estimated to have left Burundi since April 2015, seeking refuge in neighbouring countries, including Tanzania. "The EU is committed to support the Burundian people at these difficult times.

The humanitarian situation affecting Burundians remains a cause of great concern. More than a quarter of a million people have now fled their homes." "The neighbouring countries' hosting capabilities have been stretched to the limit, with the situation in Tanzania especially worrying.

The additional EU funding will help get essential aid to those in need and improve refugees' living conditions, notably in Tanzania," said EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides.

Tanzania has received the highest number of Burundians so far (nearly 140,000) mostly to Nyarugusu refugee camp, which has subsequently become one of the largest and most overcrowded refugee camps in the world.

Even though additional camps have been set up (Mtendeli and Nduta) to accommodate the continued influx, living conditions in the camps need to improve. Risks of infections and epidemics are high. Sheltering conditions also involve considerable risks for the most vulnerable.

The EC has been supporting the Burundian people since the beginning of the crisis. In total, EU humanitarian assistance released to respond to the Burundi crisis amounts to Euro 36.2 million since May 2015.

But the EU announced in March this year that it would suspend direct financial aid to the government in Burundi as the political situation shows little sign of improving. Analysts have immediately referred the EU latest decision to have been fuelled by new developments for Burundi talks -- currently chaired by Retired President Benjamin Mkapa.

The small East African nation has been in crisis since last April, when President Pierre Nkurunziza announced he would be standing for another term. His refusal to relinquish power sparked clashes between the public and police, as well as a failed military coup. In total, the violence has claimed around 400 lives and forced more than 240,000 people to flee.

Mr Mkapa hosted a wide range of participants from the government of Burundi last week in Arusha. The delegates included the National Commission for Internal Dialogue, civil society organisations, women, youth, religious groups and the Federal Chamber of Commerce.

Others were political parties allied with the Government, political parties that participated in the elections last year, political parties that did not participate in the elections and other political actors.

The EU said in a statement that a regional dialogue, as mandated by the EAC heads of State, is the only way forward to peacefully resolving the Burundi crisis.

« Grâce au soutien russe, le Burundi est debout ». Entretien avec Dr. Edouard Bizimana
31.05.2016/fr.sputniknews.com

La Fédération de Russie et la République du Burundi connaissent actuellement une étape fortement intéressante dans leurs relations bilatérales.

De l'aveu de nombreux observateurs, une nouvelle page s'ouvre dans les relations russo-burundaises et dans des domaines variés: politique, économique-commercial, culturel. C'est à ce titre que nous nous entretenons aujourd'hui avec Dr. Edouard Bizimana qui est en plus d'être un diplomate de carrière, est également enseignant et expert en relations internationales. Il a à ce titre un sérieux background dans l'enseignement universitaire, l'écriture et la recherche dans ce domaine. Il a déjà

publié plusieurs articles et deux livres.

Sputnik: M. l'ambassadeur, quelle caractéristique donneriez-vous des relations entre le Burundi et la Russie, à l'heure d'aujourd'hui?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana : Merci beaucoup de me poser cette question. Je vais tout simplement dire que les relations entre la Fédération de Russie et le Burundi sont des relations solides, sincères et respectueuses de nos valeurs.

Sputnik : Le Burundi était à la une de l'actualité ces temps-ci, y compris au niveau de plusieurs médias internationaux qui donnaient une image fortement négative de la situation dans votre pays. Qu'en est-il réellement?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana: Simplement je voudrais dire à l'opinion que certaines informations qui sont véhiculées sur les sites web, dans les médias occidentaux, sont très tendancieuses et ne collent pas à la réalité.

Evidemment le Burundi a fait la une des journaux et la plupart des fois quand l'on lit ces journaux et que l'on se rend parallèlement dans notre pays, on trouve des réalités totalement différentes. Il suffit seulement de voir ce qui a été publié pendant le mois de mai 2015 durant les manifestations qui se sont montrées très violentes, qui ont été caractérisées par la destruction des biens publics et privés, et même des tueries car il y a eu des personnes qui ont été brûlées vives. Ces manifestations se déroulaient seulement dans quelques quartiers de la capitale Bujumbura mais les images qui étaient servies dans les médias occidentaux, y compris là où je me trouverais en Europe (Dr. Edouard Bizimana était précédemment ambassadeur du Burundi en Allemagne, ndlr), se focalisaient seulement sur cette petite partie du territoire pour soi-disant démontrer que tout le pays « était en train de brûler ». Ce qui n'était pas le cas. Même toute la capitale du pays n'était pas concernée puisque seules cinq zones sur plus d'une dizaine ont été touchées par des manifestations. Et la population qui était restée paisible était majoritaire alors qu'effectivement les images que l'on véhiculait étaient fortement négatives vis-à-vis du Burundi. En général, cela se fait souvent avec l'Afrique. Une image tordue est bien souvent relayée. Il y a une réelle volonté de nuire, de tenir davantage l'image de l'Afrique. Mais ce qu'il faut dire aussi c'est que je serai en train de mentir si je disais qu'au Burundi tout est rose. Nous avons des défis. Des défis d'ailleurs qui ne sont pas uniquement spécifiques au Burundi et qui sont également partagés par d'autres pays. Et ce qui est important c'est la façon dont ces défis sont en train d'être gérés par les autorités burundaises et grâce au soutien des pays amis comme la Fédération de Russie, ainsi que d'autres pays, le Burundi est en train de s'en sortir. Je tiens ici à remercier le gouvernement de la Russie pour son soutien, que ce soit au niveau du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, que ce soit au niveau bilatéral et aussi dans d'autres fora ou rencontres. Donc le Burundi a bénéficié d'un soutien indéfectible de la Fédération de Russie et c'est grâce à ce soutien que le Burundi est encore debout.

Sputnik: Les accusations du leadership de plusieurs pays occidentaux envers le président du Burundi Pierre Nkurunziza « de ne pas respecter la constitution du pays » et de « contribuer à la violence » ont-ils lieu d'être? Ont-ils une quelconque base de légitimité pour être prononcées? Pourquoi selon vous on assiste à de nouvelles tentatives occidentales d'interférer dans les affaires internes du Burundi?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana: Merci encore une fois de la question qui est pertinente et qui a toute son importance. Je pense que les accusations qui sont formulées à l'encontre de Son Excellence le président Pierre Nkurunziza sont farfelues et sans fondement, tout simplement. On ne peut pas être responsable à la tête du pays et encourager la violence, contre soi-même et contre son peuple. C'est une contradiction sans nom et qui vise certainement à ternir son image personnelle, ainsi que

l'image du Burundi. Souvent je suis un peu étonné lorsque les gens parlent de Nkurunziza comme d'un individu, pourtant il s'agit d'un président d'un pays, il est une institution. Une insulte proférée à l'encontre d'un chef d'Etat, dans tous les pays partout au monde, c'est une insulte proférée à l'encontre de son peuple. Les accusations qui le visent donc sont sans fondement car sa candidature à la présidentielle n'a violé ni la constitution du Burundi, ni les Accords d'Arusha (Accords d'Arusha pour la paix et la réconciliation au Burundi, signés en août 2000 sous l'égide de Nelson Mandela, ndlr). Il y a certainement des personnes qui se mettent à critiquer sans avoir lu ni ledit accord d'Arusha, ni la constitution, et qui se basent sur des faits qui ne collent simplement pas à la réalité. Donc je le répète la candidature de Pierre Nkurunziza n'a pas été la cause des problèmes que nous observons. A ce titre les manifestations ont commencé avant même que sa candidature soit officialisée. Il faut savoir qu'avant les dernières élections présidentielles, le président Nkurunziza était un président aimé aussi bien des citoyens du Burundi que des étrangers vivant au Burundi ou connaissant notre pays. Il est soutenu par la grande majorité de la population burundaise. Avant l'annonce de sa candidature à la présidentielle, le président avait une bonne image à différents endroits du monde, il a d'ailleurs reçu plusieurs prix étrangers pour l'encourager dans son action positive aussi bien au niveau du Burundi, qu'au niveau du continent africain et même au-delà. Et puis tout à coup les choses ont changé. Il est devenu l'homme à abattre subitement. Et là effectivement il y a des questions à se poser. La vraie cause de cette haine n'est pas son « troisième mandat ». Qui n'en est pas un d'ailleurs parce que la loi est bien précise à ce sujet. Lors de son premier mandat à la tête de l'Etat, il n'avait pas été élu au suffrage universel mais avait été désigné par le parlement. Ensuite au niveau de la constitution quand vous regardez les articles 96 et que vous y ajoutez l'article 302, et que vous lisez l'Accord d'Arusha, il y a une confusion qui est, je crois, sciemment entretenue. Et je pense que ceux qui ont élaboré la constitution burundaise en rapport avec l'Accord d'Arusha y ont mis des obstacles, des pièges même, qui sont maintenant en train de produire des effets négatifs pour notre pays.

Quant à la question de l'interférence de certains pays dans les affaires intérieures burundaises, c'est effectivement un aspect important. Je pense qu'il faut placer cela dans la dynamique actuelle de la marche du monde. L'Afrique est un continent qui suscite actuellement beaucoup d'intérêts, beaucoup d'envies et d'ambitions. Il y a aujourd'hui ce qu'on peut appeler le « New scrabble for Africa », où on voit beaucoup de pays, de puissances occidentales et d'autres qui sont en train de se ruier vers l'Afrique. Et à ce titre, le Burundi est un pays très stratégique, vu sa position géostratégique au cœur du continent africain, souvent on l'appelle même le « cœur de l'Afrique ». Cela a une importance capitale. Nous avons beaucoup de potentialités et qui intéressent beaucoup de monde. La politique du Burundi c'est une politique de bon voisinage, d'ouverture, de respect de l'autre, et le respect surtout de notre souveraineté. Je crois donc que la raison principale du revirement que nous avons observé c'est une volonté de mettre la main sur les ressources du Burundi. Des ressources qui intéressent plus d'un. Et malheureusement certains y vont d'une façon maladroite sachant que le Burundi a toujours été ouvert aux partenariats internationaux, à un partenariat gagnant-gagnant qui peut profiter à tout le monde. Donc ceux qui usent de la violence et l'interférence, je pense qu'ils sont perdants car je dis une fois encore: le Burundi est ouvert à tout le monde. Mais tout doit se faire dans le respect de l'autre.

Sputnik: La Russie et la Chine ont jusqu'à maintenant bloqué ces tentatives d'interférence extérieure, y compris au niveau du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU. Quelle a été la réaction à Bujumbura après cette action coordonnée de Pékin et Moscou?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana : Cela a suscité un sentiment d'appréciation et de gratitude envers ces deux amis du Burundi, deux partenaires fiables et fidèles. Notre relation mutuelle est bâtie sur le respect de l'un et de l'autre. Je crois que la position de la Russie et de la Chine montre bien qu'ils ne sont pas très d'accord avec l'unilatéralisme au niveau du Conseil de sécurité onusien. Je pense également que l'expérience du passé a montré qu'il y a eu des abus au niveau du Conseil de sécurité. On a vu

des pays qui ont été saccagés, détruits, avec l'aval de cet organe des Nations Unies. J'aurai à ce titre cité la Libye qui est désormais un cas d'école. La Fédération de Russie, la Chine et d'autres de nos amis, notamment africains qui ont soutenu le Burundi que ce soit au niveau de l'Union africaine ou du Conseil de sécurité onusien, ont vu juste parce que la situation au Burundi serait peut-être devenue ingérable et cela aurait eu des effets négatifs sur toute la région. C'est une attitude qui est à encourager. Le respect de la souveraineté d'autrui reste une valeur universellement partagée entre le Burundi et ses amis.

Sputnik : Quels sont selon vous les domaines qui présentent un intérêt particulier dans les relations entre la Russie et le Burundi? Selon vous, quelle position la Russie devrait-elle avoir dans son partenariat avec votre pays, ainsi qu'avec les pays du continent africain en général?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana: Je crois que la Russie, compte tenu de son histoire avec l'Afrique, devrait s'impliquer davantage. On observe encore sur notre continent une sorte de chasse gardée qui incombe surtout aux anciens colonisateurs. La Russie comme elle n'a pas eu de colonies en Afrique, je crois que certains diront que c'est un handicap, mais c'est aussi et surtout un atout. Donc la Russie doit en effet s'impliquer davantage en Afrique. En ce qui concerne le Burundi, le marché est ouvert, il y a beaucoup de potentialités. Nous avons des secteurs prioritaires comme celui de l'énergie, le secteur de la santé, les infrastructures. Je pense que la Russie possède la technologie, ainsi que la connaissance utile et nécessaire pour avoir des contrats dans ces domaines. Le secteur minier est également très intéressant. Nous y avons aussi des potentialités. Et je me réjouis d'ailleurs que certains investisseurs russes commencent à s'intéresser à notre pays. L'année passée il y a eu un bon nombre de mouvements d'hommes d'affaire qui sont partis au Burundi et nous voyons déjà des entreprises russes qui sont en train de s'y implanter. J'encourage donc d'autres entreprises russes à aller également investir au Burundi: un pays plein de potentialités. A ce titre, le Code des investissements au Burundi encourage et donne beaucoup de profits aux investisseurs étrangers. Nombreuses facilités sont accordées: à titre d'exemple pour créer une entreprise au Burundi, cela vous prend seulement deux heures, alors qu'ailleurs cela prend parfois bien plus de temps. Ce sont des opportunités à prendre. La Russie en cette matière doit prendre une position primordiale, sachant que le Burundi a une bonne image de la Russie et que nos relations sont solides et datent de longtemps, depuis 1962. On aurait donc préféré voir grand nombre d'entreprises et d'hommes d'affaires russes s'installer au Burundi et je pense qu'avec le temps ce sera le cas. L'intérêt est là et le Burundi est ouvert. En parlant des garanties aux investisseurs car c'est un aspect que j'entends assez souvent, c'est effectivement un aspect important, le Burundi y tient beaucoup, chaque fois qu'un contrat est signé il y a des garanties qui sont données. En cas de problème, il est toujours possible de se référer à la loi burundaise ou à la loi du pays de l'investisseur ou encore à la loi internationale en la matière. C'est donc une opportunité à saisir. Et d'ailleurs en fin de compte, le risque fait aussi partie du business.

Sputnik: C'est bien vrai. Dernière question M. l'ambassadeur. Pensez-vous qu'un système international de respect des souverainetés nationales devrait être réfléchi et coordonné, dans le cadre du monde multipolaire dans lequel nous vivons aujourd'hui, pour faire face aux tentatives de certains pays d'interférer dans les affaires d'autres nations souveraines?

Dr. Edouard Bizimana: Bien sûr que l'on devrait y réfléchir. Le problème par contre c'est qu'on ne sait pas encore qui prendrait cette initiative. Et sachant qu'il faut tenir compte des intérêts des uns et des autres. Pendant la période bipolaire, les choses étaient plus ou moins tranchées, soit on se trouvait dans un camp, soit dans l'autre, mais avec le monde multipolaire actuel c'est un peu plus difficile. Une chose est sûre, les Nations Unies ne peuvent pas jouer ce rôle, tout comme le Conseil de sécurité. C'est quelque chose donc qui serait difficile à mettre en place mais effectivement très utile. Le respect des souverainetés reste quand même un pilier et un facteur de la paix et de la sécurité internationale. Tout ce qui grignote et tout ce qui touche la souveraineté nationale, a des

implications, et tous les pays du monde devraient se lever comme un seul pour défendre la souveraineté de chacun. Devant la loi, cette égalité juridique et souveraine doit être respectée. C'est pour cela peut-être qu'il faudrait penser à une réforme du système des Nations Unies, qui est important, pour que justement la tendance à l'unilatéralisme que l'on continue d'observer cesse et afin qu'il y ait plus de concertations entre nations. Et que les grandes puissances ne puissent pas imposer leurs visions et la marche à suivre à tous les autres.

Le gouvernement burundais accuse le journaliste Esdras Ndikumana de "penchant"

31 mai 2016/voaafrique.com

Le ministre burundais de la sécurité publique, Alain Guillaume Bunyoni, a accusé de "penchant" le correspondant de RFI et de l'AFP au Burundi mais en exil à Nairobi.

C'est dans un communiqué qui vise nommément le journaliste Esdras Ndikumana. Le ministre Alain Guillaume Bunyoni s'en prend à des personnes anonymes qui selon lui, devancent « sciellementles enquêtes judiciaires » pour désigner les coupables. Mr. Bunyoni a particulièrement indexé le journaliste Esdras Ndikumana l'accusant « de servir ses intérêts politiques » Le même communiqué dont VOA Afrique a reçu la copie traite le correspondant de RFI et de l'AFP de « penchant », mais aussi de « diviser les Burundais et promouvoir le crime et la violence ».

Selon l'AFP, deux figures de la société civile soutenant le gouvernement burundais ont proféré mardi sur twitter de graves menaces à l'encontre de M. Ndikumana.

"L'AFP juge inacceptables ces attaques nominales contre son correspondant Esdras Ndikumana, qui ciblent et mettent un danger un journaliste assurant une couverture irréprochable de l'actualité au Burundi dans des conditions très difficiles ", a réagi la directrice de l'Information de l'AFP, Michèle Léridon.

Esdras Ndikumana vit en exil à Nairobi avec sa famille où il continue de couvrir l'actualité au Burundi. En août 2015, il a été torturé dans les bureaux des services secrets burundais après son arrestation pendant qu'il prenait les photos sur le lieu du meurtre du General Adolphe Nshimirimana, abattu au nord de la capitale Bujumbura.

Esdras Ndikumana a été récompense pour sa couverture de la crise au Burundi en recevant à Paris le prix 2015 de la presse diplomatique française.

Depuis fin avril 2015, le Burundi connaît une crise politique et sécuritaire grave à la suite du troisième mandat controversé du président Pierre Nkuruniza. L'ONU a enregistré plus de 500 morts et plus de 270.000 Burundais qui ont fui leur pays. Plusieurs organisations internationales et gouvernements occidentaux ont prévenu un génocide contre les tutsi et les hutu de l'opposition, ce que dément catégoriquement l'autorité de Bujumbura.

RWANDA :

Kenya roots for SGR despite Rwanda's exit

Wed, June 1st 2016/standardmedia.co.ke

Rwanda's decision to re-route its standard gauge railway (SGR) from Kenya to Tanzania will not

have adverse effect on Kenya, a state official has said.

The Principal Secretary State Department of East African Affairs Betty Maina told The Standard that 70 per cent of the goods imported through the port of Mombasa, where Kenya's Sh327 billion SGR is supposed to terminate, end up in Nairobi. Only 30 per cent of exports from Mombasa go beyond Nairobi to other towns in the country and further into the region, including Rwanda, she said. The remarks come at a time when Kenya's position as the region's economic super-power is coming under threat with some analysts claiming that the country is systematically being isolated by her East African Community partners. Rwanda's decision Recently, Rwandan minister for economic planning Claver Gatete announced plans by Rwanda to develop a rail link to Indian Ocean ports through Tanzania because they are cheaper and shorter than the route passing through Kenya. Ms Maina also noted that Rwanda's decision to take the Tanzanian route was informed by the fact that Uganda prioritised the building of another railway to South Sudan's capital city, Juba, with which it enjoys higher volumes of trade. This venture meant that Rwanda will have to wait longer before it is linked.

However, Rwanda could not wait longer, and so went ahead with the Tanzania route to ensure it is served sooner than later.

Uganda also abandoned plans to build a crude pipeline to Kenya citing, among other issues, insecurity in the northern region where the pipeline would have passed through. On claims that Kenya's trade relations with Tanzania might be moving north, Ms Maina acknowledged the trend and attributed it to growing industrial base of the country's neighbours, which will also see Kenya's economic influence in Rwanda, Uganda and South Sudan shrink further. "When we concluded the Customs Union in 2004, Kenya had a deeper Industrial base than the neighbours and conceded to the principle of asymmetry to support industrialisation of the region. That has come to pass and increasingly those goods that used to be exported from Kenya to the region are now made in the respective markets," she said. But the decrease of exports to Tanzania has been sharp when compared to Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. According to the latest figures from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya's value of exports to Tanzania dramatically declined by 27 per cent from Sh42.7 billion in 2014 to Sh33.7 billion in 2015. The value of exports to Uganda and Rwanda went up with Uganda retaining its pole position as Kenya's leading export market, according to the Economic Survey 2016.

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

President Erdogan arrives in Uganda for 2-day visit

aa.com.tr/01/06/2016

Turkey's president will also visit Kenya as part of his four-day East African tour

KAMPALA, Uganda

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan late Tuesday arrived in Uganda on a two-day official visit, where he is expected to meet with his counterpart Yoweri Museveni and other local officials.

Erdogan was welcomed at Entebbe International Airport by Sam Kutesa, Uganda's foreign minister,

and Daudi Migereko, minister of lands.

On Wednesday, President Museveni will host Erdogan at the State House in Entebbe, where both leaders will hold bilateral talks followed by a press conference.

He will also visit Makerere University, where he will receive an honorary degree.

The official visit is part of Erdogan's four-day East Africa tour. He will visit Kenya on June 1-3.

Relations between Turkey and Uganda have since been developing steadily as a result of a series of exchange of visits.

The Turkish embassy in Kampala and the Ugandan embassy in Ankara opened in April 2010 and July 2013, respectively.

Museveni paid an official visit to Turkey in May 2010 at the invitation of then-President Abdullah Gul.

Turkey's bilateral trade volume with Uganda reached nearly \$29 million in 2015, with most -- about \$22 million -- coming from Turkish exports. Turkey's main export products are cereal grains, electronic equipment, and rubber.

There are around 20 Turkish companies in Uganda active in such sectors as dry food imports, ready-wear clothing, textiles, electronic cable marketing, restaurant management, and construction, with total investments of \$150 million. Other dealings include greenhouse technology, a meat-processing plant, and large-scale farming, according to Turkey's Foreign Ministry.

The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) also allocates scholarships for Uganda University.

The first leg of Erdogan's Sub-Saharan African tour was in Senegal in February.

In April, he continued in West Africa with visits to Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, and Guinea.

During his latest visits to Africa, Erdogan vowed to boost Turkish-African relations.

Erdogan is accompanied by Turkish businessmen and many other Turkish officials.

Uganda: Revenue Authority Lists Tax Defaulters

1 June 2016/The Monitor (Kampala)

By Anthony Wesaka

Kampala — Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) has named 47 businesses and their guarantors that have consistently evaded payment of their tax obligations.

The tax body has given the listed firms an ultimatum of up to tomorrow (June 2) to clear the tax arrears or the authority commences what it termed as "alternative vigorous enforcement."

"Uganda Revenue Authority shall upon the expiry of the aforesaid period, commence vigorous enforcement actions against all the listed defaulters or their respective guarantors for the entire

outstanding liabilities plus any accumulated interests thereon without any further notice at the defaulters' own costs and unnecessary embarrassment," the ultimatum reads.

Defaulter Amount

Mwene Kahima Mwebesa & Co Ad Over Shs26m

BCT Systems Ltd Over Shs10m

Africa Cable Networks Limited Over Shs134m

Bunyonyi Engineering Works Ltd Over Shs6m

Uganda Posts Ltd Over Shs2b

Mukafra Contractors Ltd Over Shs140m

Network for Stepping Stones Approaches Ltd Shs61m

TKM Maestro Ltd Over Shs372m

The Expert Holdings (U) Ltd Over Shs34m

Faith Veil Services Ltd Over Shs14m

Twinz Investments Ltd Over Shs43m

Nusonic Ltd Over Shs88m

Mwase Construction Ltd Over Shs9m

Jet Speed Air Freighters Ltd Over Shs37m

Speedline Cargo Limited Over Shs20m

Kizilu Lutaaya Traders Ltd Over Shs13m

Sheila Ebako Akandwanaho Over Shs5m

Bolton International Ltd Over Shs59m

Paul Mugarama Baguma Over Shs3m

Hajji Kavuma Haroon Over Shs26m

Procedure Services Ltd Over Shs8m

Vivid Innovations Ltd Over Shs14m

Bamigo Holdings Ltd Over Shs43m

Johnan Mukisa Mukasa Over Shs14m

Kisugu Junior School Ltd Over Shs5m
Patel Electrical Services Ltd Over Shs3m
Habiboil Uganda Ltd Over Shs228m
Bread Wine Investments Ltd Over Shs158m
Dansteel Engineering Services Ltd Over Shs19m
Basil Rwankwene Bataringaya Over Shs19m
Aldus Pump Systems Ltd Over Shs125m
3rd International Ltd Over Shs871m
Parambot Distillers Ltd Over Shs359m
Sebumu Engineering Ltd Over Shs16m
Roleca Clearing Services Over Shs25m
Rural Credit Finance Co Ltd Over Shs22m
Bugisu Farmers AA Coffee Ltd Over Shs96m
Penny International Ltd Over Shs10m
Gaming International Ltd Over Shs90m
Fathil International Projects Ltd Over Shs18m
PNN Technology Solutions Ltd Over Shs216m
March Fair Stationery (U) Ltd Over Shs11m
ASP JINGO Julius Over Shs7m
Ayena Titus Over Shs10m
Nakivubo War Memorial Stadium Ltd Over Shs454m
Local Support Service Association Over Shs3m
Amule Vucia Morris Over Shs3m

SOUTH AFRICA :

South African Regulator Approves AB InBev-SABMiller Mega-Merger

by Chris Fuhrmeister/eater.com/ May 31, 2016

The blockbuster deal is another step closer to being completed

The merger of beer giants AB InBev and SABMiller, which will form a company that controls 30 percent of the global market, continues to progress. South Africa's regulatory Competition Commission approved the deal on Tuesday, reports Bloomberg, following AB InBev's agreement to certain conditions.

To move forward, AB InBev reportedly promised to sell SABMiller's 26 percent stake in South African wine, cider, and spirits producer Distell Group Ltd. within three years of closing the deal. This follows a pledge to put \$69 million toward "support[ing] farmers, local manufacturing, jobs, and the reduction of harmful alcohol use," including funding new commercial farms that will produce hops and barley for beer production. Before AB InBev agreed to the conditions, the South African government had expressed concerns the merger would limit competition and reduce jobs in the country.

Previously, AB InBev agreed to sell stakes in Chinese beer company Snow, along with Italy's Peroni; the Netherlands' Grolsch; Chicago-based MillerCoors; and holdings in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. All of those moves resulted in European Union regulators green-lighting the deal last week.

The proposed merger is closer to becoming a reality, but it still faces obstacles. Last December, a group of American beer drinkers filed a lawsuit to stop what they perceive as a monopoly in the making. And while AB InBev claims the deal is simply a way to expand globally, some U.S. Senators believe it may have a negative impact on this country's craft beer industry.

Shocked that tired South African firefighters burst into song before fighting a monster fire? Don't be

May 31, 2016/news.nationalpost.com

Nearly 300 South African firefighters had just wrapped up a 24-hour Air Canada flight from Johannesburg when — to the stunned silence of the Edmonton arrivals terminal — they burst into song.

"It really wasn't choreographed, it wasn't planned; it's just what we do," said Trevor Wilson with Working on Fire, the South African agency coordinating the firefighters' arrival.

The firefighters had been strangers only days before, but they seamlessly moved through a 10 song a capella medley complete with perfect harmonies, impromptu fills and coordinated dancing.

Needless to say, it's a sight almost never seen in Alberta, where mass singing is largely relegated to the semi-reluctant drone of "O Canada" at hockey games. But mass singing is standard procedure among South Africa's emergency services.

"I took a group of nurses to a hospital and while we were having dinner (the South African nurses) got up and starting dancing and singing," said Ramie Veerappan, the South African-born founder of Integrity Tours, a Toronto-based South Africa tour operator.

"It was such a shock to the people I took," she added.

South African firefighter training includes drills and exercises constantly inflected with group singing. Delegates to the 2011 International Wildland Fire Conference in South Africa, for instance, would have been greeted by auditorium-shaking welcome songs from local firefighters.

The Edmonton airport performance has since gone viral on YouTube and generated global headlines (“South African firefighters dance their way to Canada wildfires,” reported the Telegraph). But Julius Ossom, founder of Toronto’s African Music Week, said such sights are a “standard thing in Africa.”

“It’s not a choir, just like in every African community folk songs are what groups sing when they come together for a cause,” he wrote in an email to the National Post.

Sunday night’s Edmonton airport performance featured an impromptu medley sung in English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa and others of South Africa’s 11 official languages.

The singing was a mixture of known songs and improvised lyrics led by a choirmaster, with themes of missing home and stories about a child leaving his father to face the wider world.

While lengthy Air Canada flights are usually quite effective at killing a passenger’s will to sing, Carleton University African studies professor Pius Adesanmi said that in the African context, “it’s the exact opposite.”

“The crappier you feel, the more tired you are, the more singing becomes necessary,” he said. “In the respect that it’s possible to generalize among African cultures, singing in the face of work is a widespread cultural practice.”

For instance, the Edmonton performance carried elements of the Gumbo Dance, a dance developed by South African miners in which a dancer’s rubber boots are slapped for percussion.

South African firefighting adheres more to military-style discipline than its local counterparts, so the singing can also be seen as a less regimented version of the marching songs long seen among Canadian military units.

A century ago, for instance, Canadian troops de-training in South Africa for the Boer War could have been heard singing *The Maple Leaf Forever*, a jingoistic pro-Empire marching song penned in 1867.

Adesanmi also said that many of the dances seen in Edmonton sprang directly from the “freedom songs” that characterized South Africa’s anti-Apartheid struggle.

“Protesters sing ... miners sing, factory workers sing,” said Scott Rollans, founder of the African-inspired Edmonton vocal group Juba. “The short answer is no, this is not even remotely unusual for South Africans.”

Rollans works with Edmonton’s Kokopelli Choir Association, which recently welcomed a South African youth choir. In almost the same spot at Edmonton International, that group similarly unwound from a 24-hour flight with a cappella singing.

The recently arrived South African firefighters are all part of *Working on Fire*, a job-creation program operated by the South African government. It’s essentially the South African equivalent of the Depression-era Works Progress Administration in the United States.

After a final briefing and equipment check in the barracks of the Edmonton Garrison, on Thursday firefighters will be dispatched to fight “The Beast,” the 500,000 hectare fire that tore through 20 per cent of Fort McMurray and is now surging through parts of Saskatchewan.

South African firefighters were also in Canada for the 2015 fire season, although they obviously faced a less daunting foe.

Then, as now, crews initially baffled local firefighters by singing in buses, singing in camp and singing as they marched to the fire line.

Said Wilson, “by the end of last year’s deployment, we had Canadians singing with us.”

TANZANIA :

Chinese navy ships in Tanzania share counter-piracy experience

Source: Xinhua / 2016-06-01

ARUSHA, Tanzania, June 1 (Xinhua) -- Three Chinese navy ships on Monday docked at Tanzania's Dar es Salaam Port for a four-day visit, aimed at sharing experience with their Tanzanian counterparts in how to curb piracy in the Indian Ocean.

A welcome ceremony was held at the port, attended by Chinese diplomats and Tanzanian Navy officials.

Speaking soon after receiving the Chinese navy, the Major General of the Tanzania People's Defence Force, Simon Mumwi, praised the relations between Tanzania and China, which dates back to 1960s.

He described China as a true partner as it has been at the forefront in supporting Tanzania in different areas, including security.

The Tanzanian Navy Commander, Brigadier General Rogastian Laswai commended the Chinese navy for its support to Tanzania in the fight against piracy.

"During this trip, we'll be sharing experience and skills on how to address security challenges including piracy," Laswai said, describing piracy as a serious challenge off the east African coast.

Authorized by the United Nations, the Chinese navy has been dispatching warships to the Gulf of Aden and waters off Somali coast for escort missions since December 2008.

KENYA :

Kenya's president condemns N. Korea's provocations

2016-06-01/koreatimes.co.kr

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta has condemned North Korea's provocative acts and vowed to faithfully enforce the U.N. sanctions on North Korea as he met with South Korea's President Park Geun-hye.

North Korea is under the toughest U.N. sanctions ever over its fourth nuclear test and its long-range rocket launch earlier this year.

Kenyatta condemned North Korea's provocative acts that could heighten tensions in the region and urged North Korea to halt provocations. He also said Kenya will take necessary steps to faithfully implement the U.N. sanctions.

Park also said implementation of the U.N. sanctions is critical in creating conditions under which Pyongyang has no choice but to abandon its nuclear program.

The comments at the summit on Tuesday came hours after North Korea's latest attempt to launch an intermediate-range ballistic missile ended in failure.

The missile launch is widely seen as North Korea's latest defiance against U.N. sanctions. North Korea is banned from launching ballistic missiles under U.N. resolutions.

The summit -- the first between the leaders of the two countries in 34 years -- came as Seoul is reaching out to Africa to explore business opportunities on the continent that has huge growth potential.

The two leaders shared personal affinity as the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1964 when Park's late father, Park Chung-hee, and Kenyatta's late father, Jomo Kenyatta, were both in power.

Park proposed that South Korea and Kenya develop a mutually beneficial partnership, saying Seoul's experience of successful economic development can make it a good partner of East Africa's largest economy.

Kenya is pushing for massive infrastructure projects, including power plants, roads, ports and railways under its development blueprint.

Kenyatta called for strengthened bilateral cooperation in trade and investment, saying there is "no better model than South Korea" for Kenya's economic development.

South Korea has become a donor country from a key recipient of U.N. aid in half a century, a transformation that has inspired many developing nations to follow in the footsteps of the Asian country in advancing their economies.

Kenya's central bank governor has said his country's economy could grow by 6 percent this year. This number will allow Kenya to have the fifth fastest growth rate on the continent.

Kenya -- the world's eighth-largest geothermal producer -- is seeking to expand its geothermal power capacity to 5,500 MW by 2031, from the current 598 MW. Geothermal energy accounts for 26 percent of Kenya's total electricity production.

A consortium -- which is composed of South Korea's Hyundai Engineering and Japan's Toshiba -- built two geothermal power plants in 2014 that can generate 280 MW power.

Hyundai Engineering is pushing to secure a US\$4.3 billion project to build three more geothermal power plants in Kenya. The bidding is set to begin later this year.

Nairobi is seeking to diversify its energy source by building nuclear power plants by 2033 that have 4,000 MW generation capacity.

Park told Kenyatta that she expects South Korean companies to participate in Kenya's project to build nuclear power plants, citing Seoul's track record of running 24 nuclear reactors and of building four reactors in the United Arab Emirates.

After the summit, Park and Kenyatta watched as their representatives signed several memorandums of understanding (MOUs) in such areas such as nuclear power, science, health and education and information and communications technology (ICT).

Kenyatta also expressed hope that the two countries can deepen and strengthen cooperation in energy and nuclear power.

The MOUs also call for, among other things, bilateral cooperation in building a pilot industrial zone for South Korean companies on about 800,000 square meters of land.

The pilot zone, if built, could serve as a starting point for South Korean companies in making further forays into U.S. and other African markets. Textile goods produced in Kenya can be shipped to the United States without tariffs under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a U.S. trade preference program for Africa.

Kenyatta asked Park to cooperate in setting up a science and technology university and running a training program, which is modeled on Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.

Park said she will make efforts to ensure South Korea's relevant bodies can cooperate with Kenya.

South Korea "will be with Kenya in the process of its development as a friend and partner of Kenya," Park said in a luncheon meeting with Kenyatta.

Also Tuesday, Park launched a pilot program of South Korea's new aid program for Kenyans.

The "Korea Aid" program is designed to provide mobile health care and nutritional support to local people in medically underserved regions by using 10 vehicles, including ambulances. The program also allows local people to experience South Korean culture.

She also watched a cultural performance that featured a demonstration of the traditional Korean martial art of taekwondo and N.Flying, a South Korean rock band.

Kenya is the third leg of her trip that also took her to Ethiopia and Uganda. Park is set to leave for France for a state visit on Wednesday. (Yonhap)

Kenya to close world's largest refugee camp 'by November'

01 Jun 2016/channelnewsasia.com

The sprawling Dadaab camp on the Kenya-Somalia border hosts some 350,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom fled Somalia's more than two-decade long conflict.

NAIROBI: Kenya is to send Somali refugees in the world's largest camp back to their war-torn country or third nations by November, the interior minister said on Tuesday (May 31).

The sprawling Dadaab camp on the Kenya-Somalia border hosts some 350,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom fled Somalia's more than two-decade long conflict.

Kenya said earlier this month it would shut down the camp, and set up a team to explore how it could be achieved.

"I want to inform the world that the decision to close Dadaab camp is final," Interior Minister Joseph Ole Nkaisery said after receiving the team's report. "We hope to close the camp latest by November this year."

Nkaisery said the report would be shared with the UN refugee agency, UNHCR.

"On our side, we will prepare security and ensure it is done in the most humane way," he added, noting the report was "very clear on the timelines" to ensure refugees left. "But this is a UNHCR exercise, we are just there to help them to get the refugees back."

Charities and the UN have voiced dismay at the closure plan, while rights groups have warned that forcibly repatriating refugees would break international law.

Experts had cast doubt on whether a move to close the camp would be legal.

"It would cause a huge humanitarian crisis, plus sending Somali refugees back would mean violating international conventions," Anne Hammerstad of the School of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent in England and an expert on refugee issues told AFP earlier this month.

Nairobi has also bemoaned the high cost of maintaining Dadaab, even though the international community, via the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), covers most costs.

Earlier this month, the UNHCR voiced "profound concern" over any move to shut Dadaab, while hailing Kenya's "extraordinary role over the years in hosting refugees." The country is currently home to some 600,000 refugees.

Victor Nyamori, Amnesty International's refugee affairs officer in Kenya, said earlier this month that he was "totally opposed" to the closure but agreed that "in a sense, we agree with Kenya, the international community does not do its part".

Kenya's plan to close the camp was revealed ahead of an international humanitarian summit in Istanbul, as well as before a visit to Kenya by the head of the UN refugee agency and the expiry in September of a 2013 deal on Somali refugees between Nairobi, Mogadishu and the UNHCR.

Analysts said it was a means for Kenya to put the issue back on the international agenda at a time when attention is focused on the migrant crisis in Europe.

Kenya: ICT Among Key Deliberations During South Korea's State Visit to Kenya
CIO East Africa (Nairobi)/allafrica.com/31 May 2016

H.E. Park Geun-hye President of South Korea and President Uhuru Kenyatta have this afternoon led

delegations in bilateral talks at State House.

According to President Uhuru Kenyatta's Facebook page, the deliberations focused on consolidating partnerships and forging stronger ties in trade and investments, infrastructure development, ICT, energy, health, education, science and technology, agriculture and cooperation in sports and culture for the mutual benefit of our people...

It was earlier stated that during the deliberations Kenya and South Korea will also sign a pact that will see the South Korean put Sh10 billion towards construction of a public research university at Konza Techno City.

The university dubbed Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Kaist) is a public research university for the industrialised Asian nation, which Kenya is keen to emulate.

Kenyan government officials have recently shifted focus to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) courses in institutions of higher learning in the quest to create a large pool of specialists to industrialise the economy by 2030.

The Korean university last September announced that it was in talks with the Ministry of Education and the Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA), overseeing the project, on the modalities of setting up at Konza.

President Geun-hye arrived in Nairobi on Monday, marking the first visit in 34 years since the last visit by a Korean President. Kenya becomes her third and final destination in Africa after Ethiopia and Uganda.

"I hope that our two governments will continue to nurture a mutually beneficial partnership in which we can learn and grow together by organically harmonising Korea's experience with Kenya's potential. The information and communication's technology field, which both Korean and the Kenyan governments have been assiduously nurturing, can be an important area of such co-operation," she said in an opinion piece posted in Daily Nation two days ago.

"I hope that Korean Government's creative economy initiative, in which advanced science and technology is implemented across the industries can create jobs further develop the national economy, will contribute to the Kenyan Government efforts to achieve Vision 2030," she added in the piece.

Kaist is funded by the Korean government to exploit science and technology through research and development, to keep the wheels of the industrialised nation running. Bilateral trade between Nairobi and Seoul is tilted in favour of the Asian economy.

On the other hand, Konza is among the Vision 2030 flagship projects and upon completion of Phase 1, the smart city is expected to create more than 20,000 jobs. The technopolis is expected to host various amenities, including ICT research centres, a university complex, offices, residential houses and parks.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

Risk of international spread of yellow fever re-assessed in light of the ongoing outbreaks

Date: May 31, 2016/www.sciencedaily.com

Source:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Summary:

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control has updated its rapid risk assessment on the outbreak of yellow fever with the latest developments, more comprehensive information on the current situation in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda and an extended threat assessment for the EU. Some of the data used in the assessment were collected during a mission to Angola in May 2016.

ECDC has updated its rapid risk assessment on the outbreak of yellow fever with the latest developments, more comprehensive information on the current situation in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda and an extended threat assessment for the EU.

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Current situation

From 21 January to 22 May 2016, the Angolan Ministry of Health notified 2 536 yellow fever cases, of which 747 were confirmed and 301 fatal. The number of new suspected and confirmed cases in Angola has been decreasing and a mass vaccination campaign has already reached about half of the targeted population. However, the outbreak in Angola is not yet under control and is currently expanding to additional provinces, further challenging the ongoing mass vaccination campaign. Currently, all regions in Angola should be considered as areas at high risk of transmission of yellow fever.

The yellow fever outbreak in Uganda is unrelated to the outbreak in Angola. Between 26 March and 19 May 2016, health authorities reported 60 yellow fever cases, including seven deaths in six different districts.

As of 23 May, DRC has reported 590 cases of yellow fever, 41 of these had a recent travel history to Angola.

Viraemic patients travelling to areas where suitable vectors and susceptible human populations are present pose a risk for local transmission. Such areas exist in most of the inter-tropical zones of Africa, and the Americas and Asia.

Therefore, the risk of international spread within Africa and beyond is currently high.

ECDC threat assessment for the EU

In the EU/EEA, the risk of yellow fever virus being introduced is limited to unvaccinated viraemic travellers coming from areas with active local transmission. Given that outbreaks of yellow fever in urban settings have the potential for rapid spread and that significant yellow fever epidemics are ongoing in Angola, DRC and Uganda, a range of options for response by EU/EEA Member States are presented in the updated rapid risk assessment. These options emphasize the importance of

vaccination of travellers and those leaving Angola, preventive measures against mosquito bites in affected areas, as well as awareness raising among clinicians to consider this diagnosis in returning travellers.

Africa told to fight illicit flow of cash

Wed, June 1st 2016/standardmedia.co.ke

Kenya has petitioned African countries to help in the fight illicit flow of finances. The country commended the African Development Bank (AfDB) for launching an action plan that will deal with the flow of illegal cash.

Treasury Cabinet Secretary Henry Rotich said the initiative is good since it will prevent revenue leakages in African countries. Illicit Finance Flows are illegal cash or capital transactions from one country to another. "This is a big issue that has been affecting revenue collection in our countries. If we sort it out, we will get more resources to develop our nations," he said. He said illicit finance is draining Africa's resources, leading to high dependency on donor aid. "Coordination, corporation, exchanging information and increasing capacity to detect the flows is the best way to go forward, so as to deal with the challenge once and for all," Rotich said.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

Everything wrong with India's reaction to racist attack on African students

01-06-2016/www.dailyo.in

We must draw lessons from Australia's experience after it found itself battling charges of racism and insensitivity towards Indians.

It's been nearly a week of fire-fighting by the Indian government as it struggles to contain the potential damage to India-Africa relations following the killing of a Congolese student and spate of attacks on persons from other African countries.

As the government battles to douse the flames, it may well draw some important lessons from Australia's experience after it found itself battling charges of racism and insensitivity towards Indian students following a spate of attacks on them in 2009-10. It's the very same charges India now is now facing - of being racist.

The attacks on Indian students in Australia which the latter initially sought to downplay as not being racist in nature soured bilateral ties which then took a while to get back on track.

It's noteworthy that the Indian government has been at pains to deny any racist overtones to the attacks on nationals from African countries. External affairs minister Sushma Swaraj affirmed on Tuesday: "All criminal acts should not be construed as racial attacks."

Noting that India is the land of Gandhi and Buddha the minister declared: "We can never have a racist mindset."

Swaraj has promised to put an institutional mechanism in place to ensure incidents such as the killing of the Congolese student do not happen.

However, the government would also do well to rein in some of its ministers including minister of state for external affairs general (ret'd) VK Singh who, instead of soothing frayed nerves and addressing African concerns have either been seeking to divert from the real issue or adding fuel to the fire with their insensitive remarks.

For, a lot is at stake for New Delhi including India's image on the world stage as it strives to forge an even closer political, economic and strategic partnership with the 54-nation continent.

Having had close, historical ties and a shared colonial past with Africa, India stepped up its diplomatic engagement with the continent through a structured format by initiating the India-Africa Summit in 2008.

In October 2015, New Delhi hosted the third India-Africa Summit to impart an even greater momentum to the ties.

As part of India's stepped up Africa outreach, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is all set to go on a three-nation swing that will take him to Mozambique, Kenya and South Africa early next month.

India's trade with Africa stood at an impressive US \$72 billion in 2014-15 though it's tilted in India's favour. India investments in Africa range between a whopping US \$30 to 35 billion. Further, nearly 16 per cent of India's oil needs are met with imports from Africa.

As part of its efforts to assist African nations in capacity building, between 2005-2010, India extended almost US \$9 billion in concessional credit for nearly 140 projects in over 40 African countries.

As part of its capacity building efforts, India also provides a huge number of scholarships - 25,000 until October last year - to students from African countries.

The African Union can be an important backer for India's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

However, New Delhi's concerted efforts to woo African nations where China has already made significant inroads could quickly come undone if effective measures are not taken to address their concerns on the spate of attacks on Africans here.

While Gen Singh, as has been his wont, chose to target the media, some other BJP ministers have made the Centre's task equally difficult as it seeks to douse the flames following the attacks on Africans here that are a deadly cocktail of racism and crime.

While tourism and culture minister Mahesh Sharma declared that "Africa is unsafe too", Goa's BJP chief minister Laxmikant Parsekar has complained about Nigerians saying the Goanese are annoyed with their behaviour, with their attitude, their way of life".

Surely greater sensitivity and restraint is called for on the part of these ministers instead of making remarks causing India much diplomatic discomfiture and embarrassment.

The strenuous diplomatic overtures currently being made to the African countries, their envoys and members of its community through remarks made by President Pranab Mukherjee, vice-president Hamid Ansari - he is currently on a tour of north African nations Morocco and Tunisia - and external affairs minister Sushma Swaraj will come to naught if its ministers act like loose cannons.

Take Gen VK Singh who the government entrusted with the task of damage control and who met the African envoys after they threatened to boycott the ministry's Africa Day celebrations slated for May 26 following the brutal murder of the Congolese student.

Later, the MoS condemned the attack and even called for a minute's silence to be observed in memory of the slain student before the commencement of a cultural programme to mark Africa Day celebrations inside a packed auditorium.

However, barely three days following a meeting with police officials he tweeted targeting his favourite whipping boy, the media accusing it of "blowing up" a "minor scuffle" as an attack on African nationals in one of Delhi's many urbanised villages, Rajpur Khurd.

He followed it up with another tweet: "Why is media doing this? As responsible citizens let us question them and their motives."

The good general would do well to remember that when Australia was rocked by attacks against Indians, especially students, it was the media especially Indian news outlets that highlighted the matter.

He also needs to know that the Delhi Police narrative of the incidents involving Africans as being crimes need not be swallowed hook, line and sinker.

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

EN BREF, CE 01 Juin 2016... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 01/06/2016