

POLISARIO AND SAHARAWI ADMINISTRATON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SINCE THE END OF COLONIALISM



1973: Foundation of Frente POLISARIO (No 1)*
For futher information about Frente Polisario see next page
- First Secretary General: El-Ouali Mustapha Sayed



1975: Death of Francisco Franco

1967: Formation of Harakat Tahrir
Labour movement for liberation of Saguia el Hamra wa Oued ed-Dahab which called for:
- De-colonization of territory
- Social and economic reforms

The young group was forcibly disbanded by the Spanish in 1970 but their ideas lived on in the Polisario movement.

1976: Official handover of power from Spain to Morocco and Mauritania

- Spain keeps 35 per cent share of the phosphate wealth

1976: Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (No 3)

Proclamation by Polisario Front:

- Bir Lehlou as capital
- Election of Abdelaziz as President
- Election of Political Bureau (Ministers, heads of camps, leaders of mass organisations) -> for political and military matters

1976: Mahfoud Ali Beiba

- Secretary General of Polisario for 2 months after Sayed's death in battle
- He was elected 3 times as Prime Minister of SADR
- Current Speaker of the SADR Parliament



1976: Mohamed Abdelaziz

- Current Secretary General of the Polisario Front
- Current President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic



1988: Speech against tribalism (No 5)

- Abdelaziz speaks against dominance of one social group within Polisario
- Ali Beiba gets elected as Prime Minister



2003: Abdelkader Taleb Omar

Current Prime Minister of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

2004: Confidence-building measures under the auspices of UNHCR

- five-day exchange between families from both sides
- Phone service between camps and Moroccan-occupied territory
- Plans for a Mailservice

2001: Baker Plan I

Later outcome of the Houston Agreement:

- Accepted by Morocco
- Refused by Polisario Front

2003: Baker Plan II (No 11)

- Accepted by Algeria, Polisario Front and UNSC(United Nations Security Council)
- Refused by Morocco

2007: Last Congress held, in New York (No 12)

2011: Planed Congress (No 13)

* Congresses by Polisario/SADR

Saharawi politics

Regional economy



مجموعة د ش ف
Groupe OCP

1929: Foundation of OPC

Office Chérifien des Phosphates

National Moroccan phosphate company

1972 Inauguration of the Bu Craa mine by the Spanish

To transport the phosphate to the harbour El Aaiún they built a conveyor belt from the mine Bu Craa to the harbour



Phosphate mining
It gets extracted from minerals like Apatite



Phosphate is an inorganic chemical which is important in biochemistry, biogeochemistry and ecology. Especially in products used for agriculture (e.g. fertilizer), it cannot be substituted.

Used in:

- fertilizer
- lithium-ion batteries
- drinks and food
- drinking water treatment

1996: OPC goes into joint ventures

Start of joint venture project with foreign companies to market their phosphate products and increase the revenues (see map next page).

- First contracts with French and Belgian companies

2000: Dot-com crash

Minig companies come close to ruin and make no further investments in new plants.

2006: Freetrade agreement between Morocco and USA

2008: Price inflation for rock Phosphate

Reasons:

1. Post Dot-com bubble: Market is extremely rigid -> Can not react to rising demand
2. Speculation

To increase production to lower prices the OPC invites non-Moroccan investors to set up plants and expand its fertilizer and chemical business in Morocco.

2005: Western Sahara Resource Watch WSRW

Organisation to protect the natural resources of Western Sahara for the Saharawi people:

- Phosphate deposits
- Fishing grounds
- Eventually gas and oil

2011 OPC Today

- Worlds biggest phosphate exporter
- Biggest plant in Bou Craa (West Sahara)
- OPC has about 2/3 of the worlds rock phosphate reserves

Rock Phosphate Monthly Price (Morocco)

February 1981 - January 2011

10% (2008) are from the occupied territory of Western Sahara

SADR – GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

SADR

Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

Among key points, the head of state is constitutionally the Secretary General of the Polisario Front during what is referred to as the "pre-independence phase," with provision in the constitution that on independence, Polisario is supposed to be dismantled or separated completely from the government structure

Goals:

- Multi-Party democracy
- Market economy
- Arab as official language
- Acceptance of human rights
- Greater Maghreb



Mohamed Abdelaziz
President

appoints

JUDICIARY

- Appeals Court
- Supreme Court



appoints



Abdelkader Taleb Omar
Prime Minister

leads

EXECUTIVE

- Council of Ministers**
- Economic development & Commerce
 - Minister of Interior
 - Minister of Defence -> Sahrawi People's Liberation Army (SPLA)
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POLISARIO

Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro

By 1970, an academic elite of some forty Saharawi students from the Tarfaya region all enrolled at the Mohammed V University in Rabat and formed the base for a new movement. In 1973 these Saharawi rebels formed the political and military organisation to liberate themselves from colonial Spain and later fight against the invasion of the Moroccans and Mauritaniens after the Spanish handed over the former Spanish Sahara.

Since 2004, the party is going through major reform movements which are mainly concerned about the separation between party and government.

In today's situation they organise the military as well as the constitution of the whole parliament. Every member of today's SADR is part of the Polisario party.



SNC
Parliamentary Sahrawi National Council

Mahfoud Ali Beiba
Speaker since 2003

101 seats
100% Frente POLISARIO



LEGISLATURE

Public organisations (NGO)

Alongside the representatives of the camps they play a major role in the elections of the parliament.



UJSARIO
Unión de la Juventud de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro

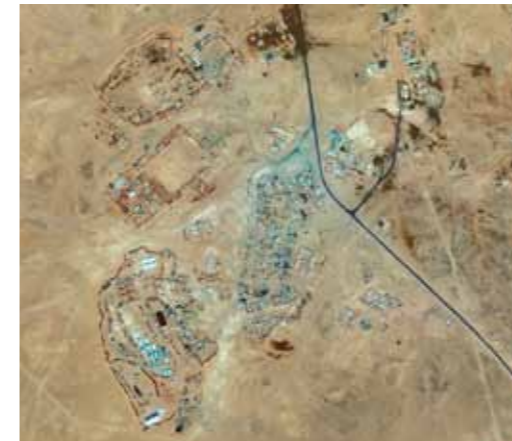


UNMS
Union Nacional de Mujeres Saharaui

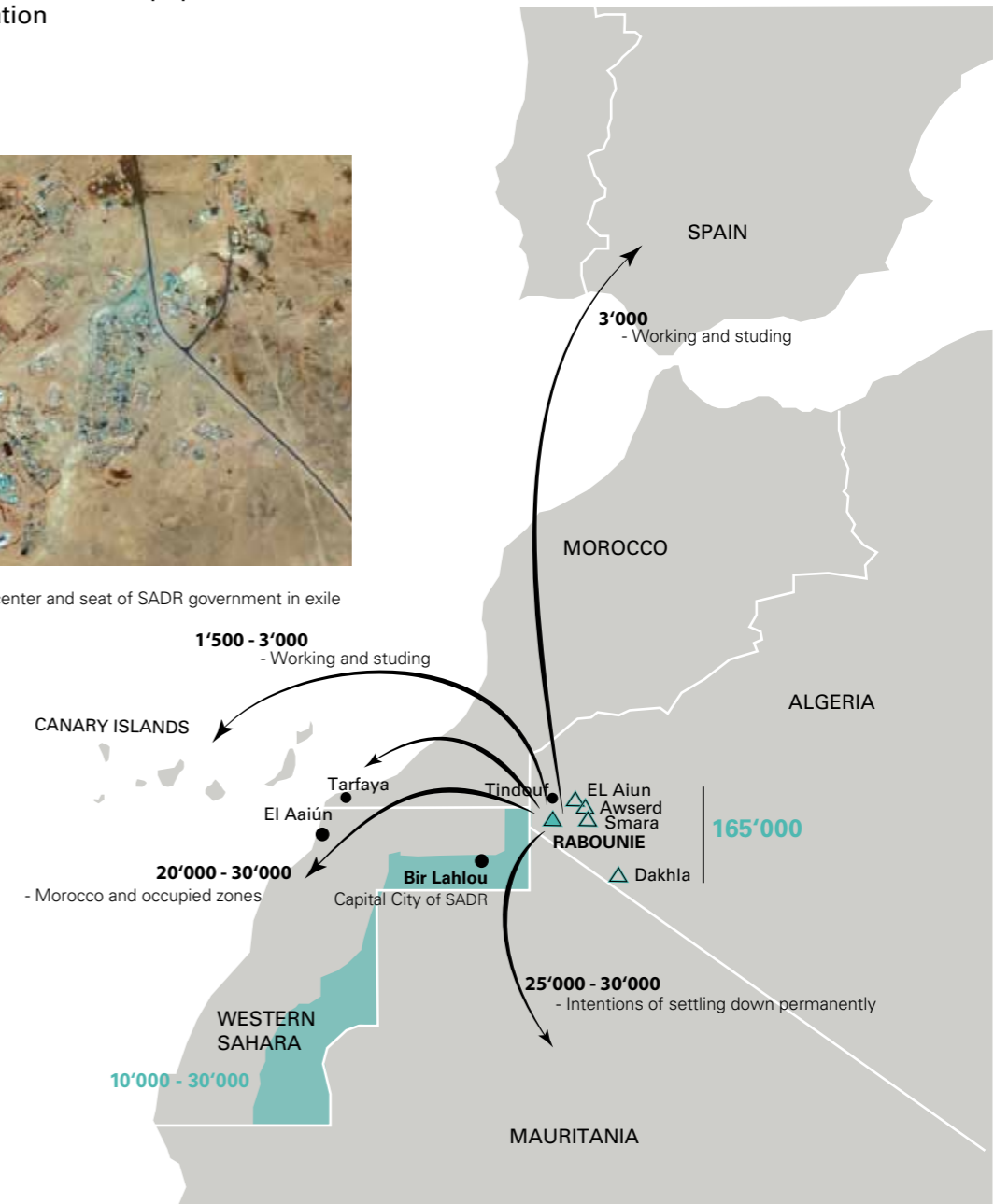


UGTSARIO
Unión General de Trabajadores de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro

Allocation of Saharawi population and its administration



Rabounie
Administrative center and seat of SADR government in exile



Saharawi communities in self-determined area

- △ Saharawi Refugee Camp
- ▲ Headquarter of SADR Government in exile
- Saharawi population living a nomadic life in 'liberated' Western Sahara

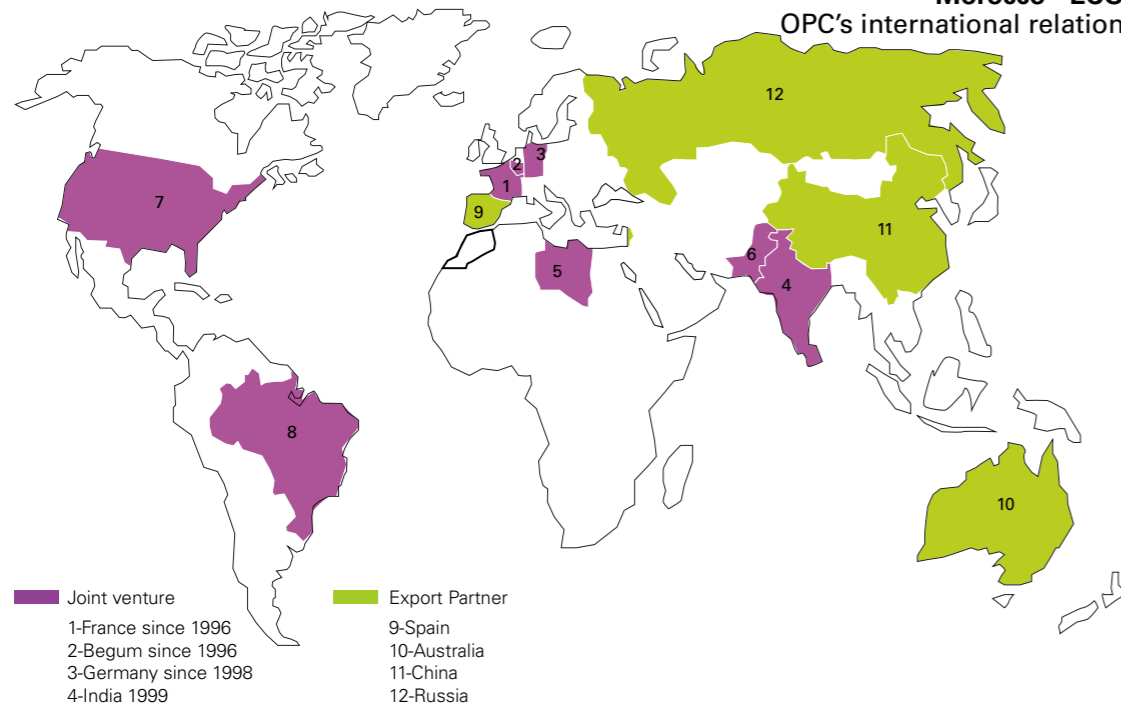
Saharawi communities in exile

- ↪ Number of Saharawis abroad and their location and reasons for emigrating

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

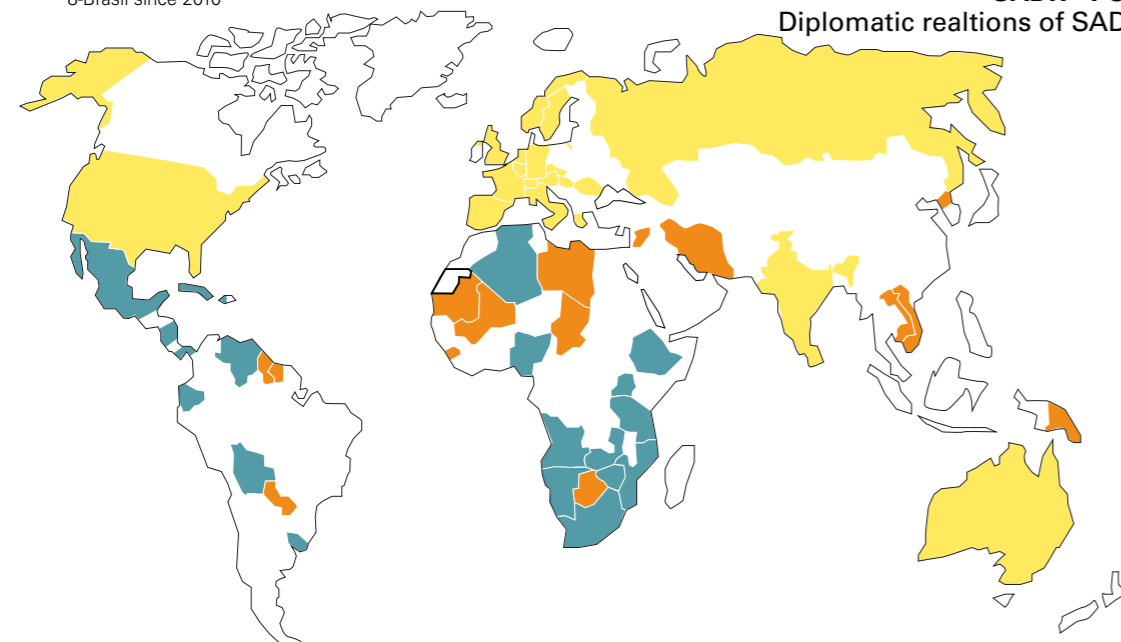
Morocco - ECONOMY

OPC's international relations 2010



SADR - POLITICS

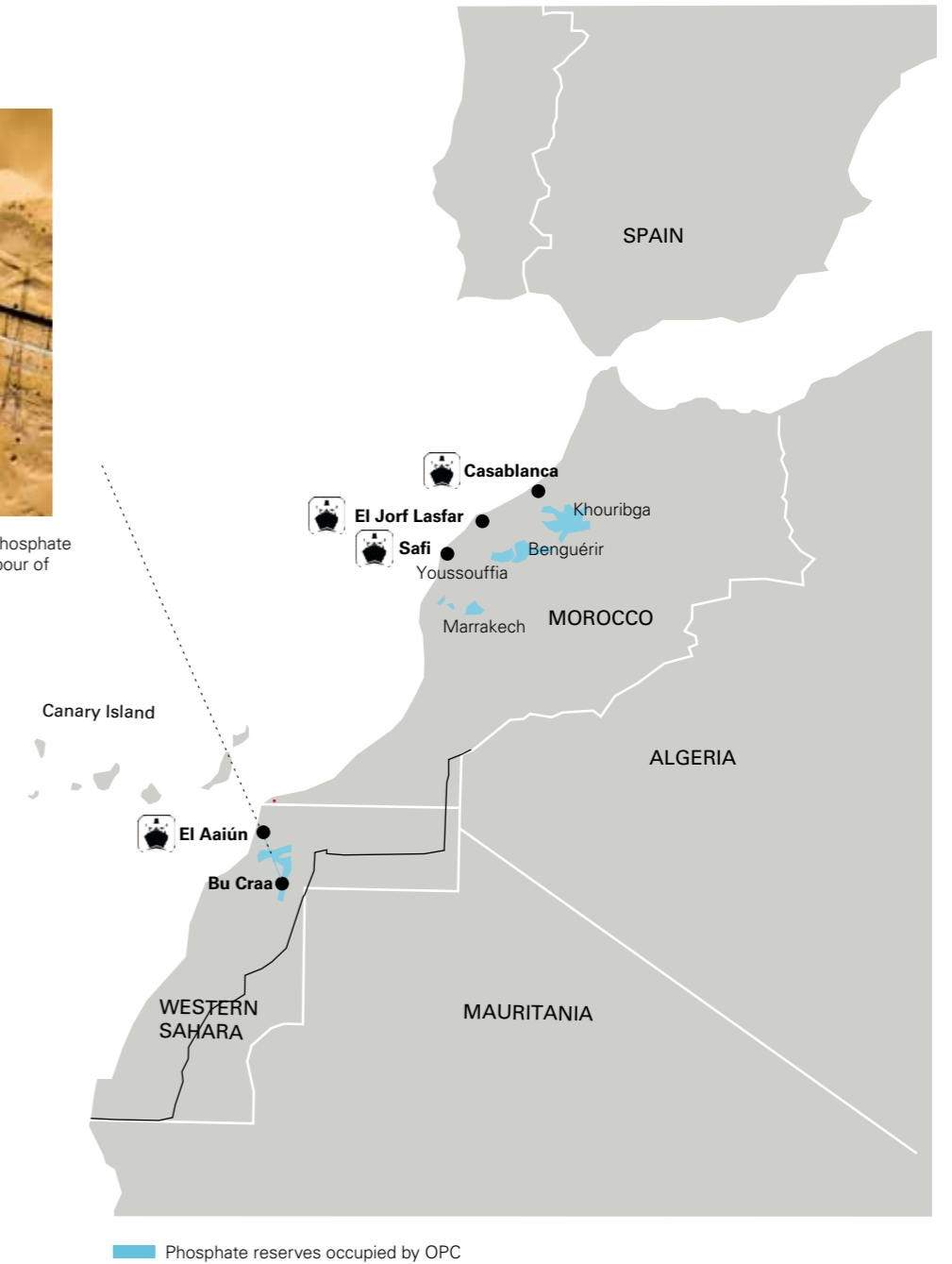
Diplomatic realtions of SADR 2010



Mining regions of phoshate in Morocco and Western Sahara



Transportation pipe for phosphate from Bu Craa to the harbour of El Aaiún (100km)



■ Official recognition of SADR as independent state, most with embassy in country (44 nations)
■ No official recognition of SADR as independent state but Polisario is represented with an office in country (22 nations)
■ Dipolatic exchange without embassy or office in country (14 Nations)