

**Reportage on Visit by EC's Claude Cheysson**

**Urges Measures Against Iran**

JN011425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Amman, 1 Dec (INA)—EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson has called on the UN Security Council and the European countries to adopt deterrent, collective measures to force Iran to end its war with Iraq. In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, Cheysson said the EC members have adopted a clear stand on the Iraq-Iran war. He added that the EC members have issued a statement in which they condemned the continuation of the war and called for implementing Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an immediate end to the war.

The EC commissioner said the resolution stipulates that if one of the warring parties does not implement this resolution, the Security Council should adopt the final decision calling for the imposition of deterrent measures against the side which does not implement the resolution. Cheysson said the Security Council resolution is frank and clear. He added: All countries should impose a collective arms ban on Iran, which so far has rejected Resolution 598.

Cheysson gave his assessment of Iraq's stand throughout more than 7 years of war to confront the Iranian aggression. He said: I greatly admire the patriotic and national spirit, as well as the unprecedented courage which the Iraqi people demonstrated throughout this period.

**Received by King Husayn**

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[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received EC Commissioner General Claude Cheysson at Al-Nadwa Palace this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed developments in the region and the positive resolutions adopted by the recent extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman. They also reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between Jordan and the EC and the expansion of this cooperation. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received EC Commissioner General Claude Cheysson and his delegation this morning. They discussed areas of economic cooperation between Jordan and the EC on one hand and between the EC and the Arab group on the other, as well as ways to enhance this cooperation. The meeting was interrupted by a working breakfast, which was attended by the ministers of supply, industry, and trade and planning; the head of the Royal Scientific Society; the director of his highness the crown prince's office; and his highness's economic adviser.

**Warns Israel on West Bank**

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2 Dec 87 p 1, 3

[Text] Amman—A senior European Community (EC) official sternly warned Israel on Tuesday that it risks a major crisis in relations with the EC if it refuses to allow Palestinians in the occupied territories to export their produce independently to the 12-member community.

Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, also announced that the EC's third financial protocol with Jordan covering the period 1987-1990 would provide nearly \$110 million in trade facilities to be spent on developing industrial and trade projects in the Kingdom.

On the EC-Israel row over West Bank exports, Mr. Cheysson told a press conference: "If they (Israelis) refuse what we demand... then their relations with the community will be at the breaking point." The EC seems determined not to ratify an agreement cutting tariffs on key Israeli exports unless Israel allowed Palestinian growers to market their produce independently in the European market. That could be a blow to Israel's citrus and flower growers, who export heavily to Europe, according to economic experts.

Mr. Cheysson said the EC was highly impressed with the way Jordan had used previous financial facilities offered by the community to Jordan. "Our financial means are used very well and hence a new set of \$110 million will now become available," he said.

He said the EC was keen to have more projects for the West Bank co-financed with Jordan or financed through Jordanian channels. The majority of financial contributions from European countries for development projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been channelled directly. Mr. Cheysson explained the EC had begun direct funding of West Bank projects only after a line of credit it made available to Jordanian agricultural cooperative organizations was left unused for five years.

Mr. Cheysson said the EC's demand for direct Palestinian exports without going through Israeli intermediaries was in line with arrangements already made for industrial products from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel insists that farmers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip should export their produce to the EC through its government-run marketing monopolies. The EC argues that the Palestinians must have "the freedom of choice" to contract directly with European buyers without passing through Israeli intermediaries. Apart from exporting through Israeli marketing boards, Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been selling their produce to Europe via the East Bank.

Mr. Cheysson said that farmers and industrialists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were "free to choose whatever marketing channels they want. They can export

as they want... through Jordan or Israel." Despite the facilities given by Jordan to products of the occupied territories as part of the Kingdom's efforts to support the economic steadfastness of people living there, Mr. Cheysson said that channelling West Bank and Gaza products through Jordan was "uneconomic" because of the costs involved in transporting them from the West Bank to Aqaba or other freighting outlets.

"For the West Bank, there is no harbour and no airport facility. The port of Gaza is too small to handle loading for Europe and transporting through Sinai is uneconomic," Mr. Cheysson said. "The only economic way for the occupied territories' exports is through Israel."

"The (Palestinian) products used to enter the European market as Israeli produce," said Mr. Cheysson. "This is not acceptable. These products come from Hebron, Jericho etc... and should be labelled as such. They must enter the market as products of the towns in the occupied territories and not as Israeli products."

Mr. Cheysson arrived here on Sunday to discuss EC cooperation with Jordan and to attend the third Euro-Arab dialogue and a seminar on prospects for oil and future development in the Arab countries.

"The Israelis have already accepted direct exports of Palestinian industrial commodities. They have to accept the direct exports of (Palestinian) agricultural produce," he said. "Their failure to understand that will lead to a definite breach in our relations. What they are doing is illegal and against all international laws. This will turn immediately into a political crisis, and this they should know."

On EC aid to the West Bank, Mr. Cheysson said: "Our Jordanian friends know now very well that we are very anxious to carry out development projects in the West Bank co-financed with Jordan or through Jordanian channels." However, he said, the EC was more worried about the situation in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank. "Direct financing for projects in Gaza is badly needed. There's the beginning of a fundamentalist wave. The situation there is very serious and alarming particularly among the young. There is a high proportion of unemployed, high population density, and it seems the military authorities are pretty rough." He said the EC was going to have two development projects carried out in the West Bank in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Socioeconomic Development and the Islamic Development Bank. These projects, he said, are a farm project in Jericho and a primary health care project.

He hoped that Jordan would take more advantage of the Kingdom's direct access to the EC market, which he said was one of the world's largest markets. He said the state of the EC's trade balance with Jordan was "not good." "Your exports are very little to the EC although you are good importers. You should export more and not import less." On joint projects between the EC and Jordan, Mr.

Cheysson said this should not necessarily imply projects that were financed by the EC, but projects of joint venture nature. He said such joint venture projects could also be enlarged to include another Arab country.

In the field of tourism for example, Jordan provides the "sun, sights and trained labour force while Europe can provide the tourists and transportation facilities at cheap prices," he said. Projects to be carried out between Jordan, a European country and another Arab country could centre on providing energy and financing and the know-how, while Jordan can capitalise on its mineral resources, and skilled engineers and traders. He said there could be cases where Europe could provide the market.

Mr. Cheysson, who last visited Jordan almost two years ago, said his visit to Amman took place against an exceptional background since it came immediately after the conclusion of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit here. "In the opinion of Europeans, the summit has created a political situation of very particular interest," he said. "Undoubtedly the summit and the expression of unity among Arabs have created a new situation which was not possible had it not been for the great role played by His Majesty King Husayn during the meeting." After the summit, he said, "things changed as there is now again a common position among Arabs on the main political issues confronting them."

"It was very important for the EC to know what the Arab World expects from the 12-member group" following the summit's successful conclusion, he said. He said the EC would certainly reaffirm its backing for an international peace conference on the Middle East and for the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war. "Contrary to our American allies, we stand for the international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. You (Arabs) have comforted us in the Amman summit's decision regarding this peace conference, (which should be) attended by all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," he said.

He said Resolution 598 was adopted unanimously by the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and "this resolution is remarkable since the two superpowers had worked together and, therefore, it is essential the resolution is applied as it is." Mr. Cheysson said Iran must accept the resolution. "If Tehran rejects that, then those who made it must adopt a new resolution."

Mr. Cheysson was received by His Majesty the King on Tuesday. The King discussed with him the latest developments in the region and the positive results of the Amman summit. The King also discussed with Mr. Cheysson cooperation between Jordan and the EC and means of enhancing them. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Later in the day, Mr. Cheysson left Amman.