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Audit Of
Local Currency Generations Of Two
USAID/Sudan Emergency Cash
Transfer Grants

Audit Report No. 3-650-87-8
March 6, 1987

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
REGIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL/AUDIT

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March 6, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR USAID DIRECTOR/SUDAN John Koehring

FROM: RIG/A/N, Richard C. Thabet *Richard C. Thabet*

SUBJECT: Audit of Local Currency Generations of Two
USAID/Sudan Emergency Cash Transfer Grants

This report presents the results of audit of local currency funds generated by two emergency cash transfer grants (Numbers 650-E-605 and 650-E-608) to the Government of Sudan. Please advise us within 30 days of any additional information relating to actions planned or taken to implement the recommendations. We appreciate the cooperation and courtesies extended our staff during the audit.

Background

In the first quarter of 1986, USAID/Sudan awarded two emergency cash transfer grants, totalling \$22.5 million, to the Government of Sudan. The purpose of the grants was to assist the country in overcoming the consequences of the disastrous drought which had persisted for the previous three years. A brief description of the two grants follows.

The Emergency Drought Relief Grant (No. 650-E-605)-- signed on February 20, 1986-- was for about \$11 million to be disbursed within 60 days. The dollar portion was essentially unrestricted except that Sudan could not use the funds to finance military or paramilitary requirements of any kind. The dollar disbursements generated local currency which was to be deposited into a trust fund controlled by USAID/Sudan. According to the agreement, the Government of Sudan was to deposit two different amounts:

- (a) The local currency equivalent of about \$11 million converted at 4.30 Sudanese Pounds (LS) per dollar, or about LS 47.2 million.

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(b) An additional "Government of Sudan counter-contribution" of \$2.1 million in local currency (LS 9.0 million). This amount represented a cost sharing agreement with the host country and participating private voluntary organizations.

All of the about \$13.1 million in local currency (LS 56.2 million) was to be used for procurement and transportation of local sorghum from surplus producing regions of Sudan to designated drought affected areas.

The Emergency Road Repair And Rehabilitation Grant (Number 650-E-608) was signed March 8, 1986 and was subsequently amended four times. Three amendments were dated March 20, 1986. The fourth amendment was dated March 27, 1986. As amended, the grant totalled \$11.5 million and was to be disbursed within 60 days. As in the previous grant, the dollar portion could not be used to finance military or paramilitary requirements of any kind. The dollar disbursements also generated local currency funds which were to be deposited into the trust fund. These funds were to be used to finance local currency costs of rehabilitation, repair and construction of roads and for other emergency relief and rehabilitation requirements.

Audit Objectives and Scope

The Office of the Regional Inspector General for Audit/Nairobi made a limited compliance audit of the two grants. The audit covered the period from February 20, 1986 to September 30, 1986. The audit objective was to determine if the Government of Sudan had complied with the requirement to deposit local currency into the trust fund.

Accordingly, we reviewed the agreements, billings, and deposits made by the Government of Sudan, and discussed our observations with various officials of USAID/Sudan. Due to the limited scope of the audit, we did not review the Government of Sudan's or USAID/Sudan's internal controls. The audit was conducted in November 1986 and was made in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Results of Audit

The Government of Sudan did not fully comply with the requirements of the two emergency cash grants. Specifically, the Government did not deposit sufficient local currency in the special trust fund account. We recommended that USAID/Sudan require the full amount be deposited to the trust fund, and that funds be reprogrammed as appropriate in light of the time elapsed since the emergency subsided.

Required Local Currency Deposits Were Not Made - The two emergency cash transfer grants required the Government of Sudan to deposit over \$24.6 ^{a/} million (LS 104.5 million) into the trust fund. However, the Government of Sudan had only deposited \$19.9 million (LS 84.5 million) and therefore did not comply with the agreement. The agreement terms were not complied with for three reasons: (a) a sudden currency devaluation created confusion on amounts to be deposited, (b) the terms of the two agreements did not clearly specify the intent of the parties, and (c) the evacuation of U.S. personnel hampered USAID/Sudan's ability to monitor these events. As a result, \$4.7 million (LS 20.0 million) was not available for program purposes. Further, since the drought emergency has subsided, USAID/Sudan needed to assess current needs of the program for these funds.

Discussion - Agreement 650-E-605 was signed on February 20, 1986. On that date, the Sudanese Pound was selling at LS 3.35 per dollar. The grant required the Government of Sudan to deposit into the trust fund the local currency equivalent of about \$11 million at this rate. As required by the Conditions Precedent in the agreement, the Government of Sudan deposited about LS 36.7 million before USAID/Sudan disbursed the dollar funds. However, on February 26, 1986 the Government of Sudan Banking Committee raised the free commercial bank selling rate from LS 3.35 to LS 4.30. Since the dollar funds were disbursed on March 1, 1986, the Government of Sudan was required to deposit a total of LS 47.2 million or a difference of about LS 10.4 million (\$2.4 million).

Section 5.4 of Agreement No. 650-E-605 also required the Government of Sudan to deposit LS 9.0 million (\$2.1 million) as its counter-contribution. However, this section and the remainder of the agreement did not specify the timing for such deposit. Thus, the agreement stated a requirement for the deposit, but did not say when the deposit was to be made. As of our cut-off date, the Government of Sudan had not deposited the LS 9.0 million into the trust fund.

USAID/Sudan requested the Government of Sudan to deposit the full amount (LS 19.4 million or US\$ 4.5 million). The first such request was contained in Implementation Letter No. 2 dated February 27, 1986. Shortly thereafter, an emergency took place in Sudan which prompted the evacuation of most personnel. In fact, USAID/Sudan has not had a full U.S. staff since November 1985 because the security situation in Sudan deteriorated to a point where lives were in jeopardy. As a result, some

^{a/} Numbers presented throughout this report may not add due to rounding and/or the use of different exchange rates for different time periods.

non-essential personnel and some dependents were evacuated in November 1985. The next evacuation took place in early April 1986 when a communications specialist was wounded. As a result, nearly all the staff and dependents were evacuated. These staff shortages contributed to the lack of program monitoring.

Consequently, efforts to collect local currency due into the trust fund were put on hold for over one year. Once personnel staffing began to approach normal levels, the Mission once again pursued the required deposits, both verbally and in writing. However, as of January 27, 1987, the Government had not deposited the required \$4.5 million (LS 19.4 million) under this grant.

Grant 650-E-608 was signed on March 8, 1986 and was subsequently amended four times. The agreement and amendments contained inconsistent terms related to rates of exchange:

- (a) The original agreement (Section 6.2 a, b, and c) specified that the Government of Sudan must deposit the local currency equivalent of \$5,850,000 at the "...highest legal exchange rate prevailing in Sudan on the date of disbursement...[which] for purposes of this agreement, shall be the free commercial bank selling rate..." The funds were disbursed on March 12, 1986 when the selling rate was LS 4.30 per dollar.
- (b) The four amendments expanded Section 6.2 of the original agreement. As amended, the Government of Sudan deposited the local currency equivalent of an additional \$5,650,000 into the Trust Fund. However, the language of the amendments was not clear on whether the "selling" or "buying" exchange rate was to prevail. Both were cited in each amendment in a contradictory manner. The selling rate was LS 4.10 and the buying rate was LS 4.05 per U.S. Dollar at the time of disbursement under the amendments.

According to USAID/Sudan, the original agreement and subsequent amendments of grant 605-E-608 clearly stated that the amount of local currency due should have been calculated at the free Commercial Bank selling rate for US Dollars. However, the Government of Sudan deposited \$11.4 million (LS 47.8 million) into the trust fund based on the buying rate. According to USAID/Sudan, the Government should have deposited an additional LS 575,000 (\$136,905) based on the selling rate as shown in Exhibit 1.

In sum, the Government of Sudan had not deposited LS 20.0 million--under Grants 650-E-605 (LS 19.4 million) and 650-E-608 (LS 575,000)-- into the trust fund. This shortfall reduced the

size of the programs which could be implemented. The Emergency Drought Relief Program, which was designed to alleviate the suffering of drought victims, was the most affected. Of LS 56.2 million planned for this program, LS 19.4 million (34.5 percent) was not deposited and could not be used by USAID/Sudan. Since the emergency situation in Sudan had passed at the time of the audit, we concluded that there may not have been a need to procure and transport local sorghum from surplus producing areas to drought affected locations. USAID/Sudan needed to reassess current program requirements and reprogram funds as appropriate.

Recommendation Number 1

We recommend that USAID/Sudan require the Government of Sudan to comply with the terms of the Emergency Drought Relief Grant and deposit the equivalent of \$4.5 million (LS 19.4 million) into the trust fund.

Recommendation Number 2

We recommend that USAID/Sudan:

- a. reassess the need for the Emergency Drought Relief Grant as currently constructed; and
- b. reprogram unused grant funds by processing the necessary administrative documents (grant amendment, implementation letter, etc.).

Recommendation Number 3

We recommend that USAID/Sudan issue an implementation letter to the Government of Sudan formally clarifying that the selling rate for U.S. dollars will be used in calculating the local currency requirements under the Emergency Road Repair and Rehabilitation Grant.

Recommendation Number 4

We recommend that USAID/Sudan bill and collect from the Government of Sudan the \$136,905 (LS 575,000) due to the trust fund under the Emergency Road Repair and Rehabilitation Grant.

USAID/Sudan concurred with the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report. In responding to the draft report, USAID/Sudan agreed that the amendments of Grant 650-E-608 contained confusing provisions and added some perspective on reasons why the Government of Sudan did not deposit the full amount. USAID/Sudan also informed us of the extensive efforts being made to collect all amounts due. For instance, there have been several memorandums written and many meetings have

been held between USAID/Sudan and the Government of Sudan (in October, November, December, and January) to obtain agreement on arrearages. Agreement was finally reached on January 13, 1987 when the Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning agreed that the arrearages totaled the exact amount of LS 20.0 million stated in this report.

USAID/Sudan also stated that the 1986 emergency relief program was now officially over. The surplus funds of the grant will be used to transport food to the war affected areas in southern Sudan, when the security situation permits. Accordingly, we closed recommendation 2(a). Because the Mission planned to use local currency generations for this new program concept, we added Recommendation Number 2(b) so that certain administrative requirements would be fulfilled.

USAID/Sudan's comments are included in their entirety in Appendix 1 of this report. We believe the Mission has been most responsive to this report and was making every effort to resolve a complex and delicate problem.

USAID/Sudan
STATEMENT OF ARREARAGES OF GRANT NO. 650-E-608
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>U.S. Dollars (000)</u>	<u>Sell Rate</u>	<u>Amount To Be Deposited (000)</u>	<u>Buy Rate</u>	<u>Deposited Amount (000)</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Arrearages (000)</u>
Original	\$5,850	4.30	LS25,155	4.25	LS24,862	.05	LS293
Amend 1	500	4.10	2,050	4.05	2,025	.05	25
Amend 2	3,000	4.10	12,300	4.05	12,150	.05	150
Amend 3	1,000	4.10	4,100	4.05	4,050	.05	50
Amend 4	1,150	4.10	4,715	4.05	4,658	.05	57
Total	<u>\$11,500</u>	<u>4.20</u>	<u>LS48,320</u>	<u>4.15</u>	<u>LS47,745</u>	<u>.05</u>	<u>LS575</u>

ACTION: AIL-4 INFO: ECON - 5

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SUBJECT: SUDAN - DRAFT AUDIT REPORT LOCAL CURRENCY
- GENERATIONS OF TWO USAID/SUDAN EMERGENCY CASH
- TRANSFER GRANTS

FOLLOWING ARE MISSION'S COMMENTS ON SUBJECT DRAFT AUDIT
REPORT.

A. RECOMMENDATION NO. 1:

- AUDIT REPORT SHOULD REFLECT FACT THAT THE MISSION HAS
REQUESTED THE GOV TO DEPOSIT TO THE TRUST FUND THE AMOUNT
OF LS 19,419,600
(EQUIVALENT TO DOLLARS 4,516,136) THAT HAS BEEN DUE SINCE
MARCH 1, 1986.

- THE FIRST SUCH REQUEST WAS CONTAINED IN
IMPLEMENTATION LETTER NO. 2 DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1986, SENT
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE. LATER, ONCE MISSION STAFFING
WAS AGAIN APPROACHING NORMAL LEVEL, A FOLLOW UP LETTER
NO. 650-E-605-01, DATED OCTOBER 22, 1986, WAS SENT TO THE
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY FOR FINANCE. SINCE THEN THE
MISSION HAS CONTINUED TO PRESS IN LETTERS AND MEETINGS
FOR PAYMENT.

B. RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

- THE 1986 EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM HAS ENDED.
HOWEVER, SURPLUS LOCAL CURRENCY FUNDS FROM GRANT
650-E-605 ARE BEING HELD FOR USE IN TRANSPORTING FOOD AID
TO THE WAR AFFECTED SOUTH OF SUDAN AS THE SECURITY
SITUATION PERMITS.

C. RECOMMENDATION NO. 3(A)

- 1. THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS
OF GRANT 605-E-608 CLEARLY STATE THAT THE AMOUNT OF
LOCAL CURRENCY DUE SHALL BE CALCULATED AT THE FREE
COMMERCIAL BANK SELLING RATE FOR US DOLLARS IN SUDAN IN
EFFECT AT THE DATE OF DISPURSEMENT OF THE GRANT, I.E. AT

THE DATE OF ISSUANCE OF THE CHECK BY RAMC PARIS.

- 2. THE SHORTAGE ON DEPOSITS IS CAUSED BY THE GCS MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING USING THE BUYING RATE TO CALCULATE THE AMOUNT DEPOSITED. FOR THE ORIGINAL GRANT AGREEMENT, THIS IS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF SECTION 6.2 (E) WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THE SELLING RATE SHALL BE USED.

- THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS AMOUNTS DUE, DEPOSITED AND IN ARREARAGE.

	DEPOSIT DUE	DEPOSIT MADE	ARREARAGE LS
- ORIGINAL	25,155,000	24,862,500	292,500
- AMEND 1	2,200,000	2,225,000	25,000
- AMEND 2	12,320,000	12,150,000	150,000
- AMEND 3	4,120,000	4,050,000	50,000
- AMEND 4	4,715,000	4,657,500	57,500
- TOTAL	48,320,000	47,745,000	575,000

- 3. CONFUSION EXISTS OVER THE AMOUNT TO BE DEPOSITED FOR EACH OF THE FOUR AMENDMENTS BECAUSE OF THE WORDING USED.

SECTIONS 6.2.(E), 6.2 (H), 6.2 (A), AND 6.2 (N) CALL FOR AN INITIAL DEPOSIT CALCULATED USING THE BUYING RATE IN EFFECT AS AT THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THE RELEVANT AMENDMENT. NEP DULY MADE THESE DEPOSITS CORRECTLY AS GIVEN ABOVE IN PARA 2.

A SECOND DEPOSIT IS REQUIRED WITHIN 12 DAYS OF DISBURSEMENT UNDER SECTIONS 6.2.(F), 6.2 (I), 6.2 (L) AND 6.2 (O) AND IS CALCULATED AS BEING EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT DUE (CALCULATED AT THE SELLING RATE) MINUS THE AMOUNT DEPOSITED AS THE FIRST DEPOSIT (CALCULATED AT THE BUYING RATE). UNFORTUNATELY EACH OF THE ABOVE SECTIONS HAS A SECOND SENTENCE WHICH ADDS TO THE CONFUSION BUT DOES NOT LESSEN THE AMOUNT DUE. THIS SENTENCE IS QUOTE IN THE EVENT THAT THE FREE COMMERCIAL BANK BUYING RATE IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF DISBURSEMENT OF A.I.D DOLLAR FUNDS IS THE SAME AS THAT IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS GRANT AMENDMENT, THEN NO FURTHER DEPOSIT OF LOCAL CURRENCY WILL BE REQUIRED OF

THE GRANTEE UNQUOTE.

AS THE COMMERCIAL BANK BUYING RATE AT THE TIME OF DISBURSEMENTS WAS THE SAME AS AT THE TIME OF SIGNATURE OF EACH OF THE AMENDMENTS (4.25), MFEP HAS OBVIOUSLY INCREASED THIS SENTENCE AND MADE NO SECOND DEPOSITS WITHIN TEN DAYS OF DISBURSEMENT. MISSION TAKES THE STANCE THAT THIS SENTENCE AFFECTS ONLY THE VALUE OF THE SECOND DEPOSIT TO BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS OF DISBURSEMENT. MISSION HAS NOW REQUESTED FURTHER DEPOSITS TOTALLING LS. 575,000 TO BE MADE AS BEING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TOTAL AMOUNT DUE AND THE AMOUNT DEPOSITED AS GIVEN ABOVE IN PARA 2.

THE INTENT OF THE AGREEMENTS IS THAT THE TOTAL LCCA CURRENCY DUE, AS GIVEN IN THE FOREGOING TABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 6.2(A), 6.2(L), 6.2(G), 6.2(J) AND 6.2(M) SHALL BE CALCULATED AT THE APPLICABLE SELLING RATE.

D. RECOMMENDATION NO. 3(E)

- THE GOS HAD BEEN BILLED FOR THE AMOUNT DUE, LS.575,000 AS FOLLOWS:

- OCTOBER 22, 1986 REQUEST LETTER NO. 650-E-628-21 TO THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE.
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- JANUARY 8, 1987 MEETING BETWEEN USAID AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE OFFICIALS HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
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-
-
- JANUARY 11, 1987 LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.
-
- JANUARY 12, 1987 FOLLOW UP MEETING BETWEEN USAID AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE OFFICIALS HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
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- USAID/SUDAN DOES NOT AGREE THAT ARREARAGE ON DEPOSITS FOR GRANT 608 RANGES BETWEEN LS 1,120,000 TO LS 1,725,000 AS PER PAGE 6 OF DRAFT AUDIT REPORT. INSTEAD, IT IS LS 575,000 AS STATED IN PARA 2 ABOVE. MISSION ASSUMES AUDITORS HAVE USED 4.3 CONVERSION FACTOR FOR ALL GRANT AMENDMENTS. DATE OF DISBURSEMENT (RANC, PARIS ISSUANCE) OF CHECKS FOR ALL FOUR AMENDMENTS WAS APRIL 7, 1986 WHEN SELLING RATE WAS 4.10 AND BUYING RATE WAS 4.05.

Inspector General's Note:

We revised the final report to show that the arrearage on deposits for Grant 608 is LS 575,000.

IN THE MEETING HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ON JANUARY 12, 1987 DURING WHICH THE ARREARAGES OF THE TWO EMERGENCY GRANT AGREEMENTS (650-E-605 AND 650-E-608) WERE DISCUSSED, THE GOS ADVISED THAT THEY WERE UNABLE

TO LOCATE THE AGREEMENTS AND REQUESTED THE MISSION TO FURNISH COPIES.

ON JANUARY 13, 1987, MISSION REPRESENTATIVE HANDCARRIED TO THE MREP THE REQUESTED AGREEMENTS AND DISCUSSED THE COMPUTATION OF THE ARREARAGES WITH MR. YAHIA HASSAN, DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY. AFTER EXAMINATION OF THE AGREEMENTS, MR. HASSAN AGREED WITH USAID THAT THE ARREARAGES UNDER AGREEMENT 650-E-605 ARE LS. 19,419,600 AND UNDER 652-E-628 LS. 575,200 AND ADVISED THAT AS SOON AS THE MINISTER OF FINANCE CONCURS, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE MADE WITHIN TWO DAYS.

ON JANUARY 19, THE MISSION REPRESENTATIVE MET AT THE MREP WITH SALEH M. SALEH, ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND DR. SAMUEL EL HAG DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY OF FINANCE. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE BANK OF SUDAN WAS ALSO PRESENT. THE USAID'S REPRESENTATIVE WAS ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

1. AGREEMENT NO. 652-E-605

- A. THE MREP WILL DEPOSIT THE OMITTED LS. 9 MILLION CONTRIBUTION.
- B. THE BANK OF SUDAN REPRESENTATIVE DISPUTED THAT

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THE EXCHANGE RATE ON THE DATE OF THE DOLLAR DISBURSEMENT WAS LS.4.30 TO A DOLLAR AND REQUESTED EVIDENCE SO THAT HIS BANK MAY MAKE THE DEPOSIT OF THE LS.10,419,600.

2. AGREEMENT NO. 650-E-608: THE BANK OF SUDAN REPRESENTATIVE CLAIMED THAT THE DOLLAR AMOUNT OF THIS GRANT WAS NOT DEPOSITED TO HIS BANK AND THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE GRANT WAS DEPOSITED AT THE BANK OF KHARTOUM.

- A MEETING WAS ARRANGED FOR JANUARY 20 TO TAKE PLACE AT THE BANK OF SUDAN TO DISCUSS THE RATE OF EXCHANGE DISPUTE AND TO IDENTIFY THE RECIPIENT BANK OF THE DOLLAR AMOUNT OF GRANT 650-E-608.

- ON JANUARY 22 AT A MEETING HELD AT THE BANK OF SUDAN ATTENDED BY MR. SALIH M. SALIH, THE ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY FOR FINANCE, MOFEP AND MR. EZIEL DEEN MARGHANI, OFFICER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, BANK OF SUDAN, USAID'S REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTED EVIDENCE, WHICH HE EARLIER OBTAINED FROM THE NATIONAL EXPORT IMPORT BANK, PROVING THAT THE US DOLLARS UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT 650-E-608 WERE DEPOSITED AT THE BANK OF SUDAN. MR. MARGHANI REVIEWED THE DOCUMENTS AND ACCEPTED THE FACT THAT THE DOLLARS OF THIS GRANT WERE DEPOSITED AT THE BANK OF SUDAN. AFTER REVIEWING THE GRANT AGREEMENTS AND OTHER PERTINENT DOCUMENTS, MR. MARGHANI ALSO AGREED TO THE RATES OF EXCHANGE USED BY THE MISSION TO COMPUTE THE ARREARAGE. HE ADVISED, HOWEVER, THAT HIS SUPERVISOR MR. MUHTAR SAIED, CHIEF FOREIGN RELATION OFFICER, BANK OF SUDAN DOUBTS THAT THE RATES OF EXCHANGE WE USED ARE THE CORRECT ONES AND HE WAS GOING TO FURTHER EXAMINE THE CASE.

ON JANUARY 25, 1987 MISSION REPRESENTATIVE HAD A DISCUSSION WITH MR. MUHTAR SAIED, THE CHIEF FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICER, BANK OF SUDAN AND EXPLAINED TO HIM HOW THE DIFFERENCES DERIVED BECAUSE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE. MR. SAIED AGREED THEN THAT THE AMOUNTS CLAIMED BY USAID ARE CORRECT AND REQUESTED AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE MISSION TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, BANK OF SUDAN REQUESTING THE DEPOSIT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF LS.10,994,600 BEING DIFFERENCE DUE TO RATES OF EXCHANGE USED, UNDER GRANT AGREEMENTS NUMBER 650-E-625 AND 650-E-608.

THE MISSION IS MAKING EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO RESOLVE THESE PROBLEMS AND WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED OF ANY PROGRESS. ANDERSON#

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