



African Reinsurance Corporation



**32ND ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
24 JUNE 2010, ALGIERS
(PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA)**

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PROGRAMME OF EVENTS OF THE 32ND ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Date : 24 June 2010

Venue : Sheraton Hotel

Sat. 19 - Monday 21 June 2010 Arrival of Directors, Africa Re Management and Staff members

Tuesday 22 June Meeting of the Board of Directors, arrival and registration of delegates

Wednesday 23 June 2010 Registration of delegates

Thursday 24 June 2010 **32nd Annual Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly**

- 8 am : Delegates and Guests arrive and take their seats
- 8.30 am: VIPs arrive and take their seats
- 8.45 am: Arrival of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Algeria
He is received and led to a lounge for brief discussions by the following persons:
 - The Minister of Finance of the Republic of Algeria
 - The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the General Assembly
 - The Managing Director of Africa Re
 - The Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee
 - The Conference Officer
- 8.55 am: The Prime Minister of the Republic of Algeria takes his seat at the high table
- 9 am: Opening ceremony begins
 - Opening speech by the Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee
 - Speech by the Chairman of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors of Africa Re
 - Speech by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Algeria
- 10 am: - Opening ceremony ends
 - Coffee break
- 10.30 am: Plenary session
- 1.30pm: Session breaks for lunch
- 2.30 pm: Resolutions Committee meets
- 4.30 pm: Resumption of deliberations
- 5.30 pm: Adoption of Resolutions
- 6 pm: Closing ceremony under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Algeria
- 8 pm: Gala Dinner offered by Africa Re

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Algeria is a North African country situated in the central part of the Maghreb with a surface area of 2 381 741 km². It is the second largest country in Africa.

This Mediterranean country has a 1200 km long coast and shares land boundaries with Tunisia and Libya to the East, Morocco to the West, Niger and Mali to the South.

Relief

Algeria has three main regions from north to south:

- the Tell coastal plains located between the Mediterranean sea and the Tell Atlas with a peak of 2 308 meters;
- the High Plateaux located between the Tell Atlas and the Saharan Atlas;
- the Sahara, with a surface area of over 2 million km² comprises oases, vast expanses of sand dunes, stone, loose rocks and mountain plateaux (Hoggar and Tassili) with Mount Tahat reaching a peak of 3.003 meters.

Climate

The north of Algeria has a Mediterranean climate while arid climate prevails in the south.

- Along the coast, temperatures range between 8°C and 15°C in winter, rising to 25°C in May and reaching 30 °C or even 35°C in July and August.
- Down south, in the Sahara, the temperature ranges between 15°C and 28°C in winter, and reaches 40°C to 45°C, or even more in summer.

Population, languages and major cities

Population

The population of Algeria was estimated at 35.7 million inhabitants as at 1 January 2010. Urban population accounts for 60% of the total population and is concentrated mainly in the north of the country.

Languages

- Official language: Arabic
- National languages: Arabic and Tamazight
- Business languages: Arabic, French, English

Capital

Algiers, the capital, has more than three million inhabitants (Algérois). It is located at the centre of the country and is built in the form of an amphitheatre facing one of the most beautiful bays in the world.

It covers about fifty km along the coast. The highest point is Bouzareah which is 450 meters above sea level.

Major cities

Oran, Constantine, Annaba

Tourism

Algiers is the political, administrative and economic capital of Algeria and a Mediterranean port. It is a complex metropolis but also very easy to understand: the sickle-shaped bay, the city overlooking a little port and promontories provide proper protection.

The vast lateral stretches of the city to the east and to the west magnify the impression of its grandeur.

The city of Algiers is a labyrinth of narrow streets and alleys; the numerous and varied staircases (wide, narrow, high...) are very convenient to move up and down this cascading architecture.

White painted colonial buildings are juxtaposed with Muslim buildings with perfect homogeneity, giving Algiers an impression of vastness, a maritime air and a unique purity. Under French colonization, a new life and European city emerged in Algiers, more than in any other Algerian city.

Mohamed Khémisti Boulevard

Mohamed Khémisti Boulevard faces the sea and marks the centre of the city. This wide passage leads to the esplanade of Afrique (beautiful view), opposite the Government Palace. It is dominated by the rectangular Aurassi Hotel.

Below the Boulevard is the big Post Office (Neo-moorish style).

Seafront

Zighout Youcef and Ernesto Che Guevara Boulevards are at the seafront. Across the Mohamed Touri square is the ANT (Algerian National theatre). The Algiers Central Railway Station is located below this square. Farther North, harmonious buildings of the Admiralty prolong the seafront. The Admiralty is built on one of the primitive isles that gave its name to the city (el-djazair). This is where Pédro Navarro built Penon to threaten Algiers.

Martyrs' square

It was the centre of Algiers for a long time and always has considerable activity. Martyrs' square was constructed during French occupation, at the foot of the Casbah part of which was demolished due the construction of the square. The Casbah is to the west of the Square.

Djemaa El Djedid (at the Martyrs square): The new mosque is also known as Fishery Mosque due to its proximity to the fish market. It was built in 1660 during the Turkish regency and has the form of a cross.

Djemaa El Kébir

The oldest mosque in Algiers, the Great Mosque, was built in the eleventh century by Ibn Tachfin, an Almoravide. The interior of the mosque is simple and its lines are pure.

Ketchaoua Mosque

Built in 1794 by Dey Baba Hassan, it was later used for catholic worship and transformed into a cathedral before taken back for Muslim worship after independence. Opposite the Ketchaoua Mosque is the beautiful site: Dar Aziza Bent El Bey (the palace of Princess Aziza).

Casbah

It is the old town of Algiers, the Turkish city around which heterogeneous buildings sprang up. The word "casbah" originally designated the fortress overlooking the town "the medina" and gradually, the term referred to the town itself.

The walls that protected Casbah, as well as the upper and lower parts of the town have disappeared today. "The inhabitants of the olden times produced an architectural and town planning masterpiece while constructing their Casbah" said Corbusier.

Indeed, this compact mass in the heart of Algiers is forever amazing and surprising. Hanging on the hillside, houses are superimposed, terraces tower above others where multi-coloured linen float, with the sea in the background. Hand-rails, steps, corbelled or sometimes open alleyways, chicanes and narrow alleyways make Casbah a real labyrinth where it is a pleasure to get missing.

Museum of Popular Art and Tradition

The museum is found below the Casbah, in the former palace of Khedaouedj El Amia (a beautiful princess who lost her sight suddenly). The elegant residence was built in the XIV century on the site of a XII century zaouia . Citadel: This fort, which is situated at the peak of the Casbah, grouped together the Palace of the Dey and the military buildings (it was accessible through Bab El Djedid).

Bab El Oued is a neighbourhood that spreads to the north-west of Casbah. This European neighbourhood was built at the end of the last century and used to be swarming with petty traders. It is here that one can still obtain products that cannot be found elsewhere.

Riadh El Feth

Beside the immense 92 metre high concrete monument (nicknamed "Houbel"), is a 146 ha complex that is both a temple of culture and a centre of arts. It is surrounded by gardens, socio-cultural centres, libraries, an open air theatre, three cinema halls and all sorts of shops and restaurants.

2. DATE AND VENUE OF MEETING

The 32nd Annual Ordinary Meeting of the African Reinsurance Corporation will take place on 24 June 2010 in the SHERATON hotel. The opening ceremony shall be chaired by the Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

3. IMMIGRATION FORMALITIES

To travel to Algeria, a passport that is valid for at least six months and a visa are required at Diplomatic Representations and Consulates. Delegates are requested to inquire from the relevant authorities in their respective countries if they require entry visas.

Delegates from countries with no Algerian Diplomatic Representation should contact Africa Re Corporate Secretariat for assistance.

4. RECEPTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PARTICIPANTS

On arrival and departure from the airport, a protocol service shall be available to assist delegates complete immigration formalities.

5. HEALTH CARE

Immunizations recommended by the World Health Organisation may be required. 24 hour medical services are available and if the need arises, delegates should contact the Secretariat of the General Assembly.

6. FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

- The Algerian dinar is the official currency of Algeria
- The exchange rate is as follows (**March 2010**):
 - 1 US\$ = 76 DA
 - 1 Euro = 104 DA

7. ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation at preferential rates has been obtained at nearby hotels. Please find below the rates offered by the hotels selected for accommodation:

HOTEL	RATE (Tax and breakfast included).	
	Description	Rate
SHERATON*****	Single	US\$ 250
	Double	US\$ 290
	Suite Single	US\$ 440
	Suite Double	US\$ 493
KARMID (Former El Ryadh)****	Single	US\$ 83
EL MARS*****	Single	US\$ 85

8. REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Registration of Delegates shall begin on 22 June 2010 at SHERATON hotel where they shall also receive the conference documents and their identification badges.

9. AIR LINKS

There are direct and regular flights into Algiers from most European and Maghreb towns and from some African capitals like Dakar, Niamey, Ouagadougou, Abidjan and Nouakchott.

There are also direct flights into Algiers from major towns of the Middle East such as Amman, Dubai, Jeddah, Cairo, Damascus and Beirut.

10. OTHER INFORMATION

Working days: Sunday to Thursday

Time Zone: GMT+1

NOTES

A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.