

MEMORANDUM

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EXTRA - WEEKEND EDITION

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SOUTH AFRICA: INTERNET USERS TO REACH 27 MLN BY 2019

South Africa is expected to see a rise in internet traffic as more people switch to smartphones and smart devices. This is according to the Cisco Visual Networking Index 2015, which was revealed by [Fin24](#).

The report forecasts that the number of internet users in South Africa is expected to rise 27 million by 2019, from 15 million in 2014. Internet protocol (IP) traffic has also been forecast to grow six-fold, representing an annual growth rate of 44 percent.

According to the report, Cisco said that a significant percentage of that growth will centre on internet video consumption, with South Africans expected to download 43 billion minutes of video content by 2019. As per the report details, South Africans will have 43 billion minutes of video content by 2019.

The figure highlights the fact that consumers and businesses alike are using rich media clips as they head towards the digital era with the Internet of Everything (IoT), said Vernon Thaver, CEO at Cisco South Africa. Mobile video traffic in South Africa is also expected to grow 73 percent as people increasingly stream video content to smartphones. (IT News Africa 01-07-2015)

ANGOLA CONTINUES TO PREFER PORTUGUESE WINES

In 2014 Angola in 2014 spent around 18 billion kwanzas (132 million euros) on importing wines produced in Portugal, according to the president of the Interprofessional Association for Promotion of Portuguese wines – ViniPortugal.

The president of ViniPortugal, Jorge Monteiro, also told Angolan news agency Angop Wednesday in Luanda, that compared to 2013 there was a small drop in imports of Portuguese wines by Angola, of 1.9 percent.

In 2014, Angola imported 93.1 million litres of wine produced in Portugal, according to the documentation provided during a wine tasting event in Luanda.

The wine tasting event brought together joined 44 producers to present 215 different wines, including Adega Mayor with its Caiado, Monte Mayor, Reserva do Comendador and Vinho 8 wines.

A study by ViniPortugal, which organised the event, showed Angola was the second largest wine market in Africa, and Portuguese wines have a market share of over 90 percent, which is a sign of the quality and excellence of Portuguese wine production.

Adega Mayor, inaugurated in 2007, is part of the Nabeiro Group, which was already in Angola in the coffee market. (02-07-2015)

AUC- IFRC HOLD JOINT CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON DISASTER RESPONSE



The joint consultative meeting of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on facilitation and regulation of disaster response, opened on Wednesday, at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The meeting is held under the theme How to Accelerate Progress in improving the facilitation and regulation of International Disaster Response.

Organized by AUC Department of Political Affairs in partnership with IFRC, the two-day meeting is expected to develop concrete ideas that will feed into the African Union World Humanitarian Summit consultation processes and bring forward African resolves to fast tracking effective regulation of disaster

response to the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of 2015.

Opening the meeting, DR. Khabele Matlosa Director for Political Affairs of the AUC said the meeting provides a unique opportunity for key players in the disaster management field to confront the pressing issues associated with loss of human lives and damage of property on the continent.

Over two days, the African Governments, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and other key stakeholders will consult on ways to accelerate progress in the regulation and facilitation of International assistance and share the progress rate so far in the legislative field that will highlight challenges in international disaster response.

Attending the meeting are; representatives from governments, policy decision makers, disaster management experts, Red Cross/Red Crescent movement members, regional economic communities, UN agencies, and academia. (APA 01-07-2015)

CABO VERDE WANTS TO INTERNATIONALISE ITS SUGARCANE “GROG”

The law governing the production and sale in Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) of sugarcane spirit, known locally as “grog”, “grogue” or “grogu” is due to come into force on 12 August, after its publication in February, according to the Director General of Industry and Commerce.

Amilcar Monteiro, cited by weekly newspaper A Semana, said the law was intended to safeguard and enhance the traditional “firewater” distilled in Cabo Verde for more than 300 years.

To do this, the government has set in motion the National Programme for Enhancement of Grog (Vagrog II) which is intended to license and approve producers and stills to certify the product in terms of quality and launch it as a Cape Verdean brand on the national and international market, competing on an equal footing with other, already recognised brands of spirits.

The Cape Verdean government intends to promote international registration in order to grant certificates of origin that will have “grog” recognised as a unique product in any potential export market.

For this to happen, Monteiro said, the “grog” produced in the country must comply with all the legal requirements, which are intended to give greater value to this product, which provides an income to a number of families in Cabo Verde.

Monteiro said producers are required to comply with safety standards in making “grog,” in terms of hygiene and storage and that it will also be necessary to purge the production process of potentially harmful substances.

Monteiro said the implementation of this programme had the support of the Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises (Sebrae), which included a trip to Brazil by producers from the island of Santo Antão and by technicians from the Brazilian government agency to Cabo Verde. (02-07-2015)

XTRACT BETS ON GOLD IN MOZAMBIQUE

Xtract Resources intends building Mozambique’s first large gold mine and restarting sizeable copper output in the Northern Cape, says CEO Jan Nelson, who was behind the growth of Pan African Resources into a mid-tier gold miner.

Xtract, which trades on London’s Alternative Investment Market, has a cash-generating gold mine in Chile and has now turned its focus to the Manica gold prospect in Mozambique as well as a copper dump retreatment project in Northern Cape.

Manica was once the flagship project in Pan African, which bought it in 2006. It was enough of an asset to attract the attention of then Johannesburg-listed Metorex, which folded its Barberton gold mine into Pan African in exchange for a controlling stake in the company.

However, the Metorex board took the view that Manica would not be developed, Mr Nelson said on Wednesday, adding that Xtract planned to bring the deposit into production of 50,000oz per year in the next 18 months.

"We understand the deposit. It's well drilled and the metallurgy is understood. I always wanted to develop it. I was just not allowed to develop it."

Pan African sold Manica to Auroch Minerals, an Australian company, which took the project to within months of a finalised bankable feasibility study.

Auroch estimated the Fair Bride portion of Manica would cost \$28m to deliver 330,000oz of gold over seven years.

Xtract agreed to buy Manica for \$12.5m. It raised £4.4m in a rights issue this week towards the cash and share deal.

Xtract could raise up to 40% of the \$28m capital cost and could secure debt for the rest, Mr Nelson said. A Chinese company could sell it a processing plant in exchange for mined gold.

Xtract believed it could recover 85% of the gold from the sulphide ore deposit with a grade of 3.5g a tonne by using ultra-fine grinding to liberate the gold and putting it through a carbon-in-leach process, he said.

In the fourth year, underground development would cost nearly \$15m. There was a chance to mine alluvial gold on Manica, bringing in a third party to build a plant and share profits with Xtract, generating revenue in six months, he said.

Xtract had agreed to a cash and share purchase of rock dumps at O'Kiep for \$4.75m.

"The two biggest dumps we've bought have 70% of all the metal value of the surface material contained in eight dumps in the area," Mr. Nelson said.

The grade is estimated at 0.2% copper and the in-situ value is \$400m. Xtract would spend \$400,000 over the next six months to explore the dumps.

A plant to process the copper could cost up to \$60m and Xtract has to decide whether to produce copper cathode plate or a concentrate for sale.

Village Main Reef, which is owned by China's Heaven-Sent, had bought exploration tenements in Northern Cape, which included some of the old Metorex copper mining areas, said Marius Saaiman, a director at the Heaven-Sent operation.

"It's too early for us to talk about how prospective the area is," he said on Wednesday. (BD 02-07-2015)

GAMBIA: BAN ON USE, IMPORTATION OF PLASTIC BAG TAKES EFFECT

The ban on the use and importation of plastic bags into the Gambia takes effect on Wednesday. Reacting to the ban, some retailers told APA on Wednesday that the law was quite strange to them as plastic bags are used to facilitate business activities, especially in petty trading.

Already, municipal police are patrolling towns and communities as well as market places to ensure compliance of the new law.

A couple of months ago, the government had through its National Environment Agency (NEA), announced the decision to ban the use and importation of plastic bags into the country to protect the environment.

The government has just signed a multi-million euro waste management project to address the indiscriminate dumping of waste on the streets and public places. (APA 01-07-2015)

COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS AT ANGOLAN CENTRAL BANK INCREASE TO 25 PCT

Angolan commercial banks have been required, since Wednesday, to set aside national currency reserves at the National Bank of Angola (BNA) equivalent to 25 percent of customer deposits, said Thursday in Luanda the governor of the central bank.

The ratio of required reserves in national currency since 2014 had been set at 12.5 percent, and on 1 January the BNA increased the rate to 15 percent, justifying the decision with the need to "ensure price stability," precisely at the peak of the crisis brought on by a drop in international oil prices, which is affecting the Angolan economy.

BNA data showed that last April Angola had 480.359 billion kwanzas (US\$3.9 billion) in reserve requirements in domestic currency and 272.318 billion kwanzas (US\$2.2 billion) in foreign currency.

"In a second stage we will adjust interest rates on savings deposits in commercial banks, encouraging demand for domestic currency. If demand for domestic currency increases, this will reduce demand for foreign currency and also reduce pressure on the exchange rate," said central bank governor Jose Pedro de Morais.

The governor of the BNA also committed to keeping foreign reserves at a level equivalent of over six months of imports. (03-07-2015)

AVIATION: CERTIFYING THIRD COUNTRY OPERATORS TO CUT RED TAPE AND BOOST AIR SAFETY



Today, the Commission and the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) issued the first single air safety authorisations to 22 third country operators. These certifications will be valid throughout the EU. By 2016, all non-EU airlines wishing to fly to the EU will be required to hold such authorisation certifying their compliance with international safety standards. The objective of this new scheme is twofold: cutting red-tape by replacing today's maze of national authorisations with a single document and maintaining high level of aviation safety in Europe. EASA will be the "one-stop shop", delivering the authorisation to airlines.

EU Commissioner for Transport Violeta **Bulc** said, *"The new safety authorisation scheme has a clear European added value. It will take the safety of Europeans one step further by ensuring that third country operators flying to Europe match the highest safety standards, comparable to those the EU requires from European carriers. The "one-stop-shop" approach means cutting red-tape and reducing administrative costs for airlines."*

EASA's Executive Director Patrick **Ky** added, *"Today, I am honoured to deliver the first single safety authorisations to 22 airlines originating from all over the world and covering different business segments. This new system further increases the safety standards that passengers expect. A total of 700 foreign air carriers from more than 100 countries have already applied to be authorised to fly in the European Union."*

These 22 authorisations were signed by Mr Patrick Ky during a ceremony held today at Brussels airport, in the presence of Commissioner Violeta **Bulc**. By November 2016, all third country operators, regardless of whether they already fly to the EU, will be required to hold such authorisation. This new system complements the two existing EU-wide tools to prevent unsafe airlines from operating in the EU: the [air safety list](#), which was updated on 25 June 2015, and the system for aircraft ramp inspections SAFA (Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft).

The new authorisation system does not apply to EU airlines, which are still subject to safety oversight and certification by National Aviation Authorities.

Next steps. Additional authorisations will be signed in the coming months. All will be published on EASA's website.

The Third Country Operators (TCO) authorisation is provided by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and confirms EU-wide compliance with international safety standards. The authorisation is therefore valid throughout the EU.

TCO safety authorisations are provided by EASA under the mandate of a European Commission Regulation known as PART TCO adopted by the Commission on 29 April 2014. This marked the beginning of a formal single EU-wide safety assessment process for foreign airlines that wish to fly to the EU. EASA manages the assessment process on behalf of the European Commission.

Obtaining such an EU-wide safety authorisation will become a prerequisite for obtaining an operating permit in each Member State. EASA is perfectly well placed to carry out the required safety assessment and subsequent monitoring of TCOs.

PART TCO complements the existing EU Air Safety List Regulation as well as the SAFA Programme (Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft).

For Airlines registered in the EU certification and safety oversight is conducted by the National Aviation Authorities on the basis of EASA standards. In addition EU wide safety inspections are conducted under the Safety Assessment of Community Aircraft (SACA) programme. (02-07-2015)

List of foreign airlines receiving TCO authorisations today:

- 1 AEROFLOT RUSSIAN AIRLINES JSC
- 2 AEROVIAS DE MEXICOS S.A.
- 3 AIR NEW ZEALAND Ltd.
- 4 ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS, LTD
- 5 DELTA AIRLINES, INC.
- 6 EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES LTD
- 7 EMIRATES AIRLINE
- 8 ETIHAD AIRWAYS P.J.S.C
- 9 GUNES EKSPRES HAVACILIK (SUN EXPRESS)
- 10 JAPAN AIRLINES COMPANY, LTD.
- 11 KOREAN AIRLINES CO., LTD
- 12 MNG HAVAYOLLARI VE TASIMACILIK A.S.
- 13 NIPPON CARGO AIRLINES CO.,LTD
- 14 OMAN AIR (S.A.O.C.)
- 15 ORENBURG AIRLINES
- 16 PEGASUS HAVA TASIMACILIGI A.S.
- 17 QANTAS AIRWAYS LIMITED
- 18 QATAR AIRWAYS (Q.C.S.C.)
- 19 SINGAPORE AIRLINES LTD.
- 20 SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS SOC LTD.
- 21 TAM LINHAS AEREAS S.A.
- 22 UNITED AIRLINES, INC.

AGENCY PUTS NIGERIA'S TOTAL DEBT AT OVER \$60BN

Nigeria's total debt rose to N12.1tn (about \$60.8bn) in March 2015, up from N11.2tn at the end of December 2014, according to Nigeria's Debt Management Office (DMO).

The DMO said in a statement on its website on Tuesday that foreign debt stood at \$9.46bn at the end of March, down from \$9.71bn at the end of 2014.

The Nigerian Government had in 2013 said that it would increase the amount it borrowed overseas to 40 percent of the total debt over a three-to-five year in order to tap into loose monetary policy in advanced economies.

However, the dwindling oil prices have resulted in sharp drop in revenue, leaving the government struggling to pay bills including the salaries of workers in the states.

The local currency, the naira has also come under intense pressure. (APA 01-07-2015)

ANGOLA APPLIES 10 PCT CHARGE TO BANK TRANSFERS ABROAD

The government of Angola will apply a 10 percent charge known as a Special Contribution to the transfer of foreign currency abroad to services contracts for foreign technical assistance or management services, according to a recently approved decree.

The preamble of the presidential legislative decree justifies the measure based on the drop in oil prices on the international market, which caused a "direct negative impact" on the country's foreign currency reserves and in the collection of tax revenues and the need to strengthen "control mechanisms in order to mitigate situations of capital flight, tax evasion and abusive tax planning."

The application of this special contribution on the so-called Invisible Chains of Foreign Exchange was announced last March, on approving the revised State Budget (OGE) for 2015 due to the sharp drop in oil revenues and consequent foreign exchange inflows to the country, but was still waiting for regulation.

The approved decree, which came into force on 30 June, stipulates that the charge will not be applied to other transfers, such as wages or support for healthcare or education outside the country, but final procedures will be further defined by Ministry of Finance and the central bank.

The charge will be paid before the transfer of the funds although the Angolan State and its services (excluding public enterprises) and public social security, public utility associations and legally recognised churches will be exempt from paying it. (03-07-2015)

ETHIOPIA: WINDS OF CHANGE AS COUNTRY HARNESSES GREEN POWER

The wind blows hard over Adama, a range of rocky hills in Ethiopia's highlands that provide the perfect location for one of the continent's largest wind farms.

"In February, during the dry season, it is even difficult to stand here," said Solomon Yismaw, the engineer in charge of 102 Chinese-built turbines each rising 70 metres (230 feet) into the sky, lining the horizon.

The Adama wind farm opened last month, its 153 megawatt (MW) capacity making it the largest wind farm in sub-Saharan Africa, and the latest of three giant Ethiopian wind farms.

The hills here, 100 kilometres (60 miles) southeast of the capital Addis Ababa, are 2,000 metres (6,500 feet) high.

Farmers using simple ox carts to plough the soil around the bases of the wind turbines offer a striking contrast between rural lives, little changed for centuries, and the central government's ambition to develop a modern, climate-resilient economy.

Without its own reserves of either gas or oil, Ethiopia is turning to its significant renewable energy potential to fuel its rapid economic development -- including damming the vast Blue Nile, with turbines there providing over 90 percent of the country's electricity production, and the southern Omo River. But the flow of rivers is subject to rainfall that is erratic in Ethiopia.

(The Ethiopian Herald 02-07-2015)

LA RAM RECRUTE DES HÔTESSES ET STEWARDS EN GUINÉE BISSAU

La compagnie aérienne Royal Air Maroc (RAM) a lancé une opération de recrutement d'un groupe de personnel navigant commercial (hôtesses et stewards) en Guinée Bissau.

Cette opération s'inscrit dans le cadre de la volonté de la compagnie nationale d'affirmer son africanité et de renforcer son ancrage dans le continent par l'embauche d'un pourcentage important de cette catégorie de personnel issu de l'Afrique de l'ouest, indique un communiqué de la RAM parvenu à APA.

Lancée depuis 2014, la campagne de recrutement d'équipes multiculturelles issues de l'Afrique subsaharienne a permis à 140 personnes d'intégrer le Personnel navigant commercial de Royal Air Maroc, soit 15 pc de l'effectif de cette catégorie professionnelle au sein de la compagnie, précise le communiqué.

Le personnel navigant commercial originaire de la Guinée Bissau s'ajoute ainsi aux hôtesSES et stewards issus du Sénégal, de Côte d'Ivoire, de Guinée, du Mali, de Guinée Equatoriale et du Cap Vert.

En outre, les hôtesSES et stewards de Guinée Bissau ont l'avantage d'être lusophones. Ce qui permettra à la compagnie d'améliorer la qualité de services en faveur des usagers de ses vols à destination des pays lusophones, notamment en matière de communication.

Pour rappel, Royal Air Maroc dessert, au départ de Casablanca, six villes lusophones : Luanda (Angola), Bissau (Guinée Bissau), Lisbonne (Portugal), Sao Paolo (Brésil), Praia et Sal (Cap Vert). (APA 01-07-2015)

ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT INCREASES PUBLIC SPENDING IN 2ND HALF

Angola will increase public spending in the second half of 2015 after cuts included in the amending State Budget (OGE) due to a drop in oil prices, the country's president said Thursday in Luanda.

According to José Eduardo dos Santos, who was speaking in Luanda at the opening of the third extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee of his ruling MPLA party, state revenues "increased slightly" by the end of the first half.

The President said this improvement was related to the rise in revenues from oil and non-oil sectors, but also to approval of several lines of credit to the Angolan State, which led the Economic Commission of the Cabinet to "readjust" macroeconomic measures.

"The [commission] pointed to the possibility of a slight increase in public spending in the second half, and we can thus give more support to the areas of health, education and other social sectors and channel more foreign currency resources into the economy," said dos Santos .

Given the sharp drop in tax revenues, the Angolan government has increased its foreign debt levels and its needs for 2015 are estimated at over US\$20 billion, including with a new credit line from China of an unknown amount, negotiated in Beijing in June by José Eduardo dos Santos himself.

"The increase in debt was made in a calculated manner and in line with the targets set in the electoral programme [of the MPLA in 2012] approved by the Angolan people. The debt ratio has not yet reached 40 percent of GDP even with the extension of credit lines [since 2004] and new loans granted by China," said the President and leader of the MPLA party.

Referring to the new model of cooperation with China, dos Santos said he would make sure "some of the materials to be used in public works carried out under the contracts signed with Chinese companies will start to be produced in Angola." (03-07-2015)

CAMEROUN : LE GOUVERNEMENT ASSURERA LA CONSTRUCTION DU RAIL POUR L'ÉVACUATION DU FER DE MBALAM

Le gouvernement camerounais a accepté de rechercher des financements en vue d'assurer la construction à 100% de l'infrastructure ferroviaire en vue de l'évacuation du fer produit dans le gisement de fer de Mbalam-Nabeba situé entre l'est du pays et le Congo, a appris APA mercredi auprès de l'exploitant australien Sundance Resources.

Ledit financement, à boucler entre 6 et 12 mois, devrait être obtenu à travers un prêt de la Chine où vient de séjourner le Premier ministre Philemon Yang, et éventuellement d'autres pays amis.

L'opérateur, pour sa part, devra se concentrer uniquement sur le développement de la mine mais payera un tarif fixé d'accords parties pour l'utilisation de l'infrastructure longue de 510 kilomètres, en plus des 70 autres kilomètres reliant la mine congolaise de Nabeba audit chemin.

La partie camerounaise détiendra alors 98% des infrastructures ferroviaires et portuaires entrant dans le transport et l'exportation, l'opérateur devant aussi obtenir gratuitement un intérêt de 2% sur lesdites infrastructures jusqu'à la date de la première production commerciale.

En début mai dernier, Sundance Resources a estimé entre 35 millions et 40 millions de tonnes la teneur en minerai de fer qui pourrait annuellement être tirée du site de Mbalam sur une durée de 35 ans.

Cette réévaluation à travers une simulation dynamique et plus sophistiquée, «a confirmé que la capacité nominale peut être augmentée avec l'addition d'une boucle qui passe conjointement avec un embranchement ferroviaire supplémentaire, moyennant en coût en capital de 10 millions de dollars».

Avec cette nouvelle donne, Sundance Resources avait alors indiqué que son chiffre d'affaires devait augmenter de l'ordre de 295 millions de dollars annuels.

Début juin 2014, note-t-on, le gouvernement camerounais et la firme australienne ont signé trois conventions de concession et un contrat de conception et de construction des infrastructures portant sur la réalisation de la mine et la construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer

Ces conventions portaient aussi sur l'érection d'un terminal minéralier au port de Kribi (Sud), où sera évacuée la production, toutes infrastructures alors prévues pour être réalisées par la société portugaise Mota Engil.

Cam Iron, filiale locale de Sundance Resources, avait par la même occasion conclu un contrat avec la Standard Bank d'Afrique du Sud, en charge de la mobilisation des fonds en vue de la réalisation desdites infrastructures dont l'enveloppe globale était estimée à 3900 milliards FCFA. (APA 01-07-2015)

ANGOLA AND GERMANY MEET IN ECONOMIC FORUM

The 6th edition of the German/Angolan Economic Forum, on 21 and 22 July in Luanda, will be held at the same time as the Luanda International Fair (Filda) at which, this year, Germany has "special guest" status, said a German official.

In a statement cited by Angolan newspaper *Expansão*, the delegate of the German Economy in Angola, Ricardo Gerigk, said "the forum has established itself over the years as the most significant platform for development of trade and investment relations between Germany and Angola."

The Luanda International Fair, held from 21 to 26 July selected Germany to be the "special guest" country of the event, which will be attended by a German Federal Ministry of Economy and Energy.

"Filda 2015 is the ideal opportunity to make contacts with new business partners," Gerigk said, noting that the forum "will provide information on projects and economic cooperation opportunities in the infrastructure, construction, health, industrialisation and energy sectors," in Angola, and "discuss the risk guarantees and financing conditions" for activities in the country.

Gerigk said around 20 German companies were currently operating in Angola and highlighted catering company LSG Sky Chefs, which sells its services to Angolan airline Taag and employs about 300 people.

German exports to Angola increased 28.7 percent between 2013 and 2014 to around 375.16 million euros and Angolan exports to Germany in the same period fell 72.3 percent to 130.05 million euros. (03-07-2015)

MOZAMBIQUE VOWS TO RAISE POWER SUPPLY TO MEET DEMAND

Mozambique's Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Pedro Couto, has said that increasing access to electricity is a fundamental priority for the government, but the electricity must still be paid for, APA has observed on Thursday.

Addressing the country's parliament on Thursday in reply to a question from the opposition Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM) about what it termed a general crisis in the supply of electricity, Couto said that the companies, which generate and transmit electricity must act in an economically rational fashion.

An electricity company operates as an economic unit, and there is no alternative to this otherwise would it be pure demagoguery, and the companies would be unsustainable, he said.

Opposition speakers the previous day had denied the government slogan that Cahora Bassa is ours• , apparently because the largest slice of the power produced at the Cahora Bassa dam on the Zambezi is exported to South Africa, but Couto thought it absurd to argue that electricity companies must not be involved in foreign trade.

On the contrary, according to Couto, involvement in the southern African energy market was essential and Mozambique was a member of the Southern African Power Pool SAPP and it is not going to leave it.

The Minister added that Mozambique could not build a new dam based solely on its own electricity needs. It would make sense to build a dam that could generate 1,500 megawatts, but there must be buyers for this power, and they could not be found in Mozambique alone. (APA 02-07-2015)

JIANGSU, CHINA, WANTS TO DEEPEN COOPERATION WITH CUNENE, ANGOLA

The province of Jiangsu, China, intends to carry out several projects for agricultural cooperation with the province of Cunene, Angola, announced Thursday in Ondjiva, the deputy secretary of the municipal government of Nanjing, Yang Xiaoyang.

The deputy secretary, who was speaking during a meeting with provincial government officials from Cunene, said willingness to cooperate was part of the twinning project between the two provinces, discussed by the two governments during the 2013 visit to China by the governor of Cunene, António Didalelwa, seeking out lines of action.

Yang Xiaoyang also restated interest in increasing cooperation between the two provinces in areas such as trade, agriculture, housing and cement, among others, according to Angolan news agency Angop.

The Chinese official is leading a delegation comprising the heads of foreign economic cooperation, trade and general managers of Chinese companies that are carrying out projects in Cunene province. (03-07-2015)

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