

MEMORANDUM

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NAMIBIA: WATER KEY IN INDUSTRIALISATION DRIVE

Agriculture, Water and Forestry Minister John Mutorwa on Tuesday said Namibia is looking to take advantage of cooperation in international shared water resources to advance industrialisation. Namibia like most African water scarce countries is looking to take advantage of cooperation in international shared water resources so as to maximise the benefits derived from these water resources for industrial development.

As a matter of fact, industrialisation in Namibia like in most countries will come at a cost of developing proper water infrastructure as water is a central pillar to any development.

Which means all productions processes in our country requires water as it is regarded as an engine for growth. It goes to follow also that a nation which is not water secure and without having proper sanitation facilities will not be able to achieve the desired and high sustained level of economic growth and development, the minister said.

Mutorwa was speaking during the opening of the 7th SADC Multi Stakeholder Water Dialogue being held under the theme: Watering Development in SADC: The Central Role of Water in Driving Industrialisation.

During the two-day dialogue, water experts and policymakers from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will focus on unpacking the role that water will play in driving industrialisation in the region. (APA 29-09-2015)

ZIMBABWE AIMS TO REPLACE ALL HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC BOILERS WITH SOLAR HEATERS

Zimbabwe plans to replace all household electric boilers with solar heaters after state utility Zesa Holdings said most homes would be restricted to six hours of power a day.

Electric boilers consume about 40% of residential power "right when we have an acute shortage of electricity," energy secretary Partson Mbiriri said on Monday.

The National Domestic Solar Water Heating Programme, to be unveiled on September 30, will free up about 300MW, he said.

The southern African nation produces about 984MW of electricity, far short of the 2,200MW it needs. Much of that power comes from the Kariba hydro plant, where reservoir levels have dropped to just 29% full, according to the Zambezi River Authority.

While all new buildings must be heated with solar energy, homeowners will be "given time" to replace existing equipment, Mr. Mbiriri said, without being specific. (Bloomberg 28-09-2015)

FITCH RATINGS LOWERS ANGOLA'S CREDIT RATING TO "B+"

Fitch Ratings has lowered Angola's credit rating from "BB-" to "B+", to reflect the effects that low oil prices have had on the economy, the agency announced in a statement released Friday.

The agency also said the outlook was stable, due to the measures approved by the Angolan government to respond to the negative effects of the low price of the main raw material for export.

"Angola's dependence on oil and gas leaves the country exposed to the sharp drop in oil prices, which led to a rise in public debt, falling reserves and weaker growth," said the Fitch report issued Friday.

On the positive side, the agency highlighted the timely response of the government to the negative effects, including a tighter monetary policy, fiscal measures and devaluation, which may limit the downward revision of the credit rating.

Fitch estimates suggest Angola's public debt exceed 40 percent of GDP this year, against 23.1 percent of GDP in 2013 and the budget deficit reached 4 percent of GDP. (29-09-2015)

ZAMBIAN KWACHA STEADIES ON CENTRAL BANK INTERVENTION AFTER RECORD FALL

Zambia's kwacha surrendered early gains against the dollar after opening stronger on Tuesday, following a 17% plunge on Monday to a record low triggered by a sharp slide in copper prices and a ratings downgrade.

The kwacha gained more than 4% to trade at 12.0280 a dollar in early trade after the central bank intervened by selling dollars in the market, but later gave up gains to trade flat at 12.5400 by 8.30am GMT.

"The central bank has been pumping dollars in the market to shore up a weakening kwacha," Bwalya Mwanza, a forex trader at BancABC, said.

Zambia's currency went into free-fall on Monday as prices for its copper exports hit a one-month low. It was further hampered by a rating downgrade from Moody's.

"The sell-off was a bit overdone and this is just a bit of a correction. It's anyone's guess how far the correction will go," said Gerald Ndhlovu, a trader at First National Bank's Lusaka division.

President Edgar Lungu's special assistant for project implementation, Lucky Mulusa, said in a statement that a government department sourcing dollars from the market had also put pressure on the kwacha.

"This tends to cause shakes to the economy because usually the amounts siphoned out of the economy for the procurement of, for instance, fuel are huge," Mr. Mulusa said.

"Road contracts which are in the hands of Chinese companies have also contributed to the shortage of foreign exchange in the country as most of the money paid to them is taken out of the country," he said. Zambia's state Road Development Agency on September 21 awarded a \$492m contract to China Henan International Co-operation to construct and repair roads in Africa's second-largest copper producer. (Reuters 29-09-2015)

MALAWI, CHINESE FIRM INK \$13M DEAL TO CONSTRUCT POWER STATIONS

Millennium Challenge Account -Malawi (MCA-M) has signed a MK7.56billion (\$13.5million) contract with Chint Electric International Company of China to construct new power substations and upgrade of existing stations.

The construction and upgrade works are part of the infrastructure development component of the energy compact.

MCA-M Chief Executive Officer, Susan Banda, said Tuesday in the capital Lilongwe that construction of the new substations will improve the quality of power transmission and distribution.

"We are hoping that once the works are completed, we will have a reliable power distribution network especially in the northern region," she said.

The compact has strict deadlines and hope that the company will stick to the agreed timelines for the works to be carried out within stipulated times, she observed.

The company's Sales Director, Tina Wu said her company will deliver quality work as it has done in other countries where similar contracts were awarded to them.

Chint has carried similar works in countries like Zambia, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Pakistan and Uganda.(APA 29-09-2015)

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE TO RECEIVE LOAN OF US\$21 MILLION

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will grant São Tomé and Príncipe a loan of about US\$21 million, to be paid out over three years, the country's Minister of Finance and Public Administration said Saturday in São Tomé.

Minister Américo Ramos said this loan came in addition to one already pledged by the IMF (US\$6.1 million) and a new World Bank support package (US\$14.7 million), with the agreement to unlock the first US\$4.95 million signed "in the coming days."

Negotiations began in 2014 with the government of Gabriel Costa and have now been taken over by Patrice Trovoada's government. Part of the loan is earmarked to support the energy sector, with the remaining portion to support the state budget, reduce state debt and boost economic growth.

São Tomé and Príncipe is classified as a high risk country in terms of debt payments and delays in state payments is a serious problem for the current government.

The government owes a debt to national fuel company Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis e Óleo (ENCO) around 80 percent owned by Angolan state oil company Sonangol, because of fuel price subsidies, in addition to debt taken on by water and electricity company Empresa de Água e Electricidade from ENCO.

The debt owed by Empresa de Água e Electricidade to ENCO is estimated to total US\$40 million, and the total debt owed by the government of São Tomé and Príncipe to that company is over US\$70 million.

The visit by the IMF mission to assess the economic and financial situation of the archipelago comes at a time when the government is preparing the State Budget for 2016 and the international conference of donors and investors, scheduled for 14 and 15 October next in London . (29-09-2015)

TAPPING NIGERIA'S ENERGY TO IGNITE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey — the so-called Mint economies — are fertile breeding grounds for talented young people who might have considered, or already have, careers in large national or global companies.

However, instead of being tempted by what many consider safer careers, members of these countries' millennial generation — those born since the early 1980s — seem to be determined to set up their own businesses.

Nigeria-born Rolake Akinkugbe is one example. Given her expertise in Africa's energy sector, she could have picked jobs in Nairobi, Dakar, Johannesburg or Cairo, or stayed on in London, where she had spent the better part of 17 years studying and working.

Moving back to Lagos last year, however, was a chance for her to test her feeling that her country is "a land of opportunity". Last month, Akinkugbe officially added a "side-gig" to her day job as head of energy and natural resources at investment bank FBN Capital — by founding what she says is sub-Saharan Africa's first "curated off-grid energy investment platform".

Instead of giving up her work for FBN Capital — sourcing and structuring funding for Nigerian energy firms — she is taking her knowledge of the commercial and strategic aspects of the sector and applying this to fill a gap.

The 35-year-old worked as the head of energy, oil and gas research at pan-African lender Ecobank before she was hired by FBN to lead the bank's relationships with firms working in energy and natural resources.

Having seen the obstacles that established companies and start-ups alike often face when seeking funding to grow, Akinkugbe says her "pan-African incubator" will link promising sustainable energy projects with the investments they need to get off the ground.

The incubator is called InaTidé, which means "light has come" in the Yoruba language, which is widely spoken in south-west Nigeria. It will source financial and technical expertise for small, off-the-grid renewable energy projects across the continent.

Akinkugbe says the priority is to provide funding to entrepreneurs with commercially viable ideas.

"A lot of these guys will tell you that's the main reason their ideas are not able to be implemented. I'm going to be leveraging my network of investors to tap funding for projects (that many) off-grid entrepreneurs are running."

Akinkugbe says an entrepreneurial spirit can be found across Nigeria.

"The time will come (to) make that decision to be a full-on entrepreneur, but I'm not yet at that point. I think you could speak to almost any Nigerian today, and they would tell you that they have one side gig or the other that they're pursuing."

She believes this approach is partly because "of the recognition that our society has a lot of problems that require solutions. "We're people who like to debate, we're constantly talking about why things don't work."

She adds that at some point, individuals have to consider if there is something they can do to take responsibility to find a solution to make things work better.

There are more than enough problems for Nigeria, which is dependent on crude for revenue and has been hit hard by the oil price crash and investor uncertainty about the economic plans of the new president, Muhammadu Buhari.

Akinkugbe says the "go-getter attitude" among Nigerians "now mixes with opportunity" in terms of sheer demographics.

"If you come up with a product today and you sell it to 1-million Nigerians, you've made some pretty decent money," she says.

Investors and the government are interested in building a local entrepreneurial class that, with the right policies and funding, could itself be an engine for growth.

Her advice for young entrepreneurs is to develop a personal brand and be consistent and diligent in their area of expertise to gain respect. (FT 28-09-2015)

MALAWI TO IMPLEMENT NEW VISA REGIME FROM OCTOBER 1ST

Malawi through its Immigration Department will start implementing its new visa regime from 1st October whereby all foreign nationals will require to pay visas fees ranging from \$50 to \$100 to enter the Southern African country.

Minister of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Jean Kalirani told reporters in the capital Lilongwe on Tuesday that the new regime is required from nationals of all countries except Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries except Angola, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) countries, diplomats and government officials.

"Nationals from all countries that do not require Malawian nationals to pay visa fees when travelling to such nations will not pay to enter Malawi," she added.

She said the affected foreign nationals are therefore being advised that the new visas will be applicable from the set date but those who have booked before will not be affected.

The implementation of the new visa regime although gazette on July 1st, 2015 was extended to 1st October to give adequate notices to travelling foreign nationals and travel industry, she said.(APA 29-09-2015)

MOZAMBIQUE REJECTS COMMERCIAL SHIPPING IN THE SHIRE AND ZAMBEZI RIVERS

Mozambique rejected the Malawi's government's intention to use the Chinde and Zambezi rivers for commercial shipping, announced the Minister of Transport and Communications of Mozambique, cited by Radio Mozambique.

Wednesday, representatives from Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia met in Lilongwe to analyze the results of a study commissioned from independent consultants on the navigability of those two rivers. Malawi intended to obtain authorization from Mozambique to start shipping in the two rivers for river transport of imports and exports to the port of Chinde in Zambezia province, a distance of 240 kilometers.

After the meeting, the Minister of Transport and Communications, Carlos Mesquita said that the first major conclusion that the consultant arrived is that the Shire and Zambezi rivers are not commercially navigable in its natural form, and for that suggested the need to make a dredging about 1.5 meters in order to increase the depth.

"To make the initial dredging is necessary to spend about 18 million dollars, then they need more 30 million annually to ensure the maintenance dredging, another 50 million dollars to clean up the vegetation that surrounds the two rivers, beyond other costs of investments in port and operating infrastructure," said Mesquita.

The consultant's report also indicates that the steaming time in those two rivers will be just 36% per annum, ie the navigation is only possible in about four to five months, according to the daily newspaper Notícias.

In view of these findings, Carlos Mesquita said not make sense to consider the two rivers are navigable commercially or spend large sums, especially as the goods are insured for 2015/2016 do not exceed 250 000 tonnes.(25-09-2015)

JOINT VENTURE CAN MEET PACKAGING DEMAND IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Nigerian aluminium beverage can maker GZ Industries and SA's Golden Era Packaging have entered into a joint venture valued at R1bn to set up a 1.2-billion cans a year manufacturing plant in Johannesburg to meet packaging demand in southern Africa

Called Gayatri GZI Beverage Cans, the venture between a major West African producer of packaging and one of SA's largest independent packagers will commence operations in the second quarter of next year.

Golden Era has supply chain and customer relationships in SA and across southern Africa. The factory will manufacture two-piece aluminium beverage cans in multiple sizes, using state-of-the-art technology. South Africans will be trained to operate the facility.

"GZI is committed to its strategy of becoming sub-Saharan Africa's largest packaging-solution provider to the beverage industry," GZI CEO Motti Goldmintz said on Tuesday.

He said the partnership with Golden Era accelerated access to new markets, as it consolidated its expansion in West and East Africa.

The new plant will give GZI capacity to make more than 3.5-billion aluminium beverage cans a year.

"We have an aggressive acquisition strategy in sub-Saharan Africa and strongly believe that Golden Era are ideal partners to help us achieve our pan-African vision," Mr. Goldmintz said.

The venture will create substantial competition for aluminium beverage cans in the region. JSE-listed Nampak, Africa's largest diversified packaging company, has large aluminium beverage cans operations in SA, Angola and Nigeria. Aluminium cans are lighter to transport, cool drinks more quickly, and are easily and cost-effectively recycled.

"Our collaboration with GZI enables us to grow our South African operations and offer a more comprehensive range of packaging solutions to our customers, whilst leveraging the skills and footprint of one of Africa's leading beverage can manufacturers," Golden Ear CEO Kishor Chhita said on Tuesday.

"We are particularly excited about the highly skilled employment opportunities that this partnership will create, driving local development and skills transfer. This is truly a landmark opportunity, not only for Southern Africa's beverage industry, but also to exploit our synergies in the rest of Africa."

The companies said that GZI's West and East African footprint combined with Golden Era's southern African presence, would ensure both parties were well positioned to service sub-Saharan Africa.

GZI mainly serves soft drink and alcoholic beverage manufacturers in West Africa. It has recently expanded into Kenya. It sells aluminium beverage cans, glass bottles, plastic crates and bottle crowns. Shareholders include Standard Chartered Private Equity, the investment arm of Standard Chartered Bank, which has operations in more than 70 markets across Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Golden Era has a national footprint in SA, specialising in the manufacture of kraft paper, corrugated cases, folding cartons, notestiks and paper bags; labels, shrink sleeves and three-piece metal cans; and vacuum- and thermo-formed packaging.

It supplies packaging for general food, fish, powder and aerosol markets. (BD 29-09-2015)

NAMIBIA CONCERNED ABOUT CAPITAL FLIGHT

Over N\$114.5 billion (about \$8 billion) that was shipped abroad and invested in assets in foreign countries in the first quarter of 2015 signify the lack of faith by the local investment managers in the country's fiscal structure, Namibia's Finance Minister Calle Schlettwein said on Tuesday.

The figure provided by the Bank of Namibia, is more than double the N\$6.7 billion (about \$476 million) invested outside the country during the same period last year.

According to a New Era report, Schlettwein has protested against the excessive export of funds despite Namibia desperately needing cash to fund its own budgetary expenditure.

The minister is particular upset that investment managers and brokerage analysts often speak of government being unable to raise funds to finance its budget deficit, while the market appears to snub government-issued bonds and Treasury Bills.

While the domestic capital market claims to be less liquid to support domestic borrowing, capital continues to flow out of the country unabatedly, the minister said.

Certain local capital market investors go as far as being excessively speculative with over-price offers only to claim being overlooked when market diversification provides better avenues for raising capital, he is quoted as saying by the state-owned daily.

He stressed that local auctions in September this year were undersubscribed under the guise of credit having dried up, adding that domestic market do not go as far as indicating that capital is still flowing out of the country, in spite of the presence of secure investment instruments such as government bonds and Treasury Bills.(APA 29-09-2015)

US COMPANIES INVEST US\$16 BILLION IN MOZAMBIQUE

US private investment in Mozambique exceeded US\$16 billion in the past decade, the deputy minister for Foreign Affairs, Nyeleti Mondlane said Thursday in Maputo, the Mozambican press reported.

"So far, 24 projects have been approved that are likely to create about 4 million jobs, involving private investors in the United States, totalling US\$16 billion dollars in the oil and gas sector, agriculture, industry, transport, tourism and services," said the deputy minister for foreign affairs.

The level of trade relations is also encouraging and both countries have recorded growth in trade, with exports of about US\$62 million by Mozambique to the United States in 2012 to about US\$144 million in 2013, said Mondlane speaking on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

In turn, US exports to Mozambique fell from about US\$254 million in 2012 to about US\$205 million in 2013, Mondlane said cited by Portuguese news agency Lusa.

The deputy minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique also pointed out that in the last ten years, the US had positioned itself as the largest contributor to official development assistance to

Mozambique, totalling about US\$2 billion in multifaceted support, focused on the provinces of Sofala and Zambézia in central Mozambique, and Niassa in the north. (25-09-2015)

SISI CONTINUES CROWDFUNDING DRIVE FOR EGYPT

When an ancient Egyptian statue was put up for sale by a British museum, the government in Cairo called for its rescue on behalf of the nation — without offering to put up the cash itself.

Instead, the minister for antiquities urged Egyptians to dip into their pockets and buy it. He was following his boss's example: such appeals have become a policy trademark under President Abdel-Fattah al-Sisi. The former general raised more than \$8bn to expand the Suez Canal by selling investment certificates to the public, and may be tempted to repeat the formula.

Sisi is touting a series of megaprojects to revive Egypt's economy, from widening the Suez Canal to reclaiming swaths of desert and building a new capital east of Cairo. But who will pay for them?

Egypt has one of the region's biggest budget deficits, capping its ability to sell more bonds. And the Gulf nations that backed Sisi through the turmoil of recent years may be looking to scale back aid, as the oil slump hits their own finances.

"Funding will be a problem," says Edward Coughlan, head of Middle East and North Africa analysis at BMI Research, a unit of Fitch Group. "Egypt's dire fiscal position does not allow for much more debt — either domestic or international."

That's why the president is turning to the public — even though average income is only about \$3,000 a year in an economy that has faltered amid political turmoil.

The budget deficit soared above 10% of output after the uprising of 2011 and stayed there, debt is nearing 100% of gross domestic product, and the central bank had to deplete reserves to prop up the Egyptian pound.

There have been signs of recovery lately. Growth edged above 4% in the past fiscal year for the first time since 2011, according to the International Monetary Fund.

To maintain the momentum, the government will have to keep spending, says Hany Genena, chief economist at Cairo investment bank Pharos Holding.

It is state-led projects, such as the Suez overhaul, along with new roads and power plants, that are driving the rebound, he says — and that makes it fragile.

"It's worrying that in the coming six months or year, we're relying on a single entity, the government, whose capacity is limited given the availability of financing," Genena says.

Sisi's crowdfunding drive began shortly after he took office in June last year. He set up a fund to collect contributions, naming it Tahya Masr — Long Live Egypt — and primarily targeting wealthier Egyptians. Leading by example, Sisi pledged half of his monthly salary E£42,000 (\$5,364), along with half of his assets.

"I swear to God, if I had \$100bn I wouldn't think twice, I'd give it to Egypt," Sisi told local businessmen during a meeting in June, according to El Watan newspaper.

A year after its foundation, the fund has only E£6.75bn, less than 1% of total state spending, according to the newspaper.

Presidency spokesman Alaa Youssef did not answer phone calls or a text message seeking comment on the issue.

The biggest success for Sisi's crowdfunding was when he offered something in return. Egyptians snapped up in less than a week E£64-billion of special investment certificates, issued to fund the Suez expansion. They pay a 12% annual interest rate and aren't traded on secondary markets. Only Egyptian individuals and institutions were allowed to subscribe.

The government might issue more certificates to fund the planned new capital city, Al Mal newspaper reported.

Such instruments "are an alternative source of liquidity that doesn't necessarily come from the banking sector", says Razan Nasser, senior Middle East and North Africa economist at HSBC Holdings in Dubai, adding that, "some people use the money from under their mattresses".

There are other advantages for the government. Borrowing through that channel doesn't show up on the official budget, so it avoids making already bad metrics look worse, according to Coughlan.

"The debt raised is less susceptible to rising global interest rates and investor sentiment towards Egypt," he adds. "There's an element of patriotism when it comes to some emerging markets, so it's often cheaper to raise debt that way." Coughlan predicts more such sales.

By contrast, the effort to raise cash for the Pharaonic statue — an image of the scribe Sekhemka, carved from garnet about 4,500 years ago — was a flop. The Northampton Museum has sold it to an anonymous private collector.

"There was little hope of saving the statue to begin with," says Moushira Moussa, a spokeswoman for the Egyptian Antiquities Ministry. "Now it is lost forever." (Bloomberg 28-09-2015)

ETHIOPIA URGES DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS TO HELP EXPLOIT ITS MINERAL RESOURCES

Ethiopia's Minister of Mines, Tolesa Shagi has called on international development partners to assist Ethiopia in its efforts to extensively exploit its untapped mineral resources.

Opening an International Mining Conference and Exhibition in Addis Ababa on Tuesday, the Minister said Ethiopia's mineral resources had not been fully tapped although the nation is endowed with rich mineral resources including all kinds of ores, gems and fuels which could be easily developed.

The minister emphasized that Ethiopia's investment policy was generally established under the principle and practice of a free market economy and added that the government has created a favorable environment to promote private investment in the mining sector.

Minister Shagi went on to stress that the government was committed to managing all revenues generated from the mining sector in a transparent and accountable manner in order to benefit the nation from the resources of the sector.

The conference aims to attract as many investors as possible through providing information about the country's mineral resources and make it one of the most favorable mining investment destinations in Africa.

The conference attracts more than 200 representatives from several countries and other development partners. (APA 29-09-2015)

RUSSIAN BANK CANCELS MERGER OF SUBSIDIARY WITH ANGOLAN BANK

Russia's VTB bank has cancelled the merger of its branch in Angola – VTB Africa – with Angolan bank Banco Privado Atlântico, according to the Reuters news agency, citing a statement issued Thursday in Moscow.

"The two sides agreed to continue in the banking business separately due to changing market conditions," the statement said.

In early 2014, the Russian bank announced that together with Russian conglomerate Rostec it would acquire a 20 percent stake in Banco Privado Atlântico.

The VTB Africa bank has two major shareholders – VTB Moscow with 50.1 percent and António Carlos Sumbula, currently chairman of state diamond company Endiama, with 49.87 percent, and there are three small stakes 0.01 percent.

VTB Africa was formally authorised to operate by the Angolan government at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 25 October 2006. (25-09-2015)

EU-FUNDED MED-ENEC PROJECT ENERGY AMBASSADOR FOR 2015

The EU-funded MED-ENEC Project (Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector in the Mediterranean) was designated as Energy Ambassador of the year at the 6th International Beirut Energy Forum earlier this month.

Together with two other EU-funded projects in the energy field - CES-MED (Cleaner Energy Saving Mediterranean Cities), and SISSAF (Support Programme for Infrastructure Sector Strategies and Alternative Financing) – MED-ENEC had been nominated by Lebanese and regional counterparts for the award. The award came as recognition for the EU's support to efforts in Lebanon through the project, particularly in the sustainable energy sector.

MED-ENC has been cooperating with the Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water over the past 6 years, to provide technical assistance relevant to promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy through helping to improve policies and framework conditions and develop related markets.

The **MED-ENEC II project** encourages energy efficiency and the use of solar energy in the construction sector, playing a major role in the design and implementation of cooperation efforts between the EU and its Mediterranean Partners and among the Partners themselves.

The project also endeavours to raise public awareness and involve civil society in climate-oriented building techniques, energy efficiency and renewable energy use in buildings. (EU Neighbourhood 01-10-2015)

SIERRA LEONE SUSPENDS FOOTBALL LEAGUE OVER VIOLENCE

Security authorities in Sierra Leone have suspended a major Freetown football league over violence, sources said Thursday.

The Central One Football Association organized league is situated in the east end of the capital Freetown and last week a fund raising match between two neighboring settlement that make up the league resulted in streets battle.

Several people sustained machete injuries after been attacked by supporters from rival teams. Even innocent passers-by and onlookers were not spared. A mosque was damaged in the attack, after it was attacked by people believed to be supporters of the losing side in the match.

In response, the Office of National Security (ONS) has ordered the league suspended, pending investigation into its cause.

Already police say several people had been arrested over the incident.

The ONS wants to know who started the battle, the source said.(APA 01-10-2015)

ANGOLA VISITED BY 4.6 MILLION TOURISTS BY 2020

The tourism sector in Angola is expected by 2020 to record about 4.6 million tourists who will provide revenues estimated at US\$4.7 billion, said Thursday the National Director of Tourist Activities of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Januário Marra, speaking about Tourism Week which this year has the motto "1 million tourists, 1 million opportunities," said the forecast tourism revenue in 2020 would account for about 3 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and the sector provides 1 million jobs.

Marra, cited by Angolan news agency Angop, said the qualitative transformation of tourism was currently affected by the country's economic and financial situation, hence the need to pay special attention to the sector, which is strategic for the revival of the national economy.

The National Director of Tourist Activity said the sector faced the challenges of repairing and building appropriate facilities for the population and the tourism business, whilst contributing to the conservation and protection of natural heritage, promoting development of cultural and ethnic heritage and promoting a positive image of Angola abroad. (25-09-2015)

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