MEMORANDUM

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SUMMARY

ETHIOPIA AND DJIBOUTI UNLOCK MARKETS WITH NEW RAILWAY LINE

With Chinese conductors at the helm, a fleet of new trains has begun plying a new route from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to the Red Sea port city of Djibouti in a major boost to both economies.

The 750km railway, built by two Chinese companies, was inaugurated on Wednesday at a newly built station just outside the Ethiopian capital.

Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn and Djibouti President Ismael Omar Guelleh were welcomed by the uniformed Chinese personnel who will operate the trains until their local counterparts have been trained.

"This train will [speed up development of] our country's manufacturing industry and it will provide huge benefits to the industrial parks and modern farms that will be built in the future. It will give employment opportunities for our citizens," Desalegn said at the ceremony.

While coffee production remains Ethiopia's biggest earner and agriculture its main employer, the country is working to diversify exports and boost its manufacturing industry.

The new railway will take products between Ethiopia and Djibouti in about 10 hours, a far cry from the current excruciating multiday trip along a congested, potholed road.

"It takes two or three days for a truck to come from Djibouti," said Ethiopian importer Tingrit Worku. "The train could make a huge difference."

At present about 1,500 trucks a day lumber along the road, which carries 90% of imports and exports from landlocked Ethiopia to the port — a key trading hub to Asia, Europe and the rest of Africa.

"This train is a game changer. Ethiopia is one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa.

"The connection to the ports will give a bounce, and our economy will grow faster," said Mekonnen Getachew, project manager of the Ethiopian Railways Corporation.

The country was the world's fastest-growing economy in 2015 at 10.2%. However, the IMF estimates that the worst drought in 30 years is likely to send this growth rate plummeting to 4.5% in 2016.

Both countries benefit from integration, with Ethiopia gaining access to the sea and Djibouti gaining access to Ethiopia's market of 95-million people.

The inauguration will be followed by a three-month test period, with no paying passengers and only cargo being carried along the line.

"We have a management contract with Chinese staff for five years, with Ethiopians in training," said Getachew.

The $3.4bn railway, with its red, yellow and green trains evoking the Ethiopian flag, was 70% financed by China's Exim Bank and built by China Railway Group and China Civil Engineering Construction.

A high-level Chinese delegation in Addis Ababa for the inauguration on Tuesday signed agreements worth $100m for the construction of roads, the state-controlled Fana Broadcasting Corporation reported.

(AFP 06-10-2016)

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK COMES TO NIGERIA'S AID

The African Development Bank will help Nigeria to overcome its recession but the oil producer should increase taxes and lift hard currency curbs to ease the dollar shortages choking Africa's biggest economy, the bank's chairman says.

The country has been hammered after a plunge in oil revenues, which make up 70% of national income, eroded public finances and currency reserves needed to fund imports.

"Nigeria is too big to fail. The African Development Bank will rally strongly around Nigeria to overcome its recession," bank chairman Akinwumi Adesina said in an interview late on Monday in London.

In a first step the lender's board was expected to grant a $1bn loan at a rate of around 1.2%, which Nigeria could use to plug its 2016 budget deficit of 2.2-trillion naira ($7.1 bn).

Nigeria has been trying for months to borrow abroad to fund a record budget to get the economy back on track.

"They have a liquidity problem," said Adesina, a former Nigerian agriculture minister. "We want to make sure Nigeria gets resilient."

Nigeria had agreed on several reforms, such as increasing its value-added and corporation taxes to offset a loss of oil revenues, he said, adding that the tax-to-GDP ratio was 4% -5 %, less than other countries in the region at around 15 %.

But the government should also lift hard currency curbs imposed by the central bank, Adesina said.

The restrictions effectively ban the import of almost 700 goods Nigeria wants to make at home, such as cement or basic food. Dozens of factories across a variety of sectors have been forced to close as they cannot import raw materials.

"In our view it would be better to have gradual [customs] tariffs as opposed to [forex] restrictions," he said, adding that such a move would end the pressure on the naira.

Nigeria abandoned its currency peg in June hoping to attract more inflows. But with hard currency curbs still in place, few foreign investors are willing to put their money to work there, and those who need hard currency have to pay a 40 % premium on the black market.

Attracting investment was the only way for the central bank to lower its interest rates. "The interest rate is way too high," Adesina said. "You cannot drag the economy out of recession with those interest rates."

In September the central bank left its benchmark rate at 14 %, resisting government calls to lower borrowing costs.

The African Development Bank would also fund development projects for around $750 m in the near future. The bank is expected to lend Nigeria a total of $4.1bn over 2016 and 2017, and more than double that to about $10 bn by 2019.

Adesina also said the bank was ready to release a loan of $1.5 bn to Egypt once Cairo requested it. Egypt had agreed in December 2015 to a $1.5bn programme to be disbursed over three years. (Reuters 05-10-2016)

LAUNCH OF THE EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD

Today the European Border and Coast Guard Agency is being officially launched, less than a year after it was first proposed by the Commission.

The launch event takes place at the Kapitan Andreevo Border Checkpoint at the Bulgarian external border with Turkey and includes a presentation of the vehicles, equipment and teams of the new Agency, as well as a press conference attended by Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos, Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borissov, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of Bulgaria Rumiana Bachvarova, State Secretary of the Interior Ministry of the Slovak Republic Denisa Sakova, Executive Director of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Fabrice Leggeri, EU interior ministers and other senior officials. Building on the foundations of Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency will closely monitor the EU's external borders and work together with Member States to quickly identify and address any potential security threats to the EU's external borders.

Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship, Dimitris **Avramopoulos**, said: *"Today is a milestone in the history of European border management. From now onwards, the external EU border of one Member State is the external border of all Member States – both legally and operationally. In less* *than one year we have established a fully-fledged European Border and Coast Guard system, turning into reality the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity among the Member States and the Union. This is exactly the European response that we need for the security and migration challenges of the 21st century."*

Prime Minister of Slovakia, Robert **Fico**, holder of the rotating Presidency of the Council, said: *"By launching the European Border and Coast Guard, we are creating a new reality at our external borders. This is a tangible outcome of the joint commitment agreed in the Bratislava Roadmap, as well as a practical display of unity among Member States. It will help us to get back to Schengen. The Presidency is determined to help further strengthen the European Border and Coast Guard, as well as translate other commitments from the Roadmap into action."*

Executive Director of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, Fabrice **Leggeri**, said: *"This is a historic moment and I am very proud to see Frontex become the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. The new Agency is stronger and better equipped to tackle migration and security challenges at Europe's external borders. Its mandate has wider scope and new powers that will allow it to act effectively. The Agency will conduct stress tests at the external borders to identify vulnerabilities before a crisis hits. It will now also be able to offer operational support to neighbouring non-EU countries who ask for assistance at their border and share intelligence on cross-border criminal activities with national authorities and European agencies in support of criminal investigations. It also has a key role at Europe's maritime borders through its new coast guard functions."*

Under the new mandate, the Agency's role and activities have been significantly expanded. The Agency's permanent staff will be more than doubled and the Agency will be able to purchase its own equipment and deploy them in border operations at short notice. A rapid reserve pool of at least 1,500 border guards and a technical equipment pool will be put at the disposal of the Agency – meaning there will no longer be shortages of staff or equipment for Agency operations. The European Border and Coast Guard will now ensure the implementation of Union standards of border management through periodic risk analysis and mandatory vulnerability assessments.

The European Border and Coast Guard will provide a missing link in strengthening Europe's external borders, so that people can continue to live and move freely within the European Union – helping to meet Europe's commitment to get back to the normal functioning of the Schengen area and the lifting of temporary internal border controls by the end of the year, as set out in the Commission's Back to Schengen Roadmap on 4 March.

Over the next months, the new Agency will be fully rolled out:

- 6 OCTOBER 2016: new Agency is legally operational
- 7 DECEMBER 2016: rapid reaction pool and the rapid reaction equipment pool become operational
- BY DECEMBER 2016: 50 new recruitments in the Agency
- 7 JANUARY 2017: return pools become operational
- JANUARY-MARCH 2017: first vulnerability assessments.

Background

The establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard, as announced by President Juncker in his State of the Union Speech on 9 September 2015, is part of the measures set out under the European Agenda on Migration to reinforce the management and security of the EU's external borders.The Schengen area without internal borders is only sustainable if the external borders are effectively secured and protected.

On 15 December 2015, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal for the creation of a European Border and Coast Guard, building on existing structures of Frontex, to meet the new challenges and political realities faced by the EU, both as regards migration and internal security. The European Border and Coast Guard was approved by the European Parliament and Council in a record time of just nine months.

The European Border and Coast Guard will help to manage migration more effectively, improve the internal security of the European Union and safeguard the principle of free movement of persons. The establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard will ensure a strong management of the EU's external borders as a shared responsibility between the Union and its Member States. (EC 06-10-2016)

Regulation establishing a European Border and Coast Guard Agency

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS: THE NEW EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

What is the European Border and Coast Guard?

In December 2015, the European Commission proposed the establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard – designed to meet the new challenges and political realities faced by the EU, with regards to both migration and internal security. The European Border and Coast Guard was agreed by the European Parliament and Council in a record time of just 9 months and will start its activities today.

The European Border and Coast Guard combines the resources of the new European Border and Coast Guard Agency, built from Frontex, and the Member States' authorities responsible for border management. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency will ensure the effective application of strong common border management standards and provide operational support and intervention where necessary to promptly respond to emerging crises at the external borders.

With the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, the mandate of **Frontex** (the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU) is significantly strengthened in the fields of external border management and return.

The main tasks of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency are to:

- monitor migratory flows and carry out risk analysis;
- monitor the management of the external borders of the EU;
- provide operational and technical assistance to Member States;
- support search and rescue operations;
- play an enhanced role in returns of third-country nationals who do not have the right to stay on the EU territory;
- support – together with other EU agencies – national authorities of the Member States carrying out coast guard functions.

What will be the Agency's role in the European Integrated Border Management?

The activities of the Agency as regards monitoring and crisis prevention, reaction to situations requiring urgent action, support for return operations in cooperation with third countries and processing of personal data are significantly enhanced.

Carrying out an integrated border management means going beyond checks and patrols at the external sea and land borders. It also includes measures in and with **third countries**, and responsibilities such as the **return of third country nationals irregularly staying in the EU** to their countries of origin and search and rescue in the context of maritime border surveillance operations. Effective border management also requires robust and regular **risk analysis**, improved inter-agency cooperation and the use of state-of-the-art technology, all of which elements are, for the first time, part of the Agency's expanded mandate.

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency will be a **centre of expertise**, providing practical support to national border guard authorities, and will act as a guarantor that the system will perform effectively.

How will the new European Border and Coast Guard help secure Europe's borders?

Since 2005, the role of Frontex has been to promote, coordinate and develop integrated border management. However, up till now, Frontex had only been granted a limited role in supporting Member States to manage their external borders. The migratory crisis has shown that the limitations of Frontex – limited resources in terms of staff and equipment, limited right to initiate and carry out return or border management operations and the absence of an explicit role to conduct search and rescue operations – have hindered its ability to effectively address exceptional situations such as significant increases in migratory pressure at the external borders.

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency will be able to assist Member States more effectively in dealing with challenges at their external borders. The enhanced Agency will **reinforce Member States' capacities at the external borders** through joint operations and rapid border interventions. Its strengthened mandate now includes **monitoring and coordination responsibilities**, as well as the **possibility to intervene in urgent situations** either at the request of a Member State or on the basis of a Council decision when a Member State is unable or unwilling to act. When such urgent interventions are needed, the Agency will be able to draw on **rapid reaction pools of experts, composed of at least 1,500 border guards**, **and technical equipment** placed at its disposal by the Member States and available for immediate deployment. The role of the Agency to contribute to **search and rescue operations** is also being significantly strengthened.

How will mandatory vulnerability assessments be carried out?

On a regular basis, generally once a year, at the request of the Agency, Member States will provide information on their capacities and readiness to carry out border control at their external borders. These capacities should include the availability of staff, technical equipment and, to the extent possible, financial resources, the capacities of the Member States to deal with possible large numbers of arrivals of migrants at their borders as well as their contingency plans on border management. The information received by the liaison officers of the Agency posted in the Member States and the information acquired from EUROSUR (the European Border Surveillance System) and the Schengen Evaluation Mechanism will also feed into the vulnerability assessment.

The outcome of these assessments will aim to provide a clear picture of the preparedness of the Member States to face current or upcoming challenges at their external borders as well as the potential subsequent impact on the functioning of the Schengen area. It will also show the capacities of the Member States to contribute to the rapid reaction pool.

Following the vulnerability assessment, the procedure is as follows:

- As a follow up to the vulnerability assessment, the Agency's Executive Director might decide **to recommend** to the assessed Member State **a set of measures** to address any identified vulnerabilities in the functioning of its national border management system.
- As a second stage, in case the Member State in question fails to put in place these measures within the time limit set in the recommendation, the issue will be referred to the Agency's Management Board for a further decision and the Commission will be notified.
- Thirdly, the Management Board adopts a decision setting out the necessary measures to be taken by the Member State, with a deadline to implement them.
- As a fourth step, in case the Member State concerned does not implement that decision, the Management Board notifies the Council and the Commission.
- The Council can, as a final stage and based on a proposal from the Commission, decide on a direct intervention by the Agency, requiring the Member State to cooperate with the Agency in the implementation of the specific measures, aimed at eliminating any risks to the proper functioning of the Schengen area. In exceptional circumstances the Council may take a decision to reintroduce border controls at the internal borders for up to six months.

How will the Council decision for immediate interventions be adopted?

The decision to launch an emergency intervention without having received a prior request from a Member State is taken only as a last resort in cases where a Member State fails to implement the measures recommended by the Executive Director and subsequently those decided by the Management Board. The Council may decide to take such a decision only as a final step in cases when the identified vulnerabilities are of such a scale that the control of the external borders by the Member State concerned is considered to be ineffective to an extent that risks jeopardizing the functioning of the Schengen area.

The Council could adopt such a decision for immediate intervention by the Agency in cases where:

- a Member State fails to implement the recommendation of the Executive Director and the subsequent decision of the Management Board setting out the necessary measures to be taken by the Member State, with a deadline to implement them;
- there is such a sharp and disproportionate increase in pressure at the external borders of a Member State that the proper functioning of the Schengen area is put at risk and the Member State has not requested sufficient support from the Agency.

How will the new Coast Guard function?

National coastguards will be a part of the European Border and Coast Guard to the extent that they carry out border control tasks. Frontex has been cooperating with national coast guard organisations in the context of its maritime operations since the very beginning of the Agency's existence and has been working hand-in-hand with other EU agencies, especially the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), to cover the guard functions falling under the respective mandates of these Agencies beyond border management.

The new Regulation provides for **improved coordination at national and EU level.** The mandates of the European Fisheries Control Agency and the European Maritime Safety Agency have been amended accordingly so as to be aligned to the new European Border and Coast Guard Agency. The three Agencies will be able to launch joint surveillance operations, for instance in the Mediterranean Sea. This will notably improve information on vessels used for irregular migration and cross-border crime which have been detected during maritime surveillance operations aimed at fisheries control or oil spill detection. This pragmatic cross-sectorial cooperation will allow the three Agencies to draw on additional capacities and knowledge in a cost-efficient manner.

What will change regarding the budget and staff of the new Agency?

The Frontex budgets for 2015 and 2016 have been considerably reinforced in order to address the migratory crisis, in particular by tripling the financial resources for joint operations Poseidon and Triton, extending the Agency's support to the Member States in the area of returns and providing the necessary resources to implement hotspots.

Given the necessity that the European Border and Coast Guard Agency continues with its work in external border management at the same level of intensity, including with regards to its role in search and rescue and in the area of return, the 2016 level is maintained as the basis for the annual EU contribution to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.

However, further gradual increase of the Agency's subsidy is foreseen to cater for new tasks including the acquisition of its own technical capacities from €238 million in 2016 to €281 million in 2017, reaching €322 million in 2020 by when all additional staff will have been recruited.

In order to implement its new tasks the Agency should reach 1,000 staff members by 2020, compared to 417 staff members in 2016.

Where exactly can the Agency intervene?

This Regulation applies to the Schengen EU Member States, the Schengen associated states and those EU Member States which have not yet acceded to the Schengen area, but are bound to do so. The Agency will be able to intervene at the external borders of these States.

Will the Agency have a mandate to work in third countries?

Yes, the Agency will have an enhanced role as regards cooperation with third countries, in particular neighbouring countries and countries of origin and transit for irregular migration. In addition to the existing possibility to deploy liaison officers to third countries and to cooperate with their relevant authorities, the Agency will now have the possibility to carry out operational activities at the external borders involving a Member State and a neighbouring third country, including on the territory of third countries subject to the prior agreement and involvement of the latter and based on a model status agreement to be concluded with them.

How will the rapid reaction pool of European border guards and other relevant staff be composed?

The Agency needs to have at its disposal a sufficient number of well-trained experts with the appropriate profiles as well as the relevant technical equipment. Until now, the contributions of assets and experts have been, in principle, provided by the Member States to Frontex on a voluntary basis. This method of working, in combination with the current migration crisis, has often led to shortages which have prevented Frontex from performing its operational tasks at maximum capacity. The new rules ensure that such deficiencies be avoided and eliminated when urgent situations need to be addressed.

To secure the capacity of the Agency to perform its tasks in responding to emergency situations, a **rapid reaction pool of experts** will be created as a standing corps put at the disposal of the Agency. The Agency will be able to call on this pool within a very short timeframe in circumstances requiring immediate response. The pool will consist of at least 1,500 border guards to be deployed by the Agency in rapid border interventions within days (for individual Member State contributions see annex).

Under what authority and legal framework will the European Border and Coast Guards act?

During the deployment of European Border and Coast Guard teams, the host Member State shall issue instructions to the teams in accordance with the agreed operational plan. Members of the teams shall perform their tasks in respect of EU and international law and fundamental rights obligations, and the national law of the host Member State. As a general rule, the European Border and Coast Guard teams will act only in the presence of host Member State staff. Any disciplinary action against them would be subject to the disciplinary measures of the home Member State.

How will the pool of equipment and the rapid reaction equipment pool work?

The Regulation sets up a technical equipment pool for the Agency. The Agency will be able to acquire alone or in co-ownership with a Member State the technical equipment necessary to carry out its operational activities. The technical equipment pool is composed of equipment owned either by the Member States or by the Agency and equipment co-owned by the Member States and by the Agency for its operational activities.

Based on its needs and in line with its annual work programme, the Agency will define the equipment to be included in the pool. The Member States will have to contribute equipment upon request by the Agency unless it is needed for the management of their own external borders to guarantee that the basic needs of the Agency are covered. The Regulation obliges the Member States to provide to the Agency with the equipment purchased under the Specific Actions of the EU's Internal Security Fund for external borders and visa.

Additionally, to ensure that sufficient technical means are at the Agency's disposal when needed within a short time period for rapid border interventions or when an urgent situation needs to be addressed, the new Regulation also provides for a **rapid reaction equipment pool.**

This poolwill consist of a limited number of items of equipment to cover the initial needs for deployment complementing the Agency's own capabilities as well as the equipment financed under the Internal Security Fund Specific Actions obligatorily deployed for rapid border interventions. The contributions by the Member States to the rapid reaction equipment pool will be agreed in the course of the annual bilateral negotiations between the Agency and the Member States.

Who pays for Member States' staff and equipment during joint operations?

Costs arising from the deployment of Member States' staff and equipment for joint operations carried out at the external borders of another Member State are reimbursed in full by the Agency, apart from the basic salary of border guards.

How will the Agency assist with return of irregular migrants?

The Agency will have new tools at its disposal for providing Member States with technical and operational reinforcement to effectively return irregularly staying third country nationals. The Agency will be able to provide additional financing, coordination and organisation for return operations, taking place from one or more Member States, and will support Member States in cooperation with relevant third-country authorities on return. **European Return Intervention Teams,** composed of escort, monitor and return specialists trained by the Agency and deployed from common European pools, will be available to Member States facing particular pressure. In urgent situations such Teams could be rapidly deployed at the request of a Member State or following the Agency's proposal.

Although the Agency will provide enhanced support, Member States will remain responsible for their return activities, including for decisions on who has the right to asylum and on the issuing of return decisions. The Agency's activities in the field of return will be carried out in strict compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and Protocol 4 to the European Convention of Human Rights. All return operations organised with the support of the Agency will be monitored by independent observers. The rights and obligations of migrants are always assessed and determined individually, including against the risk of *non-refoulement*.

How will the new European Border and Coast Guard Agency ensure respect for fundamental rights?

Given the stronger role and enhanced operational tasks of the Agency, the new Regulation establishes a number of **fundamental rights safeguards** for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. These include the need to have a Fundamental Rights Strategy, the establishment of a Consultative Forum on fundamental rights and a complaint mechanism by which any person who considers himself or herself to have been the subject of a breach of fundamental rights during activities carried out by the Agency, or any third party intervener, may file a complaint to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.

A dedicated **Fundamental Rights Officer (FRO)** in the Agency has the tasks of contributing to the Agency's fundamental rights strategy, of monitoring its compliance with fundamental rights and of promoting its respect of fundamental rights. The FRO will receive complaints in a structured manner and refer these to the Executive Director and the Member States concerned. Member States will be required to provide information on the outcome and follow up the complaint. This administrative process will be without prejudice to any judicial remedies.

Moreover, in cases of violations of fundamental rights or international protection obligations which are of a serious nature or are likely to persist, the Executive Director of the Agency would be able to decide not only on the suspension or termination of the operational activities led by the Agency, but also on the withdrawal of financial support for the operation in question.

Will the Agency be able to process personal data?

The Agency will be able to process personal data for the purpose of organising and coordinating operational activities under its remit, including return operations, risk analysis and for transmission to the competent national authorities or Union Agencies, such as EASO, Europol and Eurojust of personal data collected during joint operations, pilot projects, rapid border interventions regarding persons suspected of involvement in criminal activities, such as migrant smuggling, terrorism or trafficking in human beings.

Guest Officers deployed by the Agency will also be able to consult European databases provided that such consultation is necessary for fulfilling their tasks assign to them in the operational plan.

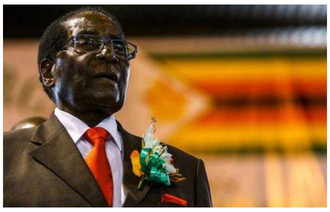
ANNEX:

Number of border guards and other relevant staff to be provided by each Member State totalling the minimum number of 1,500, according to Article 20(5)

Austria	34
Belgium	30
Bulgaria	40
Croatia	65
Cyprus	8
Czech Republic	20
Denmark	29
Estonia	18
Finland	30
France	170
Germany	225
Greece	50
Hungary	65
Italy	125
Latvia	30
Lithuania	39
Luxembourg	8
Malta	6
The Netherlands	50
Poland	100
Portugal	47
Romania	75
Slovakia	35
Slovenia	35
Spain	111
Sweden	17
Liechtenstein	*
Norway	20
Iceland	2
Switzerland	16
Total	1500

(EC 06-10-2016)

CHANGE TO ZIMBABWE BEE LAW AFTER INVESTMENT SUFFERS



Zimbabwe will amend a black empowerment law that aims to transfer majority shares from foreign-owned firms to locals, after it was blamed for deterring investment, President Robert Mugabe said on Thursday.

The indigenisation and economic empowerment law requires foreign companies, including mining firms and banks, to transfer at least 51% of shares to black Zimbabweans.

But implementing the policy has been difficult, with Mugabe's ministers often issuing conflicting statements.

Mugabe in April said the law was confusing businesses and made it hard for Zimbabwe to compete for foreign investment.

"The relevant act will thus be amended to bring it into consonance with enunciated policy," Mugabe told Zimbabwe's parliament, without giving details.

In its current form, the empowerment policy requires foreign-owned miners such as Anglo American Platinum, Impala Platinum and Aquarius Platinum to cede 51% shares in their local operations to the government, mining communities, employees and an empowerment trust.

Mugabe said in April mining companies would be deemed to have complied with the law if they retained 75% of the value generated from local minerals in Zimbabwe.

Mining accounts for more than half of all export earnings, but the Southern African nation has struggled to attract large-scale investment due to the empowerment policy. *(*Reuters 06-10-2016)

STANDARD BANK LAUNCHES SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST BANKING APP FOR KIDS

The banking app aims on teaching children fundamental skill of budgeting and spending money wisely

Standard Bank launched a first-of-its kind smartphone and tablet game-like animated banking app for children. The Standard Bank Kidz Banking App is available initially only to Android users, it is designed primarily for kids between the ages of 6 and 11, and is essentially a tool designed to engage and entertain children while enabling parents to explain concepts of money management such as earning, saving, and spending

"Financial education begins in the home and the earlier on in life individuals become money-wise, the better," says Vuyo Mpako, Head of Digital Channels and ecommerce at Standard Bank. "South Africa is a country with a reputation for a poor savings ethic, and our vision for the app is to begin to teach children to save in a way that is easy, exciting and appeals to their love of all things technical".

“With smartphones and tablets a common tool available to children, the time has come to open the digital doors to the possibilities that these devices offer for teaching essential life skills. It is vital that learning the value of money, the benefits of saving and how to spend effectively become natural skills. The child that understands these concepts learns lessons that will impact on every stage of their lives.”

The Standard Bank Kidz Banking App is set in an animated fantasy realm where colourful digital representations of South Africa’s Big Five animals maintain habitats each representing a different area of money management. For example, an energetic leopard encourages kids to complete “missions”, or chores, assigned by parents – things like tidying their rooms or watering the plants – in order to earn money.

Making the concept of money management work for parents and children, the Standard Bank Kidz Banking App, with direct integration into the parent’s banking app, allows parents to retain high levels of control and visibility over the transactions available to children, as it is parents who activate the service.

For the child the app becomes a handy way of being paid pocket money. As it is spent, debits are noted and the balance in the account is recorded, teaching the fundamental skill of budgeting to the child who can access this information at any time of day.

Taking the lesson further, parents can teach children to earn money by paying money into the app when allocated tasks are completed. Keeping your bedroom tidy, packing away toys and other missions become associated with reward and a valuable lesson is learned.

Navigating through the interactive animal habitats, kids gain a practical appreciation for the value of items, like toys and movie tickets for example, and are shown the benefits of earning and saving.

“We created the app from the premise that traditional banking services can’t simply be extended down to the youth market and it is never too early to form the foundation for a solid financial life,” explains Mr. Mpako. “So we set out to design an app, in collaboration with dozens of children, which would appeal to their understanding and love of digital devices.

“The more serious intent behind this is to address low financial literacy levels among many young South Africans, and the indebtedness and low savings rates within our greater population. For parents with strongly- developed financial skills, the objective would be to pass on the legacy of the lessons they have learned and to create an awareness of inculcating financial literacy skills within their children,” says Mr. Mpako.

In a world where digital is becoming the ‘go-to’ source for fields ranging from financial management to entertainment, the challenge is on keeping ‘edutainment’ relevant and interesting. For the younger generation this means making sure that any banking offering keeps pace with changes and innovations as they occur.

“The structure of the Kidz Banking App caters for these needs by remaining fresh and relevant as it moves the child through four key concepts in the money management cycle. They learn to bank effectively; the value of earning; the advantages of saving and how to plan their spending,” says Mr Mpako.

“The major benefit of an app is that it is multi-faceted and enables new functionalities to be added to meet the changing needs and aspirations of the people using it. These requirements apply as much to children as it does to adults.

“We believe that the success of the Kidz Banking App will hinge on what we can offer the earners of the future. The Kidz Banking App will therefore essentially remain a ‘work in progress’-a service that will be constantly monitored and added to, to keep pace with the rapidly moving digital environment that has become part of our everyday lives,” concludes Mpako.

The Kidz Banking App now available in app stores for Android users, for smartphones and tablets. An Apple version will follow in the coming month. (IT News Africa 28-09-2016)

ENI GROUP RAISES FUNDS TO EXPLORE NATURAL GAS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Italian group ENI has begun to contact banks to secure the billions of dollars it needs to explore natural gas deposits in the Rovuma basin in Mozambique, Reuters reported.

The agency also reported the group confirmed a meeting with bankers in London last week to put together the financing for the operation of the Coral field, which contains part of the large natural gas deposits that were discovered about six years ago in the Area 4 block of the basin.

The banks contacted are expected to respond in the coming weeks with the conditions for the loans requested by the Italian group, an initiative that is one of the final steps before the board can make a final investment decision.

“The most complicated problem is the risk associated with the country, Mozambique,” said one of the sources contacted by the news agency.

A mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last Thursday started meetings with members of the government of Mozambique in order to, among other things, clarify debts taken on in 2013 and 2014 and only disclosed this year.

The disclosure of debt incurred by public companies with a State guarantee has led to the suspension of financial aid from the International Monetary Fund to Mozambique. This decision was replicated by other members of the Group of 14, countries and multilateral organizations that provide assistance to the country.

The ENI group’s partners in this block are the China National Petroleum Corporation, with an indirect shareholding of 20%, the Portuguese group Galp Energia, South Korea’s Kogas and Mozambican state oil and gas company Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH). (28-09-2016)

US DONATES MILITARY CHOPPERS TO UGANDA’S MILITARY

The United States army has donated US$86.9 million to Uganda and Kenya for the purchase of five combat helicopters to beef up their military capacity and peacekeeping in the region.

According to the US Defense Department release issued here Thursday, the helicopters will be supplied by Bell Helicopter, an aerospace, defense, security and advanced technologies Industrial Corporation.

The Huey II helicopter seats up to 15 people and can provide troop transport into high altitudes, medical evacuation in hot conditions or transport to and from remote bases.

According to information from Bell Helicopter, the Bell Huey II’s weight load lift of 4,873 pounds in hot conditions was improved by combining Bell 212 dynamic components with the Honeywell T53-L-703 engine.

Uganda and Kenya are some of the countries contributing troops to the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces currently pursuing al Shabab militants.

The donation comes only a few days after Uganda threatened to pull out of AMISOM over non-payment of its soldiers. (APA 29-09-2016)

IMPROVING ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR MSMES IN EGYPT: EU PROJECT HOLDS HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR

Policymakers, financial institutions, bankers, representatives of the private sector, academia, think tanks from Egypt as well as entrepreneurs and EU experts discussed practical solutions to enhance access to finance for Egyptian businesses at a high-level seminar organised this week in Cairo in the framework of the EU-funded project Enhancement of the Business Environment in the Southern Mediterranean Project (EBESM).

The seminar took stock of the reforms needed to enhance the financial inclusion of Egyptian MSMEs, a fabric that constitutes the backbone of the Egyptian economy; and that are key drivers of growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

Based on the results and recommendations of the EBESM study entitled "Assessment of Egyptian Policies to Facilitate Access to Finance for MSMEs", around 50 seminar participants debated on how to overcome the obstacles and challenges that hinder MSMEs access to finance in Egypt and maximise developmental benefits of the new initiatives taken by the Central Bank of Egypt.

Priority actions will kick-start with the technical support of the EBESM Project. Actionable recommendations and concrete proposals were formulated during the seminar, including:

- Establishing a platform for MSMEs in a partnership with one or more investment houses creating a Mezzanine Fund and a venture capital fund in coordination with existing organisations that would provide technical assistance, capacity building, mentorship, efficient one-stop-shop and incubators so that's how the whole business cycle can be completed.
- Creating a market intelligence Company to gather data from the company's external environment, in order to provide a complete picture of its performance.

The **EBESM** project aims to contribute to the improvement of the business enabling environment for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in the ENP South through the strengthening of technical expertise and capacity of targeted public and private stakeholders. (29-09-2016)

THE EUROPEAN EXTERNAL INVESTMENT PLAN: AN INNOVATIVE NEW CHAPTER

About the authors:
Federica Mogherini (left) is the European Union High Representative and Vice-President of the European Commission. Neven Mimica (right) is the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development.

With the External Investment Plan, the EU is taking its development policy to the next level. As it steps up its financial commitment to sustainable development, it also needs the private sector to get on board. Together with its partners in Africa and its Neighbourhood, they can help their young generations achieve their full potential.

This is a decisive moment for Europe and for our region, which calls for innovation, new thinking, and vision. We need to foster internal growth and the wellbeing of our citizens. And we have to cooperate with our neighbouring countries to support their own growth, stability and well-being. Two years ago the European Commission put forward an ambitious Investment Plan for Europe to get our continent back on track mobilising new private investments. Its combination of improved access to finance, guarantees, technical assistance, and measures to create a positive business environment has delivered impressive results. For each euro spent, it is mobilising about €10 in investments.

Why Europe is stepping in

The same innovative approach could benefit our entire neighbourhood immensely. For this reason we are now proposing a European External Investment Plan. With this new Plan, we are implementing commitments taken by the international community on Financing for Development and with the global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. In Addis Ababa and in New York we collectively agreed to boost productivity, inclusive growth and job creation in full respect of human and social rights, the environment, and the preferences of partner countries and local communities.

If we look at regions like the Horn of Africa, the Sahel or the Great Lakes, we see the huge socio-economic potential being hampered by war, poverty, lack of infrastructure, and weak governance.

The Sahel is an area of strong and ancient traditions, where skilled and educated young people can make the difference: they just need the opportunity to show what they are worth. The Great Lakes are incredibly rich in natural resources, but the risk of investing is often perceived as too high. The Horn of Africa is becoming one of the continent's most integrated regions, with hundreds of thousands of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as engines of growth: it is an expanding market, but money still does not flow there.

Millions of Africans are looking for opportunities to improve their lives, or are forced to escape from conflicts, insecurity, or natural disasters. In their quest, many of them risk their lives in dangerous journeys towards Europe. Others become the targets of propaganda from terrorist groups and criminal networks.

The European Union is already the first donor and investor in Africa. During all our visits to the continent, governments, entrepreneurs and NGOs testify the great impact of our investments, and the need to step up our partnership. Through the External Investment Plan, Europe is offering its experience and support to Africa to fulfil its potential, ensuring continued political and policy dialogue, ownership of the strategies and the promotion of universal values, whilst stimulating the local economy. It can be a cornerstone towards a successful EU-Africa Summit in 2017.

When we say "Europe", we do not just mean European and national institutions. Alongside local firms, European firms are already employing hundreds of thousands of people in Africa, providing many young people with an opportunity to flourish in their home country, and contributing to addressing one of the root causes of migration.

These investments can contribute to our foreign and development policy objectives, such as stability and poverty eradication. But private initiatives can only thrive in a safe environment, where the opportunities outweigh the risks. This applies to companies of all sizes, but particularly to small and micro enterprises, as well as young and female entrepreneurs.

Taking our development policy to the next level

This is why Europe is stepping in. The External Investment Plan aims to leverage at least €44 billion in investments in Africa and the EU's Neighbourhood, in those areas where private investment otherwise would not go. This amount could be doubled to €88 billion if Member States and other institutions contribute.

The new European Fund for Sustainable Development will facilitate private investments through access to finance and through risk-sharing. Private investors will benefit from a guarantee against the risk of starting a business outside Europe. This guarantee will not only promote single projects, but also larger portfolios of investments under “investment windows” in strategic regions or sectors.

A “one stop shop” will encourage private and institutional investors such as development banks, from both Europe and our partner countries, to channel their proposals to specific investment windows. It will put companies with a project in touch with potential partners, and will give information on the existing incentives. The External Investment Plan will provide technical assistance to enhance the quality, the number, and the sustainability of projects. The European Commission, the European Investment Bank and other international financial institutions – with the specialised advice of independent experts – will work hand in hand to deliver a swift and business-oriented screening of projects.

Investments will be accompanied by policy dialogues and capacity building activities: our action will be coordinated and joined-up, in the spirit of our Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy. We are not only a donor – the largest together with our Member States – but more importantly we are a political partner.

With the External Investment Plan, we are taking our development policy to the next level. Grants are central, but not enough to deliver the transformation we have agreed to under the Sustainable Development Goals. Development policy is not exclusively about Official Development Assistance. As we step up our financial commitment to sustainable development, we also need the private sector to get on board. Together with our partners in Africa and our Neighbourhood, we can help their young generations achieve their full potential. A new chapter in European development policy has just begun.

(GREAT Insights Volume 5, Issue 5 October/November 2016).

MOROCCAN DRUG FIRM TO OPEN PLANT IN COTE D’IVOIRE

The Moroccan pharmaceutical firm, Pharma 5 will open by 2018, a drug manufacturing plant in Cote d'Ivoire, an official source told APA Thursday in the Ivorian economic capital.

“This is a project that will be expedited in a number of steps over a total area of 5 hectares. We will make a first production unit of 5000 m2 with an initial investment of 10 million euros (around CFA 6 billion francs,” Ms. Lahlou Filali Myriam, the vice president and CEO of the group -Pharma 5 declared at the end of an audience with Ivorian Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan.

“We hope to be able to lay the foundation stone before the end of this year” she pointed out, adding that a partnership agreement between Morocco and the Ivory Coast was signed last Saturday in Rabat, Morocco in the presence of the health ministers of the two countries.

Pharma 5 is a heavyweight in the Moroccan pharmaceutical sector with a turnover of about CFA 90 million francs and 370 generic drugs sold in 36 countries worldwide. (APA 29-09-2016)

WORLD BANK SLASHES SOUTH AFRICA GROWTH FORECAST IN HALF

The World Bank has become the latest to cut SA's economic growth outlook for 2016 as S&P Global warned of risks posed by political developments and slow reform at state-owned entities.

The World Bank halved its forecast for GDP growth for 2016, from 0.8% in April to 0.4%, in line with the Reserve Bank's projection.

The bank released its Africa's Pulse report, which looks at growth prospects and developments in sub-Saharan Africa, on Thursday.

It came as an S&P Global executive said the slow reform of state-owned firms and the upheaval swirling around the finance minister posed risks to SA's investment grade credit rating.

"We have said before that we take comfort from the targets set by the Treasury. But the political turmoil and pressures [around Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan] are certainly of concern," said S&P Global's MD for sub-Saharan Africa, Konrad Reuss, on the sidelines of a banking conference in Johannesburg.

S&P left SA's BBB-rating on a negative outlook in June.

S&P is the most watched of the three main rating agencies as it has SA just one notch above subinvestment grade with a negative outlook. Fitch has SA on the same rating but with a stable outlook. A downgrade by S&P would put SA's ratings below investment grade.

Rating agencies have constantly warned that failure to implement policies that will grow the economy could lead to a downgrade.

The World Bank expects GDP growth in SA to be marginal in 2016 and pick up moderately in 2017.

"Private consumption is expected to remain weak owing to rising unemployment, high household indebtedness, and elevated inflation," the bank said.

"Investment growth is expected to remain sluggish because of policy uncertainty and longstanding structural issues including unstable power supplies."

The bank expects economic growth to improve slightly to 1.1% in 2017 and 1.8% in 2018.

An earlier-than-anticipated interest rate hike in the US or the eurozone could trigger a strong decline in capital flows to emerging markets such as SA, the bank said. Low interest rates in advanced economies have led to a surge in capital flows to emerging markets, causing currencies to firm.

A sustained reversal of flows could "hit hard" the more heavily traded currencies such as the rand, the bank warned. "This would have significant adverse corporate balance sheet effects as well as repercussions for banking systems."

The bank has also slashed its 2016 economic growth forecast for sub-Saharan Africa from 3.2% to 1.6% — the slowest growth in more than two decades.

"What is even more alarming is that we're hitting a point where growth per capita is negative in Africa, which means our economies are not growing [fast] enough to cover the growth in our population," bank chief economist for Africa Albert Zeufack said. (Reuters 29-09-2016)

SENEGAL TO LAUNCH ECOWAS BIOMETRIC IDENTITY CARDS IN OCTOBER

The introduction of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)'s biometric identity cards is expected in Senegal as early as October 2016, according to Ibrahima Diallo, Director of the Records Office (DAF) in Senegal.

Speaking on Tuesday in Dakar during a press briefing, Mr. Diallo said that the launch of card will take place "at the Ministry of Interior, under the chairmanship of the head of state".

"The various directive centers to start production of the new ECOWAS card which will also be used as the voters' card, at the end of the partial reform of the electoral lists, are being installed. As from 5 October, DAF will also proceed to the opening of the directive centers in the prefectures and sub-prefectures of Dakar. A week later, we will go to the nearest centers such as Thies, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Louga, Saint-Louis and Diourbel", Diallo added.

The ECOWAS biometric identity card is an electronic chip card with multiple applications and facilitates movement in the sub-region, voter and identification card in addition to any other use.

On 23 August, the Minister of Home Affairs, Abdoulaye Daouda Diallo had gathered governors and prefects during a sensitization workshop on the new sub-regional biometric card, established by the 46th Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS.

Senegal, by the 09 2016 Act of 14 March 2016, instituted this card, the design of which will differ from one country to another.

On the back, the card will bear the logo of ECOWAS on the left, the country's flag on the right and the words "biometric identity card" written in English, French and Portuguese. Exclusively for nationals from each ECOWAS member state, the card will be compulsory as from age 15, valid for ten years and renewable.

"Given that the Senegalese living abroad are also involved in the elections, it is also planned, as from December, the establishment of directive centers in embassies and consulates abroad" Diallo added.

"Given its importance, I invite the governors and prefects to work for the success of the project. The biometric card will contribute to bring people together", the Minister of Interior said during the meeting with the governors and prefects. (APA 29-09-2016)

QATAR AIRWAYS ENTRY A BOON FOR NAMIBIAN TOURISM

Namibia Tourism Board (NTB) chief executive Digu //Naobeb said the arrival of Qatar Airways in Namibia will strengthen the country's position as an aviation hub in the Southern African Development Community region.

Naobeb was quoted as saying this by the Namibia Press Agency, shortly after a Qatar Airways Boeing 787 Dreamliner touched down for the first time at the Hosea Kutako International Airport on Wednesday outside Windhoek.

The boss of the NTB, a government agency mandated to market the country as a preferred destination, said the entrance of Qatar Airways would offer Namibian businesses an opportunity to distribute goods across the world.

International aviation and tourism are inextricably linked. What you call passengers, we call tourists and that includes both business and travellers, said //Naobeb.

He added that a couple of years from now, Namibia will be at the crossing point where inbound tourism to emerging market destinations will exceed that of advanced economies.

According to the news agency, the airline's Boeing 787 Dreamliner, with 254 passengers, will fly to and from Windhoek four times a week and will connect passengers flying from Namibia to more than 150 global destinations via Doha, Qatar. (APA 29-09-2016)

EU CO-FINANCED FUND SUPPORTS EGYPTIAN BANK TO INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR SMES

The SANAD Fund for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), co-funded by the EU, announced this week an additional USD 10 million senior loan to AlexBank in Egypt to support the lender's ongoing expansion of financing for Egyptian micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

The Egyptian lender operates a specialised SME department along with decentralised SME business centers throughout the country to increase outreach and access to finance. It is also one of the few banks in the country that is heavily engaged in microfinance services.

The SANAD Fund for MSME (SANAD) was established in 2011 to foster economic development and create jobs, particularly for youth, in the Middle East and North Africa by providing debt and equity funding to local financial institutions that lend money to support MSMEs and housing development. The SANAD Technical Assistance Facility multiplies the fund's development impact and outreach through capacity-building at partner institutions, developing financial infrastructures according to the principles of responsible finance and conducting much required R&D. (SANAD 28-09-2016)

NIGERIA'S BANK OF INDUSTRY, UNDP SEAL $2M PACT ON SOLAR POWER PROJECTS

Nigeria's Bank of Industry (BoI) has signed a $2 million agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide solar-powered electricity to six communities in six states of the country.

The Acting Managing Director of BoI, Mr. Waheed Olagunju, said at the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Wednesday in Abuja that BoI would provide $1.4 million for the scheme, while the UNDP would provide the balance of $600,000.

This commenced in 2015 with a pilot phase in which the first set of low-cost, off-grid solar electrification projects were deployed in one community in each of the six geopolitical zones, in partnership with GVE Projects Limited and Arnergy Solar Limited, Olagunju said.

The report by a local newspaper, the Vanguard, quoted Olagunju as saying that the pilot project involved the provision of long-term financing for the installation of micro-grid and stand-alone solar solutions in some communities in Niger, Osun, Gombe, Anambra, Edo and Kaduna States.

According to the report, these projects were commissioned in record time between October 6, 2015, and May 24, 2016.

The blend of BoI's contribution in the sum of US$1.4 million as debt financing for the projects, with UNDP's grant contribution of US$600,000 will provide the much needed stimulus to scale up the projects in view of the attendant reduction in the cost of deployment and enhancement of its overall viability, he said.

Olagunju said the pilot project scheme in Gombe, Niger, Osun, Anambra, Edo and Kaduna states, was aimed at giving rural communities the opportunity to take control of their energy generation and also pay for only the energy used.

He disclosed that plans were underway to replicate the project in other off-grid communities in Edo State, in collaboration with the state government as well as other parts of the country, working with the various state governments.

Olagunju stated that for Nigeria to meet up with its energy needs, it must diversify into the use of alternative sources as the country had some of the world's most abundant and least exploited renewable energy sources, especially solar power.

In her remarks, the Country representative of the UNDP, Mrs Mandisa Mashologu, who commended BoI for the collaborative effort to reach out to the communities, said both parties would look out for states already partnering with BoI and UNDP. (APA 29-09-2016)

ETHIOPIA: ROAD LINKING ADDIS-NAIROBI NEARS COMPLETION

Ethiopia is finalizing the construction of a road which links Addis Ababa to the Kenyan capital- Nairobi and Mombassa port, APA learns here on Thursday.
According to the Ethiopian Roads Authority, the 109 km Mega-Moyale road construction which is part of Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa Road Project is being built at an asphalt concrete level at a cost of over $70 million.

The road stretches from Mega town in Borena zone, Oromia Regional State to Moyale, a town on the border of Ethiopia, according to the authority the road is 80 percent complete.

The road is expected to have a significant contribution towards strengthening import-export trade and people-to-people relations between neighboring states besides allowing Ethiopia to access the Mombasa Port.

The Mega-Moyale road project includes the construction of one stop boarder post, which is expected to improve cross-border trade exchange between Ethiopia and Kenya.(APA 29-09-2016)

EU SUPPORTS WORLD BANK AND SOCIAL FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EGYPTIAN YOUTH

Through the Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP), funded with a EUR 70 million grant, the EU is supporting the World Bank and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) in expanding partnerships with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to improve employment opportunities for the Egyptian unemployed youth.

The EU-funded EEIP supports selected NGOs to implement a range of activities enabling unemployed youth to access temporary jobs created within local communities and to secure longer term employment through technical training, soft skills training, counseling, as well as access to financial and non-financial services to start businesses. The project also encourages NGOs to seek partnerships with employers, other NGOs or training providers to reinforce their services.

Launched in 2014, the EU-funded programme has already supported over 38,000 beneficiaries with work opportunities in the poorest districts of the country and created over 11.5 million man days of work opportunities. The programme has also created sustainable social skills in communities where they were lacking, providing youth with skills to fight illiteracy, promoting maternal and child health and raising awareness about the importance of maintaining a clean environment. (EEAS 28-09-2016)

The Memorandum is supported by the ACP-African, Caribbean, Pacific Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce Tenerife, AHEAD-GLOBAL, Business Council for Africa, Corporate Council on Africa, ELO - Portuguese Association for Economic Development and Cooperation, Hellenic-African Chamber of Commerce and Development, HTTC - Hungarian Trade & Cultural Centre, NABA - Norwegian-African Business Association, NABC- Netherlands Africa Business Council, SwissCham-Africa and other organisations.
The Memorandum is also made available by AHEAD-GLOBAL, BCA, Chamber of Tenerife (by posting it at the Africa Info Market), CCA - Canadian Council on Africa, CCA - Corporate Council on Africa (USA), ELO,HTTC ,NABA,NABC (by posting selected news) and SwissCham-Africa to their Members.

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www.norwegianafrican.no www.nabc.nl www.swisscham-africa.ch

Meet the experts – a new concept at the Nordic-African Business Summit 2016

Participants at this year's Nordic-African Business Summit will for the first time be able to book relevant speed meetings in our "meet the experts" session from 15:25 -17:00.Meetings can be booked in advance with various companies and resource people.

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