MEMORANDUM

N° 169/2014 | 09/09/2014

The EBCAM's Memoranda are issued with the sole purpose to provide daily basic business and economic information on Africa, to the 4,000 European Companies affiliated with our Members, as well as their business parties in Africa.

Should a reader require a copy of the Memoranda, please address the request to the respective National Member. See list of National Members at www.ebcam.org.

2013 – 40 Years devoted to reinforce Europe – Africa Business and Development

SUMMARY

THE COMMISSION SETS OUT COOPERATION PRIORITIES FOR THE EASTERN AND THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD FOR COMING YEARS

Following consultation with partner countries, EU member States and the European Parliament, the European Commission has taken decisions providing important EU funding to the partners in the EU Neighbourhood in the coming years. This package includes programming documents for Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaïjan, Belarus, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as for regional cooperation in both the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood and for European Neighbourhood-Wide programmes. The total amount of these programmes is over €5,5 billion.

Catherine Ashton said: **"Our relationship with the countries in our Neighbourhood has always been one of my priorities. We have strong links with these countries and an important role to play in helping them deal with the political and economic challenges they face. We are committed to accompany them on their path to peace, democracy and socio-economic development."**

Štefan Füle, European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, said: **"Ambition and commitment to reforms will guide the massive EU funding for our Neighbours for the coming years. Priorities for support have been established through close dialogue with our partners, involving all the relevant stakeholders, in the spirit of ownership and partnership. The funding will help them address key challenges their societies are facing".**

Following the adoption of programming documents for Georgia and Moldova in June 2014, in July the EU Commission adopted a package of bilateral and multi-country programming documents that will chart EU support to the partners for the coming years. These funds will come from the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) that will provide the bulk of EU assistance to partners over coming years.

Programming is done only for the first years of the Multi-annual Financial Framework period (MFF 2014-2020) to allow adaptation of EU support to evolving situation in each country/region. In the spirit of differentiation, the timeframes of the programming documents differ and take into account the specificity of the country situation and/or programmes concerned.

The programming priorities have been developed in close cooperation with the national authorities of partner countries, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, and in coordination with EU Member States. They are also fully coherent with existing agreed documents setting policy priorities between the EU and the partner countries, such as Action plans and other jointly agreed documents. They were also subject of a Strategic Dialogue on programming with the European Parliament.

In accordance with the aid effectiveness principles, programming documents for bilateral cooperation present in general three priority sectors. Each sector of concentration will encompass sector-related capacity development and institution building activities, including technical cooperation, to support in particular approximation to EU legislation and technical standards.

In addition, a specific financial envelope in bilateral programming documents will allow notably for complementary support for capacity development and Civil Society. In principle, support to civil society will be also mainstreamed throughout all three sectors of intervention, with the ultimate goal of ensuring effective and inclusive policies at the national level. Efforts will be made to support civil society capacities and engagement, in the development, implementation and monitoring of national public policies supported by the EU, including through participation in policy dialogue.

The programming documents for Egypt and Cross-border Cooperation are expected to be adopted in fall 2014. Based on the programming documents, relevant implementation measures will be adopted and launched.

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)

The new European Neighbourhood Instrument with a budget of €15.4 billion for the period 2014-2020 will provide the bulk of funding to the 16 partner countries[1] covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Building on the achievements of the previous European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the ENI will support strengthening of relations with Neighbourhood countries and bring tangible benefits to both the EU and its partners. It will provide support through bilateral, multi-country and Cross Border Co-operation (CBC) programmes as well as through "Umbrella programmes" that will represent the key mechanism for applying an incentive-based approach.

A. Bilateral programming documents

a. Algeria: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €121,000,000 – €148,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Justice reform and strengthening of citizen participation in public life (indicative 25%)
- Labour market reform and employment creation (indicative 30%)
- Support to the management and diversification of the economy (indicative 30%)

b. Armenia: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €140,000,000 – €170,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Private sector development (indicative 35%)
- Public administration reform (indicative 25%)
- Justice sector reform (indicative 20%)

c. Azerbaijan: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €77,000,000 – €94,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Regional and rural development (indicative 40%)
- Justice sector reform (indicative 20%)
- Education and skills development (indicative 20%)

d. Belarus: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €71,000,000 – €89,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Social inclusion (indicative 30%)
- Environment (indicative 25%)
- Local and regional economic development (indicative 25%)

e. Jordan: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €312,000,000 - €382,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Reinforcing the rule of law for enhanced accountability and equity in public delivery (indicative 25%)
- Employment and private sector development (indicative 30%)
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency (indicative 30%)

f. Lebanon: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2016 is between €130,000,000 – €159,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Justice and security system reform (indicative 15%)
- Reinforcing social cohesion, promoting sustainable economic development and protecting vulnerable groups (indicative 40%)
- Promotion of sustainable and transparent management of energy and natural resources (indicative 20%)

g. Libya: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2015 is between €36,000,000 – €44,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Democratic governance (indicative 45%)
- Youth: active citizenship and socioeconomic integration (indicative 28%)
- Health (indicative 16%)

Depending on the evolution of the political and security situation in Libya, the content of the priority sectors could however be readjusted to meet the needs of the Libyan population and institutions.

h. Morocco: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €728,000,000 – €890,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Equitable access to basic social services (indicative 30%)
- Support to democratic governance, the Rule of Law and mobility (indicative 25%)
- Jobs, sustainable and inclusive growth (indicative 25%)

Further support to the Action Plan and Civil Society (indicative 20%)

i. Tunisia: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2015 is between €202,000,000 - €246,000,000. The three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Socio-Economic reforms for inclusive growth, competitiveness and integration (indicative 40%)
- Strengthening fundamental elements of democracy (indicative 15%)
- Sustainable regional and local development (indicative 30%)

B. Multicountry programming documents

a. Regional East: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €418,000,000 - €511,000,000. The four priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Eastern Partnership including Flagship Initiatives (indicative 75%)
- Regional cooperation frameworks (indicative 10%)
- Energy and transport initiatives involving the wider region (indicative 5%)
- Horizontal and sectoral support for multilateral cooperation (indicative 10%)

b. Regional South: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €371,000,000- €453,000,000. The four priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Building a partnership for liberty, democracy and security (indicative 20%)
- Building a partnership for inclusive and sustainable economic development (indicative 20%)
- Building a partnership between the people (indicative 25%)
- Support regional and sub-regional institutional cooperation (indicative 15%)

c. European Neighbourhood-wide programme: the indicative allocation for the period 2014-2017 is between €1,675,000,000 to €1,876,000,000 of which €770,000,000 for specific support ("Umbrella programmes") for countries progressing further towards deep and sustainable democracy and implementing agreed reforms contributing to that goal. The other three priority sectors of intervention to be financed through this envelope are the following:

- Building a partnership for inclusive and sustainable economic development and integration (indicative 55%), notably support to the Neighbourhood Investment Facility.
- Building a partnership between people: Erasmus+ in the Neighbourhood and Russia (indicative 40%)
- Building capacity for European Neighbourhood countries (EC 08-09-2014)

EU FLEET TO START FISHING IN MOROCCAN WATERS

The European Commission welcomes Morocco's announcement that European fishing boats are now able to start their fishing operations in Moroccan waters. The Moroccan authorities issued the fishing licenses for vessels from Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Latvia, and Lithuania on the evening of Friday 5 September. The announcement was made following the first EU-Morocco Joint Committee meeting held in Rabat on 4-5 September where the implementation of the new four-year EU-Morocco Fisheries Partnership Agreement (FPA) was on the agenda. (EC 08-09-2014)

ANGOLA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN AFRICA THAT MAKES MORE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS THAN IT RECEIVES

The large size of Angolan investments abroad, namely in Portugal, is already reflected in the country's statistics, which showed that in 2013 Angola was the only country in Africa that made more investments than those it received from abroad.

Figures from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), cited by financial news agency Bloomberg, put Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe amongst the African countries that attracted most foreign investment last year.

In fact Mozambique was the Portuguese-speaking country that received most investment, considering the country's population – the equivalent of US$248 per capita, only behind Gabon (US$550), the Republic of Congo (US$496), Namibia (US$321), Mauritania (US$320) and Liberia (US$268).

Most of the analyses available point to a continued high inflow of foreign investments to Mozambique, given the size of natural gas projects and related infrastructure support, as well as other ongoing mining projects.

Sao Tome and Principe is also well placed, with US$168 per capita, ahead of South Africa and Zambia, while Angola is higher, with US$219, although it has the distinction of being the only African country "that made more investments than those it received" from abroad, according to the Bloomberg analysts.

Angolan state oil company Sonangol has spearheaded Angolan investments abroad in recent years, notably in the energy sector in Portugal (Galp Energia), Brazil (oil exploration), Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde (fuel distribution and logistics).

Some of the latest investments include banking, Sonangol being the main shareholder of the largest Portuguese private bank, Millennium bcp, as it recently accompanied a capital increase involving investment of almost 435 million euros, according to the Africa Intelligence Monitor.

More recently, Angolan private groups have begun to take an interest in the construction and banking sectors, especially in Portugal, with businesswoman Isabel dos Santos leading the way.

The daughter of President José Eduardo dos Santos, listed by Forbes magazine as the first African female billionaire, shares control of Portuguese telecommunications operator Nos, with Portugal's largest private group Sonae, is one of the largest shareholders of Banco BPI and continues to increase her investments.

More recently, other Angolan businesspeople have taken stakes in the media sector, as is the case of António Mosquito in the Controlinveste group and Álvaro Sobrinho in weekly newspaper Sol and, now, in daily newspaper “I”.

The fact that Angola has is now a provider of foreign direct investment (FDI) is particularly surprising given the large volume of investments that Angola has received in recent years, particularly in oil exploration, natural gas exploration and road and rail infrastructure.

On UNCTAD’s FDI list, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau are ranked more modestly, with US$39 and US$9 per capita.

Analysts Jeanna Smialek and Jeff Kearns largely relate the level of investment Africa is receiving to efforts made by China, which is already the largest trading partner with Africa as a whole, and to attempts by the United States to take on a major role once again.

“China’s investments in sub-Sharan Africa have increased 40 fold since 2003 and its state-owned enterprises have been able to implement projects quickly in all of the continent’s countries, especially works like building dams on the Nile, highways to oil regions and railways to carry copper,” Bloomberg said.

More recently, China, in partnership with the African Development Bank, launched construction of garment and other factories, whilst also opening up its own market to African imports.

“Chinese and American investments in transport and electricity should make it easier for African companies to carry goods and services to and from the continent,” and it is hoped that this will bring an increase in African per capita income, Bloomberg said. (08-09-2014)

PROJECT TO IMPROVE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN ABIDJAN

The Ivorian government has announced the implementation of projects aimed at improving electricity supply in the nation's capital, Abidjan, according to a government statement. Abidjan, which consumes 60% of the nation's generated electricity, frequently, suffers low voltage and power cuts.

To ameliorate the situation, the Ivorian government is making key investments in the power sector through the implementation of several projects.

The projects, which began in April, will be completed at the end of the year and early next year.

Government spokesperson Bruno Nabagné Koné said the goal was to increase generation from 1,600 MW to 2,000 MW in 2015 and to 4,000 in 2020. (Pana 05/09/2014)

ANGOLA’S KWANZA RIVER TO HAVE FIVE MORE HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES

The Angolan government plans to build five more hydroelectric facilities as part of the national programme for harnessing the potential of the mid Kwanza River, said the director of the Office of Utilisation of the Mid Kwanza (Gamek).

Elias Estêvão also said that apart from the hydroelectric dams of Capanda Lauca (under construction) and Cambambe (which is being modernised), there were also plans to build five dams on the middle reaches of the river, and that studies for the projects have already been conducted.

The director of Gamek also told Angolan news agency Angop that with the completion of those projects, the Mid Kwanza will produce about 7,000 megawatts of electricity.

Of the projects already underway, the Laúca dam is expected to start operating in 2017 and produce 2,070 MW of power, and become the largest hydroelectric complex in Angola, beating the Cambambe (970 MW) and Capanda (520 MW) dams.

The construction of the Laúca hydroelectric facility was awarded to Brazilian company Odebrecht, under the supervision of two companies specialised in dam construction. (08-09-2014)

KENYA URGES AFRICA TO EXPAND PORTS TO SPUR MARITIME TRADE

Kenya on Tuesday called on African governments to urgently expand their ports so as not to lose out on the resurgent global maritime trade.

Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) chairman Danson Mungatana told a regional maritime conference in Nairobi that most of the African ports are experiencing between 10-12 percent growth.

"Over the last decade, the global maritime trade has been expanding. It is expected to grow by an average 7.5 percent over the next six years to around 840 million TEUs (Twenty Foot Equivalent Units) in 2016," Mungatana told delegates drawn from various countries in the region at the East Africa Transport Infrastructure Conference.

TEUs is a unit of cargo used to measure the capacity of ships and container terminals.

Mungatana said most ports in Africa will be unable to handle the bigger ships currently being built, owing to lack of capacity and use of old equipment. (Globalpost 04-09-2014)

BP ANGOLA INAUGURATES NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN LUANDA

The new headquarters of BP Angola, a 25-storey building called “Torres do Carmo” opened Friday in Luanda to house the oil company’s entire administrative structure.

The building, which was opened by Secretary of State for Oil Aníbal Silva, is an investment by BP Angola of about US$180 million, offering meeting rooms, training rooms, video conferencing rooms, a technology exhibition floor and a car park.

According to Angolan news agency Angop, the new office building consists of two towers that include 832 apartments and offices and whose construction began in 2009.

In 2011, BP became part of the project, this led to a redefinition of the concept, with changes to some segments to be in line with all safety and occupational health requirements.

BP Angola currently has production of about 347 000 barrels of oil per day, with 172,000 per day in block 31 and 175,000 per day in block 18.

BP operates blocks 18 (50 percent), 19 (50 percent), 24 (50 percent) and 31 (26.6 percent) and has interests in block 15 (26.6 percent) operated by Esso and block 17 (16.6 percent) and 25 (15 percent) operated by Total.

BP also has stakes in block 20 (30 percent) operated by Cobalt, in block 26 (40 percent) operated by Petrobras and in the Angola LNG project with a stake of 13.64 percent. (08-09-2014)

ZAIN TELECOM, BANK OF KHARTOUM LAUNCH SUDAN'S FIRST MOBILE MONEY SERVICE

Sudan's first mobile money service, called Hassa, is now operational thanks to cooperation between Bank of Khartoum and Zain Telecom, according to a news update from global telecoms monitor Pyramid Research.

Bank of Khartoum said the mobile money service is available to all registered Hassa mobile account customers in Sudan.

Using their phones, customers can carry out several financial transactions on the mobile money service, Bank of Khartoum’s automated teller machines (ATMs) or by visiting Hassa shops.

Services offered include cash deposits, transfers, withdrawals, payment of utility bills and airtime purchases.

“We believe that technology will allow us to increase the financial inclusion in an environment where only

15 percent of adult population is formally served with financial services; on the other hand mobile phone penetration is 75 percent,' said Bank of Khartoum chief executive officer Fadi Salim Al Faqih.’Hassa will provide easy, instant and convenient access to financial services through any mobile phone and improve lives.”

According to the official, the benefits of Hassa include provision of simplified fiscal operations as well as 24-hour services during and after official banking hours.

Zain Telecom's Managing Director El Faithi Erwa remarked: “I’m delighted to be a part of next generation service called Hassa which came to reality after cooperation between Bank of Khartoum and Zain Telecom. The cooperation between both organisations has existed for many years and now is crowned by launching this unique service which will be a leap in the sector of electronic services.” (Pana 05/09/2014)

MOZAMBICAN STATE POWER COMPANY EDM IMPROVES QUALITY OF POWER IN COUNTRY’S CAPITAL

Mozambican state-owned power company Electricidade de Moçambique (EdM) is negotiating with the municipality of Maputo to be granted land to build two substations to improve the quality of power supplied to the capital city, said the company’s chairman.

Augusto Sousa Fernando did not give details of the amounts involved in this project but told daily newspaper Notícias, that the his company was involved in many other activities aimed at a more reliable power supply.

“The city of Maputo is growing daily and the needs of power consumption are also growing at the same pace and therefore improving quality is a dynamic process,” he said.

The chairman of EdM also gave assurances that the work underway is also expected to ensure that within two years the power reliability situation in Maputo will be under control.

Sousa Fernando also mentioned the Ressano Garcia Power Plant that was inaugurated last week as a basis for stabilisation of the problems with supplying power to the city of Maputo and and the southern region of the country in general.

The Ressano Garcia Power Plant is powered by natural gas extracted in Pande and Temane, Inhambane province, and has capacity to generate 180 megawatts of power over a lifespan of 25 to 30 years.

The inauguration of this plant completely cancels out the deficit of 150 megawatts of power that has affected the Mozambican capital for years, EdM’s chairman said. (08-09-2014)

AFRICAN UNION MEETS TO DISCUSS CONTINENT-WIDE EBOLA STRATEGY

African Union (AU) chiefs held an emergency meeting on Monday to hammer out a continent-wide strategy to deal with the Ebola epidemic, which has killed more than 2,000 people in West Africa.

"Fighting Ebola must be done in a manner that doesn’t fuel isolation or lead to the stigmatisation of victims, communities and countries," said AU commission chief Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, speaking at the opening of the meeting.

Ms Dlamini-Zuma told the executive council of the 54-member body, meeting at the AU headquarters in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, of the urgent need to "craft a united, comprehensive and collective African response" to the outbreak.

The meeting also aimed to discuss "the suspension of flights, and maritime and border closures," according to an AU statement.

"We should ensure that Ebola does not spread to other countries by implementing effective procedures to deter, isolate and treat those who may be infected, and protect the rest of the population," Ms Dlamini-Zuma said.

"At the same time we must be careful not to introduce measures that may have more… social and economic impact than the disease itself." With border restrictions hampering trade, food prices were rising, she said.

The death toll from the Ebola epidemic — which is spreading across West Africa, with Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone the worst hit — has topped 2,000 of nearly 4,000 people who have been infected, according to the World Health Organisation.

The crisis had highlighted the "weakness of public health systems", Ms Dlamini-Zuma said, noting "severe shortage" of health workers, and mourning the tragedy of so many who had contracted Ebola while supporting others.

The crisis has stirred a fierce debate about how the world should have responded after first reports trickled out from some of the world’s poorest countries with dilapidated medical infrastructure.

"Women bear the brunt of this disease, as they are the one who care for the sick, children and family members, and who prepare bodies for burial," Ms Dlamini-Zuma said.

"We must face this challenge with determination." (AFP 08-09-2014)

DAR ES SALAAM PORT THE MOST EXPENSIVE FOR EAC IMPORTERS

A new report by the Shippers Council of Eastern Africa shows that the port of Dar es Salaam is the most expensive for importers in the region, besides being the slowest in clearing goods. Dar es Salaam charges wharfage as a percentage of the value of the cargo, 16 per cent for domestic imports, 12.5 per cent for transit imports and 1 per cent for domestic and transit exports. The report also shows that weighbridges, police checkpoints and heavy traffic in major cities like Nairobi, Eldoret and Kampala were the main causes of delays on the two transport corridors in East Africa and urges East African governments to invest in infrastructure and provide incentives for the private sector to provide more efficient transport and logistics services. (Eastafrican 03-09-2014)

CONCESSIONAIRES NEGOTIATE FUNDS TO BUILD DAMS IN MOZAMBIQUE

The capital needed for construction of the Boroma and Lupata hydroelectric dams in Mozambique, as well as their transmission lines, is under negotiation with foreign partners, according to the Mozambican press.

Paul Ratilal, representative of the concessionaire companies Hidroeléctrica de Boroma and Hidroeléctrica de Lupata, said “the required capital will be US$1.8 billion, not counting construction of the transmission lines needed to connect the dams to the national grid. ”

Hidroeléctrica de Lupata’s shareholder structure includes Hydroparts Holding and Cazembe Holding, both from Mauritius, Electricidade de Moçambique (EdM) and Sonipal from Mozambique and Hidroeléctrica de Boroma’s shareholders include Rutland Holding (Mauritius), EdM and Sonipal.

The Boroma hydroelectric plant has an estimated cost of US$572.5 million and a construction period of five years, while the Lupata facility will cost US$1.072 billion and is expected to take a similar amount of time to build.

When completed, the Lupata dam will produce 612 megawatts (MW), while the Boroma dam will have a production capacity of 210 MW.

Ratilal also told Mozambican daily newspaper Notícias said that a 10 percent share of the two companies has been handed over free of charge to the Mozambican state, twice the amount stipulated by law, and an additional 5 percent stake will be sold in a public offering on the Mozambique Stock Exchange. (08-09-2014)

'MADE IN CHINA' NOW BEING MADE IN AFRICA

The cost of labor in China is going up, so Chinese manufacturers are moving to Africa, and they're playing all the angles.

Sun Qiaoming is a trader from Jiangsu. He operates his import-export business on the Eastern coast of China, where there is plenty of space for a man with his drive and skills to prosper. Already fairly successful, he recently set his sights beyond his country's borders. "There's been much talk about the Chinese Dream in the past few years, but I have an African Dream." he said. "African gold will fill my next bucket of gold."

He wasn't referring to the natural resources that President Obama recently hinted as the reason for China's presence on the African continent. After all, Sun is a private entrepreneur, and receives no direct support from the government in his business endeavors. His "gold" is the labor in Africa – cheap, trainable, abundant, and ready to work. They may not have the decades of know-how that the Chinese developed during their meteoric rise in global production, but Sun is confident that with time and proper training, they will be able to match the efficiency and productivity of workers in China.

With rising labor and energy costs, as well as tightening environmental restrictions, it is becoming increasing difficult for Chinese industrialists to churn out cheap goods at a massive scale in their own country. Even as fresh university graduates suffer a high unemployment rate, few want to take jobs on factory floors. "The post-90s generation wants office jobs, not blue collar work," Sun explains. "It's understandable. Life is much easier now. Factory work is stable but I want my children to have other options."

The result is an exodus of Chinese manufacturing to places where labor is cheaper and financial incentives like capital subsidies are offered to foreign-owned factories. (Tralac 03-09-2014

EIB FINANCES PORT WORKS IN CABO VERDE

Financial support for the second phase of the expansion and modernisation of the port of Palmeira, on the Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) island of Sal, has been made available by the European Investment Bank (EIB), according to Cape Verdean press reports.
The second phase of the expansion and modernisation of the Port of Palmeira includes the construction of a new 150-metre quay, a breakwater, a container terminal, as well as two buildings for cargo and containers.
The works, with an estimated cost of 28.8 million euros (about 3.182 billion Cape Verdean escudos), will be carried out by Portuguese consortium Mota-Engil/Armando Cunha and inspected by Royal Haskoning, of the Netherlands.
With this modernisation the port of Palmeira will be able receive and dock ships and the safe passage of goods, in line with international port industry standards. (08-09-2014)

COMESA SECURES €33M: INVITES MEMBER STATES TO SUBMIT REQUESTS

COMESA has received 33 million Euros from the European Union to support regional integration and has invited its Member States to apply for the funds before 28 September 2014.

The resources are provided through the 10th European Development Fund (10th EDF) under the COMESA Adjustment Facility (CAF) Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM).

Thirteen countries are so far benefiting from the first tranche of the funds amounting €78 million which was provided under the 9th EDF for the period 2008 – 2014. They include Burundi, Djibouti, D R Congo, Comoros, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Four additional countries are expected to join in the 10th EDF for 2014 - 2016 period bringing the total number of eligible States to 17. Allocations and disbursement of RISM funds are given against the formulation and implementation of well-defined and ambitious regional integration indicators of individual Member States.

To help the countries prepare their proposals COMESA is hosting a one week regional workshop for the technical officials from the qualified States from 25 – 29 August 2014. They are drawn from Ministries of Finance and those that coordinate COMESA affairs.

“With these resources, the focus is now on designing programmes and utilizing the resources in a manner that achieves the maximum impact”, COMESA Secretary General Sindiso Ngwenya told the officials attending the workshop in Lusaka.

It has been noted however, that Member States have been experiencing difficulties in accessing and utilizing the funds owing to delays in submission of projects and provision of sources of verification.

“When the COMESA Adjustment Facility was initiated and later funded by the EU, the greatest concern was on the capacity to implement regional integration programmes at the national level,” Ngwenya told the officials. (Comesa 02-09-2014)

ANGOLA ORDERS PATROL SHIPS FROM BRAZIL

Angola has acquired seven ”Macaé” patrol ships from Brazil as part of the Angolan Naval Development Programme (Pronaval), said the chief of staff of the Angolan Navy, Admiral Augusto Cunha “Gugu” in Brasilia.

The Admiral also told Angolan news agency Angop that under the memorandum signed by the Ministries of Defence of both countries that of the seven 500-ton patrol vessels, four would be built in Brazil and three in Angola, specifically in the province of Kwanza Sul.

Augusto Cunha said the, “memorandum will evolve into a contract to build ships for the Navy and also to support construction of a shipyard.”

“Macaé” class patrol vessels are versatile, suitable for surveillance and policing, navigation control and pollution, search and rescue, combatting drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal fishing and support to military operations.

The Brazilian Navy will also contribute to the training of Angolan crews, as well as the construction of a military shipyard in Angola.

On June 11, 1980 Angola and Brazil signed a general agreement on economic, cultural and technical-scientific cooperation, which was the basis for the development of the relationship between the two countries. (08-09-2014)

EBCAM NEWS

NETHERLANDS AFRICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL
www.nabc.nl

NIGERIAN-NL ECONOMIC FORUM

On 15 to 17 September, the Nigerian-Netherlands Economic Forum takes place in cooperation with KLEEF VTS Oil Group. The Economic Forum with 6 Nigerian ministers, offers all the participants the right business environment to gain business contacts, and create new partnerships. Read more.

WEBINAR: THE IMPACT OF EBOLA ON YOUR BUSINESS

NABC organizes a webinar to inform her members about this current situation of the Ebola outbreak in Africa and how it affects your business. The web conference takes place at 9 September 11am. You can find more info and registration here.

AFRICA WORKS!

On the 16th and 17th of October 2014 NABC organizes the 2nd edition of the Africa Works! conference, together with the African Studies Centre. Africa Works! serves as a platform to explore the challenges and opportunities Africa poses. Be one of 500+ participants!

BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR AFRICA WEST & SOUTHERN
www.bcafrica.co.uk

Date	Title	Venue	City	Type

Date	Title	Venue	City	Type
09.09.2014 - 09.09.2014	Risks and Resilience in the African Supply Chain	Control Risks	London	BCA Business Meetings
12.09.2014	How to do Business in Africa	Southbank Centre	London	BCA Business Meetings

Fernando Matos Rosa
Brussels

European Business Council for Africa and the Mediterranean
The European Private Sector Organisation for Africa's Development
Rue Montoyer – 24 – Bte 5
1000 Brussels (Belgium)
www.ebcam.org Contact: info@ebcam.org