THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION’S AFRICA BUSINESS DIRECTORY: TOWARD THE FACILITATION OF GROWTH, PARTNERSHIP AND GLOBAL INCLUSION
THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

The Commission is the Secretariat of the African Union entrusted with executive functions. It is composed of 10 Officials: A Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson; Eight (8) Commissioners and Staff members. The structure represents the Union and protects its interest under the auspices of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government as well as the Executive Committee. The AU Commission is made up of Portfolios. They are: Peace and Security; Political Affairs; Trade and Industry; Infrastructure and Energy; Social Affairs; Rural Economy and Agriculture; Human Resources; Science and Technology; and Economic Affairs. The Private Sector Directorate is one of the offices of the Economic Affairs Commission.

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For more information, please visit: www.au.int

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFDB African Development Bank
AGOA African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDA Accelerated Industrialization Development in Africa
AMU Arab Maghreb Union
AMV African Mining Vision
APCI African Productive Capacity Initiative
ATII African Technology Innovation Initiative
AU African Union
AUC African Union Commission
BADEA Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CAADP Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program
CAMI Conference of African Ministers of Industry
CEN-SAD Community of Sahel-Saharan States
COMELEC Comité Maghrébin de l’Electricité
COMESA Common Market of East and Southern Africa
CSO Civil Society Organization
DIP Diversified Industrial Products
ECAC East African Community
ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States
Ecowas Economic Community of West African States
EPAs (EU) Economic Partnership Agreement
EU European Union
FDI Foreign Direct Investment
FOCAC Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
GDP Gross Domestic Product
ICT Information Communication Technology
IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IRWR Internal Renewable Water Resources
JAES Joint Africa-EU Strategy
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGOs Non-Governmental Organization
OGM Oil, Gas and Minerals
PAP (PIDA) Priority Action Plan
PIDA Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa
RCP Retail and Consumer Products
REC Regional Economic Community
RHC Real Estate, Housing and Construction
SADC Southern African Development Community
SMEs Small and Medium and Micro-sized Enterprise
SSA Sub-Saharan Africa
TICAD Tokyo International Conference on Africa’s Development
TMT Telecommunications, Media and Telephony
TVET Technical Vocational Education and Training
UK United Kingdom
UN United Nations
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNECA United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
US United States
WTO World Trade Organization

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The African Union attaches great importance to the provision of transparent and identical information to all investors.

Business results will not be adequately reflected in the value of the shares unless there is high-quality communication with investors.

It is within this context that the African Union Commission prepared this Business Directory to facilitate contact among businesses within and outside the continent. This Directory is essentially produced for international exporters, importers, manufacturers, traders and merchants looking to establish contacts with their business counterparts and importers in Africa.

It is also aimed at promoting direct contacts between African businesspeople and prospective international partners by providing useful information on various segments of the African economy.

There is no doubt that this Directory will be an instrument in promoting trade and investment within the continent and between Africa and the rest of the world. It will provide African businesses the opportunity to explore new sources of supply while at the same time providing overseas companies with an excellent opportunity to identify partners with whom to work to promote their products and services on the continent. More importantly, it is a handbook for doing business and a relevant tool for those active in business on the African continent.

It is my hope that with the availability of this important tool, large and small businesses will take advantage of it to improve the operations of their enterprises. As support programs evolve, with new programs emerging and some closing, the Directory will similarly be revised annually in order to present the most up-to-date information.

It is therefore my pleasure to offer, on behalf of the African Union Commission, this important information for businesses within and outside the continent. We encourage all users, both small and large businesses, to make full use of the directory and inform others about its existence.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The African Union is rapidly increasing its partnerships with global regional and leading country partners, while simultaneously developing and promoting strategic sector plans for inclusive and catalytic growth in important economic areas such as: agriculture, mining, infrastructure and manufacturing. At the same time, the continent’s supreme policy making body is also becoming more and more of an advocate for domestic private sector growth and seeking to pursue greater public-private sector collaboration and to stimulate increased intra-African trade and investment.

To support these efforts, this inaugural African Union Business Directory is intended to serve as a useful reference for both public sector policy-makers and private sector decision makers, within Africa, and outside of Africa. The aim is to help familiarize readers with key AU policies, the goals and structure of key AU partnership initiatives, and to provide contact information on key private sector enterprises (both domestic and multinational) across Africa.

**THE PUBLICATION’S STRUCTURE INCLUDES FIVE KEY SECTIONS**

**Section 1 – Africa’s Expanding Economy** provides an overview of some of the developments in Africa that make the continent one of the leading global investment destinations for the future: a population that will more than double by 2040; rapid urbanization and increasing per capita GDP and aggregate GDP; attractive investment returns; arable land; an improving governance and general business environment;

**Section 2 – Key Pillars of Africa’s Economic Growth Policy Agenda** offers a review of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), the African Mining Vision (AMV), the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), and the Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa initiative (AIDA). These Programs are today shaping and driving key strategic initiatives on the continent and provide the private sector with a bouquet of sector focused areas within which to pursue public-private partnership – with many incentives for mutual benefit.

**Section 3 – Strategic African Economic Partnerships** introduces readers to some of the leading partnerships that Africa has entered into over the past twenty years. Focused on facilitating collaboration in areas such as peace and security, technology transfer, health, education, training and skills development, trade, investment and political partnership and voting alignment within global organs such as the United Nations and the Bretton Woods financial architecture (World Bank and International Monetary Fund), these African partnerships exist with both regions and countries. Thus, the Directory provides insight into the Africa-EU Partnership, the Africa-South America Partnership, the Africa-Arab League Partnership as well as country partnerships that have emerged with Japan, China, India, the United States, South Korea and Turkey.

**Section 4 – AU Leading Companies Directory** provides readers with useful background and contact information (noted by sector and headquarters country) on over 400 of Africa’s leading corporations. The aim is to offer AU policy makers, bilateral and multilateral development partners, and readers more broadly, the ability to engage with these institutions, to learn more about them, and to see them as important potential stakeholders in Africa’s development agenda as partners in initiative/project development and implementation, counsel on how these initiatives can stimulate and accelerate domestic private sector growth and development – and related job creation, and strategic resources for technical assistance and shared-risk funding.

Lastly, **Section 5 – African Country Economic Profiles** provides short profiles on each of the countries of the African Union, and in particular the economic opportunities that each has to offer, including leading components of their respective economies, various statistical indices and an economic overview.

In years to come the hope is that this Directory will become an important and valued connector – within the African Union, within its partnership relations and among and between companies, currently and/or prospectively, active in the economies of Africa.
AfricA’s Expanding Economy

As the world’s second largest continent with 30 million km² of land, Africa is fast emerging as a major business destination as well. With a population of 1.07 billion people and a GDP of US$2.39 trillion (US$2,320 per capita GDP) in 2013, Africa has become the world’s fastest growing continent with average GDP growth in 2013 of 5.6%.

The International Monetary Fund’s 2014 World Economic Outlook report noted that six of the world’s fastest growing economies are found in Africa. The fast growing African nations included (GDP growth in brackets): Chad (9.6%); the Democratic Republic of Congo (8.6%); Côte d’Ivoire (8.5%); Mozambique (8.3%); Ethiopia (8.2%) and Sierra Leone (8%). Beyond the top 10 fastest growing nations in the world economically, Tanzania (7.2%), Nigeria (7%), Burkina Faso (6.7%) and Mauritania (6.8%) all also featured within the top 20 fastest growing nations.

Nigeria, which after a rebasing calculation of its economy in early 2014, surpassed South Africa as the continent’s largest economy with a GDP of US$509.9 billion. As the world’s 26th largest economy overall, and with a population of 170 million, Nigeria’s GDP is expected to expand upward by 7.3% in 2015.

Endowed with tremendous natural resources, Africa is richly endowed with mineral resources, gold is the continent’s main mining resource. However, Africa also ranks 1st or 2nd in global reserves in bauxite, cobalt, industrial diamonds, phosphate rock, platinum-group metals, vermiculite and zirconium. Africa also has more than a quarter of the world’s remaining arable land.

Table 1: % Share of World Mineral Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>% Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauxite</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Ore</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Fuels (including Coal and Petroleum)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Diamond</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate Rock</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

As 40% of the continent’s export earnings come from natural resource exports, Africa has benefitted from a period of unprecedented global demand, particularly from the Asian countries of India and China. The continent’s economic growth has also been fuelled by internal consumer growth from its fast urbanizing and expanding middle class.

It is estimated that as many as 200 million Africans will enter the consumer goods market by 2015. As a result, in addition to natural resources, banking, telecommunications and infrastructure expenditures have emerged as key drivers of the African aggregate economy and the growth rate of these sectors is rising significantly faster in Africa than in the world as a whole.
Another key driver of African economic growth has been a declining mortality rate, as a result of the availability of improved health care and continued high birth rates.

The trend toward urbanization and the growing continental population portend that by 2015 there will be more than 59 cities on the continent with over 1 million inhabitants.

Indeed, U.N. projections forecast that in aggregate by 2030, there will be 759.4 million African urban dwellers, more than today's total number of city dwellers in the entire Western hemisphere and by 2050 there would be more than 1.2 billion African city dwellers or more people living in African cities than the combined urban and rural populations of the Western hemisphere.

Table 2: Investment Opportunities in Africa-Beyond Resources

Beyond natural resources: Opportunities in consumer-facing sectors. Which three sectors offer the highest growth potential for Africa in the next two years?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining and metals</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, roads, highways and ports</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and telecommunication</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer products</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and tourism</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative or renewable energy or cleantech</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and construction</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy industry*</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive**</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power and utilities</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software and IT services</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life sciences***</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t say</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Industrial and commercial machinery
** Manufacturing and equipment
*** Pharmaceutical, medical equipment and biotechnologies


The population growth in Africa is also not expected to wane anytime soon. In fact over the next 35 years the region’s population is expected to more than double to 2.4 billion inhabitants.

Thus, in 2050, when the world’s population will have grown from 7.1 billion, to 9.7 billion, Africa’s population will be nearly as large as that of India (which with a population of 1.6 billion will be the largest country in the world) and China(with a project population of 1.3 billion) combined (2.4 billion vs 2.9 billion).

It is also important to note that Africa’s economic growth has accelerated because of improving overall governance and over the past decade an increasing number of policy and regulatory reforms that have made it easier to do business.

Table 3: Africa 1+ Million Population Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1 + million cities</th>
<th>Combined population</th>
<th>Average size (millions)</th>
<th>% of total Africa urban population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.4 million</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.3 million</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.3 million</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11+ million</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15+ million</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19+ million</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30+ million</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>43+ million</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>68+ million</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68+ million</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>89+ million</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>110+ million</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>137+ million</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>169+ million</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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</table>

Source: World Urbanized Prospects: The 2007 Revision

Table 4: World Bank/ IFC Doing Business 2014 Top 15 in Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Ease of Doing Business Rank</th>
<th>Filtered Rank</th>
<th>Starting a Business</th>
<th>Dealing with Construction Permits</th>
<th>Getting Electricity</th>
<th>Registering Property</th>
<th>Protecting Minority Investors</th>
<th>Paying Taxes</th>
<th>Trading Across Borders</th>
<th>Enforcing Contracts</th>
<th>Resolving Insolvency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>110</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ease with which one can conduct business on the continent has had a significant impact on the number of new businesses launched in recent years. It is not by coincidence that the three countries with the most newly registered businesses on the continent are also three of the leading regional economic centers in Nigeria (West Africa) (first with 70,000 businesses launched annually); South Africa (Southern Africa) (second with 70,000 business launched annually); and Kenya (East Africa) (third with 22,000 business launched annually).

In addition to the growing entrepreneurship and new business formation in Africa, demographically the continent has one of the most youthful populations and a growing labor pool that has encouraged both new business start-ups and expanded investment. Young people in Africa aged 15 to 25 represent more than 60 percent of the continent’s total population and 45% of its total labor force. By 2040, it is estimated that the continent’s labor force will be 1 billion strong by 2040.

Furthermore, while civil unrest in nations such as the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Somalia still often capture global media headlines, the fact is that over the past decade, in aggregate, Africa has also enjoyed a period of unprecedented peace and stability with increasingly stable and democratic political environments, with free and functioning economic markets. Furthermore, notwithstanding the scourge of the Ebola virus, overall healthcare in Africa and indicators relating to perennial challenges on the continent related to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as well as infant mortality, have all been improving.

The aforementioned factors have also led to unprecedented foreign direct investment and encouraged unprecedented intra-regional investment as well. In this regard, the United States, UK, France, India and the United Arab Emirates have emerged as the leading foreign investors in Africa among the top 15 investors over all, but it is noteworthy that South African (number four leading investor overall); Kenya (number 11 overall) and Nigeria (number 14 overall) have also become leading investors on the continent.

Table 6: Leading Sources of FDI in Africa 2007-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>* 10.7%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>** 6.5%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>* 4.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>* 12.1%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: fDi Intelligence.

* More than two percentage points increase in share in FDI projects from 2007–11 average to 2012–13.
** More than two percentage points decrease in share in FDI projects from 2007–11 average to 2012–13.

Figure 1: Leading Intra-Regional Investors in Africa
(Share of FDI projects from Africa as source region)
Two other key factors in the growth of Africa’s sectors and the growth in FDI and intra-regional investment has been the growth of the African financial services industry and the rapid increase in African remittances from the continent’s diaspora and migrant labor force in recent years. The financial services sector has grown to become a US$107 billion sector and in 2014 Africa is projected to receive US$33 billion in remittance flows, a 3.2% increase from 2013. Although the leading recipient of remittances was Nigeria, accounting for $22.3 billion in remittances in 2014, remittances comprise a large share of the GDP of a number of countries, including: Lesotho (24%); the Gambia (20%); Liberia (19%); Senegal (11%) and Cape Verde (9%).

Table 7: Leading Sectors for FDI in Africa 2007-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2007–11</th>
<th>2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and metals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, oil and natural gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and logistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FDI Intelligence.
In the financial services sector, both the banking sector and the capital markets have grown, with regional banks emerging from West Africa and Southern Africa in particular (i.e. South Africa’s Standard Bank, which operates in 18 countries in Africa and Togo’s Ecobank, which has businesses in 32 countries; and Nigeria’s United Bank for Africa (UBA), which is in 19 countries). While a number of the institutions are thinly traded with a small number of listed companies, Africa’s stock exchanges number has swelled to 28, of which 23 belong to the Africa Stock Exchange Association (ASEA) (*indicates ASEA membership).

### Table 8: African Stock Exchanges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Exchange</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Listings</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Algeria</td>
<td>Algiers Stock Exchange</td>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>SGBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cameroon</td>
<td>Douala Stock Exchange*</td>
<td>Douala</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DXS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cape Verde</td>
<td>Bolsa de Valores de Cabo Verde*</td>
<td>Mindelo</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>BVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Egypt</td>
<td>Egyptian Exchange*</td>
<td>Cairo, Alexandria</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>EGX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ghana</td>
<td>Ghana Stock Exchange*</td>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>GSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Libya</td>
<td>Libyan Stock Market*</td>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>LSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Malawi</td>
<td>Malawi Stock Exchange*</td>
<td>Blantyre</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>MSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Mauritius</td>
<td>Stock Exchange of Mauritius*</td>
<td>Port Louis</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>SEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Morocco</td>
<td>Casablanca Stock Exchange*</td>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Casa SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mozambique</td>
<td>Bolsa de Valores de Mozambique*</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>BVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Rwanda</td>
<td>Rwanda Stock Exchange</td>
<td>Kigali</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>RSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. South Africa</td>
<td>JSE Limited*</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>JSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Swaziland</td>
<td>Swaziland Stock Exchange*</td>
<td>Mbabane</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>SSX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tunisia</td>
<td>Bourse de Tunis*</td>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>BVMT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: African Stock Exchange Association

Activity within Africa’s stock markets are concentrated, however, sixty-eight of sub-Saharan Africa’s 100 largest companies, in terms of market capitalization, are listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, including the five largest companies in Africa.

In addition to the Egypt Stock Exchange, which is the continent’s oldest, portfolio investment activity is focused on the most active and liquid stock markets – South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Mauritius and Zimbabwe. Nigeria is the continent’s second-largest stock exchange and in 2012 accounted for 7.7% of total market capitalization in sub-Saharan Africa. Other stock exchanges on the rise include the Nairobi Stock Exchange, which grew from a market capitalization of $14.7 billion in 2012 to $22.33 billion in 2013. From a sector perspective, mining and metal companies account for 23% of the market capitalization of the 100 largest companies listed in sub-Saharan Africa.

An increase of intra-regional trade in Africa has also been a catalyst for continental growth expanding from $45.9 billion in 1995 to $130.1 billion in 2011, and the expansion of intra-regional value chains has created more dynamic regional markets across the continent.
Over the period from 2007 to 2011, the top performers in terms of most exports to Africa as a share of their world exports were:
1. Mali 53.5%
2. Togo 52.0%
3. Zimbabwe 50.8%
4. Senegal 47.9%
5. Uganda 44.7%

The top five importers from Africa in terms of African imports as a share of their worldwide imports were:
1. Botswana 82.1%
2. Zimbabwe 73.5%
3. Swaziland 69.5%
4. Zambia 63.5%
5. Lesotho 63.5%

From an aggregate continental measure, the top five regional destinations for exports were South Africa, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo, who collectively bought 39.4 percent of Africa’s exports.

From a regional purchasing power standpoint, in Southern Africa 26 countries counted South Africa among their main export destinations; in West Africa 13 countries counted Nigeria among their five main export destinations; among the North Africa countries, 13 countries counted Egypt among their five main export destinations and 6 countries counted Algeria among their main export destinations. The fact that four countries, Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa account for 67% of Africa’s total GDP helps explain the prominence that these countries have as key export destinations; among the North Africa countries, 13 countries counted South Africa among their five main export destinations; in Southern Africa 26 countries counted South Africa among their main export destinations.

Table 9: Africa’s Regional Economic Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organization</th>
<th>Date created</th>
<th>Member countries</th>
<th>Cumulative GDP (in millions of US dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
<td>28 May 1975</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East African Community</td>
<td>30 Nov 1999</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of Central African States</td>
<td>18 Oct 1983</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
<td>25 Nov 1996</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Maghreb Union</td>
<td>17 Feb 1989</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: African Union

Between 2001-2006 and 2007-2011, the level of trade within Africa’s Regional Economy Communities (REC) (see above) also more than doubled. SADC (15 member states) had the largest level of trade with the rest of Africa, averaging $53.8 billion during the period from 2007 to 2011. The Community of Sahel-Saharan States or CEN-SAD, which is the continent’s largest REC with 28 member states, was the second leading intra-regional trader with $46.1 billion in trade. Beyond SADC and CEN-SAD, COMESA (19 member states) was third with $29.7 billion, ECOWAS (15 member states) fourth with $26.5 billion, ECCAS (10 member states) was fifth with $12.8 billion, AMU (5 member states) was sixth with $12.4 billion, the EAC (5 member states) was seventh with $8.4 billion and IGAD (7 member states) was eighth with $8.0 billion in intra-regional trade.

Table 10: Intra-African Trade 1996-2011: Distribution of Shares (% Africa Trade out of Total Trade and % Inter-REC trade out of African Trade)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REC</th>
<th>Share of Africa in total trade</th>
<th>Share of REC in African trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEN-SAD</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMU</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNCTADstat database.
Note: The first three columns show the percentage of the total trade of the regional economic community that goes to Africa. The last three columns show the percentage of the trade with Africa of each regional economic community that happens within its own bloc.

All of these factors are projected to have a continued positive impact on the growth of the African economy and to continue to improve the continent’s appeal as a global and continental business destination. Between 2013 and 2023 the continent is expected to average 6% a year in GDP growth. More than a third of the countries in Africa are expected to have GDP growth higher than 6%, and 40% are expected to have GDP growth between 4 and 6%. By 2025, the continent is projected to be a “middle income” continent, with an average GDP per capita of over $1000.

Figure 5: Africa’s Progress Toward Middle Income Status
KEY PILLARS OF AFRICA’S ECONOMIC GROWTH POLICY AGENDA

For companies across the continent and for those internationally interested in doing business in Africa, it is valuable to be aware (and involved) in the key economic agenda initiatives of the African Union. Fostering greater public-private partnerships is an increasing focus of Africa’s policy makers at local, national, regional and the continental level as there has been a renewed focus on integrating the private sector into the implementation of the continental policy agenda.

Toward this end, while there are a number of strategies of import at national and regional levels, the following selected key initiatives are of particular relevance as they involve four of the leading economic sector drivers in Africa:

• The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program – Agriculture
• The Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa – Infrastructure
• African Mining Vision – Mining
• Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa – Manufacturing

THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CAADP is the agricultural program of the African Union/ New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and was established by the AU assembly in 2003. CAADP focuses on improving food security, nutrition, and increasing incomes in Africa’s largely farming based economies by raising agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year and increasing public investment in agriculture to 10% of national budgets per year. Overall, CAADP’s goal is to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture.

To date 19 countries are at different stages of participating in CAADP’s processes.

By 2015, CAADP envisions an Africa that has:

• Dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions in Africa;
• Farmers taking part in the market economy and enjoying good access to markets so that Africa, capitalizing on its comparative and competitive advantages, becomes a net exporter of agricultural products;
• A more equitable distribution of wealth for rural populations – in terms of higher real incomes and relative wealth. Rural populations will have more equitable access to land, physical and financial resources, and knowledge, information and technology for sustainable development;
• Africa as a strategic player in agricultural science and technology, meeting the growing needs and demands of African agriculture; and
• Environmentally sound agricultural production and a culture of sustainable management of natural resources as a result of better knowledge, more information and the application of technology.

With assistance from a number of UN and bilateral donors, CAADP has been Africa’s principal agriculture policy framework guide over the past decade. As of March 2014, 33 Countries had signed the CAADP Compact to implement the target investment programs associated with the initiative.

The NEPAD Secretariat coordinates CAADP through five strategic functions.

1. Promoting CAADP Principles – NEPAD promotes CAADP principles in CAADP implementation processes and investment programs. NEPAD helps countries to adapt the CAADP principles, operationalize the pillar frameworks, and use the CAADP roundtable processes. To do this, NEPAD leverages technical expertise, supports Regional Economic Communities, and strengthens links with other NEPAD units.
2. Managing Communication and Information – NEPAD manages communication and information to support the implementation of the CAADP agenda and partnerships. NEPAD collects and shares information on processes and tools. Some of the ways this is done include: establishing a knowledge database, and using public information campaigns (local and international) to raise awareness of what CAADP is doing and the changes it is bringing about.

3. Facilitating and Coordinating Monitoring and Evaluation – NEPAD facilitates and coordinates monitoring and evaluation. This includes assessing impact and facilitating the sharing of lessons and peer review. NEPAD captures and shares key lessons through peer review and joint assessment. This also means evaluating the impact of the CAADP agenda on NEPAD national and continental development objectives. In 2008, NEPAD reviewed CAADP’s first five years to evaluate the performance of CAADP as a network in achieving its goals.

4. Linking Resources with Programs – NEPAD builds partnerships and coalitions to link resources with agricultural investment programs. Strong international and regional partnerships are vital for the success of CAADP.

5. Harnessing Key Thinking and Experience – NEPAD harnesses key thinking and experience on emerging national, international and global issues related to agriculture, to articulate African perspectives and contribute to the evolution of the CAADP Agenda. NEPAD makes sure that up-to-date information on trends in African agriculture and rural development is easily available both locally and internationally. NEPAD directs strategic information about developments affecting CAADP to all stakeholders.

There are four key focus areas or Pillars that undergird the agricultural improvement and investment program under CAADP: 1) Sustainable Land and Water Management, 2) Market Access, 3) Food Supply and Hunger, and 4) Agricultural Research.

The country roundtable is also an important component of CAADP because although CAADP is continental in scope, it is realised through national efforts to promote growth in the agriculture sector and economic development. Thus, CAADP is not really a set of programs, but rather a framework of key principles and targets that are to be tailored to the circumstances of each participating member state.

As no single road map will suit all countries, each African country is expected to implement the CAADP Agenda in its own way – although each will be able to use a common set of tools, such as the Pillar frameworks and the country roundtable processes. Success will be measured by the extent to which each country’s policies and investment programs are reform as benchmarked against the common principles and goals of the CAADP Agenda.

The national roundtables lead to national pacts between donors and African governments and other stakeholders.

With the four Pillars as a framework, CAADP efforts drill down to the national, regional and continental level.

The objectives of Pillar 2 are to:

1. Accelerate growth in the agricultural sector by raising the capacities of private entrepreneurs (including commercial and small-holder farmers) to meet the increasingly complex quality and logistic requirements of markets, focusing on selected agricultural commodities that offer the potential to raise rural (on- and off-farm) incomes, and

2. Create the required regulatory and policy framework that would facilitate the emergence of regional economic spaces that would spur the expansion of regional trade and cross country investments.

Key objectives of the work program under Pillar 2 include initiatives to:

1. Improve local infrastructure so that African farmers have better connections to markets, addressing issues including:
   • transportation (road, rail, marine and air freight),
   • storage, packaging and handling systems,
   • retail facilities,
   • information technology, and
   • overall supply chains.

2. Improve competitiveness through sound trade policies at the national, regional and continental level.

3. Strengthen capacity to participate in trade negotiations and meet market access requirements for world trade (quality, grades and standards, etc.).

4. Strengthen capacities among the agribusiness community and facilitate business partnerships with importing companies.

5. Build strategic alliances to create industry-to-industry linkages and expand domestic and foreign direct investment in agriculture.

Pillar 3 – Food Supply and Hunger

Pillar 3 aims to increase food supply and reduce hunger across the region by raising smallholder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies.

Pillar 3 focuses on the chronically food insecure, and on populations vulnerable to and affected by various crises and emergencies and focuses
on ensuring that the CAADP agenda achieves both the 6% agricultural growth agenda and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for addressing poverty and hunger. MDG 1 aims to cut extreme poverty and hunger in half by 2015.

The Pillar’s focus and program of activity seeks to ensure that improving agricultural productivity, establishing well-integrated markets, and expanding the purchasing power of vulnerable groups will combine to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

The objectives of Pillar 3 are to:
• Improve domestic production and marketing,
• Facilitate regional trade in food staples, and
• Build household productivity and assets

Pillar 4 – Agricultural Research

Pillar 4 aims to improve agricultural research and systems in order to disseminate appropriate new technologies. Pillar 4 aims to boost the support available to help farmers to adopt identified new technologies.

The key objectives of Pillar 4 are to:
• Boost agricultural research in Africa and ensure that the results are disseminated, and
• Ensure that research results are put into use in the field, and used to develop workable options that can improve farmers’ lives.

THE PROGRAM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is a continental initiative aimed at establishing a common agenda for mobilizing resources for the effective expansion and maintenance of infrastructure in Africa. It provides a ready-made list of priorities that address physical infrastructure needs and the soft infrastructure issues. It is based on extensive regional consultations, takes into account regional and national infrastructure plans, and enjoys political support at the highest level having been approved by African Heads of State and Government at their 18th Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012.

Table 11: PIDA Priority Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIDA INVESTMENT BY 2020</th>
<th>USD BN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>40.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY REGION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Program for infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

The Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) was developed by the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency), African Development Bank (AFDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and promotes regional economic integration by bridging Africa’s infrastructure gap.

Recognizing that Africa is set to experience significant population growth and economic growth, PIDA has been conceptualized to address the related infrastructure demand that the continent’s economic expansion will require:
• Power demand will increase from 590 terawatt hours (TWh) in 2010 to more than 3,100 TWh by 2040;
• Transport volumes will increase 6-14 times with port throughput rising from 265 million tons (2009) to more than 2 billion tons;
• ICT demand will swell by a factor of 20 before 2020. Demand of 300 gigabits (2009) will reach 6,000 gigabits by 2018; and
• The demand for irrigated agriculture will double and shared watercourse systems will be better managed ensuring water security across Africa.

The total estimated cost of implementing all the projects identified in PIDA to address projected infrastructure needs by 2040 is US$360 billion. The PIDA Priority Action Plan (PAP), which comprises 51 priority infrastructure back-bone projects and programs in energy, water, transport and ICT requires investment of US$68 billion to be realized by 2020.

Of this, the biggest demand for investment is for energy accounting for US$40.3 billion or 60% of the PIDA PAP program followed by transport at US$25.4 billion or 37%, water at $1.7 billion or 2.5% and ICT accounting for only 0.5 billion or less than 1% because the basic ICT infrastructure network in Africa is now largely in place.

The architects of PIDA estimate that domestic sources (public or private) will meet 50% of the cost by 2020, with that share growing to 66% by 2030 and as much as 75% by 2040. Official development assistance (ODA) will continue to play an important role, but will not be enough and will need to be used innovatively to leverage investments particularly from the private sector.

Countries will have to mobilize their own public and private domestic resources and attract foreign private investment. To attract private investment, countries need to ensure a competitive market based on clear legislation with enforcement of commercial law and transparency in procurement. Investors also seek effective banking systems, the presence of local skills and good PPP management skills on the part of public sector counterparts.

Projects and programs in the PIDA PAP have been selected on the basis of feasibility and readiness, and several of the projects present opportunities for private sector investment and participation in the form of public private partnerships.

PIDA will be financed from multiple sources, public capital, private capital, and a combination of the two through PPPs, as well as from domestic and development partner resources. However, PIDA will also require innovative financing approaches to mobilize additional resources:
• Infrastructure bonds
• Loan guarantees
• Community levies
• New financing partnerships (potentially with BRICS nations and other South-South partners such as Brazil, Turkey and Korea)

The annual expenditures to prepare PIDA’s Priority Action Plan projects is expected to amount to about US$200 million a year. African countries and partners need to ensure that project preparation finance is aligned or consolidated to avoid duplication of products and facilities that will continue to act as a brake on project development and ultimately delivery. This also entails scaling up of existing project preparation facilities such as the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF) hosted by the African Development Bank to respond to the urgent need to prepare PIDA projects.

The S1 PIDA PAP programs and projects are expected to lead to an integrated continent, fueling international trade, job creation and sustainable economic growth.
Across the continent only 10% of individuals have access to the electrical grid, and of those, 75% come from the richest two quintiles in overall income. Overall rates of access to energy in Africa have held constant since the 1980s, while the rest of the developing world has seen electrical grid distribution increase by 20%. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where per-capita access rates are falling. According to recent trends, over 60% of Sub-Saharan Africans will still lack access to electricity by 2020.

Given the growing population, continued urbanization and increase in the economic viability of new businesses, energy demand in Africa is constantly on the increase, be it electricity/gas for household use or petroleum/diesel products for transport and manufacturing. Power demand is estimated to increase by more than 3 100 terawatt hours by 2040, an average annual growth of nearly 6%.

Today, Africa has an average electrification rate of 24%, while the rate in the rest of the developing world lies closer to 40%. Even in areas covered by the electrical grid, power is often unreliable. As a result, the manufacturing sector loses power on average 56 days out of the year. Frequent power outages cause damage to sales, equipment, and discourage international investment.

Despite its unreliability, electric service in Sub-Saharan Africa also often costs more than in other parts of the world. The average electricity tariff in Sub-Saharan Africa is $0.13/ Kwh (kilowatt hour) USD, compared to $0.04-$0.08 USD in the rest of the developing world. Additionally, one of the greatest challenges, in an effort to create sustainable development in Africa, is that many countries with exportable renewable energy resources (wind, hydro, geothermal) are land-locked without a system of transmission.

Present power generation capacity only stands at around 124 gigawatts and will have to increase to almost 700 gigawatts by 2040 if demand is to be met. Fortunately Africa has abundant energy resources in oil, gas, coal and especially hydropower. These resources are unevenly distributed across the continent, often going unexploited.

The vision for the PIDA energy sector is an efficient, reliable, cost-effective and environmentally friendly infrastructure, to promote the physical integration of the continent and enhance access to modern energy services for all Africans. The PIDA energy priorities focus on major hydro-electric projects, the interconnection of regional power pools, including regional petroleum and gas pipelines to meet these drastically increasing demands.

Through these projects, Africa will save $30 billion on electricity production costs and access to power will rise to nearly 70% by 2040, benefitting more than 800 million people. PIDA will achieve this by developing energy projects, oil refineries as well as oil and gas pipeline projects. Fifteen energy priority projects, as identified by African Heads of State and Government, will be implemented by 2020. These projects include nine power generation projects (all hydro), four power transmission corridors, and one gas and oil pipeline.

The four transmission corridors will ensure that African countries are well connected and energy moves across their borders to promote regional trade in energy. One of the main electricity corridors is the North-South Corridor linking Egypt all the way to South Africa through Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa.
With rising demand for better and faster technology, the three ICT programs are aimed at completing land fiber-optic infrastructure and installing internet exchange points in those countries without them so as to establish an enabling environment. Each country will be connected to at least two submarine cables, further enhancing inter-regional connectivity. These projects will boost broadband connectivity by 20 percentage points. The increased broadband penetration of 10% is expected to increase GDP by 1%.

**Transport**

Africa’s extensive population growth projections mean that by 2040, transport volumes will increase 6-8 times (even up to 14 times in some countries), while port throughput will rise to more than 2 billion tons.

The vision for the Transport sector is an integrated African continent where transport infrastructure and services enable the free movement of goods and passengers through the provision of efficient, safe, secure, reliable and seamless transport options at affordable rates to support environmentally and economically sustainable regional development.

PIDA’s transport projects are intended to link the continent’s major production and consumption centers and major cities. Port- and rail-related projects are based on the least cost hubs and routes in order to open up land-locked countries for improved regional, continental and ultimately global trade.

**Water Ways**

With the lowest water storage capacity and irrigated agricultural land in the world, it is little wonder that about half of the African continent faces some degree of water stress or scarcity. Adding to this taxing situation is the fact that Africa’s water requirements are set to increase significantly by 2040, with agricultural irrigation being by far the largest consumer. In some water basins, demand will soon outstrip available resources if no improvements are made. As demand strains resources, the competition between water use sectors and the environment is likely to increase.

The total internal renewable water resources (IRWR), the long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation in Africa as a whole, are estimated to be 3,931 km³ per year. Africa represents 9.2% of the world IRWR, compared to 28% and 29.1% in Asia and South America respectively. The IRWR in Africa is distributed between surface water (more than 3,800 km³ per year) and groundwater (about 1,400 km³ per year) with an overlap of more than 1,300 km³ per year. Although much of Africa has abundant water resources, water requirements of the domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors are catching up with availability at the continental scale.

As Africa’s population grows—it is expected to almost double between now and 2040—the demand for food (notably cereals such as wheat, maize, and rice) will double as well. Meeting that demand depends on successful expansion of irrigated agriculture, as well as improvements in rain-fed agricultural practices and increased cereal imports.

Presently, however, Africa has the lowest level of irrigated agriculture of any world region. Water storage (e.g., behind new hydroelectric dams) will have to increase if large-scale irrigation schemes are to succeed.

Thus, the vision for this sector is trans-boundary water infrastructure and strong trans-boundary management frameworks that promote regional integration and ensure water security for socio-economic development of the African continent, while protecting the environment and mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate variability and change.
The AMV seeks to use Africa’s natural resources sector to transform the continent’s social and economic development path in order to address its poverty and limited development. It seeks to set Africa on an industrialization path, based on its natural capital, to enable the continent to achieve its place in the global economy.

The AMV was founded on the following fundamental pillars:

- Optimizing knowledge and benefits of finite mineral resources at all levels of mining and for all minerals;
- Harnessing the potential of small scale mining to improve livelihoods and integration into the rural and national economy;
- Fostering sustainable development principles based on environmentally and socially responsible mining, which is safe and includes communities and all other stakeholders;
- Building human and institutional capacities towards a knowledge economy that supports innovation, research and development;
- Developing a diversified and globally competitive African mineral industry which contributes to broad economic and social growth through the creation of economic linkages;
- Fostering a transparent and accountable mineral sector in which resource rents are optimized and utilized to promote broad economic and social development; and
- Promoting good governance of the mineral sector in which communities and citizens participate in mineral assets and in which there is equity in the distribution of benefits.

The above pillars were used to develop an AMV Action Plan around 9 clusters:

- Program cluster 1 – Mining revenues and mineral rents management
- Program cluster 2 – Geological and mining information systems
- Program cluster 3 – Building human and institutional capacities
- Program cluster 4 – Artisanal and small scale mining
- Program cluster 5 – Mineral sector governance
- Program cluster 6 – Research and development
- Program cluster 7 – Environmental and social issues
- Program cluster 8 – Linkages and diversification
- Program cluster 9 – Mobilizing mining and infrastructure investment

For each program cluster, the main goal, outcomes, activities and preliminary indicators for tracking the achievement of objectives and outcomes have all been defined.

ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

The overarching challenge for African countries today is to lift the majority of the population out of poverty through industrial development, which requires enhanced productive capacities to convert Africa’s comparative advantage in resources into a competitive advantage and to benefit from new opportunities offered by the globalization of industrial production.

An action plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa was developed in 2007 and was officially endorsed by the AU Heads of State and Government at their January 2008 summit held in Addis Ababa. The African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) and its Implementation Strategy was formally adopted at the 18th Conference of Africa Ministers of Industry (CAMI) in October 2008.

Encompassing 21 industrial development programs and 53 projects, the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) initiative and its Implementation Strategy constitute the latest initiative of far reaching consequences adopted by the African Heads of State since the first Industrial Development Decade of Africa (IDDA 1), the second Industrial Development Decade of Africa (IDDA 2), programs of the 1980s and 1990s, and the Alliance for Africa’s Industrialization (AAI) of 2003.

The programs of the AIDA are all focused on improving the industrial landscape of African countries at the regional level, in particular improving industrial production and performance, creating new employment opportunities and enhancing private sector development.
The project is being implemented in close collaboration with the AUC, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners such as UNECA and the African Development Bank, who have recently joined the efforts. The project has so far been able to strengthen institutional capacity (i) at the AUC Department for Trade and Industry through developing the Action Plan and Implementation Strategy for AIDA and (ii) at the Regional Economic Communities level through the internalization Workshop of AIDA, which resulted in the design and development of bankable project proposals that fall within the AIDA framework.

The funds mobilization process initiated in 2012 has been focused on identifying sustainable financing for the projects envisaged, including through newly established business partnerships and resources mobilized from donors. Ultimately, it is envisaged that the project will contribute to enhancing industrialization at the regional level in Africa in specific areas, including industrial upgrading and modernization, along with regional enterprise development and investment promotion in the private sector with a focus on SMEs, green industry development and waste management.

The acceleration of Africa's industrialization requires the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional, continental and international levels. National governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, will have to take the lead in Member States for the initiation and implementation of the activities.

The Regional Economic Communities should serve as the main agents for the promotion of industrialization at the regional level, while the African Union and its Strategic Program-NEPAD-should, with the support of UNECA and AfDB, play a similar role at the continental level. Africa's industrial development will also require actions at the international level that will involve international organizations including UNIDO, the World Bank, and WTO as well as Africa's development partners.

Specific Actions and Measures required for the promotion of Africa's industrial development include:

### Actions at the International Level
- Technical and financial support for the building of industrial productive capacity and the removal of constraints on Africa's industrial development
- Provision of investment incentives and other assistance to national companies for the establishment of joint industrial enterprises and for the processing of natural resources within Africa/outourcing of products to companies in Africa
- Facilitation of transfer of technology to Africa through international assistance for enhancing the capabilities for the acquisition, assimilation, adaptation, learning and innovation
- Enhancement of market access for African manufactured products and related services, particularly through South-South cooperation in research, transfer of technology and investment promotion
- Greater priority to multilateral trade negotiation: WTO and EPA to industrial development as one of the pillars of Africa's development
- Mobilization of the international community to support the Action Plan.

### Actions at the Continental Level
- Harmonization of regional industrial policies and strategies
- Strengthening of the regional industrial innovation systems
- Development of Model African Investment and Mining Codes
- Harmonization of Africa's Business and Investment Laws
- Support for the establishment of Regional Centers of Excellence in Science and Technology and technology transfer
- Establishment/Strengthening of Continental Standards Organization and the Harmonization of Standards
- Development of a database/electronic platform on critical variables for the industrial development of Africa (eg. Natural resources, science and technology and the modern industrial application of science and technology to natural resources)
- Adoption of an African Technology Innovation Initiative (ATII), including the establishment of:
  - Network of African Design Centers/Centers of Excellence
  - Network of African Testing and Certification Centers
  - Network of African Business Support Service Centers and
  - Network of African Environmental Compliance Centers
  - Network of African Technology Transfer Centers / Universities' Chairs of Innovation
- Periodic review of the state of Industrialization in Africa in collaboration with regional institutions to generate indicators of industrialization every two years.
- Preparation of an Annual African Industrial Competitiveness Report
- Mobilization of international technical and financial support for the implementation of the Action Plan for Africa's industrial development
- Development and strengthening of Africa's partnerships with the Traditional Partners of the North and the Emerging Powers of the South for acceleration of Africa's industrial development
- Promotion of intellectual property as a tool for industrial development
- Establishment of African商标 offices and subcontracting network based on UNIDO and other surveys.
- Fast tracking the establishment and operationalization of the African Investment Bank
- Support the development of an African investment platform based on UNIDO and other surveys.

### Actions at the Regional Level
- Promotion of Regional Stability and Security
- Speedy implementation of NEPAD Infrastructure Projects to enhance productive capacity and intra-regional and continental connectivity
- Development and Implementation of a Regional Industrial Strategy and Potential Economic Corridor, based on NEPAD Spatial Development Initiative (SDI), involving the promotion of large scale economic sector, inter-related infrastructure and heavy industry investment to take advantage of the region's natural resources
- Implementation of the industrial component of NEPAD APCI
- Facilitation of joint cross-border industrial enterprises and intra-regional trade within the framework of value chains
- Mobilization of Resources for Regional Infrastructure and heavy industries: establishment of an industrial development fund for infrastructure and heavy industries
- Establishment/Supporting of Regional Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Strengthening of Regional industrial complementarities and forward and backward linkages
- Development of Regional Financial and Capital Markets
- Review and Upgrading of the Existing Regional Centers of Technology
- Mobilization of African Diaspora in Science and Technology for the building of technology design, innovation and adaptation capacity
- Promotion of exchange of industrial technology experiences
- Filling of the current gaps in Regional Technology Development and Adaptation Infrastructure through the establishment of Regional Centers of Excellence in Science and Technology to accelerate scientific discoveries, knowledge production, technology development and innovation in major areas (e.g. bio-fuels and other renewable energy sources, and industrial energy efficiency, equipment and machinery for processing natural resources, and improving competitiveness of SMEs etc) that can trigger Africa's accelerated industrialization avalanche of Africa's industrialization
- Establishment/strengthening of Regional Centers and Laboratory Facilities for standards setting, quality control, assurance and certification to assist African products in meeting technical regulations and international standards as well as to prevent sub-standard and dangerous products from being dumped on the regional market.
- Assistance to Member States in upgrading skills and capacities for mastering new technologies
- Support for the creation of technology incubators, technology parks and proto-typing activities in the region
- Establishment of centers of cleaner production
- Establishment of regional observatory of competitiveness and labor employment
- Development of technology information centers
- Harmonization of national industrial policy
- Harmonization of investment codes

### Actions at the National Level
- Promotion of good political, economic, and corporate governance: subscription to and implementation of the NEPAD APRM; macroeconomic stability; democratic governance; rule of law; and greater transparency and accountability.
- Establishment, enhancement and maintenance of an investment-friendly, effective and industry-supportive policy and institutional environment:
  - Industrial Development and Investment Promotion Agencies
  - Investment Promotion Strategies based, inter alia, on information on investor expectations and behaviors such as provided by UNIDO African Investment Promotion Agency Network
  - Standards, Quality Control, Assurance and Certification Agencies
  - Mechanisms for Consultations and Partnerships between Science and Technology Institutions/Universities/ Government and the Private Sector and institutions of civil society
- Small-scale and Rural Industries Development Agencies
- Policies for the removal of bureaucratic, administrative impediments to trade and investment
- Simplification of business laws
- Industrial restructuring, maintenance and getting companies to international standards.

• Mainstreaming industrialization into National Development Strategies.
• Integration of industrialization in national development policies especially in poverty alleviation strategies.
• Development and implementation of an industrial policy with priority accorded to maximizing the use of local productive capacities and inputs, adding value to and local processing of the abundant natural resources of the country, and to the development of small-scale and rural industries, including the informal sectors well as intermediate and capital goods industries with high linkages to other sectors of the economy as potential sources of employment creation.
• Improvement of Investment and Mining Codes to support local processing of mineral resources
• Setting aside, by mineral resources-rich countries, of a portion of their earnings from commodity price surges for investment in programs/projects of economic diversification and industrial development
• Mainstreaming private sector development into national development strategy
• Enhancement of investment in infrastructure and strengthening of public-private partnership in infrastructure development
• Promotion of Research and Development with an allocation of at least 5 per cent of national budgets or at least “1 per cent of GDP”
• Establishment/ Strengthening of Technology Development and Adaptation Centers
• Upgrading of existing technologies to make industries more productive and competitive
• Enhancement of human capital investment, especially in technical education, science and technology, R and D and entrepreneurship development
• Establishment of facilities to train technical, managerial and financial personnel in companies
• Provision of incentives to African Diaspora Experts in Science and Technology to contribute to national industrial development
• Establishment of strong linkages between industry, and National and Regional Science and Technology Centers of Excellence and Research Institutions.
• Support for start-up companies to exploit R&D outputs of National and Regional Centers
• Facilitation of intra-regional flows of goods, services, labor, capital and technology; and the establishment of cross-border industrial enterprises to take advantage of potential economies of scale in the regional market
• Promotion of socially responsible industries.
• Taking maximum advantage of Africa’s Partnerships, especially with the Newly-Industrializing and Emerging Powers of the South, for the development and transfer of technology, for the establishment of joint industrial enterprises in Africa, and for greater market access for African manufactured products
• Establishment/Strengthening of capital and financial markets (including innovative financial intermediaries) and improvement of business finance, especially for small-scale and rural industries
• Enhancement of trade and industry capacity building as well as capacity to negotiate
• Formulation of technology transfer policy that encourage increase local value addition
• Undertaking of studies including industrial survey, value chain analysis and preparation of integrated industrial sector programs.
The African Union has entered into a number of global partnerships, which along with seeking to leverage economic development support, also involve the promotion of partnerships at the private sector level. It is relevant and useful to highlight these initiatives for both public sector institutions and the private sector (within the continent and globally) as these frameworks offer useful platforms for the pursuit of public-private partnerships and the fostering of partnership between Africa’s private sector and potential global corporate partners from the partner country or region.

These strategic partnerships are intended to foster “win-win” outcomes and focus on industrial transformation (infrastructure, manufacturing, agro-business, OGM, services), trade and investment, social development and inclusive and sustainable development. To date, four types of partnerships have emerged:

1) Continent to continent partnerships with emphasis on Africa-Europe, Africa-South America and Africa-Asia;
2) Continent to country partnerships such as Africa-India, Africa-Turkey, Africa-China, Africa-Japan, Africa-US and Africa-Korea;
3) Partnerships in demand that can be subdivided into two components, namely, partnership in gestation such as Afro-Arab partnership and Afro-Caribbean partnership, whose basis have previously been laid and are simply in the process of reconceptualization, as well as partnership in prospect such as Iran-Africa partnership that requires virtual integration within the framework of existing relationships as a rationale for its eventual establishment;
4) Partnership between the African Union and other institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Commonwealth and La Francophonie.

While the content of Africa’s partnerships vary by partner, they typically all have some combination of the following components:

1) Financial cooperation pledge around concrete offers of technical assistance or project development (e.g. China-supported FOCAC);
2) Financial cooperation pledge around concrete offers of commercial investment projects in infrastructure, industry/manufacturing, OGM, agri-businesses and services (e.g. China-supported FOCAC, Japan’s TICAD);
3) An asymmetric market access agreement in favor of the lesser developed partner (e.g. EU-Everything But Arms (EBA), US-African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA));
4) Reciprocal economic partnership agreement from market access and investment perspectives (e.g. EU Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA));
5) Policy forum (e.g. Japan-supported TICAD);
6) Political dialogue (e.g. EU-Africa political dialogue); and
7) Business forum in the areas of trade, investment and/or technology (e.g. TICAD-supported Asia-Africa Business Forum, EU-Africa Business Forum)

While there are a number initiatives being developed at the inclusive continental level, increasingly South-South partnerships such as (Brazil-Russia-India-China and South Africa) BRICS and (India-Brazil and South Africa) IBSA are being forged, eight partnerships are particularly noteworthy and involve engagement between Africa, Europe, Japan, China, India, Turkey, Korea, South America, the Arab league and the United States of America.
1. Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership

Established in Cairo, Egypt in 2000 between the African Union Commission and the European Union Commission, the Africa-European Union partnership forged its current structure after agreeing upon a Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), adopted at the Lisbon summit in 2007 at the 2nd Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon, Portugal in December 2007. The JAES represents the strategic political reference for Africa-EU relations setting out the vision, values and principles both parties are committed to. Two further Summits have been held in Libya, Tripoli (November 2010) and most recently in Brussels, Belgium in April 2014.

The European Union operates as a single market with 28 countries whose aggregate economy generates a GDP of over US$16.566 trillion in 2012, which according to Eurostat makes the EU the largest economy in the world if treated as a single economy. The European Union (EU) is also represented as a unified entity in the World Trade Organization (WTO).

With just 7% of the world’s population, the EU’s trade with the rest of the world accounts for around 20% of global exports and imports, although roughly two-thirds of EU countries’ total trade is done with other EU countries. Despite the fact that EU trade has been hit by the global recession it remains the world’s largest importer accounting for 16.4% of global imports, followed by the United States with 15.5% of all imports and China with 11.9%. The EU is also the world’s largest exporter, accounting for 15.4% of all exports – compared with 13.4% for China and the 10.5% for the United States.

The objectives of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) include:

- Improving the AU-EU political partnership
- Promoting:
  - Peace, security, democratic governance and human rights
  - Basic freedoms, gender equality
  - Sustainable economic development, including industrialization
  - Regional and continental integration
  - Ensuring that all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are met in all African countries by 2015
- Supporting effective multilateralism
- Forging a people-centered partnership

During the 4th Africa-EU Summit which was held April 2014 in Brussels, it was agreed that the 2014-2017 Roadmap should focus on the following priority areas:

1. Peace and Security
2. Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights
3. Human Development
4. Sustainable and Inclusive Development and Growth and Continental Integration
5. Global and Emerging Issues

Important EU support initiatives of the AU include:

- The African Union Support Program (AUSP) – Through the AUSP, the EU has allocated Euros 55 million to support capacity building of the AU institutions, notably the AUC and assist in the institutional reform process. The support has enabled the AUC to effectively play its role as driver of the African integration process and to facilitate the deepening of the partnership between Africa and Europe. With support from the fund, the AUC presently has no less than 70 experts paid for under the programs and supporting programs such as PIDA, CAADP, AIDA and AGA.
- The African Peace Facility (APF) – The APF is the operational tool of the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security. Through this instrument, the EU supports the AU and other African regional organizations in finding “African solutions to African problems”. The missions financed by the Facility are led and staffed by Africans. Since the creation of the APF in 2004, the EU has committed more than Euros 1 billion. The two ongoing peace support operations are AMISOM (AU Mission in Somalia) and MICOXPAX (Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic). At the EU Foreign Affairs Council on 17th January 2013, the EU announced that Euros 50 million would be provided under the APF to support the AFISMA (African-led International Support Mission to Mali).
- The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) – The objectives of the APRM are to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that led to political stability, economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through experience sharing and reinforcement of successful and best practices, including identifying deficiencies and assessment of requirements for capacity building. The European Commission has contributed Euros 2 million to the UNDP-managed Trust Fund to support the APRM Secretariat.
- The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) – The EU has provided Euros 15 million to support African institutions (AUC, NPCA, RECs) in the implementation of the CAADP process at continental, regional and national level. CAADP is an African-led initiative working to boost agricultural productivity in Africa based on four pillars: 1) Sustainable Land and Water management, 2) Market Access, 3) Food security, and 4) Hunger and Agricultural Research.
- The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF) and the Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF) – The ITF aims to increase European and African investment in infrastructure and related services. It blends grants and loans to increase the total funding available for large-scale regional infrastructure projects across Africa. A total of 70 grant operations for Euros 342 million were approved across Sub-Saharan Africa as of December 2012, representing close to Euros 4.4 billion in total infrastructure investments. Additionally, the European Commission has also earmarked a total amount of Euros 745 million for the Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF) in North Africa which, along with Member States’ contributions, contributed Euros 417 million to infrastructure and private sector projects, leveraging a total project of investment of more than Euros 14 billion.

Forthcoming facilities and initiatives include:

- Social Affairs Support – The Social Affairs Department of the EU has secured a Euro 20 million support package from the EU.
- African Union Support Program II – Another round of support, Euros 30 million facility, has been approved from the EU for the period 2014-2017 along the same line of activities as the AUSP I program.
- Pan-African Program – A Euro 850 million facility has been agreed upon with the EU, and with some contribution expected from Africa, the facility is to be operational from 2017 subject to some conditions being met from the African side as well as an approval from the EU parliament.

Beyond these funding initiatives, other key facilities of the EU in support of Africa include:

- European Development Fund
- Development Cooperation Instrument – covering notably South Africa (Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement -TDCA)
- European Neighborhood Policy Instrument (which has supported a project on deployment of renewable energy in the Mediterranean region)
- Instrument for stability
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
- 7th Framework Program for Research and Technological Development (FP7) (it is a program mainly oriented to support internal European policy, but it also has substantive external policy component that has contributed to supporting the JAES).
- The European Investment Bank (the EIB finances several types of projects, notably through the Africa EU Infrastructure Trust Fund, which supports Africa-EU Infrastructure partnership).

2. Africa – Arab League Of States Strategic Partnership

First institutionalized through a Declaration and Program of Action adopted by the historical First Africa-Arab Summit held in Cairo, Egypt in March 1977, the Africa-Arab Partnership is the oldest cooperation arrangement that Africa has entered into, although to date it has been a partnership that focuses more on political solidarity than economic collaboration. The partnership builds upon the significant historic, linguistic, cultural and religious ties between Africa and the Arab community, fostered in large part by the fact that in terms of numbers, 70% of the global 'Arab' community are found in the 9 African states that form part of the 22 member states of the Arab league.

As outlined in the Africa-Arab Joint Action Plan 2011-2016, which was adopted by the 3rd Africa-Arab Summit held in Tripoli, Libya in 2010, the Africa-Arab Partnership focuses on four major areas:

- Political Cooperation – on institutionalizing regular consultations on issue of common concern including peace and security issues;
- Economic Trade and Financial Cooperation – implementation of the Joint Action Plan on Investment Promotion and the reactivation of the Africa-Arab Trade Fair (six editions of the Trade Fair have taken place since 1993);
• Agriculture and Food Security – implementation of the Joint Action Plan on Agricultural Development and Food Security;
• Social and Economic Cooperation – on transforming the Africa-Arab Cultural Institute based in Bamako, Mali to an Institute for Culture and Strategic Studies as well as cooperation in the areas of migration, mobility and employment

The Arab League (formally the League of Arab States) is a regional organization of Arab countries in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Southwest Asia. It was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Yemen joined as a member on 5 May 1945. Currently, the League has 22 members, although Syria’s participation has been suspended since November 2011. The headquarters of the organization is in Cairo, Egypt. The member states of the organization include (Africa states highlighted in bold): Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria (Suspended), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The combined population of the 22 countries was 400,652,486 (2012) and the nominal aggregate GDP was US $3.526 trillion. Although often aligned politically, the 22 countries of the AL are characterized by unequal levels of development, resources endowment (namely oil resources that constitute the main source of significant wealth for many countries), financial capacity and political stability.

In terms of institutional arrangements, the Africa-Arab Summit is to meet every three years, alternately in an African or Arab country (although to date only three Summits have been held in Cairo (1977), Libya (2010) and Kuwait (2013). The Joint Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which is composed of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all African and Arab countries, is to meet every eighteen months alternately in an African or Arab countries.

A Commission for Africa-Arab Partnership, yet to be established, is to be composed of twenty-four countries, twelve of whom will be designated by the African Union and twelve by the League of Arab States on a rotation basis and endorsed by each session of the Joint Africa-Arab Summit. The Commission is to meet once a year at the ministerial level and every six months at the senior officials level, alternately in the two regions. In addition, sector focused Africa-Arab Ministerial Councils are to be formed and composed of Ministers from various specialized ministries of the two regions. They are responsible for initializing, monitoring and reporting of activities in their respective specialized domains. These Sector Forums are to report to the Standing Commission. To date only the Ministerial meeting on agriculture have met (in 2010 and in 2013).

The Coordination Committee is composed of a Representative of the current Chairperson of the African Union and the current Chairperson of the Arab Summit, the immediate past and incoming Chairpersons of the two institutions and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Secretary General of the League of Arab States. The Coordination Committee meets every six months at the Senior Officials level and annually at the Ministerial level, ever alternating in Addis Ababa and Cairo or elsewhere. To date five meetings have been held. Lastly, the Africa-Arab Technical Committee, which to date has not been formed, is to be composed of representatives from the Permanent Representatives Committee of the African Union and a similar policy organ in the League of Arab States. The Committee is to meet every six months.

Selected achievements of the partnership during the period 2010 – 2013 include the following:

Economic Cooperation: A Consultative Meeting was held in Cairo, Egypt in April 2012 between the AUC and the Arab League to devise institutional modalities for the implementation of the economic agenda of the Partnership Strategy and Joint Action Plan 2011-2016. In this regard, the two sides have developed Concept papers on the areas of cooperation such as trade and investment, transport, communication, energy and migration.

Agriculture and Food Security – The Africa-Arab Trade Fair is one of the most successful projects of the Africa-Arab Partnership. The Fair was organized for the first time in Tunis, Tunisia in 1993. By 2003, six editions had been held in Tunis (Tunisia) in October 1993, in Johannesburg (South Africa) in October 1995, in Sharjah (United Arab Emirates) in October 1997, in Dakar (Senegal) in April 1999, Tripoli (Libya) in October 2001 and in Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania) in November/December 2003. The Africa-Arab Trade Fair covers 67 African and Arab countries. It is a general Fair, where all types of goods and services are exhibited and sold. It comprises three key components, namely i) A trade component – exhibition and sale of export products from all economic sectors; ii) An economic component – a forum on commercial cooperation and buyer and seller meetings organized on the sidelines of the exhibition of goods and services, and iii) A cultural component – exhibition and sale of products of culture (handicraft) and organization of performances by artistic groups. After a long delay of nearly eight years, practical steps have been taken towards convening this edition in Casablanca, Morocco in 2014 or 2015.

Financial Cooperation – In line with its mandate to strengthen economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) approved in 2011 and 2012 with a total loan of US $384 million to 24 Sub-Saharan African countries. The loan contains grant elements ranging from 29 to 49%. The projects financed by the Bank include mainly road and bridge construction, water, health, education, and rural electrification. BADEA also provided African countries with technical assistance worth over US $16 million during the reporting period. Moreover, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the African Union Commission and BADEA to provide technical assistance to the Commission through financing of trainings and studies. Recently, the Bank approved a grant of US $100,000 to finance a study on the establishment of an Africa-Arab Disaster Response Fund. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also signed between the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance for African Countries (AFTAAC). The latter provided support for training programs at the Commission and its various regional offices, such as the Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD).

Agriculture and Food Security – In line with the decision of the 1st Ministerial Meeting on Africa-Arab Cooperation in Agricultural Development and Food Security, practical steps were taken to create a “Facilitation Unit” to be hosted by the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD). The Steering Committee of the Unit was formally inaugurated in Khartoum, Sudan in April 2011. The Committee held two meetings, namely one in Khartoum and the other in Addis Ababa and approved its Rules of Procedure. The structure and mandate of the Facilitation Unit have also been developed. However, the Unit is not operational to date due to budgetary and other technical and administrative challenges.
Brazil has also made an effort to contribute to Africa’s development by transferring technical expertise and providing assistance to African countries. Noteworthy in this context is not only its decision to relieve African countries’ debts of more than US$ 1 billion, but also the fact that more than half of Brazil’s technical cooperation resources is directed towards the continent.

Brazil’s exports to Africa are more diversified than its imports, comprising many agricultural products (sugar, dairy, meat, cereals) but also manufactured and semi-manufactured goods (vehicles, vehicle parts). In fact, Africa has become a growing market for Brazil’s processed products. Despite the growth in trade, Brazilian investment in Africa remains relatively limited. There are no precise data available, although estimates range between US$10 billion and US$20 billion. According to the Brazilian Fundação Dom Cabral, Africa currently ranks fifth among Brazil’s preferred investment regions. However, the continent is gaining interest among Brazilian companies, registering the third highest growth in Brazilian direct investment in 2010. Interestingly, this investment pattern is not fully congruent with Brazil’s major trade partners. Lusophone Africa is clearly the main destination for Brazilian direct investment in the region. Angola, in particular, is Brazil’s main destination for direct investment and franchising.

It is worth mentioning that increasingly the Brazil National Development Bank, BNDES, supports the internationalization efforts of most Brazilian firms through export credit and other facilities (e.g. cumulated USD 3.2 billion line of credit for Angola between 2007 and 2012 to support at 49% Odebrecht activities). BTG PACTUAL, a Brazilian investment bank, has also launched in 2013 a USD 1 Billion private equity fund aimed at investing selectively in the mining and infrastructure sector of African countries.

Brazil has also made significant efforts abroad. Companies have become multinationals and have over the past 15 years invested significantly abroad.

Brazil boasts a very sophisticated technological sector, produces submarines to aircraft, involved in space research and a pioneer in many fields, including ethanol production. Brazil has also become a global pioneer in the fields of deep water oil exploration and research as 73% of its reserves are found off the nation’s coast. A number of Brazil’s leading companies have become multinationals and have over the past 15 years invested significantly abroad.

Brazil is the world’s leading producer of coffee, although in the 1990s soybeans and various derivative products, particularly animal feeds, became a more valuable source of revenue than coffee. About one-third of the world’s oranges are grown in Brazil—more than twice the amount produced in the United States, which is the world’s second major supplier. Brazil is also the world’s main producer of cassava and a leading grower of beans, corn (maize), cacao, bananas, and rice. Brazil also has one of the world’s largest livestock populations (at more than 200 million) and slaughters more cattle annually than the United States. The country has one of the largest meatpacking industries in the world in Rio Grande do Sul, the state closest to the beef-producing plains of Uruguay and Argentina. Brazil also produces great quantities of poultry, both poultry and meat are important exports.

- Brazilian policy-makers see Africa’s biggest potential as providing a consumer market for their country’s manufactured goods.
- Brazil advocates South–South cooperation projects that are based on its own development experience. Biomedical and health research, agricultural research, and energy solutions have been turned into effective foreign policy instruments.
- Countries from SSA have requested cooperation with Brazil in five key areas: tropical agriculture, tropical medicine, vocational training, energy and social protection.

3. Africa–South America Cooperation Forum (ASACOF)

The Africa-South America Cooperation Framework was established in Abuja, Nigeria on November 30, 2006 during the First Africa-South America Summit. An Africa-South America Strategic Agenda 2010–2020 and an Africa-South America Implementation Plan are the two key strategic road maps of the partnership. The coordinators of the partnership are Nigeria, on behalf of Africa, and Brazil, on behalf of South America.

The 2006 Abuja Plan of Action designed the following Follow-up Mechanisms to give impetus to and monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action:
- The Summit of Heads of State and Government shall be held every two years;
- A Meeting of Ministers (in-between Summits) shall be held, as may be necessary but at least once a year, to ensure implementation of decisions;
- Bi-regional meetings of Senior officials shall take place at least once a year, or as may be necessary, to prepare updates on implementation;
- An Africa-South America “Follow-up Committee” made up of the Current and Incoming Co-Chairs from the two regions assisted by the African Union Commission and the Secretariat of the Community of South American Nations, shall coordinate the follow-up mechanism.
- The Follow-up Committee is responsible for proposing new initiatives and undertaking actions on previously agreed programs and projects, reviewing the progress of their implementation and disseminating information about cooperation arrangements. It shall also follow up on Ministerial and Summit decisions, and submit recommendations to Summits.
- Eight (8) Working Groups covering all areas of cooperation have been set up. Each Working Group is composed of experts from both sides, Africa and South America.

With a population of 385,742,554, South America is comprised of 13 countries, including: Brazil (199,321,000); Colombia (47,130,000); Argentina (41,350,000); Peru (30,476,000); Venezuela (29,760,000); Chile (16,841,000); Ecuador (15,779,000); Bolivia (10,517,000); Paraguay (6,849,000); Uruguay (3,297,000); Guyana (788,000); Suriname (539,000); and French Guiana (259,000).

Brazil with a GDP of $2.5 trillion (6th largest economy in the world) is the anchor nation in this region and given the shared linguistic heritage with Mozambique, Cape Verde and Angola, and its large population who trace their heritage to Africa (as a country Brazil has the world’s largest population of people of African descent after Nigeria), it is the driving force in South America of this relatively new relationship.

There are a number of other Brazilian players including Andrade Gutierrez (resources sector), TV Globo (TV services), Stadia (EPC/construction sector) and an increasing number of SMEs across the African industrial and commercial sectors namely in Angola.

Implementation of the 2010 – 2015 Plan

The Africa-South America Cooperation Forum (ASACOF) is relatively a new partnership that is not yet grounded on strong footings. Seven years after its inception in November 2006, not much has been achieved as attempts are currently being made to put in place the necessary mechanisms that would ensure the effective implementation of the governance management mechanisms and the projects agreed-upon.

In particular, the partnership suffers from the fact that the founding leaders and drivers from the South American side (President Lula of Brazil and late President Chavez of Venezuela) and from the African side (late President Gaddafi of Libya and President Obasanjo of Nigeria) are no longer involved in the management process of the partnership.

Table 12: Brazil’s Leading Companies in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Business Sector</th>
<th>Presence Countries in Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odebrecht</td>
<td>Construction &amp; Resource</td>
<td>Angola, Botswana, Congo, Djbouti, Gabon, Libya, Liberia, Mozambique, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrobras</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Angola, Benin, Gabon, Libya, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Angola, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Company Website September 2012

There are a number of other Brazilian players including Andrade Gutierrez (resources sector), TV Globo (TV services), Stadia (EPC/construction sector) and an increasing number of SMEs across the African industrial and commercial sectors namely in Angola.
AFRICA – COUNTRY PARTNERSHIPS

1 Africa – Japan (Tokyo International Conference on Africa’s Development (TICAD))

Established during the first Tokyo International Conference on Africa’s Development (TICAD I), which was convened on October 5-6, 1993 in Tokyo, Japan, the Africa-Japan Partnership, most commonly known as TICAD, is organized by the Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the UN Office of the Special Adviser for Africa, UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission. Organized every five years, since the inaugural TICAD, there have been four other TICAD meetings: TICAD II (19-21 October 1998) “African Development towards the 21st Century: The Tokyo Agenda for Action”; TICAD III (29 September-1st October 2003) “TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration”; TICAD IV (28-30 May 2008) “Yokohama Declaration towards a vibrant Africa” and “Yokohama Action Plan”; and most recently, TICAD V (1-3 June 2013)’ 2013 Yokohama Declaration and Yokohama Action Plan’.

During TICAD IV, a three-tiered follow-up mechanism was formalized:

- First Tier: Secretariat in Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Japan;
- Third Tier: TICAD Follow up Meetings: TICAD participants, Japanese government, TICAD Co-organizers, African States, AUC, NEPAD, RECs, donor countries, Int. Org.

The priorities identified in the outcome documents of TICAD I, TICAD II, TICAD III and TICAD IV present as follows:

With a US$6 trillion GDP, and a population of 127 million people, the economy of Japan is the third largest in the world after the United States and the People’s Republic of China. Japan is the world’s 3rd largest automobile manufacturing country, and among the world’s largest and most technologically advanced producers of electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, and processed foods. Facing increasing competition from China and South Korea, manufacturing in Japan today now focuses primarily on high-tech and precision goods, such as optical equipment, hybrid cars, and robotics. Japan is the world’s largest creditor nation generally running an annual trade surplus and having a considerable net international investment surplus. As of 2010, Japan possesses 13.7% of the world’s private financial assets (the 2nd largest in the world) at an estimated $14.6 trillion.

Japan’s service sector accounts for about three-quarters of its total economic output. Banking, insurance, real estate, retailing, transportation, and telecommunications are all major industries, with companies such as Mitsubishi UFJ, Mizuho, NTT, TEPCO, Nomura, Mitsubishi Estate, Tokyo Marine, Mitsui Sumitomo, JR East, Seven & I, and Japan Airlines, counting as one of the largest companies in the world. The Koizumi government set Japan Post, one of the country’s largest providers of savings and insurance services for privatization by 2014. The six major keiretsus are the Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Fuyo, Mitsubishi, and Sanwa Groups. Japan is home to 68 of the Fortune 500 companies and 326 companies of the Forbes Global 2000 largest companies in the world. Industry is concentrated in several regions. In addition, a long narrow belt of industrial centers is found between Tokyo and Fukuoka, established by particular industries that have developed as mill towns.

Table 13: TICAD Program Summary

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<tr>
<td>Priorities</td>
<td>Tokyo Declaration on African Development</td>
<td>Tokyo Agenda for Action</td>
<td>Summary by the Chair</td>
<td>Yokohama Declaration and Yokohama Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Political and economic reforms</td>
<td>Social development and poverty reduction: Promoting human development</td>
<td>People-centered development</td>
<td>Boosting economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economic development through activities of the private sector</td>
<td>Economic development: Promoting the private sector</td>
<td>Poverty reduction through economic growth</td>
<td>Achieving MDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regional cooperation and regional integration</td>
<td>Basic foundations for development: Good governance, conflict prevention, and post-conflict development</td>
<td>Consolidation of peace</td>
<td>Consolidation of peace and good governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emergency relief and development</td>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Addressing environmental issues and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Asian experience and African development</td>
<td>a Principles – ownership, global partnership;</td>
<td>Agricultural development</td>
<td>Broadening partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>International cooperation</td>
<td>b Approaches: coordination, regional cooperation and integration; Cross-cutting themes: capacity building, gender, environment</td>
<td>Private sector development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Expansion of partnerships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MOFA Japan
In the agriculture sector, rice is a very important crop in Japan although only 12% of Japan's land is suitable for cultivation. Due to this lack of arable land, a system of terraces is used to farm in small areas. This results in one of the world's highest levels of crop yields per unit area, with an overall agricultural self-sufficiency rate of about 50% on fewer than 56,000 km² (14 million acres) cultivated. Japan's small agricultural sector, however, is also highly subsidized and protected, with government regulations that favor small-scale cultivation instead of large-scale agriculture as practiced in North America.

Although Japan is usually self-sufficient in rice and wheat, the country must import about 50% of its requirements of other grains and fodder crops and relies on imports for most of its supply of meat. Japan imports large quantities of wheats, sorghum, and soybeans, primarily from the United States. Japan is the largest market for EU agricultural exports.

During the most recent convening of TICAD, from June 1-3, the "Yokohama Declaration 2013" and the "Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017" were adopted. The document indicated three pillars and six key strategies as the direction of development in Africa for the coming five years.

The three pillars were:

• Robust and sustainable economy,
• Inclusive and resilient society, and
• Peace and stability

The six key strategic approaches agreed upon as the direction of development in Africa for the forthcoming five years (2013-2017) were:

1. Boosting Economic Growth (Private Sector Development, Trade and Investment, Natural Resources)
   a. Trade and Investment
      - Up to USD 2 billion by the Nippon Export and Import Insurance's (NEXII) trade and investment insurance; Promote investment treaty negotiation
      - Dispatch policy advisor on investment promotion to 10 countries;
      - Capacity building of 300 people in 20 countries to operate OSBP (One Stop Border Post) and to facilitate regional trade
   b. Private Sector Development
      - Assist the private sector, including allocating USD 500 million in co-financing with AFD under the EPSA (Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa)
   c. Natural Resources
      - Provide USD 2 billion of public finance by the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC)
      - Capacity building of 1,000 people in natural resource industry
   a. Infrastructure
      - Financial assistance of approx. JPY 650 billion (equivalent to USD 6.5 billion) (ODA overseas development assistance) and a Japan Bank for International Cooperation loan) for infrastructure support formulating 10 strategic master-plans for urban transportation/infrastructure planning
      - Support development of 5 major growth corridors
   b. Human Resource Development
      - Capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry
      - Launch "African Business Education (ABE) Initiative for the Youth or "the ABE Initiative"
      - Provide opportunities for competent African youth to study in Japan and intern at Japanese firms through public-private partnerships and working to build networks among the alumni to foster future leaders for business between Japan and Africa
      - Building TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry at 10 locations in 25 countries
   c. Science and Technology
      - Support research institutes and universities, including Pan African University (PAU), E-Just, through technical assistance
   d. Tourism
      - Host 10 tourism fairs by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan and Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA)
      - Capacity building of 700 people in the tourism industry
3. Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors (Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security)
   a. Rice Production
      - Double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa to 28 million tons by 2018 (continuing efforts of CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development)
   b. Commercial Farming
      - Transform farmers to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture through Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) approach in 10 countries
4. Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth (Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Prevention)
   a. Deforestation Reduction
      - Reduce deforestation in 34 countries through "TREES Initiative"
   b. Low Carbon Energy Production
      - Financial support of JPY 200 billion (USD 2 billion) for low carbon energy
   c. Credit Provision
      - Promote "Joint Crediting Mechanism"
   d. Bilateral Offset Credit
      - Bilateral "Offset Credit Mechanism" with African countries
   e. Disaster Support
      - Assist disaster risk reduction, especially for island countries
5. Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth (Education and Gender, Health, Water and Sanitation)
   a. Education and Gender
      - Provide quality education for 20 million children, such as through following assistance;
      i. Expand "School for all" project
      ii. Expand projects under "Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE)"
   b. Health
      - Financial support of JPY 50 billion (USD $0.5 billion), capacity building of 120,000 people
      - Promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and strengthen support for improving nutritional status
   c. Water and Sanitation
      - Improve access to safe water and sanitary condition for 10 million people
6. Consolidating Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance
   a. Counter-Terrorism / Counter-Piracy Measures
      - Capacity building of 2,000 people and provision of equipment, etc. for counter-terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel region
      - Contribute to the regional stability in the Sahel region through JPY 100 billion (USD 1 billion) in development and humanitarian assistance
   b. Ensure maritime security off the coast of Somalia
      - Counter-piracy measures by Japan Maritime Self Defense Forces and Japan Coast Guard
      - Capacity building of coast guards in neighboring countries of Somalia, etc., including provision of patrol vessels
   c. Governance
      - Assist APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) and other programs to promote good governance in 30 countries
      - Capacity building of 5,000 officers in sectors such as judiciary, media, local government and security
   d. Support African Initiative
      - Assist capacity of AU/RECs (Regional Economic Communities) to implement their initiatives
      - Financial support for funds of AU/RECs activities (e.g. disbursed USD 6 million to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) in March 2013)
      - Capacity building of 3,000 people engaged in peace building through supporting Peace-Keeping Operation (PKO) training centers, etc.
   e. Continue support for consolidation of peace (strategic focus area: Sahara belt (from the Sahel region to Somalia) and the Great Lakes region) (disbursed USD 550 million in March 2013)
      - Emphasize on gender
      - Assist national and community reconstruction, such as through support for governance
      - Continue support for UN PKO activities (dispatch of personnel, etc.)

During TICAD V, Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also announced that his government was pledging US$32 billion in foreign aid and private investment in Africa over the coming five years. Japan had committed itself to dramatically increase its foreign aid to Africa by US$14 billion with an additional US$6 billion in infrastructural support. The rest would come from private Japanese companies investing in the continent in the form of FDI. Additionally, public-private sector investments were also being considered with companies such as Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corp, a state-run firm, which will provide investment worth $2 billion for a five year period to assist Japanese firms in natural resource development with the aim of competing with Chinese and Indian companies in Africa.
2. The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) is the framework for the partnership between China and Africa. FOCAC is characterized by its coverage of a broad range of sectors as well as the express pledge made by China on specific development projects and financial assistance at each forum.

FOCAC was officially launched after a three day China – Africa Summit that was held from October 10-12, 2000 in Beijing, China. Since then four meetings have been held (every three years): 15-16 December, 2003, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 3-5 November, 2006, Beijing, China; 8-9 November, 2009, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt and 19-20 July, 2012, Beijing, China. At inception, the Africa-China partnership began as a bilateral partnership framework between China and individual African member states with the AU being an observer. However, at the 2012 Summit, that the AU/AUC become a full member of the “Forum on China Africa Cooperation” or FOCAC.

The nine areas of cooperation under FOCAC include: 1) Development Cooperation; 2) Trade and Investment; 3) Peace and Security Cooperation; 4) Agricultural and Rural Development; 5) International Cooperation; 6) Public Health Services; 7) Education and Vocational Training; 8) Poverty Eradication; and 9) Sustainable Development.

With a GDP of US$9 trillion and a population of over 1 billion people, China's economy is the second largest in the world, after the United States. Having enjoyed nearly four decades of increased prosperity, China has also achieved unprecedented socio-economic transformation, become the world's number one exporter of manufactured products and seen its economy grow from being the 10th largest in the world to the second largest in just 30 years.

Today, China is a world leader in gross value of industrial output; mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products, including footwear, toys, and electronics; food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships, and aircraft; IT products and telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, and satellites.

China considers oil procurement a matter of national security and uses state resources to satisfy the nation's need for energy. The projected growth of motor vehicles in the country by 2030 will be 300 million, at which point China will need an oil supplier the size of Saudi Arabia to meet demand.

The energy demands in China rests on the country's renewed focus on energy-intensive industry – particularly the manufacture of steel and related metal products. Industry in China consumes up to 70 percent of total energy consumption, followed by residential at 10 percent, transportation 7 percent and commercial at just 2 percent. But industrial production also generates some of the highest profit margins, outstripping the more labor intensive but less energy intensive light industries sectors, such as textiles and electronic/computer machinery and production. This industrial focus has also fueled enormous urbanization movement in China accounting for 39% of the population and fueling a related infrastructure and construction related boom.

China has thus become the number one steel manufacturer and exporter in the world, accounting for 34.6% of the world's share of production. Iron and steel alone account for 16 percent of China's energy consumption, and total heavy industry accounts for 54 percent of total consumption.

The growth of the industrial base coupled with increasing individual household wealth, places a great demand on China for sourcing both more raw resources and new export markets. China now imports 20 percent of the world's fuel and mining products, is the world's largest producer and consumer of coal, and the world's largest importer of iron ore and coking coal. It has displaced the US as the world's largest consumer of raw materials as a whole.

According to the Chinese Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, by 2020 domestic crude oil production will only be able to meet 34–40 per cent of demand, while domestic iron production will be able to meet 29 per cent by 2020. It is estimated that by 2020 the shortage of coal will reach 700 million tons respectively. It is to the need to satisfy this demand that in large part has prompted China to expand its engagement with Africa.

Thus, increasingly, Chinese companies, backed by senior political leaders, government financing and foreign aid instruments, are willing to invest in Africa to: a) secure energy and natural resources, b) access new consumer markets for China's products, and c) challenge Western hegemony in the international political and economic arena toward expanding China's influence in global institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

With foreign reserves of over US3.4 trillion in 2013 – the largest in the world – China is also able to pursue projects with greater business risk and offer generous aid and loans to African countries, using the country's wealth as a lever to win oil, gas and mineral (OGM) concessions/contracts, engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) and other contracts.

As a trade and investment partner, Africa offers China unique opportunities as: 1) a source of supply of oil, minerals and forestry products for China's resource-hungry economy; 2) a market for China's consumer and industrial products; 3) a client for EPC (engineering, procurement and construction) contract opportunities, as China can provide loan facilities to garner projects in the the highly profitable and expanding African infrastructure market, and 4) high-return investment opportunities given: the relatively low asset values found in Africa, the less competitive financial markets, the financially distressed situation of many African countries, firms and investors, and the significant technical assistance demand that exists in many sectors that offer significant investment opportunity in Africa (OGM, industry, infrastructure, agribusiness, telecom, tourism etc.).

Significant Chinese investment in Africa over the past decade has occurred in the following sectors: roads and bridges, railways, housing, schools, hospitals, airport, telecommunication infrastructure, stadia, ministry buildings, conference buildings, power stations, dams, irrigation systems, water projects, oil pipelines, business parks, enterprises zones, factories, radio and television broadcasting stations, cinemas, and theatres.

Investment in mineral projects have been consummated in some 15 countries in the following sub-sectors: aluminium, chrome/ferrochrome, coal, cobalt, copper, diamonds, iron ore, manganese, nickel, platinum, silver, tantalum, tungsten and zinc.

Today, China has become Africa's largest single country trading partner, and Africa is now China's major import source, second largest overseas
construction project contract market, and fourth largest investment destination.

Under the FOCAC 2010 – 2012 Action, eight new measures were presented to pursue:

1) Establishment of a “China-Africa partnership addressing climate change”;
2) Enhancement of cooperation in science and technology;
3) Granting of US $10 billion in concessional loans (including a special loan of US $1 billion for small and medium-sized African businesses);
4) Further support of Chinese market access for African products, including a phased in zero-tariff treatment to 95% of the products from the least developed African countries having diplomatic ties with China, starting with 60% of the products within 2010;
5) Enhancement of cooperation in agriculture;
6) Deepened cooperation in the area of medical care and health;
7) Enhanced cooperation in human resource development and education; and
8) Expanded people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

By May 2012, China had approved US$11.3 billion in concessional loans for 92 projects, fulfilling its promise six months early. These loans are mainly used for funding infrastructure and social development projects in Africa. By the end of 2012, the special loan for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Africa, set up by China Development Bank, had promised to make loans totaling to US$1.213 billion, and US$2 billion had been collected for the second tranche of China-Africa Development Fund (CADF).

Furthermore, China has promised to contribute 615 million US dollars to the African Development Fund (ADF), the China Development Bank (CDB) had signed an Agreement on Development Financing Cooperation with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and an agreement to loan 60 million Euros to the West African Development Bank for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. By the end of 2012, China had signed bilateral investment treaties (BIT) with 32 African countries, and established joint economic commission mechanisms with 45 African countries.

The China-Africa Development Fund, established as one of the eight pledges China made at the FOCAC Beijing Summit, had by the end of 2012 agreed to invest US$2.385 billion in 61 projects in 30 African countries, and had already invested US$1.806 billion for 53 projects.

By January 2013, Chinese enterprises had completed construction contracts worth US$40.83 billion in Africa, and Africa had become China’s second largest overseas contract market for four successive years. Capital, equipment and technologies from China have effectively helped reduce construction costs for African countries and, as a result, their infrastructure situations have gradually improved.

Cumulative Chinese FDI to Africa amounted to US$21 billion as of December 2012 (by official figures). Of this, manufacturing investment is at US$3.43 billion and, according to the Standard Bank Group, China’s investment into Africa is projected to reach US$ 50 billion by 2015.

Currently, over 2,000 Chinese enterprises are investing and working in more than 50 African countries, and cooperation fields have expanded from agriculture, mining and building industry to intensive processing of resource products, industrial manufacturing, finance, commercial logistics and real estate. Over the past ten years, China’s major investments in Africa have included investments in: CNOOC (Nigeria), Sinopac (Angola), China Railways Construction (Nigeria), Sinomach (Gabon), CITIC and Chalco (Egypt); China Nonferrous (Zambia), Minsheng Bank (South Africa), Sino Steel (Zimbabwe), CNPC (Niger, Chad), or China Metallurgical and Sinohydro (Democratic Republic of Congo).

The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on Africa-China Cooperation (FOCAC) was held in Beijing in July 2012. Government officials from China, 50 African countries and the chairman of the African Union Commission were present and adopted the Beijing Declaration. During FOCAC V, the Chinese government pledged USD 20 billion in concessional loans to African countries over the next three years


1. Investment and Financing: Expanding cooperation in investment and financing to support sustainable development in Africa. To meet this goal, China agreed to provide African countries with a US$20 billion credit line to be spent on developing infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing and small and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Development Assistance: China agreed to scale up its development assistance in the following areas:
   a) Agriculture: The Chinese government pledged to build more agricultural technology demonstration centers to help African countries increase their production capacities. The government also agreed to support the AgritITT initiative, which is a new initiative between the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Ministry of Agriculture, China, and the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) to promote transfer of agricultural technologies, knowledge and management innovations from China to low-income countries in Africa and Southeast Asia;
   b) Sector-Specific Technical Skills and TVET institutions: China agreed to implement an “African Talents Program” to train 30,000 African personnel in various sectors, offer 18,000 government scholarships, and build cultural and vocational skills training facilities in African countries.
   c) Health: China and Africa committed to deepen their cooperation in the health sector to step up high level ex-changes in health-related fields, and to hold a China-Africa high-level health development workshop. China also committed to send 1,500 medical workers to Africa, while continuing to run the “Brightness Action” campaign in Africa to provide free treatment for cataract patients.
   d) Environment: China pledged to also help African countries to enhance their capacity to build meteorological infrastructure and to manage and protect their forest. China also agreed to continue to carry out well-drilling and water supply projects in Africa to provide safe drinking water for African people.

3. African Integration: Supporting the African regional integration process and helping Africa enhance its capacity for overall development was another pillar agreed to during FOCAC V. To support Africa in these areas, China agreed to forge a partnership with Africa that is focused on transnational and trans-regional infrastructure development, support of related project planning and feasibility studies and to encourage established Chinese companies and financial institutions to take part in transnational and trans-regional infrastructure project development and implementation in Africa. China also pledged to help African countries improve their customs and commodity inspection facilities to enhance intra-regional trade facilitation.

4. People-to-People and Cultural Exchange: Strengthening people-to-people friendships to lay a solid foundation of public support for enhancing China-Africa common development was another area of focus agreed to during FOCAC V. In this regard, China proposed to carry out a “China-Africa people-to-people friendship action” to support and promote exchanges and cooperation between non-governmental organizations, women and youth from the two partners. Also, a China-Africa Press Exchange Center is to be set up in China. The two sides agreed to promote exchanges and visits between Chinese and African journalists and press professionals and to support correspondent exchanges between their respective media organizations. China will also continue to implement the China-Africa Joint Research and Exchange Plan by sponsoring 100 programs for research, exchange and cooperation between academic institutions and scholars of the two sides.

5. Peace and Stability: Promoting African peace and stability and creating a secure environment for the development of African countries was the final area of collaboration discussed. To support security on the African continent, China agreed to fund the “Initiative on China-Africa Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Security,” to deepen cooperation with the AU and African countries in areas related to peace and security in Africa, to provide financial support for AU peacekeeping missions in Africa and the development of an African Standby Force, and to train more AU peacekeepers and officials in peace and security affairs.

China also seeks to expand the China-Africa partnership to include the:
- Institutionalization of a “China-Africa Policy Planning and Implementation Framework”;
- Institutionalization of a comprehensive “China-Africa Infrastructure Partnership”;
- The Strengthening of coordination and the follow-up mechanisms related to the action plan and projects earmarked for implementation.
The Africa-India Strategic Partnership was launched in New Delhi, India during the first Africa-India Summit held from 8-9 April 2008. The second Africa-India Forum Summit was held 24-25 May, 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The outcome of that meeting was the Draft Plan of Action of the Enhanced Framework for Cooperation of the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit (2011 – 2014).

The seven cooperation areas of the partnership include: 1) Economic Cooperation, 2) Political Cooperation; 3) Science, Technology, Research & Development; 4) Social Development & Capacity Building; 5) Health, Culture & Sports; 6) Infrastructure, Energy & Environment; and 7) Media & Communication.

With a GDP of US$1.87 trillion and a population of 1.2 billion people spread across 28 states, India is the 10th largest economy in the world and slated to become the most populous country in the world by 2040. India's main industries include textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software, pharmaceuticals and the nation has become a leading global exporter of software, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, precious stones, textiles, machinery, iron ore, chemicals, and automobiles. Like China, India's growing middle-class has lead the country to seek natural resources for import and as such the economy is a growing importer of crude oil, raw precious stones, machinery, fertilizer, coal, steel, and chemicals.

For India, Africa is an attractive market for Indian goods and services. It is also rich in resources like oil, diamonds, gold, manganese and uranium that India imports. India is looking to diversify its oil sources and Africa has emerged as an increasingly attractive option. India's diamond-cutting industry, the world's largest, depends on uncut stones from Africa, while uranium in Niger, Uganda and Tanzania is imported to support India's nuclear power sector. India also gets supplies of gold, platinum, manganese and copper from Africa for its industries.

Indeed, India is becoming an increasingly important export market for Africa, and indeed the continent exports more to India ($43 billion worth of trade in 2011) than it imports ($23 billion). However, India-Africa trade is currently concentrated primarily on commodities and low-end manufacturing and four African countries – Nigeria, Angola, Algeria and South Africa that account for 68.6 per cent of the total Africa-India trade. Of India's top 10 trading partners in Africa, seven export oil to it. Overall, India is Africa's fourth largest trade partner after the EU, China and the US.

Energy security is a key priority for India, as the nation is oil dependent and has significant oil product demand as its economy grows. India today imports about 80 per cent of its crude oil needs, and Africa supplies 20 per cent of this. Leading investments by India's national energy company, Oil and Natural Gas Company, and its overseas subsidiary ONGC-Videsh, in the African oil and gas sector, include the following:

### Table 14: Oil and Natural Gas Company (ONGC)/ ONGC-Videsh (OVL) Investments in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Investment</th>
<th>Size of Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Oil pipeline</td>
<td>Not stated (25% stake in the Greater Nile Petroleum Oil Company (GNPOC) project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Oil production</td>
<td>Not stated (24% share in Block 5A &amp; 24% share in Block 5B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Oil refinery</td>
<td>US$ 1.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Multi-product export pipeline</td>
<td>US$ 200 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Oil exploration</td>
<td>Concession agreement to explore for oil in North Ramadan Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Oil exploration</td>
<td>49% participating interest in 2 onshore exploration blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Oil exploration</td>
<td>23.5% interest in offshore bloc C1-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Oil pipeline (part of the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company)</td>
<td>US$ 750 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: India's Growing African Strategy: Competing with China (Naidu, 2007)

Other Indian investments in the oil and natural gas sector of Africa, included:

### Table 15: Other Indian Natural Gas and Oil Companies (NOCs) in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Indian Company</th>
<th>Type of Investment</th>
<th>Size of Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Unknown (various companies acting as a consortium)</td>
<td>Oil Prospecting</td>
<td>US$1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)</td>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas</td>
<td>US$1.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)</td>
<td>Oil refinery</td>
<td>US$ 3.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)</td>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant &amp; Oil refinery</td>
<td>US$ 2 – US$ 4 billion (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Oil India</td>
<td>25% stake in Sunetra Nigeria OPL 205 Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Oil India</td>
<td>45% stake (including operatorship) in an onshore block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Videocon Group</td>
<td>Oil Prospecting</td>
<td>US$ 100 million (76% stake)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: India's Growing African Strategy: Competing with China (Naidu, 2007)

Beyond the minerals and oil and gas sectors, Indian corporations in a
number of other sectors are also gaining prominence in Africa. These include:
- Hotel and Leisure (Tata renovated the Taj Pamodzi Hotel in Zambia for US$800m);
- Pharmaceuticals (Ranbaxy, Dr. Reddy’s & Glenmark Pharmaceuticals);
- Vehicle Assembly and Supply (Provision of 250 Tata Buses in the DRC, Tata plant assembly in Ndola, Zambia, Mahindra & Mahindra trucks and vehicles in Southern Africa);
- Infrastructure, Engineering & Power Transmission (KEC International Ltd, Rites Railway, Icron, Kamani Engineering Corp.);
- IT, Software & Telecommunications (Infosys Technologies, Ramco Systems, Hinduja Group)

Beyond its value for mineral resources, India also finds Africa strategically important for its votes within the UN General Assembly. As India intensifies its efforts to bring about UN reform and secure for itself a permanent seat in the Security Council, the 53 votes from Africa in the General Assembly can play a crucial role.

India also has security concerns that Africa (especially the Indian Ocean countries) can help address. The civil war in Somalia has provided safe havens there for Islamic radicals and left its waters open to pirates. The latter have captured Indian vessels and nationals threatening India’s trade with Africa and the Middle East. India’s extension of funds for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is aimed at supporting efforts to bring order and stability to strife-torn Somalia.

The objectives of the Africa-India Forum Action Plan in the agreed upon areas of cooperation are indicated as follows:

**Cooperation Area 1: Economic Cooperation**

**a) Investment, FDI, Financing Mechanisms, South-South Financial Cooperation**
- To further expand cooperation and sharing of experiences to increase trade, investment, and financial flows between India and Africa;
- Support and value private investment and financial flows on a concessional basis;
- To encourage the opening of branches of India banks in Africa and African banks in India;
- To support the economic development of African countries and their regional integration by providing concessional lines of credit;

**b) Industrialization, SME Development and Technology Transfer**
- To support entrepreneurship development and business incubators in Africa;
- To enhance scholarship in training positions under the India Technology & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program;
- To strengthen the capacity building of the 21 new institutions (TVET and others) which India has proposed to establish in Africa in diverse sectors;

**c) Trade, African Exports and Market Access**
- To support the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Africa LDCs unilaterally announced by India;
- To support and develop the capacity of African Chambers of Commerce;
- To strengthen partnership with private sector, especially travel agencies, hotels, airlines and others in the areas of cooperation in tourism;

**d) Infrastructure, Energy & Environment**
- Support to the legal and regulatory environment for public private partnerships;
- To fulfill the program established under the Action Plan and to look at enhanced engagement in areas such as the continental NEPAD-identified infrastructure projects (PIDA);

**e) Agriculture and Food Security**
- Collaborate in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP);
- Contribute to build value addition and processing facilities in Africa;
- To support the establishment of the Special Agriculture Scholarship scheme;

**Cooperation Area 2: Science, Technology, Research & Development**
- To support the establishment of the Special Agriculture Scholarship scheme and the Special Science & Technology Fellowship Scheme, including the Pan-African University;

**Cooperation Area 3: Social Development & Capacity Building**
- To translate the demographic dividend into effective growth; particularly as both India and Africa are young societies;

**Cooperation Area 4: Health, Culture & Sports**
- To hold India-Africa workshops on traditional medicine;
- To support the tele-medicine and e-health applications;
- To pursue dialogue on intellectual property rights and access to medicine;
- To collaborate in the development of cultural policies;

**Cooperation Area 5: Political Cooperation**
- To strengthen the AUC’s capacity;
- To open an AU Office in New Delhi, India;

**Cooperation Area 6: Peace and Security**
- To support the operationalization of the African Standby Force through special training;

**Cooperation Area 7: Media & Communication**
- To promote the exchange of experience and capacity building for the professionals of the media and communication sector.

The Second India Africa Forum Summit was held in Addis Ababa on 24-25 May 2011. It was preceded by a meeting of Foreign Ministers and a Senior Officials Meeting. The first India Africa Trade Ministers meeting was held in Addis Ababa on 21 May 2011 in the run up to the Summit. The Summit was attended by the Presidents of Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, Chad, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Senegal, Swaziland; the Prime Minister of Ethiopia; Deputy President of South Africa; the Vice President of Nigeria; the Special Representative of the Algerian President; and Ministers of Egypt and Libya. The Summit adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration and the India Africa Framework of Enhanced Cooperation.

During the second India-Africa Summit, India pledged US $5 billion over the next three years “under lines of credit to help achieve development goals in Africa”. The announcement marked an increase of $1.6 billion in lines of credit on the $5.4 billion India had pledged for the 2009-14 period during the first India-Africa summit in New Delhi in 2008. Around $2 billion has already been spent on various projects in Africa.

Besides credit on concessory terms for development projects, India also announced a number of initiatives, including $700 million for new institutions and training programs, $300 million to build a railway linking Ethiopia with Djibouti and $2 million to support AMISOM.

To support institutional capacity building at a pan-African, regional and bilateral level, India is setting up around 80 institutions in areas as diverse as food processing, agriculture, textiles, weather forecasting and rural development. It also proposes to set up an India-Africa Virtual University where 10,000 scholarships will be made available for African students.

India announced 400 more scholarships for African graduates and 500 more training positions under ITEC. India also committed to fund 2,500 ITEC training positions every year for the next three years and to provide 22,000 scholarships between 2011 and 2014 for African students.

At the Summit, India also committed to the establishment of 6 institutions at the continental level that would be coordinated with the African Union, 32 institutions at the regional level that would be coordinated with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and 40 institutions at the national level that would be coordinated bilaterally:

**Six (6) institutions at the Pan African level:**
- India-Africa Food Processing Cluster – Northern Africa Region (Mauritania);
- India-Africa Integrated Textile Institute – Eastern Africa Region (United Republic of Tanzania);
- India-Africa Institute of Life and Earth Sciences – Western Africa Region (Nigeria);
- India-Africa Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development – Southern Africa Region (Malawi);
- India-Africa Civil Aviation Academy – Central Africa Region (Chad);
- India-Africa Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting – (Republic of Mauritius);
Six (6) institutions at the regional level:
- Soil, Water and Tissue testing Laboratories
- Farm Science Centers
- Agricultural Seed Production-cum-Demonstration Centers
- Material Testing Laboratories for Highways
- Biomass Gasifier Systems
- Solar Charging Stations

Nine (9) institutions at the bilateral level:
- Rural Technology Parks
- Food Testing Laboratories
- Food Processing Business Incubation Centers
- Centre on Geo-Informatics Applications and Rural Development
- English Language Training Institutes
- Entrepreneur Development Institutes
- Information Technology Centers
- Vocational Training Centers
- Vocational Training Centers (Barefoot Colleges)

### 4. Africa-US Partnership Framework

The Africa-US Partnership Framework was launched on August 3, 2010 under the United States – African Union Multi-year Assistance Agreement and solidified by the US Department of State – AU Commission MOU for Cooperation, which was signed on February 1, 2013. The co-organizers are the African Union Commission (AUC) and US Department of States. The relationship was strengthened in 2014 by the convening of the US-Africa Leaders Summit in August 2014.

With GDP of US $16.8 trillion and a population of 316 million, the United States has the largest and most technologically advanced economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of $49,800. US firms are at or near the forefront in most technological advances, especially in computers and in medical, aerospace, and military equipment but also in infrastructure (energy, transport, etc.). The US also has the most sophisticated services sector of the world with global service firms in sectors such as: banking and finance; consulting, professional and business services; ICM (IT, Communication, Media) services, transport and logistic services; education and research.

The combination of a robust education and research sector, a dynamic consulting and business/professional sector, and a forward-looking innovative NGO and CSO sector also put the USA at the forefront on policy and program innovation in PPP/infrastructure, industrial, export, SME development policy, programs and related business development tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 16: US-Africa Trade (all figures in millions of USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Department of Commerce

The United States is the second largest importer of merchandise from Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. In 2011, the United States received 15 percent of the region’s total exports. However, although it is the second largest trade partner from the perspective of SSA countries, the United States conducts a small share of its total trade with SSA countries. The United States imported merchandise worth $74 billion from SSA countries in 2011, which is about 3.4% of total U.S. global imports of $2.2 trillion.

The United States exported goods worth $20.3 billion to the region in 2011, 1.5% of total U.S. exports of $1.3 trillion based on 2011 trade statistics. Overall, total trade (exports plus imports) between the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa grew 51% between 2009 and 2011, up from $62.4 billion in 2009 to $94.3 billion in 2011. This increase in the value of trade resulted from increases in commodity prices between 2009 and 2011, as well as growth in the quantities traded.

The main U.S. import is mineral fuels and oil which accounted for about 73% of the US imports from SSA in 2011 (USDC, 2011). Nigeria, South Africa, Angola, Gabon, Chad and Congo are the major exporters of the products imported to the US (i.e. mineral fuels and oil, pearls, precious stones and metals, vehicles and parts.).

A large proportion of U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa is with a small number of countries. About 79% of U.S. imports from the region in 2011 were from Nigeria (47%), Angola (19%), and South Africa (13%). The only agricultural product in the top 10 products imported is cocoa and cocoa preparations. African cocoa exports increased significantly reaching $1.2 billion in 2011, up 22 percent from 2010. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria and Togo are the leading producers and exporters of cocoa in Africa.

The top U.S. export market in SSA was South Africa at $7.2 billion; made up largely of machinery, mineral fuels and oil, gold powder, vehicles, and parts. Other important export markets include Nigeria ($4.8 billion; mostly minerals and oil, machinery, vehicles and its parts and cereals), Angola ($1.5 billion; mostly machinery, aircraft parts, poultry, iron/steel), Ghana ($1.1 billion; mostly machinery, vehicles and parts, mineral fuels, cereals), and Ethiopia ($689 million; mostly cereals, aircraft and parts, machinery).

On August 3, 2010, the United States and the African Union signed a $5.8 million multi-year Assistance Agreement (to be completed on September 2014) to further the U.S. foreign assistance objectives of peace and security, economic development, regional integration, health and social welfare, and good governance on the African continent. Cooperation Areas of the United States – African Union Multi-year Assistance Agreement, in which the parties may develop and carry-out activities include, but are not limited to:
- Trade facilitation and regional integration
- Agriculture and food security
- Democracy and governance
- Health and nutrition
- Climate change
- Capacity building
- Strengthening regional and global cooperation
- Such other areas as the parties may mutually agree to.

The partners further intend to hold discussions aimed at facilitating cooperation in four key areas: peace and security; democracy and governance; economic development, investment and trade; and promotion of opportunity and development, as well as to exchange related information on best practices, lessons learned, and technical matters.
- The Partners intend to cooperate and encourage collaboration among international partners in confronting the many peace and security challenges facing the continent.
PEACE AND SECURITY

- The Partners intend to deepen their cooperation, coordination, and capacity to work together in areas of humanitarian concern, crisis response and monitoring, conflict prevention, peacekeeping operations, post conflict reconstruction and development, maritime security, illicit trafficking and combating terrorism, and to improve their mutual engagement with other regional and international organizations in these areas.

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

- The Partners intend to work together on efforts to support democratic practice and constitutional transitions; promote good governance, elections, transparency, and the rule of law; uphold human rights, including the freedoms of speech and religion, women's rights throughout the continent; and the promotion of strong civil society and social justice. They intend to collaborate in these areas and improve the capacity of the AUC to be able to deliver on these issues in the areas identified.

ECONOMIC GROWTH, TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- To achieve joint economic objectives and other interests, the Partners intend to encourage ongoing programs and initiatives and explore new areas of cooperation aimed at promoting sustainable growth and encouraging mutual private sector engagement to stimulate trade, investment, and cooperation in other related fields.
- The Partners intend to explore cooperation on issues that transcend national boundaries in the following fields: natural resource and labor management, sustainable fisheries, environmental protection, food security, climate change, renewable energy and regional energy integration, organized crime, conservation of biodiversity, labor migration, agriculture, aviation, civil aviation, and regional information networks and communication.
- The Partners intend to exchange views on their respective positions on these matters in international and regional forums and cooperate on mutual positions.

PROMOTION OF OPPORTUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

- The Partners intend to promote cooperation in the following fields: health, education, humanitarian resilience, enhancing the role of youth and women. The Partners may also consider collaborative activities in the area of higher education, promoting technical and scientific cooperation, exchange programs, capacity building, and research and development in the areas of information technology.
- Under the partnership, which is still in its early days, a detailed action plan has not yet been articulated. Intervention areas are still very loosely defined and the AUC and the US Department of State are working towards making it more comprehensive. Hence, the implementation level is still very low.
- In fact, the partnership framework needs to be made more comprehensive and be further clarified in terms of its institutional framework and content as specified in the recommendations. Selected key initiatives of the US that supports Africa trade, investment, and development include:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act

The Africa Investment Incentive Act of 2006 (signed by President Bush on December 20, 2006) amends portions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and is referred to as "AGOA IV".

The legislation extends the third country fabric provision for five years, from September 2007 until September 2012; adds an abundant supply provision; designates certain denim articles as being in abundant supply; and allows lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries export certain textile articles under AGOA. The textile and apparel provisions were further extended in 2012 to 2015.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCC is an innovative and independent U.S. foreign aid agency that is helping lead the fight against global poverty. Created by the U.S. Congress in January 2004 with strong bipartisan support, MCC is changing the conversation on how best to deliver U.S. foreign assistance by focusing on good policies, country ownership, and results.

To date, the MCC has approved over $8.4 billion in compact and threshold programs worldwide that support country-determined projects in such sectors as:
- agriculture and irrigation,
- transportation (roads, bridges, ports),
- water supply and sanitation,
- access to health,
- finance and enterprise development,
- anticorruption initiatives,
- land rights and access, and
- access to education.

Power Africa

On 30th June 2013, President Obama announced Power Africa, a new initiative to double access to power in sub-Saharan Africa. The United States and its partners intend to work with an initial set of Power Africa partner countries, including Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Tanzania. Power Africa will also partner with Uganda and Mozambique on responsible oil and gas resources management.

Power Africa will bring to bear a wide range of U.S. government tools to support investment in Africa's energy sector. From policy and regulatory best practices, to pre-feasibility support and capacity building, to long-term financing, insurance, guarantees, credit enhancements and technical assistance, Power Africa will provide coordinated support to help African partners expand their generation capacity and access.

The United States will commit more than $7 billion in financial support over the next five years to this effort.

Trade Africa

On 1st July 2013, US President Barack Obama announced the launch of Trade Africa, a new partnership between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa that seeks to increase internal and regional trade within Africa, and expand trade and economic ties between Africa, the United States, and other global markets.

Trade Africa will initially focus on the member states of the East African Community (EAC) – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. In its initial phase, Trade Africa aims to double intra-regional trade in the EAC, increase EAC exports to the United States by 40%, reduce by 15% the average time needed to import or export a container from the ports of Mombasa or Dar es Salaam to land-locked Burundi and Rwanda in the EAC's interior, and decrease by 30% the average time a truck takes to transit selected borders. The United States is also supporting the EAC's efforts to advance regional integration, through bilateral and regional trade facilitation and a new partnership with TradeMark East Africa.

Doing Business in Africa Campaign

Highlighted at the U.S.-Africa Business Forum, the Doing Business in Africa (DBIA) Campaign, includes $7 billion in new financing to promote U.S. exports to and investments in Africa. The DBIA Campaign encourages U.S. commercial engagement in Africa by harnessing the resources of the U.S. government to assist businesses in identifying and seizing opportunities and to engage with members of the African Diaspora in the United States. The DBIA Campaign, which was launched in November 2012, has four main objectives:
- Connect American Businesses with African Partners
- Support Existing and New American Investment in Africa
- Expand Access for American Businesses to Finance Their Exports to Africa
- Reduce Barriers to Trade and Investment in Africa
5. Africa-South Korea Strategic Partnership

Established during the first Korea-Africa Summit on November 8, 2006 in Seoul, Korea, the Africa-South Korea Forum was convened with the African Union at the second meeting of the body, which was also held in Korea between November 24-25, 2009.

The 1st Forum was attended by five African Presidents from Benin, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania and Ministers from 25 African countries. The Chairperson of the Commission was invited as a guest but was unable to attend. Three years after the first Seoul meeting, South Korea proposed to host, in Seoul in 2009, the 2nd Korea-Africa Forum. On the occasion of the 2nd Forum, the AU Commission was integrally involved and agreed to follow the Banjul format as amended, which is limited to Ministers only.

While the initial intent was to hold an Africa – South Korea Cooperation summits every 3 years, the meeting in 2009 is the most recent. In addition to the Summit, a Ministerial Review Conference was to meet every third year in the period between Summits. Other institutional structures include an Africa-Korea Cooperation Joint Task Force Meeting comprised of senior officials meeting, which is to take place twice in between Summits.

South Korea over the past four decades has demonstrated incredible growth and global integration to become a high-tech industrialized economy. In the 1960s, GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. In 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies, and is currently the world’s 12th largest economy with a GDP of $1.13 trillion, and a population of 49.8 million.

South Korea's system of close government and business ties, including directed credit and import restrictions, made its rapid growth and economic success possible. The government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods, and encouraged savings and investment over consumption. Today, the nation is the world's 7th largest exporting country and a global leader in the manufacture of semiconductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, computers, steel, ships, and petrochemicals.

The action plan of the 2nd Korea-Africa Forum involved the following scope of cooperation:
- Development Cooperation
- Trade and Investment
- Peace and Security Cooperation
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- International Cooperation
- Public Health Services
- Education and Vocational Training
- Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development
- Green Growth Initiative
- Industrial Development

The second South Korea-Africa Forum was held in 2009, and the basic plan for development cooperation with Africa for 2009-2012 was announced. The plan called for doubling assistance for Africa by 2012 compared to 2008, Korea planned to invite 5,000 trainees from Africa through 2012, to join World Friends Korea’s dispatch of 1,000 overseas volunteers, and greatly expand cooperation projects. It also pledged improved assistance for green growth in Africa with the Korea-Africa Green Growth Initiative 2009-2012.

Although promoted as a continental program, the basic plan for development cooperation with Africa for 2009-2012 was in fact the Korea bilateral cooperation program for Africa. To date, the partnership remains more focused on bilateral projects. On a bilateral basis, assistance for Africa in 2009 totaled KRW 68 billion (USD 53.31 million) and accounted for 19.1% of the total cooperation project spending. This assistance represented an increase of 12% over 2008 in terms of Korean won, following an increase of 150% over 2007. It was provided to 43 countries. The relatively small increase in 2009 was due to the very large increases in the previous years after the announcement by the Korean government in March 2006 of the Korean Initiative for African Development. Tanzania received KRW 10.2 billion, 5% of the total amount of KOICA’s assistance for Africa, followed by Egypt, Kenya, and Senegal.

6. The Africa – Turkey Partnership Framework

The inaugural Africa – Turkey Cooperation Summit was held in Istanbul, Turkey in August 2008. A Joint Implementation Plan of the Africa-Turkey Partnership 2010-2014 was developed and when the 2nd Africa-Turkey Cooperation Summit was held in December of 2012, a second, 2014-2018, Joint Implementation Plan of Africa-Turkey Partnership was agreed upon. It was also agreed that the Turkey-Africa Cooperation Summits would
be held every 5 years in Africa and in Turkey on a rotational basis, with a Ministerial Review Conference to meet every third year in the period between Summits on an alternate basis in Turkey and in Africa.

The areas of cooperation of the Partnership include:
- Institutional Cooperation
- Trade and Investment
- Agriculture, Agribusiness, Rural Development, Water Resources Management and Small Medium Enterprises
- Health
- Peace and Security
- Infrastructure, Energy and Transport
- Media and Communication
- Environment

With a population of more than 76 million people and a GDP of $820 billion, Turkey is the world’s 17th largest economy. Over the past twenty years, Turkey has also developed a diverse economy with significant development in the following sectors: textiles, food processing, autos, electronics, tourism, mining (coal, chromate, copper, boron), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, and paper.

Turkey’s largely free-market economy is increasingly driven by its industry and service sectors, although its traditional agriculture sector still accounts for about 25% of employment. An aggressive privatization program has reduced state involvement in basic industry, banking, transport, and communication, and an emerging cadre of middle-class entrepreneurs is adding dynamism to the economy and expanding production beyond the traditional textiles and clothing sectors.

The automotive, construction, and electronics industries are rising in importance and have surpassed textiles within Turkey’s export mix. Other leading export goods include apparel, foodstuffs, and metal manufactures and Turkey’s main imports are machinery, chemicals, semi-finished goods, fuels and transport equipment.

Oil began to flow through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline in May 2006, marking a major milestone that will bring up to 1 million barrels per day from the Caspian to market. Several gas pipeline projects also are moving forward to help transport Central Asian gas to Europe through Turkey, which over the long term will help address Turkey’s dependence on imported oil and gas to meet 97% of its energy needs.

For a number of reasons, the projects agreed to during the inaugural Summit were not implemented – which led to the postponement of the 2013 Heads of State/Government Summit. The next and 2nd Heads of State/Government Summit is now scheduled to take place in November 2014 in Malabo-Equatorial Guinea.

To reinvigorate the 2010-2014 Implementation Plan, another “Joint Implementation Plan” for 2014-2018 was prepared. In January 2014, Turkey committed a further USD 1 million to facilitate implementation of the identified projects including a “Regional Counter Terrorism Excellence Center in Accra-Ghana”.

In the area of trade and investment, Turkey intends to leverage its bilateral successes in favor of its strategic partnership with Africa. As a matter of example, the case of Turkey-Ethiopia cooperation was cited. Ten years ago, the two countries literally had no relationship. Today, 85% of Ethiopia’s USD 95 million export value is realized by AyKA, a Turkish company which also has 7000 Ethiopian employees. The biggest African cable company is also a Turkish investment in Ethiopia. Turkey has also undertaken number of manufacturing-related investment in Ethiopia.

The 2nd Joint Implementation Plan of Africa-Turkey Partnership (2014-2018) has thus been established for a period of four years and will be subject to mutual review, adjustment and improvement during that period. Acknowledging the strong bilateral relations between Turkey and many African countries, the Parties adopted this Joint Implementation Plan to further strengthen the comprehensive cooperation between Turkey and African countries, as specified in the guidelines in Section III of the Joint Implementation Plan of Africa-Turkey Partnership 2010-2014.

1. INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION
   a. Consultations on Political Matters
   b. Inter-Parliamentary Relations
   c. Cooperation within International Organizations
   d. Cooperation with Regional Economic Communities

2. TRADE AND INVESTMENT

3. AGRICULTURE, AGROBUSINESS, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, AND SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES

4. HEALTH

5. PEACE AND SECURITY

6. MIGRATION

7. CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND MEDIATION

8. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, MINING AND TRANSPORT

9. CULTURE, TOURISM AND EDUCATION

10. MEDIA, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

11. ENVIRONMENT

12. YOUTH AND SPORT

Figure 13: Africa’s Partnership Linkages to the World
Notwithstanding the many dynamic initiatives that have been embarked through the various Africa partnerships, there remain untapped opportunities and these were highlighted in a 2014 UNDP analysis undertaken by UNDP. These identified areas present additional potential areas of economic collaboration and business opportunities for global and continental companies seeking to leverage existing public sector support for trade and investment with Africa.

Table 17: Under Explored Cooperation Opportunities with Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa-EU Partnership</th>
<th>Africa-Japan Partnership</th>
<th>Africa-India Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany:</strong></td>
<td>Regional and cooperation</td>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Engineering technology</td>
<td>SEZ</td>
<td>PPP solutions – project development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Renewable energy</td>
<td>Metal work technology</td>
<td>EPC solutions – PPP/infrastructure funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- EPC (Airport, Transport, Energy)</td>
<td>Engineering technology</td>
<td>EPC (Transport, rail, road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TVET and technology centers</td>
<td>Manufacturing advisory services</td>
<td>Oil refinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Infrastructure finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Manufacturing advisory services</td>
<td>Industry development</td>
<td>Industry/FDI/Technology Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Media, Sport and Entertainment industry</td>
<td>Export capacity development</td>
<td>IT services and software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial education</td>
<td>SME development</td>
<td>Precious metal benefitiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial service development</td>
<td>EPC (Energy, Construction)</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals and health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Manufacturing advisory services (UK MAS)</td>
<td>Infrastructure finance</td>
<td><strong>Sustainability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wind turbines, biopolymers, desalination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hospitality industry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Material efficiency, water technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Agro-processing</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SME</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Life style industry</td>
<td></td>
<td>SME/SME development Incubation center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- EPC (Transport, Energy, Water)</td>
<td>Industry development</td>
<td>Agro-processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Africa-US Partnership</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Renewable energy</td>
<td>Regional and cooperation</td>
<td><strong>Africa-Arab League of States</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Social housing</td>
<td>SEZ</td>
<td>Islamic Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Textile and garment</td>
<td></td>
<td>FDI &amp; JV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil sector governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Manufacturing advisory services</td>
<td>Manufacturing extension program (US MEP)</td>
<td><strong>Africa-Chia &amp; Africa-Korea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Industry and SME development policy</td>
<td>Financial market education Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Regional or cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FDI promotion policy and strategy</td>
<td>Private equity and venture capital IT Education</td>
<td>SEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa – Turkey Partnership</td>
<td>Training of training</td>
<td>Engineering technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPC (Construction)</td>
<td>Teacher upgrading programs</td>
<td>Industrialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile cluster</td>
<td>Development compact / MCC</td>
<td><strong>Africa-South America (Via Brazil)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>Infrastructure finance</td>
<td>EPC (construction, transport)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI &amp; JV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– biomass, bio-fuel (ethanol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Industrialization</strong>, TVET, SMI <strong>Agriculture &amp; food security</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development policy, program &amp; institution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDP
As the African Union as a whole and African nations individually seek to pursue inclusive growth strategies and to build more inclusive economies, the role of the private sector in Africa has never been more important. With an expanding work force and a need to address high levels of youth unemployment and underemployment, there is also an opportunity for unprecedented collaboration between the African public sector and the continental and global private sector to pursue public-private partnership opportunities across the fast-growing and diverse economic landscape of the continent. To facilitate accelerated relationships – intra-Africa – and between Africa and other parts of the world. The AU has put together this directory of leading companies on the continent to make it easier for decision makers to engage and be engaged – toward better business and accelerated economic development.
### CAMEROON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>Central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>BEVERAGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>BEVERAGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SA DES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>563 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>87 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Batista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 4036 Douala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>77 Rue Prince Bell, Douala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00237 33 42 91 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00237 33 42 79 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:siege@sabc-cm.com">siege@sabc-cm.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lesbrasseriesducameroun.com">www.lesbrasseriesducameroun.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Les Sociétés Anonymes des Brasseries du Cameroun (SABC or BC) is a brewing company in Cameroon with their main offices and main factory based in Douala, with other breweries in Bafoussam, Douala, Garoua, and Yaoundé. Les Brasseries et Glaceries d’Indochine (BGI) owns a 75% share in the company, and Heineken owns 8.8%. Cameroon’s president, Paul Biya, is another major shareholder.

### AU Region Central

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CAMEROON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>GROUPE CFAO CAMEROUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>290 516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>9.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Viry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Alain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 6936 Douala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>18, Rue Troyon Sevres, 92310 France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0033 46 23 56 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>accueil@cfaocom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cfaogroup.com">www.cfaogroup.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

CFAO is a leader in specialised distribution for its core businesses of automotive and pharmaceutical distribution in Africa and French overseas territories.

### AU Region Central

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CAMEROON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TRANSPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>BOLLORE AFRICA LOGISTICS CAMEROUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>247 544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>4 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Lafont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Dominique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>BP 4057 Douala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Vallee Tokoto – Zone des Professions Maritimes, Douala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile
Bolloré Africa is a subsidiary of Bolloré Group that was founded in 1822, the Bolloré Group is one of the 500 largest companies in the world.

Detailed Profile
Bolloré Africa Logistics is the leading integrated logistics network in Africa and the first operator port and rail public-private partnerships. With a mesh continent unique and effective presence in 55 countries including 45 in Africa. Bolloré Africa Logistics is now the specialist in custom industrial projects for a portfolio of clients from around the world.

| AU Region | Central |
| Country | CAMEROON |
| Supersector | OIL & GAS |
| Sector | REFINING |
| Company Name | SOCIETE NATIONALE DE R AFFINAGE |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 1 935 790 |
| Turnover Change | 34.39% |
| Net Profits | 0 |
| Year Founded | 1976 |
| CEO Surname | John Ebong |
| CEO First name | Ngole |
| Initials | C |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 365 Limbe, Cameroun |
| Physical Address | Nouvelle Route Bonaberi, Limbe |
| Telephone | 00237 33 33 22 38 |
| Fax | 00237 33 33 22 39 |
| Email | contact@sonara.cm |
| URL | www.snh.cm/ |

Profile
Cameroon's Société Nationale de Raffinage (SONARA) refinery, which is located in the port city of Limbe, is the source for the country's petroleum products.

Detailed Profile
The government holds a 66% interest in SONARA while TotalFina Elf, ExxonMobil, Shell, and ChevronTexaco hold the remaining shares. The SONARA refinery has utilized its spare capacity to refine products for export to other African nations, Europe, Latin America, and the United States.

| AU Region | Central |
| Country | CAMEROON |
| Supersector | OIL & GAS |
| Sector | REFINING |
| Company Name | SOCIETE NATIONALE DES HYDROCARBURES |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 1 809 850 |
| Turnover Change | 5.65% |
| Net Profits | 43 111 |
| Year Founded | 1980 |
| CEO Surname | Adolphe |
| CEO First name | Moudiki |
| Initials | A |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Director General |

Profile
Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH) is a national oil and gas company of Cameroon. The company was established on 12 March 1980.

Detailed Profile
SNH operates in partnership with international oil companies and it is responsible for selling the government's share of oil output. It holds a minor stake in projects operated by international partners. In cooperation with GDF Suez, SNH is planning to build a liquefied natural gas plant.

| AU Region | Central |
| Country | CAMEROON |
| Supersector | TELECOMMUNICATIONS |
| Sector | TELECOMS |
| Company Name | MTN CAMEROON |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 419 667 |
| Turnover Change | 3.95% |
| Net Profits | 56 291 |
| Year Founded | 2000 |
| CEO Surname | Toriola |
| CEO First name | Karl |
| Initials | K O |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 15574 Douala, Littoral |
| Physical Address | 360 Rue Drouot, Douala, Littoral |
| Telephone | 00237 79 00 90 90 |
| Fax | 00237 79 00 90 40 |
| Email | contact@mtn.cm |
| URL | www.mtn.cm |

Profile
MTN Cameroon is a leading telecom services provider based in Cameroon. Established in 2000, following acquisition of the Camtel Mobile licence by the MTN South African group. The company primarily operates wireless, data and internet services to business and residential customers. The company has over 7.45 million wireless subscriptions equivalent to wireless market share of 50.8% (2012).

Detailed Profile
MTN has invested heavily in infrastructure, rolling out 193 new sites and reached over 1000 mark. It has also modernized over 50% of its network in 2012. MTN International holds 70% stake in the company while 30% stake is held by the Cameroonian company, Broadband Telecom. For the year ended December 2012, MTN Cameroon generated ZAR 3,812 million in revenue.
Year Founded: 1999
CEO Surname: Baudin
CEO First name: Phillipe
Initials: P
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 6721 Yaounde
Physical Address: CBC Building, Avenue Kennedy, Yaounde
Telephone: 00237 22 22 49 56
Fax: 00237 22 33 73 72
Email: support.internet@orange.cm
URL: www.orange.cm

Profile:
Orange is a global provider for voice, video, data, and Internet telecommunications and professional services to businesses and consumers.

Detailed Profile:
Orange Cameroon is a subsidiary Orange SA (formerly France Telecom). The Company offers Internet, IT and telecommunications operations relating to technology businesses. The company main brands are mobile, landline, internet and IPTV services.

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AU Region: Central
Country: CAMEROON
Supersector: UTILITIES
Sector: ELECTRICITY
Company Name: AES AFRICAN POWER COMPANY (renamed ENEO Cameroon)

Turnover (Thds $): 429 884
Turnover Change: 6.57%
Net Profits: 156
Year Founded: 2001
CEO Surname: Kontchou
CEO First name: Joel Nana
Initials: J K
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 4077 Douala
Physical Address: Bonanjo Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Douala
Telephone: 00237 33 42 15 53
Fax: 00237 33 42 22 35
Email: info@aessoneltoday.com
URL: www.bienvenueneo.com/index.php/fr/

Profile:
AES was known as a company generating, transmitting and supplying energy and electricity also operating in hydro, thermal and isolated power plants. In September 2014, AES merged competence with the Société National d’Electricité to form AES – SONEL and has adopted a new name known as ‘Energy of Cameroon – ENEO Cameroon’ which owes 56% shares of the new corporation while the state of Cameroon owns 44%.

Detailed Profile:
ENEO’s distribution network consists of 11.450 KM of lines of 5.5 to 33 KV and 11.158 KM of lines of 220-230 KV. The corporation reportedly has a staff strength of some 3,600 workers with more than 900,000 customers, 45% of who live in the cities of Douala and Yaounde.

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AU Region: Central
Country: DEM. REP. CONGO
Supersector: DIVERSIFIED
Sector: DIVERSIFIED
Company Name: GROUPE CFAO CONGO

Turnover (Thds $): 327 338
Turnover Change: 19.09%
Net Profits: 0
Year Founded: 1937
CEO Surname: Viry
CEO First name: Alain
Initials: A
Title: Mr
Designation: President
Postal Address: 18, Rue Troyon Sevres, 92310 France
Physical Address: 419 Boulevard Kamnyola, Lubumbashi
Telephone: 0033 46 23 56 56
Fax: 0033 46 23 56 56
Email: accueil@cfao.com
URL: www.cfaogroup.com

Profile:
CFAO is a leader in specialised distribution for its core businesses of automotive and pharmaceutical distribution in Africa and French overseas territories.

Detailed Profile:
The firm also deals in machinery and equipment, the production and distribution of consumer goods and some technological services in Africa. CFAO operates in 34 countries, 32 of which are in Africa, and in seven French overseas territories, with a payroll of 10,100 at end 2011.

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AU Region: Central
Country: DEM. REP. CONGO
Supersector: MINING
Sector: MINING
Company Name: GENRALE DES CARRIERS ET DES MINES

Turnover (Thds $): 208 454
Turnover Change: -8.29%
Net Profits: -173 905
Year Founded: 1966
CEO Surname: Mulimbi
CEO First name: Albert Yuma
Initials: A Y
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Physical Address: 419 Boulevard Kamnyola, Lubumbashi
Telephone: 00243 234 1105
Fax: 00243 234 1041
Email: contact@gecamines.cd
URL: www.gecamines.cd

Profile:
La Générale des Carrières et des Mines is a state-owned mining company in DRC that operates as both a mining and exploration company.
Gecamines is engaged in the exploration, research, exploitation and production of mineral deposits including copper, cobalt, tin, gold, zinc, among others. One of the largest mining companies in Africa, and the biggest in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gécamines sits on the world's greatest deposit of cobalt and is the eighth-largest producer of copper in the world. Copper mines in which Gécamines has a major interests include, but are not limited to, Kambove, Kipushi, Kamfundwa and Kolwezi.

Profile
Engen operates in the Democratic Republic of Congo as Engen DRC, having purchased 60% of Shell en RDC in December 2007. Forty percent of Engen DRC is owned by the government of the DRC.

Profile
Airtel DRC is the largest telecom network in the country. The company operates as a subsidiary of Airtel Africa which in turns is a subsidiary of Indian telecommunication company Bharti Airtel.

Profile
Castel Group is one of the world leaders in wines, beers and soft drinks, able to sustain its expansion in its high potential businesses. Castel Group owns the Societe des Brasseries du Gabon, the leading brewing company in Gabon.
Profile
Compagnie du Komo is a holding equity infusion of 9,119,800,000 fully paid FCFA. Compagnie du Komo has financial interests in many societies in Africa and Europe. The group undertakes the management and administration of its affiliates engaged in activities as diverse as trade, industry, service provision, real estate and finance.

Detailed Profile
The company is involved in the management and administration of its subsidiaries diversified in commerce, industry, service benefits, real estate and finance. Its origins date back to 1957 in Gabon and Congo. Compagnie du Komo is now one of the leading manufacturers and traders of Gabon and the subregion.

AU Region Central
Country GABON
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name COMPAGNIE MINIERE DE L'OGOOUE
Turnover (Thds $) 732 160
Turnover Change -19.18%
Net Profits 251 278
Year Founded 1957
CEO Surname Fabre
CEO First name Jean
Initials J
Title Mr
Designation Director General
Postal Address PO Box 27/28 Moanda Gabon
Physical Address Industrial Zone Moanda
Telephone 00213 21 63 36 46
Fax 00213 23 50 41 25
Email andre.massard@eramet-comilog.com
URL www.eramet-comilog.com

Profile
COMILOG Gabon assures a mission of public service through SETRAG subsidiary to 84%. In May 2003, COMILOG has indeed given a provisional management to the Transgabonais by the Government of Gabon. This has greatly improved maintenance and traffic reliability, enabling the flow of larger amounts of manganese ore.

Detailed Profile
The company is based in Moanda, Gabon. Compagnie Miniere de l'Ogooue SA is a subsidiary of Eramet SA. Comilog's "Compagnie Miniere de l'Ogooue" produces high grade oxidized ore at its Moanda mine in Gabon. The saleable products come in different grades and sizes and some ore fines are processed locally into Sinter.

AU Region Central
Country GABON
Supersector PETROLEUM
Sector PETROLEUM
Company Name SHELL GABON
Turnover (Thds $) 1 304 680
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1960
CEO Surname Godson
CEO First name Njoku
Initials T
Title Mr
Designation Managing Director
Postal Address Terminal Gamba, BP 146 – Port-Gentil / BP 48 – Gamba
Telephone 00 241 01 55 82 70
Fax 00241 55 82 74
Email shellgabon@shell.com
URL www.shell.com

Profile
Shell is a global group of energy and petrochemical companies. The headquarters are in The Hague, the Netherlands, and our Chief Executive Officer is Peter Voser. The parent company of the Shell group is Royal Dutch Shell plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales.

Detailed Profile
Shell provides transport fuel to around 10 million customers each day through our 44,000 service stations worldwide. They are working to deliver cleaner burning and more efficient fuels. Their products and services are also designed to meet the needs of businesses – from the construction industry to aviation, chemicals to shipping.
Company Name: MAUREL & PROM GABON
Turnover (Thds $): 524 936
Turnover Change: 57.17%
Net Profits: 208 760
Year Founded: 2004
CEO Surname: Henin
CEO First name: Jean-Francois
Initials: J F
Title: Mr
Designation: President & CEO
Postal Address: PO Box 20149 Port Gentil
Physical Address: Zone Portuaire de l’OPRAG, Port Gentil
Telephone: 00241 564 691
Fax: 00241 564 692
Email: communication@agence-influences.fr
URL: www.maureletprom.fr

Profile:
As a mid-size oil & gas Company listed on the Paris market (in €), Maurel & Prom has proven experience as an oil operator with a presence in Africa and Latin America.

Detailed Profile:
In 10 years, the Group has designed oil systems, drilled more than 100 exploration wells with a success rate of more than 46% and discovered major fields at minimum cost. Currently working in 10 countries on 4 continents.

Company Name: TOTAL MARKETING GABON
Turnover (Thds $): 251 945
Net Profits: 7 562
Year Founded: 2000
CEO Surname: Pouret
CEO First name: Gilles
Initials: G
Title: Mr
Designation: Commercial Director
Postal Address: PO Box 540 Libreville
Physical Address: Avenue de la Republique, Libreville
Telephone: 00241 79 40 03
Fax: 00241 77 47 40
Email: gilles.pouret@total.ga
URL: www.totalmarketing.ga

Profile:
Total Marketing Gabon is the main distributor of petroleum products in Gabon. The company is a subsidiary of the Refining and Marketing in the Africa/Middle East area of the Total Group, 5th international oil company. Born from the merger of Total Fina and Elf in 2000, the company employs 156 people with a capital of 265,510,000 FCFA.

Detailed Profile:
Total Group, the parent company’s activities are based in more than 130 countries and cover all segments of the petroleum industry, including Upstream (exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas, LNG) and Downstream (refining, marketing, trading and shipping crude oil and petroleum products). Total also produces base chemicals (petrochemicals and fertilizers) and Specialty Chemicals, whose products are mainly for the industry. In addition, Total has interests in the coal mining and power generation sector. In Gabon, the company distributes. The company distributes aviation fuel, gas, bitumen, insecticides and automotive engine products.

Company Name: CECAGADIS
Turnover (Thds $): 371 953
Turnover Change: 14.82%
Year Founded: 1967
CEO Surname: Boumah
CEO First name: Jean Bernard
Initials: J B
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 89 Libreville
Physical Address: Facing the Central Post Office, Libreville
Telephone: 00241 74 32 63
Email: boumah.jb@cecagadis.com
URL: www.cecagadis.com

Profile:
CECA was founded in 1930 by a private investor and became CECA-GADIS (GADIS=Gabonaise de Distribution) after the country independence and taken over by the government of Gabon until in 1967 when, in partnership with the French companies OPTORG (SHO) and SCO (CCDG), was restored its management to the private sector.

Detailed Profile:
The company has supermarkets throughout Gabon. CECAGADIS is also known to be the first food distribution and non-food group in Gabon.

Company Name: AIRTEL GABON
Turnover (Thds $): 261 460
Turnover Change: 18.43%
Year Founded: 2002
CEO Surname: Coulibaly
CEO First name: Tiemoko
Initials: T
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer, Africa Francophone region
Postal Address: PO Box 9259 Libreville
Physical Address: 124 Avenue Bouet, Montagne Sainte, Libreville
Telephone: 00241 72 81 01 11

Profile:
Total Marketing Gabon is the main distributor of petroleum products in Gabon. The company is a subsidiary of the Refining and Marketing in the Africa/Middle East area of the Total Group, 5th international oil company. Born from the merger of Total Fina and Elf in 2000, the company employs 156 people with a capital of 265,510,000 FCFA.
Profile
Known and named after Bharti Airtel Gabon Holdings B.V., Airtel Gabon operates as a mobile telephone operator. The company was formerly known as Zain Gabon. Bharti Airtel Gabon Holdings B.V. was founded in 2000 and is based in Gabon. The company operates as a subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Ltd.

Detailed Profile
Airtel Gabon has 829,000 customers and its market share stood at 61%. Airtel Gabon is said to invest additional $125 million on commercial and social programs. These include the deployment of 3G and 4G network, when made available, to help businesses and the youth access world class data services.

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Profile
SEEG is a privatized company since 1997 with 51% owned by the French Group Veolia Water. The company’s business is in hydroelectricity power generation and has the monopoly for supplying water and electricity in Gabon.

Detailed Profile
The company manages somehow to feed the country water and electricity. For water, two major problems: limit leakage in the network and ensure the drinking water treatment. For electricity, SEEG has to face the frequent piracy of its lines. Many companies equip themselves with generators to be independent.
KENYA

AU Region East
Country KENYA
Supersector BEVERAGES
Sector BEVERAGES
Company Name EAST AFRICAN BREWERIES GROUP
Turnover (Thds $) 519 436
Turnover Change 14.02%
Net Profits 13 723
Year Founded 1922
CEO Surname Ireland
CEO First name Charles
Initials C
Title Mr
Designation CEO & Group Managing Director
Postal Address PO Box 30161, Nairobi 00100
Physical Address Tusker House, Thika Road, Nairobi
Telephone 00254 20 864 4000
Fax 00254 20 856 1090
Email contact@eabl.com
URL www.eabl.com

Profile
East African Breweries Limited (EABL) is East Africa's leading branded alcohol beverage business with an outstanding collection of brands that range from beer, spirits and adult non-alcoholic drinks (ANADs) reaffirming our standing as a total adult beverage (TAB) company.

Detailed Profile
EABL Kenya is the flagship company of the group, which through its subsidiaries engages in the marketing, brewing, manufacturing and selling drinks, glass containers, malt and barley in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The group has distribution partners in Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and South Sudan.
Profile
Total Kenya Limited is part of the global Total Group, which is the fourth largest publicly traded integrated international oil and gas company in the world with presence in over 100 countries. The company has been in existence in Kenya since 1955 when it was first registered as OZO East Africa Limited although it began actual business operations in 1959.

Detailed Profile
Total Kenya Limited acquired Elf Oil Kenya Limited and Chevron Kenya Limited (Caltex) in years 2000 and 2009 respectively making it the largest oil and gas marketer in Kenya by virtue of service station network and market share. Presently, Total Kenya Limited's market presence boasts of more than 176 service stations, 5 solely owned fuel depots, 3 joint depots, 2 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) filling plants, 1 Lubricant blending plant, and 5 aviation depots.

Profile
Nakumatt Holdings Ltd is East Africa's leading Supermarket. Their formats include convenience stores, supermarkets and hypermarkets, and serve 200,000 customers per day and offer a range of over 75,000 products.

Detailed Profile
As the largest retail market player in East Africa, Uganda and Rwanda, and still expanding to the wider East African region, Nakumatt has 29 stores dealing in general retail merchandise. It has a turnover of more than $450 million, and average basket value of $15.

Profile
Safaricom Ltd is a leading mobile network operator in Kenya. It was formed in 1997 as a fully owned subsidiary of Telkom Kenya. In May 2000, Vodafone Group Plc of the United Kingdom acquired a 40% stake and management responsibility for the company.

Detailed Profile
Safaricom is one of the leading integrated communications companies in Africa with over 17 million subscribers. Safaricom has introduced a number of services to Kenya and been a leading player in the mobile market and national economy.

Profile
British American Tobacco (BAT) is a British multinational tobacco company headquartered in London, UK. It is the world's second-largest tobacco company by sales. BAT has a market-leading position in over 50 countries and operations in around 180 countries.

Detailed Profile
Its 4 largest-selling brands are Dunhill, Lucky Strike, Kent and Pall Mall, others include Kool, Benson & Hedges and Rothmans. In 2013 we sold 676 billion cigarettes, made in 46 factories in 41 countries. We employ more than 57,000 people in more than 200 markets worldwide, with many more indirectly employed through our supply chain.
Profile
Kenya Airways is the national airline of Kenya. Kenya Airways is the national airline of Kenya. The company was founded in 1977, after the dissolution of East African Airways. The carrier's head office is located in Embakasi, Nairobi, with its hub at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Detailed Profile
The group undertakes ground handling, passengers and freight and is a member of the Sky Team alliance. Kenya Airways is widely considered as one of the leading Sub-Saharan operators; as of January 2013, the carrier was ranked fourth among the top 10 airlines that operate in Africa by seat capacity, behind South African Airways, Ethiopian Airlines and EgyptAir.

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Profile
Kenya Power owns and operates most of the electricity transmission and distribution system in the country and sells electricity to over 2.6 million customers (as at April 2014). The Company's key mandate is to plan for sufficient electricity generation and transmission capacity to meet demand; building and maintaining the power distribution and transmission network and retailing of electricity to its customers.

Detailed Profile
In Kenya, electricity is mainly generated from hydro, thermal and geothermal sources. Wind generation accounts for less than six megawatts of the installed capacity. The Government has a controlling stake at 20.1% of shareholding with private investors at 49.9%. Kenya Power is listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange.

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Profile
Sudatel Telecom Group (STG) is one of the leading telecom companies in the region, serving the needs of customers in Sudan and Africa. Since its foundation on 13th September 1993, STG has grown steadily from local to regional markets, setting a good example for privatization policy.

Detailed Profile
STG is the bridge for telecommunication movement between the Arab world, Africa and the rest of the world. STG offers various telecom services and keeping its competitive edge with other companies. STG main services include provision of mobile services, fixed-line services, as well as carrier and wholesales services.

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Profile
Kenya Power and Lighting is the national utility company of Kenya. The company was founded in 1954, and is one of the leading utilities in the region. The company is responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in Kenya.

Detailed Profile
Kenya Power and Lighting is the national utility company of Kenya. The company was founded in 1954, and is one of the leading utilities in the region. The company is responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in Kenya.

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Profile
Tanzania Breweries Limited is the leading producer and distributor of alcoholic beverages in Tanzania. The company was founded in 1930 and is owned by SABMiller.

Detailed Profile
Tanzania Breweries Limited is the leading producer and distributor of alcoholic beverages in Tanzania. The company was founded in 1930 and is owned by SABMiller.
Tanzania Breweries Limited is a Tanzania based company principally engaged in the production, distribution and sale of malt beer, non-alcoholic malt beverages and alcoholic fruit beverages in Tanzania.

TBL's headquarters are located in Dar es Salaam, and operates four breweries in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza and Mbeya. TBL is listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and is a subsidiary of SABMiller.

**AU Region** East  
**Country** TANZANIA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** BULYANHULU GOLD MINE  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 465 037  
**Turnover Change** 29.24%  
**Net Profits** 0  
**Year Founded** 2000  
**CEO Surname** Gordon  
**CEO First name** Bradley  
**Initials** B  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 1081 Dar es Salaam  
**Physical Address** Plot 1736, Kahama Rd/Hamza Aziz Road, Msasani Peninsula, Dar es Salaam  
**Telephone** 00255 22 2164 200  
**Fax** 00255 22 2164 201  
**Email** ghawkins@africanbarrickgold.com  
**URL** www.africanbarrickgold.com

The Bulyanhulu Mine is an underground gold mine in the northwest Tanzania called Shinyanga Region in East Africa, approximately 55 kilometers south of Lake Victoria and approximately 150 kilometers from the city of Mwanza. It is one of three gold mines African Barrick Gold, a company listed on the London Stock Exchange, operates in Tanzania, the other two being Buzwagi and the North Mara Gold Mine.

A narrow-vein gold mine containing gold, silver and copper mineralisation in sulphides. The Bulyanhulu process plant has the capacity to process an average of 3,300 tonnes of ore per day, (or c. 1.1 million tonnes per year) and produces both doré and copper/gold concentrate. The mine is an underground trackless operation using long hole and drift-and-fill as its principal stoping methods. Ore reserves are accessed via a surface shaft and an internal ramp system.

**AU Region** East  
**Country** TANZANIA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** BUZWAGI GOLD MINE  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 348 184  
**Turnover Change** N/A  
**Net Profits** 0  
**Year Founded** 2000  
**CEO Surname** Hawkins  
**CEO First name** Greg  
**Initials** G  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 1081 Dar es Salaam  
**Physical Address** Plot 1736, Kahama Rd/Hamza Aziz Road, Msasani Peninsula, Dar es Salaam  
**Telephone** 00255 22 2164 200  
**Fax** 00255 22 2164 201  
**Email** ghawkins@africanbarrickgold.com  
**URL** www.africanbarrickgold.com

Buzwagi Gold Mine is an open pit gold mine in the Shinyanga Region of Tanzania, located 6 kilometers southeast from the town of Kahama, Tanzania. It is operated by African Barrick Gold, and one of their 3 mines, the other 2 are Bulyanhulu and North Mara Gold Mine.

Buzwagi is a shear-hosted quartz-veined deposit, hosted in porphyritic granite. The mill is designed with a throughput capacity of 12,000 tonnes of ore per day (c. 4.4 million tonnes per year) and produces both doré and copper/gold concentrate. Buzwagi is well connected. The site lies immediately beside a paved highway and a 1,580-metre airstrip. It is also only 40 km from Isaka, a railway hub with links to the port of Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean.

**AU Region** East  
**Country** TANZANIA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** NORTH MARA GOLD MINE  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 272 943  
**Turnover Change** 1.25%  
**Net Profits** 0  
**Year Founded** 1993  
**CEO Surname** Gordon  
**CEO First name** Bradley  
**Initials** B  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 1081 Dar es Salaam  
**Physical Address** Plot 1736, Kahama Rd/Hamza Aziz Road, Msasani Peninsula, Dar es Salaam  
**Telephone** 00255 22 2164 200  
**Fax** 00255 22 2164 201  
**Email** ghawkins@africanbarrickgold.com  
**URL** www.africanbarrickgold.com

North Mara Gold Mine is an open pit gold mine in the Tarime District of the Mara Region of Tanzania. It is one of three gold mines African Barrick Gold, a company listed on the London Stock Exchange, operates in Tanzania, the other two being Bulyanhulu and the Buzwagi Gold Mine.

The North Mara gold deposits are situated in the Mara Musoma greenstone belt. There are several types of gold mineralisation including shear-sone-related quartz vein and disseminated gold. The North Mara process plant has the capacity to process an average of 8,000 tonnes of ore per day, (or c. 2.8 million tonnes per year) and produces both doré.
AU Region: East
Country: TANZANIA
Supersector: TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector: TELECOMS
Company Name: AIRTEL TANZANIA
Turnover (Thds $): 213,612
Turnover Change: 20.21%
Net Profits: -53,577
Year Founded: 2001
CEO Surname: Colaso
CEO First name: Sunil
Initials: S
Title: Mr
Designation: Managing Director
Postal Address: PO Box 9623, Dar-es-Salaam
Physical Address: Airtel House, Cnr of A H Mwinyi Rd & Kawawa Rd, Kinondoni
Telephone: 00255 784 103 001
Fax
Email: helpdesk@tz.airtel.com
URL: www.africa.airtel.com
Profile:
Airtel Tanzania was launched in October 2001 and is Tanzania's most innovative mobile phone operator, which has introduced many “firsts” in the telecommunications sector. Airtel Tanzania subscribers have access to the only network that allows them to roam at the local rates while in East Africa.

Detailed Profile:
The services include: GPRS services, Me2U, Mobile top-up, prepaid places, international roaming, 24hr customer care centre, etc. Airtel Africa is a subsidiary of Indian telecommunications company Airtel, that operates in 17 countries across Africa. It operates a GSM network in all countries, providing 2G or 3G depending upon the country of operation.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: AGribusiness
Sector: AGribusiness
Company Name: CEVITAL
Turnover (Thds $): 2,862,870
Turnover Change: 26.72%
Net Profits: 261,872
Year Founded: 1998
CEO Surname: Mohamed
CEO First name: Ahmed El-Antri Tibaoui
Initials: M
Title: Mr
Designation: CEO
Postal Address: Ilot D, N° 6 ZHUN Garidi II, Kouba 16005
Physical Address: Ilot D, N° 6 ZHUN Garidi II, Kouba, 16005 -Alger-Algérie
Telephone: 00213 21 56 38 02
Fax: 00213 21 56 38 14
Email: issad.rebrab@cevital.com; contact@cevital.com
URL: www.cevital.dz
Profile:
The Group is involved in the FMCG sector, the automotive sector and Property rental.

Detailed Profile:
Cevital has car dealerships for both Hyundai and Fiat. Further the Group manages both hypermarkets and supermarkets.
AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: DAIRY
Company Name: GROUPE INDUSTRIES DES PRODUCTIONS LAITIRES
Turnover (Thds $): 296 260
Turnover Change: 22.74%
Net Profits: 11 563
Year Founded: 1998
CEO Surname: Bouzar
CEO First name: Mohammed
Initials: M
Title: Mr
Designation: Director General
Physical Address: No.1 Place Slimane Hammadouchi, Hussein Dey, Alger
Telephone: 00213 21 49 64 58
Fax: 00213 21 49 64 54
Email: webmaster@giplait.dz
URL: www.giplait.dz
Profile:
Giplait includes nineteen (19) plants in operation in subsidiaries and erected a trading company charged on imports for the supply of its plants in key raw materials.

Detailed Profile:
The parent company is located in Algiers, is managed by an Executive Board and Central Divisions Four (Administration and Human Resources, Finances and Accounting, Development and Restructuring, Management Control).

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector: CONSTRUCTION
Company Name: COSIDER
Turnover (Thds $): 898 035
Turnover Change: 8.61%
Net Profits: 173 052
Year Founded: 1979
CEO Surname: Rekhroukh
CEO First name: Lakhdar
Initials: L
Title: Mr
Designation: President & Director General
Physical Address: Site SIDER, 7 Chemins du Paradou Street, Bir Mourad Rais, Hydra Area, Algiers 16000
Telephone: 00213 23 53 42 56
Fax: 00213 23 69 28 57
Email: groupe@cosider-groupe.dz
URL: www.cosider-groupe.dz
Profile:
The group is involved in the following sectors: transport, construction, infrastructure projects such as roads, airports, maritime, Public Works and dam construction.

Detailed Profile:
Cosider has built thousands of kilometres of highways, many dams, airports, petroleum pipelines as well as thousands of homes.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector: CONSTRUCTION
Company Name: GROUPE ETRHB HADDAD
Turnover (Thds $): 517 919
Turnover Change: N/A
Net Profits: 59 189
Year Founded: 1979
CEO Surname: Haddad
CEO First name: Ali
Initials: A
Title: Mr
Designation: President & Director General
Physical Address: Zone d’Activite, Dar El Beida 16012 Algiers
Telephone: 00213 21 75 33 03
Fax: 00213 21 75 33 08
Email: contact@etrhb.com
URL: www.etrhb.com
Profile:
The Group is involved in public works, dam construction, hydraulic works, tunnels, refurbishment of national railways and trams.

Detailed Profile:
The Group is also heavily involved in the environment sector as well as in tourism.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector: CONSTRUCTION
Company Name: GROUPE BENAMOR
Turnover (Thds $): 258 835
Turnover Change: N/A
Net Profits: 0
Year Founded: 1984
CEO Surname: Benamor
CEO First name: Mohamed Laid
Initials: M L
Title: Mr
Designation: Chairman and CEO
Physical Address: Cite Bouati Mahmoud, Guelma – Algerie
Telephone: 00213 21 49 64 58
Fax: 00213 21 49 64 54
Email: contact@amorbenamor.com
URL: www.amorbenamor.net
Profile:
The Benamor Group specializes in food industry, developed in the following areas: food canning, semolina, pasta and couscous, and agricultural development.

Detailed Profile:
In terms of diversification, the Group has recently invested in real estate development.
### GROUPE CFAO ALGERIE

- **Country**: ALGERIA  
- **Supersector**: DIVERSIFIED  
- **Sector**: DIVERSIFIED  
- **Company Name**: GROUPE CFAO ALGERIE  
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 585,873  
- **Turnover Change**: 21.42%  
- **Net Profits**: 0  
- **Year Founded**: 2001  
- **CEO Surname**: Viry  
- **CEO First name**: Alain  
- **Initials**: A  
- **Title**: Mr  
- **Designation**: President  
- **Physical Address**: 19 Cite Djeblli Mohamed monplaisir, Mostaghanem, Etablissement Fidalim (Distribution agent)  
- **Telephone**: 0033 46 23 56 56  
- **Email**: accueil@cfao.com  
- **URL**: www.cfaogroup.com  

**Profile**

CFAO is a leader in specialised distribution for its core businesses of automotive and pharmaceutical distribution in Africa and French overseas territories.

**Detailed Profile**

The firm also deals in machinery and equipment, the production and distribution of consumer goods and some technological services in Africa. CFAO operates in 34 countries, 32 of which are in Africa, and in seven French overseas territories, with a payroll of 10,100 at end 2011.

### BIOPHARM

- **Country**: ALGERIA  
- **Supersector**: HEALTHCARE  
- **Sector**: PHARMACEUTICALS  
- **Company Name**: BIOPHARM  
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 250,277  
- **Net Profits**: 17,637  
- **Year Founded**: 1992  
- **CEO Surname**: Kerrar  
- **CEO First name**: Abdelmadjid  
- **Initials**: A  
- **Title**: Mr  
- **Designation**: President & Director General  
- **Postal Address**: 12 Rue Ali Boumendjel, Algiers  
- **Telephone**: 00213 21 71 31 34  
- **Fax**: 00213 21 73 47 95  
- **Email**: headquarter@biopharmdz.com  
- **URL**: www.biopharmdz.com  

**Profile**

Biopharm spa is an Algerian, independent pharmaceutical laboratory.

**Detailed Profile**

Biopharm committed itself to the pharmaceutical distribution and has contributed to the stabilization of the Algerian drug market.

### ALGERIE POSTE

- **Country**: ALGERIA  
- **Supersector**: INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION  
- **Sector**: POSTAL SERVICES  
- **Company Name**: ALGERIE POSTE  
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 321,836  
- **Net Profits**: 0  
- **Year Founded**: 1962  
- **CEO Surname**: Mahloul Mohand  
- **CEO First name**: Laid  
- **Initials**: L  
- **Title**: Mr  
- **Designation**: Director General  
- **Postal Address**: Quartier des Affaires, Bab Ezzouar Algiers 16311  
- **Telephone**: 00213 23 92 32 00  
- **Fax**: 00213 20 37 59  
- **Email**: contact@poste.dz  
- **URL**: www.poste.dz  

**Profile**

Algerie Poste is the national post office organisation responsible for ensuring all postal services in Algeria.

**Detailed Profile**

The organisation operates 3,271 post offices throughout Algeria.

### SOCIETE NATIONAL DASSURANCES

- **Country**: ALGERIA  
- **Supersector**: INSURANCE  
- **Sector**: INSURANCE  
- **Company Name**: SOCIETE NATIONAL DASSURANCES  
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 277,234  
- **Turnover Change**: 4.94%  
- **Net Profits**: 33,225  
- **Year Founded**: 1963  
- **CEO Surname**: Nacer  
- **CEO First name**: Sais  
- **Initials**: M A  
- **Title**: Mr  
- **Designation**: President Director General  
- **Physical Address**: 5 Ernesto Che Guevara Boulevard, Casbah Area Algiers 16307  
- **Telephone**: 00213 21 43 97 61  
- **Fax**: 00213 21 43 92 16  
- **Email**: div-vie@saa.dz  
- **URL**: www.saa.dz  

**Profile**

Insurance company catering for individuals, commercial and industrial sectors.

**Detailed Profile**

SAA also caters for automobile insurance, family protection, multi-risk and catastrophes as part of its core insurance services.

### SONATRACH

- **Country**: ALGERIA  
- **Supersector**: OIL & GAS  
- **Sector**: PETROLEUM  
- **Company Name**: SONATRACH  
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 72,040,250
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>NAFTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 367 077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>91 011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Akretche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President &amp; CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 73, Algiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Route des Dunes, Cheraga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 21 38 33 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 21 38 19 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.akretche@naftal.dz">s.akretche@naftal.dz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.naftal.dz">www.naftal.dz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Sonatrach is the largest oil and gas company in Algeria and Africa. The company operates in exploration, production, pipeline transportation and marketing of hydrocarbons and byproducts.

Detailed Profile
Principal company selling petroleum-based fuels for domestic consumption in Algeria; its gas stations are a familiar sight throughout the country. Founded in 1982 by government decree, it was responsible for refining and distribution until 1987. In 1998, it became a subsidiary of Sonatrach.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ENAFORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>311 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>43 923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Khaldi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Djamel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 211, Ouargla 30500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Enafor Building, Hassi Messaoud Industrial Area 211 Ouargla 30500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 29 73 75 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 29 73 57 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@enafor.dz">info@enafor.dz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.enafor.dz">www.enafor.dz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
A subsidiary of the petroleum giant, Sonatrach, ENAFOR is responsible for oil, gas and gas field services.

Detailed Profile
Exploratory services in the fields of gas and oil.
CEO Surname: Mokhnache
CEO First name: Messaoud
Initials: M
Title: Mr
Designation: President Director General
Postal Address: PO Box 09 Algiers
Physical Address: Zone Industrielle, Reghaia, Algiers
Telephone: 00213 21 84 89 85
Fax: 00213 21 84 80 34
Email: engtpcommunication@engtp.com
URL: www.engtp.com

Profile
ENGTP is a subsidiary of the first petroleum company in the African continent "Sonatrach Group" main industrial poles in the north of the country and in the petroleum and gas sites in the south, we are the leader in construction of industrial plants in Algeria.

Detailed Profile
With more than 7,000 Employees and 4,000 construction equipments in the main industrial poles in the north of the country and in the petroleum and gas sites in the south, we are the leader in construction of industrial plants in Algeria.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: OIL & GAS
Sector: PETROLEUM
Company Name: ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DE GEOFYSIQUE
Turnover (Thds $): 224,705
Turnover Change: 9.49%
Net Profits: 25,224
Year Founded: 1989
CEO Surname: Aoumeur
CEO First name: Lassal
Initials: L
Title: Mr
Designation: Director General
Postal Address: PO Box 140 Ouargla
Physical Address: ENAGEO Building, Hass Messaoud Industrial Area, Ouargla 30000
Telephone: 00213 29 73 84 12
Fax: 00213 29 73 72 12
Email: communication@enageo.com
URL: www.enageo.com

Profile
ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DE GEOFYSIQUE is a parastatal in Algeria.

Detailed Profile
The Parastatal provides support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector: TELECOMS
Company Name: ORASCOM TELECOM ALGERIA
Turnover (Thds $): 1,793,840
Turnover Change: N/A
Net Profits: 0
Year Founded: 2001
CEO Surname: El-Mahdi
CEO First name: Tamer
Initials: T
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive
Postal Address: Mouloud Feraoun Street, Lot No.8, Dar El-Beida Algiers
Physical Address: PO Box 09 Algiers
Telephone: 00213 070 850 000
Fax: 00213 070 857 085
Email: info@orastelecom.com
URL: www.orascomtelecom.com

Profile
Orascom Telecom Algeria SPA operates as a mobile telephony operator in Algeria. It operates a GSM network, as well as provides various prepaid and postpaid voice, data, and multimedia telecommunications services. The company markets its prepaid services under the Djezzy Carte and Allo trade names. It serves corporate and retail subscribers. The company was founded in 2002 and is based in Algier, Algeria. Orascom Telecom Algeria SPA operates as a subsidiary of Orascom Telecom Holding S.A.E.

AU Region: North
Country: ALGERIA
Supersector: TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector: TELECOMS
Company Name: WATANIYA TELECOM ALGERIE
Turnover (Thds $): 812,926
Turnover Change: 76.09%
Net Profits: 0
Year Founded: 2003
CEO Surname: Ged
CEO First name: Joseph
Initials: J
Title: Mr
Designation: Director General
Postal Address: Ooredoo, 66, Route de Ouled Fayet. Chérga – Alger – Algerie
Physical Address: Ooredoo, 66, Route de Ouled Fayet. Chérga – Alger – Algerie
Telephone: 00213 554 500 507
Fax: 00213 554 500 507
Email: dg@wta.dz
URL: www.ooredoo.dz

Profile
Wataniya Telecom Algerie Spa provides mobile telecommunication services. This Company has however been taken over by Ooredoo which is a Leading International Telecommunication Company that offers mobile, landline and broadband (internet) services to Corporates and particulars. They are present in the Middle East, North Africa and South-East Asia

Detailed Profile
The company was founded in 2003 and is based in Algier, Algeria. Wataniya Telecom Algerie Spa operates as a subsidiary of National Mobile Telecommunications Co.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Route Nationale No.5, Cinq Maisons, El-Harrach 16130 Algiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 21 82 38 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 21 82 38 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@algerietelecom.dz">contact@algerietelecom.dz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.algerietelecom.dz">www.algerietelecom.dz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile:**
MOBILIS is the trademark of Algeria Telecom Mobile, which is a subsidiary of "Algeria Telecom" since 2003.

**Detailed Profile:**
"MOBILIS" is the first mobile operator in Algeria providing numerous services for voice, data, and content (MMS, GPRS, Wap portal).

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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>ALGERIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TOBACCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TOBACCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SOCIETE NATIONALE DES TABACS ET DES ALLUMETTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>336 927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>24.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>170 430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Madjour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>40 Rue Hocine Noureddine Belouizdad, Algiers 16014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 21 65 56 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 21 65 41 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@snta.dz">contact@snta.dz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.snta.dz">www.snta.dz</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Profile:**
The company manufactures cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos.

**Detailed Profile:**
The company also manufactures tobacco and matches.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TRAVEL &amp; LEISURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AIRLINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>AIR ALGERIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>734 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Boultif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Madjour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 103 Algiers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile:**
The International Airline of Algeria.

**Detailed Profile:**
Air Algerie connects Algiers with Western Europe, Canada (Montreal), Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>UTILITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ELECTRICITY, GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SONELGAZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>2 515 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>11.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>-140 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Boutarfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Noureddine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Songelaz Building, 2 Boulevard Krim Belkacem, Algiers 16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 21 723 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 21 722 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:communication@sonelgaz.dz">communication@sonelgaz.dz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sonelgaz.dz">www.sonelgaz.dz</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Profile:**
Sonelgaz is an Industrial Group with 35 subsidiaries.

**Detailed Profile:**
Sonelgaz is involved in the production and transport of electricity and further transports and distributes gas through piping.

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<td>Supersector</td>
<td>UTILITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ELECTRICITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SHARIKER KAHRABA HADJERT ENNOUSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>215 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>29 651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mansouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Abdelkarim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>12, Boulevard Karim Belkacem, Algiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00213 21 911 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00213 21 915 024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@skh-dz.com">contact@skh-dz.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.skh-dz.com">www.skh-dz.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile:**
S.K.H. S.p.A. will be financed by an equity investment of CAN$300 million by the owners, and by a non recourse debt financing by Algerian banks. Algerian Utilities International Limited is 51% owned by SNC-Lavelin and 49% by Mubadala Development Company, the investment and development company wholly-owned by the Government of Abu Dhabi.

**EGYPT**

**AU Region** North

**Country** EGYPT

**Supersector** AGRIBUSINESS

**Sector** AGRIBUSINESS

**Company Name** CAIRO POULTRY

**Turnover (Thds $)** 336 022

**Turnover Change** N/A

**Net Profits** 39 793

**Year Founded** 1977

**CEO Surname** Tawfik

**CEO First name** Tarek

**Initials** T

**Title** Eng.

**Designation** Group Managing Director

**Postal Address** PO Box 42 Giza

**Physical Address** 32H Mourad Street, Giza

**Telephone** 00202 3 571 4124

**Fax** 00202 3 5726485

**Email** ttawfik@cpg.co.eg

**URL** www.cpg.com.eg

**Profile**

Market leader in all stages of the poultry industry, operating a seamless process involving grandparents, parents, hatcheries, broilers, processing, and value-added products.

We are also pioneers in other related industries such as starch and glucose, feed, logistics and feed ingredients trading. We distribute and market all our products.

**AU Region** North

**Country** EGYPT

**Supersector** AGRIBUSINESS

**Sector** AGRIBUSINESS

**Company Name** DELTA SUGAR

**Turnover (Thds $)** 228 116

**Turnover Change** -3.01%

**Net Profits** 64 724

**Year Founded** 1978

**CEO Surname** Gad

**CEO First name** Hassan Ahmed

**Initials** H A

**Title** Mr

**Designation** Chairman and Managing Director

**Physical Address** Al Teraa Al Gergawyia Street, Sohag

**Telephone** 00209 3235 0010

**Fax** 00209 3233 5370

**URL** www.deltasugar.com

**Profile**

Delta Sugar Co (DSC) is a private sector company established in 1978 under the law of investment.

Most of the company’s shares belong to Sugar & Integrated Industries Co (SIIC) the only cane sugar producer in Egypt.

**AU Region** North

**Country** EGYPT

**Supersector** AUTOMOBILE & PARTS

**Sector** AUTOMOBILE

**Company Name** GHABBOUR AUTO

**Turnover (Thds $)** 1 225 006

**Turnover Change** 4.04%

**Net Profits** 31 492

**Year Founded** 1948

**CEO Surname** Ghabour

**CEO First name** Raouf

**Initials** R

**Title** Dr

**Designation** Chairman and CEO

**Postal Address** PO Box 60 Smart Village

**Physical Address** Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road Km 28 Industrial Zone Abou Rawash, Giza, Egypt

**Telephone** 0020 239 100 485

**Fax** 0020 235 390 139

**Email** http://www.ghabbourauto.com/contactus.aspx

**URL** www.ghabbourauto.com

**Profile**

Ghabbour Auto has earned its singular reputation and leading market position by delivering superior automotive products at the highest value for money and backing them with advanced after-sales services.
Detailed Profile
Ghabbour Auto represent and partner with some of the world's leading automotive brands, including Hyundai, Mazda, Geely, Volvo, Mistsubishi, Marcopolo, Iveco Irisibus, Bajaj, Lassa, Yokohama and Westlake.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector BEVERAGES
Sector BEVERAGES
Company Name JUHYAYNA FOOD INDUSTRIES
Turnover (Thds $) 370 644
Turnover Change 16.24%
Net Profits 30 717
Year Founded 1983
CEO Surname Thabet
CEO First name Safwan
Initials S A
Title Mr
Designation Chairman
Postal Address
Physical Address 6 October City, Industrial zone number 1, Egypt
Telephone 00202 38333655
Fax 00202 38333663
Email contactus@juhayna.com
URL www.juhayna.com
Profile
Juhayna Food Industries is an Egypt-based public shareholding company that operates in the food processing industry.

Detailed Profile
The Company produces and distributes packed fluid milk, juices and yogurt products. In addition, the Company manufactures and sells concentrate products to local and export business customers.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector CHEMICALS
Sector CHEMICALS
Company Name ABU QIR FERTILIZERS & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
Turnover (Thds $) 488 006
Turnover Change 15.21%
Net Profits 222 316
Year Founded 1976
CEO Surname Hasan
CEO First name Saad
Initials S
Title Eng.
Designation Chairman
Postal Address PO Box 21911 Alexandria
Physical Address Tabia, Rashid's Road, Alexandria
Telephone 00202 38333655
Fax 00202 38333663
Email contactus@juhayna.com
URL www.juhayna.com
Profile
Juhayna Food Industries is an Egypt-based public shareholding company that operates in the food processing industry.

Detailed Profile
The Company produces and distributes packed fluid milk, juices and yogurt products. In addition, the Company manufactures and sells concentrate products to local and export business customers.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector CONSTRUCTION
Company Name THE ARAB CONTRACTORS
Turnover (Thds $) 2 293 802
Turnover Change -33.09%
Net Profits 170 652
Year Founded 1955
CEO Surname Salah
CEO First name Mohamed Mohsen
Initials M M
Title Mr
Designation President & CEO
Postal Address 34 Adsly Street, Cairo
Physical Address 34 Adsly Street, Cairo
Telephone 00202 2395 9500
Fax 00202 2393 7674
Email info@arabcont.com
URL www.arabcont.com
Profile
The Arab Contractors is one of the leading construction companies in the Middle East and Africa. Our 77,000 employees work in collaboration with our customers, partners, and suppliers in more than 29 countries.
### Detailed Profile
Our experience is widely diversified and covers a wide spectrum of the construction industry and its ancillary services including: Public buildings, bridges, roads, tunnels, airports, housing, water & sewage projects, wastewater treatment plants, power stations, dams, hospitals, sports buildings, restoration of monuments, irrigation, producing ready-mix concrete, shipbuilding, electromechanical projects, engineering consultancy, manufacturing and assembly of steel structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONST. MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SUEZ CEMENT COMPANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>796 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-24.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>93 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Carre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Bruno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 2691 Helwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Km 30 Maadi/Kattameya, Ein Sokhna Road, Helwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 2594 6708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 25 946 701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:m.said@suezcem.com">m.said@suezcem.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.suezcement.com.eg">www.suezcement.com.eg</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profile
The largest grey cement producer in Egypt with a production capacity of four million tons of cement per year.

### Detailed Profile
The company serves the domestic market and exports its products to Arab, African and European markets as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONST. MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ALEXANDRIA PORTLAND CEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>323 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-20.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>85 992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Tasoulas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Fokion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 17700 Alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>El-Sheikh Gadal-Haq, Sheraton, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0020 2 2696 7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0020 2 220 4936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohamed.ali@titan.com.eg">mohamed.ali@titan.com.eg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.apcg-eg.com">www.apcg-eg.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profile
Alexandria Portland Cement Company SAE is an Egypt-based public shareholding company engaged in the manufacture of construction materials.

### Detailed Profile
The Company focuses on the production and distribution of different types of cement, gypsum, bricks and tiles, limestone, plaster, concrete, mortar and lime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SOCIETE EGYPTIENNE D’ENTREPRISES – MOUKHTAR IBRAHIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>323 017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-42.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>13 492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Abu Halawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A I A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 2263 Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>199 Extension of 26 July Street, Agouza, Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0020 2 3347 1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0020 2 3347 1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@moukhtar.com">contact@moukhtar.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moukhtar.com">www.moukhtar.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profile
Societe Egyptienne D’entreprises (S.E.D.E) is one of the leading construction firms in the Middle East.

### Detailed Profile
Our experience is widely diversified and covers a wide spectrum of the construction industry and its related services including Waste Water Disposal, Potable Water, Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Housing, Power Stations, Electromechanical works.
---

**Email**  
investorrelations@cimpor.com

**URL**  
www.cimpor.com

**Profile**  
Amreyah Cimpor Cement Company is located in Alexandria, Egypt and is one of the companies belonging to Cimpor Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGyPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONST. MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SUEZ CEMENT (FORMERLY TOURAH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>207 916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-28.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>32 544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Carre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Bruno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**  
Suez Cement is one of the largest cement producers in Egypt. With an industrial network of 5 production facilities in Suez, Kattameya, Tourah, Helwan and El Minya, Suez Cement produces approximately 12 million metric tons of clinker per year.

**Detailed Profile**  
In June 2006 Tourah Cement received the API quality certification for producing oil well cement. Tourah Cement owned the most ancient gypsum quarry where the stones of the pyramids originated. Tourah Cement was the first company in Egypt to use the dry process in the cement industry.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EGYPTIAIR HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>2 314 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>91 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Assy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Tawfik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman &amp; Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**  
EgyptAir Holding Company operates as an airline company.

**Detailed Profile**  
It operates in passenger, cargo, catering, tourism, duty-free, medical services, in-flight services, supplementary industries, and maintenance and engineering businesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EGYPT KUWAIT HOLDING CO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>499 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>8.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>182 011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Al-Alfi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Moataz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>14, Hassan Mohamed El Razzaz Street, Agouza, Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 3336 3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 3335 8999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@ekholding.com">info@ekholding.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ekholding.com">www.ekholding.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**  
Egypt Kuwait Holding Company (EKH) was established in 1997 by leading Kuwaiti and Egyptian businessmen and institutions that had the vision to establish a new company that would become a key participant in the economic liberalization efforts that were being undertaken by reform-minded governments throughout the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

**Detailed Profile**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGyPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>OLYMPIC GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>493 098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>21 894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>El Bakry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>IDEAL, Ramsis Street Extension, Nasr City, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 24880 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 24880 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:complaints@og.com.eg">complaints@og.com.eg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.olympicgroup.com">www.olympicgroup.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**  
Olympic Group's activities in the Egyptian market started 70 years ago during which it was able to become a pioneer and shape the market of household appliances both in Egypt and the region.

---

56
Detailed Profile
Olympic Group is specialized in manufacturing the latest household machines such as refrigerators, automatic washing machines, ovens, heaters, fans, oil-filled radiators, microwaves, and water coolers. The percentage of appliances manufactured by the group in its factories represents 98% of its sales.

Profile
Based in Cairo, Raya Holding was established in 1999 when 7 leading IT companies in Egypt decided to merge together to create the Middle East's largest CTF company.

Profile
El Sewedy are the leading integrated cables and electrical products manufacturer in the Middle East, with the specialty in providing complete and integrated energy solutions.

Profile
Siemens offers a wide range of solutions and services in Egypt, where its Industry, Energy and Healthcare Sectors occupy leading positions.

Profile
Oriental Weavers for Carpets is a family-owned company with a rich history of over 40 years, dedicated to providing quality and innovation in the carpet industry.

Profile
Raya operates mainly in four lines of business, namely information technology, contact center, trade line of business and smart buildings development.

Profile
Over the past 110 years, Siemens has developed into an innovative, long-term, reliable and committed partner to Egypt.
Profile
Oriental Weavers (OW) is one of the most recognized brands in the machine woven rug and carpet industry today.

Detailed Profile
Established in 1980 by Mr. Mohamed Farid Khamis, a leading Egyptian entrepreneur and industrialist, the company has grown under his leadership to become the largest machine made rug and carpet manufacturer in the world.

Profile
The SCA is a state owned authority that manages, operates, uses, maintains and improves the Suez Canal.

Detailed Profile
It is the SCA, alone and exclusively, that issues and keeps in force the rules of navigation in the Canal and other rules and regulations that provide for a well and orderly run canal. The Suez Canal is an artificial waterway in Egypt extending from Port Said to Suez and connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

Profile
Misr Life Insurance is the largest life insurance company in Egypt, Africa and the Arab world.

Detailed Profile
Established in July 2010, the company is the product of the merger of the life insurance activities of the oldest and largest insurance companies in Egypt owned by the state being Misr Insurance Company, Al Chark Insurance Company, Al Ahlia Insurance Company & the Egyptian Reinsurance Company.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
Sector PORTS
Company Name SUEZ CANAL AUTHORITY
Turnover (Thds $) 5 540 000
Turnover Change 21.97%
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1956
CEO Surname Mameesh
CEO First name Mohab Mohamed Hussein
Initials M M H
Title Adm.
Designation Chairman & Managing Director
Postal Address PO Box 41515 Ismailia
Physical Address Irshad Building 7th floor, Ismailia 41515
Telephone 0020 64 339 2473
Fax 0020 64 339 2515
Email info@suezcanal.gov.eg
URL www.suezcanal.gov.eg

Profile
Misr Life Insurance is the largest life insurance company in Egypt, Africa and the Arab world.

Detailed Profile
Established in July 2010, the company is the product of the merger of the life insurance activities of the oldest and largest insurance companies in Egypt owned by the state being Misr Insurance Company, Al Chark Insurance Company, Al Ahlia Insurance Company & the Egyptian Reinsurance Company.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector MINING
Sector STEEL
Company Name EZZ STEEL CO.
Turnover (Thds $) 3 074 498
Turnover Change 7.98%
Net Profits 33 436
Year Founded 1994
CEO Surname Nouh
CEO First name Hassan
Initials H
Title Mr
Designation General Manager
Postal Address
Physical Address 10 Shehab Street Mohandessin Cairo
Telephone 00202 3304 6060
Fax 00202 3347 0059
Email ir@ezzsteel.com
URL www.ezzsteel.com

Profile
Ezzsteel is the largest independent producer of steel in the MENA region and is the market leader in Egypt.

Detailed Profile
Ezzsteel total production capacity is 5.8 million tons of finished steel per annum, divided into the two main products of steel namely, long products with a capacity of 3.5 million tons and flat products with a capacity of 2.3 million tons.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector MINING
Sector STEEL
Company Name AL EZZ DEKHEILA STEEL CO.
Turnover (Thds $) 1 985 154
Turnover Change 17.06%
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1982
CEO Surname Nouh
CEO First name Hassan
Initials H
Title Mr
Designation President and Chief Executive
Postal Address
Physical Address 10 Shehab Street Mohandessin Cairo
Telephone 00202 3304 6060
Fax 00202 3347 0059
Email ir@ezzsteel.com
URL www.ezzsteel.com
Profile
Ezzsteel is the largest independent producer of steel in the MENA region and is the market leader in Egypt.

Detailed Profile
Ezzsteel's balance sheet consolidated the 5.8 million tons through 55% direct stake in Al Ezz Dekheila Steel Company (EZDK) facility in Alexandria, producing 2 million tons of long products and 1 million tons of flat products.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector MINING
Sector STEEL
Company Name AL EZZ ROLLING MILLS
Turnover (Thds $) 1 062 060
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1986
CEO Surname Nouh
CEO First name Hassan
Initials H
Title Mr
Designation General Manager
Postal Address
Physical Address 10 Shehab Street, Mohandessin, Cairo
Telephone 00202 3304 6060
Fax 00202 3347 0059
Email ir@ezzsteel.com
URL www.ezzsteel.com

Profile
Ezzsteel is the largest independent producer of steel in the MENA region and is the market leader in Egypt.

Detailed Profile
Ezzsteel's balance sheet consolidated the 5.8 million tons through 99% direct stake in Al Ezz Rolling Mills (ERM) facility in 10th of Ramadan City, producing 500 thousand tones of long products.

AL EZZ FLAT STEEL
Turnover (Thds $) 239 820
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1982
CEO Surname Nouh
CEO First name Hassan
Initials H
Title Mr
Designation General Manager
Postal Address
Physical Address 10 Shehab Street, Mohandessin, Cairo
Telephone 00202 330 46060
Fax 00202 334 70059
Email ir@ezzsteel.com
URL www.ezzsteel.com

Profile
The aluminium plant is situated at Nag Hammady, some 100 kilometers north of Luxor.

Detailed Profile
Several factors were taken into consideration in the selection of Nag Hammady as the site of the Egypt Aluminium complex. One was its proximity to the High Dam and to the Nag Hammady electrical substation 326km from Aswan. Another was its easy access to the port of Safaga, 210km away. And third important factor was the availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour in the area.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector MINING
Sector METAL, STEEL
Company Name EGYPTIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $) 461 025
Turnover Change 16.38%
Net Profits -55 699
Year Founded 1954
CEO Surname Negeada
CEO First name Mohammed
Initials M S
Title Eng.
Designation Chairman and Managing Director
Postal Address
Physical Address 54 Abdul Khalek Sarwat Street, Al Tebeen, Helwan, Cairo
Telephone 0020 2501 1601
Fax 0020 2501 1608
Email chairman@egironsteel.com
URL www.egironsteel.com

Profile
Major Steel Producing Company in Egypt.

Detailed Profile
Egyptian Iron &Steel Co. or EISCO , is a real integrated cycle steel – Production Plant, starting by utilizing the Iron ore first supplied from Aswan mines. sections , plates and Products manufactured include sheets, hot and cold rolled coils.

AU Region North
Country EGYPT
Supersector MINING
Sector STEEL
Company Name AL EZZ FLAT STEEL
Turnover (Thds $) 239 820
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1982
CEO Surname Nouh
CEO First name Hassan
Initials H
Title Mr
Designation General Manager
Postal Address
Physical Address 48-50 Abdelkhalak Sarwat Street, Cairo
Telephone 0020 96 659 0001
Fax 0020 96 658 8478
Email info@egyptalum.com.eg
URL www.egyptalum.com.eg

Profile
The aluminium plant is situated at Nag Hammady, some 100 kilometers north of Luxor.
Ezzsteel is the Middle East’s leading producer of high-quality long and flat steel for use in a wide range of end applications.

Dependable products, made to customer and international specifications, combined with unrivalled customer service has created a strong reputation in the region and an ever-growing status in markets around the world.

**Profile**

Misr National Steel Co. is a steel producer and produces reinforcing steel bars and billets.

MNS falls under Solb Misr Group, which also encompasses Sues Steel Company, an integrated steel complex with an annual capacity of 2 million MT of steel.

**Profile**

Egypt’s leading Oil Refinery.

Midor provides local as well as international market with premium quality refined products, by continuously seeking refining technological advances.

**Profile**

AMOC aims mainly at satisfying the local needs of petroleum products, and launching the excess into the international market.

Midor uses the latest technology to the petroleum industry in Egypt, as well as creating new job opportunities for the youth. Alexandria Mineral Oils Company (AMOC) was established in May 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ALEXANDRIA MINERAL OILS CO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 332 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-3.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>173 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Owens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5, El-Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>22 El Badeya Street, Heliopolis, Cairo 11364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00203 24 19 55 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00203 24 14 59 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@sidpec.com">info@sidpec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sidpec.com">www.sidpec.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile
SIDPEC is the pioneer in Ethylene and Polyethylene production.

Detailed Profile
SIDPEC polymers is named “Egyptene” polymer portfolio includes linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) and high density polyethylene (HDPE).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MARIDIVE AND OIL SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>391 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>21.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>42 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Eleish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Issa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>I H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>37 Cornish El Nile, El Maadi, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 2358 5204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 2358 1160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maridive@moscairo.com">maridive@moscairo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
One of the largest companies in the Middle East and North African Regions, Maridive Group is the pioneer in providing offshore marine and oil support services in the MENA area.

Detailed Profile
Specialized in integrated marine and offshore oil services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TALAAT MOUSTAFA GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>842 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>95 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Talaat Moustafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Tarek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman and Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>36 Mussadak Street, Dokki-Giza, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 330 16701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 333 621 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tmgh@tmg.com.eg">tmgh@tmg.com.eg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.talaatmoustafa.com">www.talaatmoustafa.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
The group has a strong track record of over 37 years in the housing and real-estate development industry, having developed 8.5 million sqm of land so far.

Detailed Profile
OTMT is a holding company that has investments in companies with operations mainly in Egypt, North Korea, Lebanon, Pakistan and other North African and Middle-Eastern countries.

The activities of OTMT are mainly divided into its GSM, Media and Technology, and Cable businesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ORASCOM TELECOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 570 633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-3.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>658 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Sawiris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Naguib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>2005A Nile City Towers – 26th Floor, South Tower, Cornish El Nile Ramlet Beaulac, Cairo 11221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 246 17 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 246 17 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@otmt.com">info@otmt.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.otmt.com">www.otmt.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Egypt’s leading mobile operator.

Detailed Profile
Since its inception in May 1998, Mobinil has strived to maintain its position as the leading Mobile service operator in Egypt. Honoring the trust of more than 30 million customers, Mobinil is committed to maintaining its position as the leading Mobile service provider in Egypt, providing the best quality service for our customers, the best working environment for our employees, top value for our shareholders, and proudly contributing to the development of the community.
### Telecom Egypt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TELECOM EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 634 637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>483 874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Elnawawy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mohamed Amin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer &amp; Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>B7 Smart Village, K28 Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 313 15219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 313 16115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:investor.relations@telecomegypt.com">investor.relations@telecomegypt.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.te.eg">www.te.eg</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Telecom Egypt Company, together with its subsidiaries, provides fixed-line telecommunication services in Egypt.

**Detailed Profile**

The company provides retail telecommunication services, including access, local, long distance and international voice, Internet and data, and other services; and wholesale services comprising bandwidth capacity leasing to ISPs, and national and international interconnection services. It also offers narrowband and broadband Internet access and Web hosting services; data transmission services and leased lines; and sells telephone sets and directories. In addition, Telecom Egypt Company, through its interest in Vodafone Egypt, provides mobile interconnectivity services.

### Eastern Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TOBACCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TOBACCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EASTERN COMPANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>722 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>104 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Abdel-Aziz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Nabil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman and Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1543 Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>450 Al-Ahram Street, Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 3572 4711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 3568 7434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eastern@easternegypt.com">eastern@easternegypt.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.easternegypt.com">www.easternegypt.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Eastern Egypt trades in tobacco, tobacco products and their requirements.

**Detailed Profile**

Investing, financial, commercial, industrial, agricultural or servicing activity. Acquisition and construction of real-estates, and purchase & subdivision of lands for use, lease or sale purposes.

### EgyptAir Airlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TRAVEL &amp; LEISURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AIRLINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EGYPTAIR AIRLINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 745 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>22 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Assy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Tawfik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman &amp; Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 11776 Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>EgyptAir Administrative Complex, Cairo International Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 269 643 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 2696 43 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@egyptair.com">info@egyptair.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.egyptair.com">www.egyptair.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

EGYPTAIR is the world-renowned national airline of Egypt.

**Detailed Profile**

Egyptair is based in the cosmopolitan city of Cairo. It started operating on the 7th of May 1932 as the first airline in the Middle East and Africa and the seventh in the world to join IATA and become a treasured brand.

### Egyptian International Tourism Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TRAVEL &amp; LEISURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>HOTELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM COMPANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>242 725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-2.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>19 729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Youssef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ashraf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5203 West Heliopolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>163 Gisr El-Suez St Heliopolis – Cairo – Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00202 2634 54 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00202 2635 99 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@rodan-group.com">info@rodan-group.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rodan-group.com">www.rodan-group.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

The Egyptian International Tourism Company is a subsidiary of the Rodan Group established in 1976 by Engineer Ashraf Youssef.

**Detailed Profile**

The company develops hotels and tourism sites.
Profile
Orascom Development is a leading developer of integrated towns with a strong foothold in Egypt and the Middle East.

Detailed Profile
With the alpine Andermatt project currently under development in Switzerland, we have expanded our activity outside this region and into Central Europe. Our primary business is to develop, construct and manage tourist destinations with several projects at different stages of completion across seven jurisdictions.

Profile
EGYPTAIR MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING has a massive technical base that covers many types of Aircrafts, Engines and Aircraft components.

Detailed Profile
It is considered as one of the leading providers of aircraft maintenance services in the Middle East & Africa.
### AU Region North

**Country:** Mauritania  
**Supersector:** Mining  
**Sector:** Mining  
**Company Name:** Mauritanian Copper Mines  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 265 300  
**Turnover Change:** N/A  
**Net Profits:** 109 800  
**Year Founded:** 2004  
**CEO Surname:** Pascall  
**CEO First name:** Philip  
**Initials:** PKR  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chairman  
**Postal Address:** BP 5045, Nouakchott Mauritania  
**Physical Address:** Mines S.A. Plot D49 Tevrag Zeina Mauritania  
**Telephone:** 00222 524 4813  
**Fax:** 00222 524 4735  
**Email:** info@fqml.com  
**URL:** www.first-quantum.com  

**Profile:**  
The Guelb Moghrein copper-gold operation is 100% owned by Mauritanian Copper Mines (MCM), a First Quantum subsidiary.

### AU Region North

**Country:** Mauritania  
**Supersector:** Oil & Gas  
**Sector:** Petroleum Services  
**Company Name:** Star Oil Mauritane  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 243 000  
**Turnover Change:** N/A  
**Net Profits:** 9 600  
**Year Founded:** 2003  
**CEO Surname:** Ben Al Houssein  
**CEO First name:** Tidiani  
**Initials:** T  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Director General  
**Postal Address:** BP 388 Nouakchott, Mauritanie  
**Physical Address:** Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mauritanie  
**Telephone:** 00222 45 25 25 87  
**Fax:** 00222 45 25 25 97  
**Email:** tidiani.benalhousein@staroilgroup.com  
**URL:** www.staroilgroup.com  

**Profile:**  
Star Oil invested and focused on the development of a diversified business and achieved its goal by becoming a major player in Mauritania, a dynamic market leader in all sectors of the oil distribution.

### TUNISIA

**AU Region:** North  
**Country:** Tunisia  
**Supersector:** Automobile & Parts  
**Sector:** Automobile Parts  
**Company Name:** Leoni Wiring Systems Tunisia  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 445 559  
**Turnover Change:** 152.17%  
**Net Profits:** 4 216  
**Year Founded:** 1978  
**CEO Surname:** Rouis  
**CEO First name:** Mohamed Larbi  
**Initials:** ML  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** General Manager and COO  
**Postal Address:** Messadine Road, Messadine Industrial Zone 67, Sousse 4013  
**Physical Address:** www.leoni.com  

**Profile:**  
Leoni is a global supplier of wires, optical fibers, cables and cable systems as well as related development services for applications in the automotive business and other industries.

### TUNISIA

**AU Region:** North  
**Country:** Tunisia  
**Supersector:** Beverages  
**Sector:** Beverages  
**Company Name:** Societe Frigorifique et Brasserie de Tunis  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 429 261  
**Turnover Change:** 11.67%  
**Net Profits:** 52 438  
**Year Founded:** 1925  
**CEO Surname:** Bousbia  
**CEO First name:** Mohamed  
**Initials:** M  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chairman and CEO  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 75 Mahdia Riadh 5100  
**Physical Address:** Centre Urbain Building, Boulevard de la Terre, Bab-saadoun Area, Tunis 1080  
**Telephone:** 00216 71 896 447  
**Fax:** 00216 71 896 492  
**Email:** sfbt.dgp@planet.tn  
**URL:** www.sfbt.com.tn  

**Profile:**  
The company also produces artificial ice.

### TUNISIA

**AU Region:** North  
**Country:** Tunisia  
**Supersector:** Beverages  
**Sector:** Beverages  
**Company Name:** Societe Frigorifique et Brasserie de Tunis  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 429 261  
**Turnover Change:** 11.67%  
**Net Profits:** 52 438  
**Year Founded:** 1925  
**CEO Surname:** Bousbia  
**CEO First name:** Mohamed  
**Initials:** M  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chairman and CEO  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 75 Mahdia Riadh 5100  
**Physical Address:** Centre Urbain Building, Boulevard de la Terre, Bab-saadoun Area, Tunis 1080  
**Telephone:** 00216 71 896 447  
**Fax:** 00216 71 896 492  
**Email:** sfbt.dgp@planet.tn  
**URL:** www.sfbt.com.tn  

**Profile:**  
The Company produces, stores and transports a range of foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages including carbonated soft drinks and beer.

### TUNISIA

**AU Region:** North  
**Country:** Tunisia  
**Supersector:** Automobile & Parts  
**Sector:** Automobile Parts  
**Company Name:** Leoni Wiring Systems Tunisia  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 445 559  
**Turnover Change:** 152.17%  
**Net Profits:** 4 216  
**Year Founded:** 1978  
**CEO Surname:** Rouis  
**CEO First name:** Mohamed Larbi  
**Initials:** ML  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** General Manager and COO  
**Postal Address:** Messadine Road, Messadine Industrial Zone 67, Sousse 4013  
**Physical Address:** www.leoni.com  

**Profile:**  
Leoni is a global supplier of wires, optical fibers, cables and cable systems as well as related development services for applications in the automotive business and other industries.

### TUNISIA

**AU Region:** North  
**Country:** Tunisia  
**Supersector:** Beverages  
**Sector:** Beverages  
**Company Name:** Societe Frigorifique et Brasserie de Tunis  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 429 261  
**Turnover Change:** 11.67%  
**Net Profits:** 52 438  
**Year Founded:** 1925  
**CEO Surname:** Bousbia  
**CEO First name:** Mohamed  
**Initials:** M  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chairman and CEO  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 75 Mahdia Riadh 5100  
**Physical Address:** Centre Urbain Building, Boulevard de la Terre, Bab-saadoun Area, Tunis 1080  
**Telephone:** 00216 71 896 447  
**Fax:** 00216 71 896 492  
**Email:** sfbt.dgp@planet.tn  
**URL:** www.sfbt.com.tn  

**Profile:**  
The company also produces artificial ice.
AU Region: North
Country: TUNISIA
Supersector: CHEMICALS
Sector: CHEMICALS
Company Name: GROUPE CHIMIQUE TUNISIEN

Turnover (Thds $): 780 135
Net Profits: 26 580
Year Founded: 1952
CEO Surname: Mrabet
CEO First name: Mohamed Nejib
Initials: M N
Title: Mr
Designation: President Director General
Physical Address: 7 Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite – 1002 Tunis – Tunisia
Telephone: 00216 71 784 488
Fax: 00216 71 793 495
Email: abderrazak.ouanassi@gct.com.tn ; gct@gct.com.tn
URL: www.gct.com.tn

Profile:
Groupe Chimique Tunisien (GCT) is merger of some five companies orchestrated by the Tunisian government in order to process phosphate ore and to exploit it in a more profitable oriented way.

Detailed Profile:
GCT brought to the creation of a domestic industry for phosphoric acid and fertilizer production.

---

AU Region: North
Country: TUNISIA
Supersector: DIVERSIFIED
Sector: DIVERSIFIED
Company Name: POULINA GROUP HOLDING

Turnover (Thds $): 783 229
Net Profits: 30 047
Year Founded: 1967
CEO Surname: Ben Ayed
CEO First name: Abdelwaheb
Initials: A
Title: Mr
Designation: President
Postal Address: PO Box 2034 Ezzahra, Tunis
Physical Address: GP 1KM 12, Ezzahra
Telephone: 00216 71 45 45 45
Fax: 00216 71 45 21 89
Email: contact@poulinagroupholding.com
URL: www.poulinagroupholding.com

Profile:
Poulina Group Holding is the leading Tunisian Group in its business, operating in different sectors. It all started with the aviculture activity and the company Poulina, which was created in 1967. The group then engaged in strategic integration of all activities in this field; from imports of breeders to the distribution of goods.

Detailed Profile:
Poulina Group diversified into food production, steel, wood, ceramic, packaging, real estate, public works and infrastructure, building materials, and trade and services sectors.

---

AU Region: North
Country: TUNISIA
Supersector: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
Sector: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
Company Name: GROUPE ONE TECH

Turnover (Thds $): 272 582
Net Profits: 11 828
Year Founded: 1978
CEO Surname: Sellami
CEO First name: Slim
Initials: S
Title: Mr
Designation: Director General
Postal Address: PO Box 41 Tunis Cedex 1080
Physical Address: Cite El Khalij, Rue du Lac Loch Ness, Immeuble les Arcades, Tour A – Les Berges du Lac
Telephone: 00216 71 860 244
Fax: 00216 71 860 571
Email: info@onetech-group.com
URL: www.onetech-group.com

Profile:
We are a private industrial group which operates on the local and international market.

Detailed Profile:
We specialize in the area of the cable industry and mecatronics. The consolidated turnover of all the Group companies exceeds 180 million Euros, including more than 75% intended for export. Mainly in Europe, Africa and USA.
AU Region North
Country TUNISIA
Supersector HEALTHCARE
Sector PHARMACEUTICALS
Company Name PHARMACIE CENTRALE DE TUNISIE
Turnover (Thds $) 581 040
Turnover Change 5.04%
Net Profits 8 956
Year Founded 1938
CEO Surname Maaroufi
CEO First name Mouldi
Initials M
Title Mr
Designation President & Director General
Physical Address 51, 10th Avenue Decembre 1948 – 1082 C. Tunis Mahrajene
Telephone 00216 717 83011
Fax 00216 717 84645
Email pdg@phct.com.tn
URL www.phct.com.tn
Profile
The commercial management is responsible for the management of the stock and the sales through various outlets of the Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie.

Detailed Profile
The Central Pharmacy of Tunisia has 80% of the pharmaceutical market and works with 46 wholesalers, 20 Public Health establishments, 170 hospitals and 1,456 pharmacies.

AU Region North
Country TUNISIA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA
Turnover (Thds $) 386 250
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 124 050
Year Founded 1897
CEO Surname Mohamed
CEO First name Tahar Mahari
Initials TM
Title Mr
Designation Director General
Physical Address City Bayech -2100 – Gafsa – Tunisia
Telephone 00216 72 592 744
Fax 00216 72 590 457
Email cpg.gafsa@cpg.com.tn
URL www.cpg.com.tn
Profile
The Gafsa Phosphate Company or GIC is a Tunisian company that performs exploitation of phosphates based in Gafsa.

Detailed Profile
It is one of the largest producers of phosphates, occupying the fifth in the world with a production of almost 8 million tons in 2009.

AU Region North
Country TUNISIA
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector REFINING
Company Name SOCIETE TUNINSIENNE DES INDUSTRIAL DE RAFFINAGE
Turnover (Thds $) 1 854 141
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 251 156
Year Founded 1961
CEO Surname Akrout
CEO First name Mohamed
Initials M
Title Mr
Designation President & CEO
Postal Address PO Box 45/46 Bizerte
Physical Address Zl Zarzouna Refinery, Bizerte
Telephone 00216 72 592 744
Fax 00216 72 590 457
Email dexprom@etap.com.tn
URL www.etap.com.tn
Profile
Enterprise Tunisienne d’Activites Petrolieres, a state-owned industrial and commercial company, provides oil and gas exploration and production activities on behalf of the state in Tunisia.

Detailed Profile
It also engages in the exploration and production of hydrocarbon; and trading of crude oil.
### AU Region: North
### Country: TUNISIA
### Supersector: OIL & GAS
### Sector: PETROLEUM SERVICES
### Company Name: SOCIETE NATIONALE DE DISTRIBUTION DES PETROLES AGIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turnover (Thds $)</th>
<th>857 882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Moncef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Matoussi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Avenue Mohamed Ali Akid, Cite Olympique, 1003 El Khadra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00216 71 707 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00216 71 704 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:boc@agil.com.tn">boc@agil.com.tn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sndp.com.tn">www.sndp.com.tn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**
The National Company of Oil Distribution AGIL is a public company whose mission is to market oil products and by-products under the AGIL label.

**Detailed Profile**
It is one of the major Tunisian public companies which supports the national economy and secures its continuous growth through their dynamism and the variety of its activities. With a turnover of 1.253 million dinars in 2010, AGIL plays a leading role towards progress and excellence, the motto of modern Tunisia.

### AU Region: North
### Country: TUNISIA
### Supersector: OIL & GAS
### Sector: PETROLEUM SERVICES
### Company Name: TOTAL TUNISIE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turnover (Thds $)</th>
<th>463 395</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-2.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>8 085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Libutti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Maurizio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Administrator and Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Rue du Lac Huron, Les Berges du Lac, 1053 Tunis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00216 71 965 858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00216 71 965 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:khaled.jemaoui@totaltunisie.com.tn">khaled.jemaoui@totaltunisie.com.tn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tn.total.com">www.tn.total.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**
Total Tunisia is a subsidiary of the 4th largest petroleum group in the world, and present in Tunisia since 1948.

**Detailed Profile**
Total commercialises and distributes more than 500,000 tons of petroleum products per annum.
AU Region | North
---|---
Country | TUNISIA
Supersector | TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector | TELECOMS
Company Name | OOREDOO TUNISIA (ex TUNISIANA)
Turnover (Thds $) | 762,958
Turnover Change | 6.80%
Net Profits | 0
Year Founded | 2002
CEO Surname | Campbell
CEO First name | Kenneth
Initials | K
Title | Mr
Designation | Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address | PO Box 641 Tunis 1080
Physical Address | Les Jardins du Lac, Les Berges du Lac, Tunis 1053
Telephone | 00216 22 12 00 00
Fax | 00216 22 12 00 09
Email | Fatma.benhadjali@tunisiana.com
URL | www.ooredoo.tn/
Profile
The leading cellular company in Tunisia. Tunisiana been taken over by Ooredoo which is a Leading International Telecommunication Company that offers mobile, landline and broadband (internet) services to Corporates and particulars. They are present in the Middle East, North Africa and South-East Asia.

Detailed Profile
Is a Tunisian company established in 2002. The company offers the latest in technology services.

AU Region | North
---|---
Country | TUNISIA
Supersector | TRAVEL & LEISURE
Sector | AIRLINES
Company Name | SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'AIR
Turnover (Thds $) | 682,899
Turnover Change | -5.79%
Net Profits | -96,714
Year Founded | 1948
CEO Surname | Jerad
CEO First name | Rabah
Initials | R
Title | Mr
Designation | Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address | PO Box 746 Tunis
Physical Address | Tunisair Building, 7 November 1987 Street, Carthage 2035
Telephone | 00216 71 785 855
Fax | 00216 71 791 372
Email | resaonline@tunisair.com.tn
URL | www.tunisair.com.tn
Profile
Tunisair was established as Tunisia's flag carrier by issuance of the first Decree approving the statutes of “Tunisair”.

Detailed Profile
For aircraft ground operation, a new service was created: “Ground Handling”. The service was successful and was then expanded to foreign airlines.

AU Region | North
---|---
Country | TUNISIA
Supersector | UTILITIES
Sector | ELECTRICITY, GAS
Company Name | SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ
Turnover (Thds $) | 1,600,140
Turnover Change | 0.94%
Net Profits | -11,230
Year Founded | 1962
CEO Surname | Laaribi
CEO First name | Tahar
Initials | T
Title | Mr
Designation | President & Director General
Postal Address | PO Box 190 Tunis Cedex 1080
Physical Address | 38 Rue Kamel Ataturk, Tunis 1080
Telephone | 00216 71 341 311
Fax | 00216 71 330 174
Email | dpsc@steg.com.tn
URL | www.steg.com.tn
Profile
STEG is responsible for the production of electricity and Liquid Petroleum Gas.

Detailed Profile
The company is responsible for the electricity infrastructure as well as the gas infrastructure.
### ENDIAMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ENDIAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>21.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Sumbula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Antonio Carlos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Rua Major Kanhangulo No 100, Luanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Rua Major Kanhangulo No 100, Luanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00244 222 391 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00244 222 337 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:endiamainvest@gmail.com">endiamainvest@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.endiama.co.ao/en">www.endiama.co.ao/en</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

ENDIAMA E.P. is the National Prospecting, Mining, Trading and Polishing Company. Established on January 15th 1981, has exclusivity rights for the diamond business in the country.

**Detailed Profile**

The Company proceeded Diamang, a joint-venture company, founded in 1917 and operating until 1986, during the Portuguese colonial period in Angola.

### CATOCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CATOCA SOCIEDADE MINEIRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>611,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>15.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Ganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Jose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 10013 Luanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Sector Talatona, Luanda Sul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00222 624 7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00222 006 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@catoca.com">info@catoca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.catoca.com">www.catoca.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

The Catoca diamond mine is the fourth largest diamond mine in the world, and is located in Angola. The mine is owned by a consortium of international mining interests, including Endiama (the state mining company of Angola) (32.8% ownership), Alrosa of Russia (32.8%), Odebrecht of Brazil (16.4%), and the Diamond Finance CY BV Group (16.8%). The mine is located on a kimberlite pipe.

**Detailed Profile**

The mine had production of 1.8 million carats (360 kg) in 2000 and 2.6 million carats (520 kg) in 2001. Catoca management has been actively expanding capacity at the mine, such that the owners plan to extract as much as 5 million carats (1,000 kg) in 2005. The mine’s production is 35% gem quality, compared to a global average of 20%; the diamonds produced at Catoca have an average value of $75 to $100 USD per carat (375 to 500 $/g). Estimated reserves are 60 million carats (12,000 kg).
AU Region South
Country ANGOLA
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector PETROLEUM
Company Name TOTAL E&P ANGOLA
Turnover (Thds $) 3 095 712
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 1 458 990
Year Founded 1953
CEO Surname Pouyanne
CEO First name Patrick
Initials P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address
Physical Address Av. 4 Fevereiro N 37, Luanda
Telephone 00244 222 67 4000
Fax 00244 222 67 2261
Email http://www.total.com/en/contact
URL www.total.com
Profile
The company is in the exploration of oil and gas development in Angola.

Detailed Profile
The company is the fifth largest publicly-traded integrated international oil and gas company and a world-class chemicals manufacturer, Total operates in more than 130 countries and has 96 104 employees.

BOTSWANA
AU Region South
Country BOTSWANA
Supersector AGribusiness
Sector AGribusiness
Company Name SEFALANA HOLDING COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $) 276 102
Turnover Change -4.53%
Net Profits 11 001
Year Founded 1994
CEO Surname Chauhan
CEO First name Chandra
Initials C
Title Mr
Designation Group Managing Director
Postal Address
Physical Address Unit 3 Plot 117, Millennium Office Park, Kgale, Gaborone
Telephone 00267 391 3661
Fax 00267 390 7613
Email omphemetse@sefalana.com
URL www.sefalana.com
Profile
Sefalana Holdings Company Limited is a Botswana-based holding company.

Detailed Profile
The company is engaged in food processing, distribution of goods, construction and rental of property. Sefalana Holdings Company Limited operates through several subsidiaries, including Foods Botswana, which mills and produces sorghum, soya and maize.

AU Region South
Country BOTSWANA
Supersector INSURANCE
Sector INSURANCE
Company Name BOTSWANA INSURANCE HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 231 925
Turnover Change -24.46%
Net Profits 61 858
Year Founded 1975
CEO Surname Hassam
CEO First name Gaffar
Initials G
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 715 Gaborone
Physical Address BIC House, Plot 50372 Gaborone Business Park, Gaborone Show Grounds
Telephone 00267 360 0500
Fax 00267 397 2867
Email enquiries@bic.co.bw
URL www.bic.co.bw
Profile
Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited, through its subsidiaries, principally provides life insurance products and services in Botswana.

Detailed Profile
The company, through its subsidiary, Botswana Insurance Fund Management, offers asset management services in various asset classes, including equities, bonds, property, fixed interest, private equity, and hedge funds; property development; private equity; and corporate advisory services.

AU Region South
Country BOTSWANA
Supersector RETAIL
Sector RETAIL
Company Name CHOPPIES ENTERPRISES
Turnover (Thds $) 319 658
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 13 537
Year Founded 1986
CEO Surname Ottapathu
CEO First name Ramachandran
Initials R
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 406, Gaborone
Physical Address Plot no 100, Gaborone International Commerce Park, East Gate, Gaborone West, Botswana
Telephone 00267 318 6657
Fax 00267 318 6656
Email info@choppies.co.bw
URL www.choppies.co.bw
Profile
Choppies is a Botswana multinational grocery and general merchandise retailer headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana.

Detailed Profile
Initially only selling food-based and other fast-moving consumer goods, the group recently introduced hardware and pharmaceuticals.
MALAWI

AU Region: South
Country: MALAWI
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: ILLOVO MALAWI

Turnover (Thds $): 207 173
Turnover Change: 2.98%
Net Profits: 65 205
Year Founded: 1891
CEO Surname: Mitchell
CEO First name: Patrick
Initials: P
Title: Mr
Designation: Managing Director
Postal Address: PBag 580, Limbe, Malawi
Physical Address: Illovo House, Churchill Road, Limbe, Malawi
Telephone: 00265 1 843 988
Fax: 00265 1 840 980
Email: pmitchell@illovo.co.za
URL: www.illovosugar.co.za

Profile:
Illovo Sugar Malawi produces and sells sugar and sugar products for consumer and industrial markets. The company provides refined (white) sugar and unrefined (brown) sugar; industrial sugar; and syrups, as well as other products.

Detailed Profile:
Illovo Sugar Malawi takes a pivotal role within Illovo in respect of contribution to the group's overall performance. The Malawi business comprises of 2 estates with 20 000 ha under cane feeding two mills and producing just under 300 000 tons of sugar per annum. Agric and mill performance are both at world class levels.

MAURITIUS

AU Region: South
Country: MAURITIUS
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: FOOD AND ALLIED GROUP OF COMPANIES

Turnover (Thds $): 322 520
Turnover Change: N/A
Net Profits: 19 059
Year Founded: 1966
CEO Surname: De Speville
CEO First name: Michel
Initials: M
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 684 Bell Village
Physical Address: Royal Road, Gentily, Moka
Telephone: 00230 404 9000
Fax: 00230 433 4145
Email: communication@food-allied.com
URL: www.food-allied.com

Profile:
From the breeding of a few chickens in 1966, the Food & Allied group has considerably expanded over the last four decades to emerge into a widely diversified group with five sectors of activity: agro-industry, services, commerce, hotels and logistics.

Detailed Profile:
The group expands to develop the freight, transport and maritime representation sectors before engaging in those of IT, creative advertising and business hospitality.

AU Region: South
Country: MAURITIUS
Supersector: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector: CONSTRUCTION
Company Name: IRELAND BLYTH

Turnover (Thds $): 528 822
Turnover Change: 150.07%
Net Profits: 18 848
Year Founded: 1972
CEO Surname: Maigrot
CEO First name: Nicolas
Initials: N
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: 5th floor IBL House, Caudan, Port Louis
Physical Address: Chayamba Building, Victoria Avenue, Blantyre
Telephone: 00230 203 2000
Fax: 00230 203 2011
Email: iblinfo@iblgroup.com
URL: www.iblgroup.com

Profile:
Ireland Blyth Limited is one of the largest groups in Mauritius with activities in a wide range of sectors from financial services, fish storage and its processing to mechanical and electrical engineering, logistics, aviation, shipping operations and the distribution of consumer goods and durables.
AU Region South
Country MAURITIUS
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED
Company Name GML
Turnover (Thds $) 880 437
Turnover Change 52.00%
Net Profits 55 641
Year Founded 1939
CEO Surname Lagesse
CEO First name Arnaud
Initials A
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address 4th floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis
Physical Address
Telephone 00230 211 1713
Fax 00230 208 0134
Email corporate@gmlmail.com
URL www.gmltogether.com
Profile With its 300 subsidiaries and associated companies, GML ranks in first position of the “Top 100” Mauritian companies and is also among the leading enterprises within the Indian Ocean.

AU Region South
Country MAURITIUS
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED
Company Name CIEL GROUP
Turnover (Thds $) 377 664
Turnover Change 0.42%
Net Profits 23 822
Year Founded 1912
CEO Surname Dalais
CEO First name Jean-Pierre
Initials J P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address 5th floor, Ebene Skies, Rue de l’Institut, Ebene
Physical Address
Telephone 00230 202 6666
Fax 00230 202 3646
Email info@cielgroup.com
URL www.cielgroup.com
Profile CIEL Group is one of the leading industrial and investment groups based in Mauritius with operations in a number of African and Asian countries. investment

AU Region South
Country MAURITIUS
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED
Company Name ROGERS GROUP
Turnover (Thds $) 301 213
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 19 636
Year Founded 1899
CEO Surname Espitalier-Noel
CEO First name Philippe
Initials P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 60 Port Louis
Physical Address Rogers House, 5 President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis
Telephone 00230 202 6666
Fax 00230 202 3646
Email info@rogers.mu
URL www.rogers.mu
Profile Rogers is engaged in the following core business domains – Financial services, Hotels, Leisure, Logistics, Property, Real Estate and Agribusiness.

AU Region South
Country MAURITIUS
Supersector HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Sector TEXTILES
Company Name CIEL TEXTILE
Turnover (Thds $) 260 235
Turnover Change 16.53%
Net Profits 6 991
Year Founded 1971
CEO Surname Mayer
CEO First name Harold
Initials J H
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 32, Curepipe
Physical Address 5th floor, Ebene Skies, Rue de l’Institut, Ebene
Telephone 00230 404 2200
Fax 00230 404 2201
Email info@cielgroup.com
URL www.cielgroup.com
Profile CIEL Group is one of the leading industrial and investment groups based in Mauritius with operations in a number of African and Asian countries. investment

Profile The core activities of the Group are sugar, textiles and investment.

Profile Second largest woolmark knitwear supplier in the world.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>BAI COMPANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>289 780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>49.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>6 675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Sookdawoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Oumeshsingh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President &amp; CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 331 Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>25 Pope Hennessy Street Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00230 602 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00230 670 3384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:customerservice@bai.intnet.mu">customerservice@bai.intnet.mu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bai.mu">www.bai.mu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**
One of the most innovative investment companies in Mauritius.

**Detailed Profile**
The company holds investments in over 50 companies under 3 divisions, financial services, commerce and industry and services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TOTAL MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>247 369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>5 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>de Charnace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Francois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1202 Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Chaussee Tromelin, Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00230 207 5600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00230 240 4042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:devousanous@totalmauritius.com">devousanous@totalmauritius.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.total.mu">www.total.mu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**
Supply and distribution of petroleum products in Mauritius.

**Detailed Profile**
The company supplies both national and international shipping with bunker fuels and lubricants at Port Louis and the surrounding area. The company is the largest supplier of Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MAURITIUS TELECOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>258 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>9.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>60 756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Lallah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Sarat Dutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Telecom Tower, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00230 203 7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00230 208 1070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ceo@mauritiustelecom.com">ceo@mauritiustelecom.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mauritiustelecom.com">www.mauritiustelecom.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**
Supply and distribution of petroleum, jet aviation fuel, gas and bitumen.

**Detailed Profile**
Mauritius Telecom (MT) is a group of companies comprising Mauritius Telecom Ltd and its subsidiaries.

Established in 1992, Mauritius Telecom has expanded rapidly to become one of the leading enterprises in the country, with revenue exceeding Rs 7.4 billion in 2010.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TRAVEL &amp; LEISURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AIRLINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>AIR MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Tds $)</td>
<td>568,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-1.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>12,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Viljoen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Andries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Air Mauritius Centre, President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>00230 207 7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00230 208 8331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@airmauritius.com">contact@airmauritius.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airmauritius.com">www.airmauritius.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Created in 1967, Air Mauritius helped to connect Mauritius to the rest of the world by regularly opening new routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>With flights to and from Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa, our company now serves more than 25 regional and international destinations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>PETROLEOS DE MOCAMBIQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Tds $)</td>
<td>608,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>79.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>1,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>de Oliviera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Nuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 417 Maputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Praca dos Trabalhadores No.9, Maputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00258 21 42 71 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00258 21 43 01 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@petromoc.co.mz">info@petromoc.co.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.petromoc.co.mz">www.petromoc.co.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>The National Oil company of Mozambique is publicly owned and is the official importer of liquefied petroleum gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>The company markets fuels, oils, grease-oils and lubricants for the mining, agriculture and maritime industries. The company owns and operates storage facilities and pipelines in all the main Mozambican ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MCEL MOCAMBIQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Tds $)</td>
<td>336,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>28.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>40,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Boilesen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Lars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1483 Maputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>384 Belmiro Obadias Muianga Street, Maputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00258 21 351 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00258 21 351 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mcel.co.mz">info@mcel.co.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mcel.co.mz">www.mcel.co.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>With a 71 percent market share, MCEL is Mozambique's largest mobile operator and the only company providing mobile broadband services in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>Established in 1997, MCEL is now leading the market with more than 3.5 million subscribers in a country with relatively low mobile penetration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AU Region South
Country MOZAMBIQUE
Supersector UTILITIES
Sector ELECTRICITY
Company Name COMPANHIA DE TRANSMISSAO DE MOCAMBIQUE
Turnover (Thds $) 319 000
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 14 000
Year Founded 1891
CEO Surname Masawi
CEO First name Francis
Initials F
Title Mr
Postal Address PO Box 19777 Unit 28B Central Park
Physical Address Avenida 25 de Setembro no 420, Predio JAT 4th floor Angar, Maputo
Telephone 00258 21 313427
Fax 00258 21 313447
Email www.motraco.co.mz
URL www.motraco.co.mz
Profile Companhia de Transmissao de Mocambique, known as Motraco, was a royal company operating in Portuguese Mozambique.

NAMIBIA
AU Region South
Country NAMIBIA
Supersector BEVERAGES
Sector BEVERAGES
Company Name NAMIBIA BREWERIES
Turnover (Thds $) 218 847
Turnover Change -15.32%
Net Profits 25 731
Year Founded 1926
CEO Surname Thieme
CEO First name Sven
Initials S I
Title Mr
Designation Chairman
Postal Address PO Box 206 Windhoek
Physical Address Isscor Street, Northern Industrial, Windhoek
Telephone 00264 61 320 4999
Fax 00264 61 263 327
Email info@nambrew.com
URL www.namibiabreweries.com
Profile NBL leads the domestic beer market and has significant share of the premium beer category in Southern Africa. In 2003, leading drinks company Diageo and brewer Heineken became NBL's strategic partners.

BidvestNamibia is a Namibian services, trading and distribution company listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange.

AU Region South
Country NAMIBIA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION
Turnover (Thds $) 674 052
Turnover Change -9.60%
Net Profits 99 616
Year Founded 1994
CEO Surname Zaamwani-Kamwi
CEO First name Inge
Initials I K
Title Ms
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 1906 Windhoek
Physical Address 10th floor, Namdeb Centre, 10 Dr Frans Indongo Street, Windhoek
Telephone 00264 61 204 3333
Fax 00264 61 204 3334
Email www.namdeb.com/contact_feedback_form.php
URL www.namdeb.com
Profile Located 890 kilometres from the capital city of Namibia, in the southwestern corner of the country is where Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Limited can be found. Republic of Namibia. Namdeb's head office is situated in Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia.

As a glittering corporate citizen, Namdeb prides itself as a dynamic diamond mining company owned in equal shares by De Beers Centenary AG and the Government of the
AU Region: South
Country: NAMIBIA
Supersector: UTILITIES
Sector: ELECTRICITY
Company Name: NAMIBIAN POWER CORPORATION
Turnover (Thds $): 281 210
Turnover Change: 5.06%
Net Profits: 19 903
Year Founded: 1964
CEO Surname: Shilamba
CEO First name: Paulinus
Initials: P I
Title: Mr
Designation: Managing Director
Postal Address: PO Box 2864 Windhoek
Physical Address: Nampower Center, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek
Telephone: 00264 61 205 4111
Fax: 00264 61 232 805
Email: info@nampower.com.na
URL: www.nampower.com.na
Profile
NamPower is the national power utility of Namibia and specialises in the generation and transmission of electricity.

SOUTH AFRICA

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: TIGER BRANDS
Turnover (Thds $): 2 509 237
Turnover Change: -13.66%
Net Profits: 317 355
Year Founded: 1921
CEO Surname: Matlare
CEO First name: Peter
Initials: P B
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 2864 Windhoek
Physical Address: Nampower Center, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek
Telephone: 00264 61 205 4111
Fax: 00264 61 232 805
Email: info@nampower.com.na
URL: www.nampower.com.na
Profile
Tiger Brands is a branded fast-moving consumer packaged goods company that operates mainly in South Africa and selected emerging markets.

SOUTH AFRICA

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: PIONEER FOODS GROUP
Turnover (Thds $): 2 069 901
Turnover Change: -12.54%
Net Profits: 89 490
Year Founded: 1920
CEO Surname: Roux
CEO First name: Phil
Initials: P
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 2864 Windhoek
Physical Address: Nampower Center, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek
Telephone: 00264 61 205 4111
Fax: 00264 61 232 805
Email: info@nampower.com.na
URL: www.nampower.com.na
Profile
Pioneer Foods' core business is the production and distribution of a diverse range of food, beverages and related products.

SOUTH AFRICA

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: TONGAAT HULETT GROUP
Turnover (Thds $): 1 483 788
Turnover Change: 1.87%
Net Profits: 260 993
Year Founded: 1892
CEO Surname: Staude
CEO First name: Peter
Initials: P H
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 2864 Windhoek
Physical Address: Nampower Center, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek
Telephone: 00264 61 205 4111
Fax: 00264 61 232 805
Email: info@nampower.com.na
URL: www.nampower.com.na
Profile
Tongaat Hulett is an agriculture and agri-processing business, focusing on the complementary feedstocks of sugarcane and maize. Its ongoing activities in agriculture have resulted in the company having a substantial land portfolio.

SOUTH AFRICA

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: TONGAAT HULETT GROUP
Turnover (Thds $): 1 483 788
Turnover Change: 1.87%
Net Profits: 260 993
Year Founded: 1892
CEO Surname: Staude
CEO First name: Peter
Initials: P H
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 2864 Windhoek
Physical Address: Nampower Center, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek
Telephone: 00264 61 205 4111
Fax: 00264 61 232 805
Email: info@nampower.com.na
URL: www.nampower.com.na
Profile
Tongaat Hulett is an agriculture and agri-processing business, focusing on the complementary feedstocks of sugarcane and maize. Its ongoing activities in agriculture have resulted in the company having a substantial land portfolio.

Detailed Profile
Through its sugar and starch operations, Tongaat Hulett produces a range of refined carbohydrate products from sugarcane and maize, with a number of products being interchangeable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ILLOVO SUGAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 126 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>54 422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Dalgleish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Gavin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 194 Durban 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Illovo Sugar Park, 1 Montgomery Drive, Mt Edgecombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 31 508 4300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 31 508 4499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pvenschalkwky@illovo.co.za">pvenschalkwky@illovo.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.illovosugar.co.za">www.illovosugar.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Illovo Sugar is a leading, global, low-cost sugar producer and a significant manufacturer of high-value downstream products.

**Detailed Profile**

The group is Africa's biggest sugar producer and has extensive agricultural and manufacturing operations in six African countries. The group produces raw and refined sugar for local, regional, European Union (EU), United States of America (USA) and world markets from sugar cane supplied by its own agricultural operations and independent outgrowers who supply cane to Illovo's factories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>RAINBOW CHICKEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 058 879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>47 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Pitman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>D S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 2734 Westway Office Park 3635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>One The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville 3629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 31 242 8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 86 679 6155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ugen.pillay@rcf.co.za">ugen.pillay@rcf.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rainbowchicken.co.za">www.rainbowchicken.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Rainbow is South Africa's largest processor and marketer of chicken.

**Detailed Profile**

Rainbow operates in local retail, wholesale and foodservice channels with four brands – Rainbow, Farmer Brown, Rainbow Simply Chicken and Rainbow FoodSolutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AGRIBUSINESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ASTRAL FOODS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 056 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-16.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>52 716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Schutte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Chris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>C E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1897, Saxonwold 2132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>2 Harries Road, Illovo, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 502 1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 502 1301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@avi.co.za">info@avi.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.avi.co.za">www.avi.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Astral is a leading Southern African integrated poultry producer.

**Detailed Profile**

Key activities consist of animal feed pre-mixes, manufacturing of animal feeds, broiler genetics, production and sale of day-old chicks and hatching eggs, integrated breeder and broiler production operations, abattoirs and the sale and distribution of various key poultry brands.
AFGRI is South Africa's leading agricultural services and foods business offering a wide range of physical and intellectual inputs to farmers, producers and users of agricultural products.

Clover is a branded foods and beverages group with a strong emphasis on value-added products. Clover's South African dairy business is the perfect enabler to reach the Group's widely dispersed customers and consumers.

The Oceana Group is involved in the fishing and allied services sector.

Country Bird is an integrated poultry and stock feed business operations in South Africa trading as Supreme and Nutri Feeds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>EQSTRA HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>964 874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>36 846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Walter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>W S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1050 Bedfordview 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>61 Maple Street, Pomona, Kempton Park 1619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 966 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 86 532 2967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ebuist@eqstra.co.za">ebuist@eqstra.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.eqstra.co.za">www.eqstra.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Eqstra is an integrated leasing and capital equipment group with value-added services in the passenger and commercial vehicle, industrial equipment and construction and mining markets.

Detailed Profile
Eqstra's core business is the distribution, long-term lease and rental of mobile capital equipment and the provision of related value-added annuity services to clients in the construction, mining, industrial and commercial sectors in South Africa, the rest of Africa, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SUPER GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>962 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-18.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>45 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mountford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Jebb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X9973, Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>37 Impala Road, Chislehurston, Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 523 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 523 4080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nigel.redford@supergrp.com">nigel.redford@supergrp.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.supergroup.co.za">www.supergroup.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Super Group is a broad-based supply chain management business listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange. It's supply chain division provides a platform for the group's core expertise and offerings.

Detailed Profile
These skills are then applied into vertically integrated divisions covering vehicle dealerships and fleet management. Super Group is essentially a supply chain mobility company revolving around the optimisation of supply chain processes and vehicle fleets with a strong IT focus and technology underpin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CMH GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>687 726</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>60 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Burger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Johan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 6077 Parow East 7051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>3rd floor, Pepkor House, 36 Stellenberg Road, Parow Industria 7493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 929 4780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 21 929 4790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invictaholdings.co.za">info@invictaholdings.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.invictaholdings.co.za">www.invictaholdings.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Invicta Holdings Limited is an investment holding and management company, controlling and managing assets of R8 359 million.

Detailed Profile
IRS operations comprise BMG (Bearing Man Group) – Southern Africa's leading distributor of bearings, seals, power transmission components, drives, belting, fasteners, filtration and hydraulics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>BELL EQUIPMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>622 794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>21.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>36 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Gary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X20046 Empangeni 3880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>13-19 Carbonode Cell, Alton, Richards Bay 3900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 35 907 9111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 35 907 9330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:garyb@bell.co.za">garyb@bell.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bellequipment.com">www.bellequipment.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Bell Equipment's principal manufacturing plant is located in Richard's Bay, South Africa. With the capacity of 5,000 machines a year the South African plant supplies Africa and Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>METAIR INVESTMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>527 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>50 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Loock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Theo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 2077 Saxonwold 2132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Wesco House, 10 Anerley Road Parktown 2132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 646 3011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 646 3102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@metair.co.za">info@metair.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.metair.co.za">www.metair.co.za</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Metair Investments Limited (Metair) is a publicly owned company listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE &amp; PARTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AUTOMOBILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>HUDACO INDUSTRIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>390 846</td>
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<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>5.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>39 843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Dunford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Graham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag 13 Elandsfontein 1406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Building 9, Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Edenvale 1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 657 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 392 2740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hudaco.co.za">info@hudaco.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hudaco.co.za">www.hudaco.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Hudaco Industries is a South African group of companies specialising in the importation and value added distribution of selected high quality industrial and security products in the southern African region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>BEVERAGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>BEVERAGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SAB MILLER SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>5 815 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>21.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Alan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 782178 Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>65 Park Lane, Sandown, Sandton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 881 8111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 881 8030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:norman.adami@za.sabmiller.com">norman.adami@za.sabmiller.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sab.co.za">www.sab.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Brewer and leading distributor of beer and soft drinks.

- The South African Breweries (SAB) is the South African subsidiary and historical birthplace of SABMiller plc, one of the world's largest brewers by volume with more than 200 brands and brewing interests and distribution agreements in 75 countries across six continents.
**Distell Group Limited**

Distell Group Limited is South Africa's leading producer and marketer of fine wines, spirits, ciders and ready-to-drinks (RTDs).

**Sasol Ltd**

Sasol Ltd is an integrated energy and chemical company based in Johannesburg. Sasol develops and commercialises technologies, and build and operate world-scale facilities to produce a range of product streams, including liquid fuels, high-value chemicals and low-carbon electricity.

**AECI**

AECI is an explosives and specialty chemicals company domiciled in South Africa.

**Omnia Holdings**

Omnia Holdings is a diversified provider of specialised chemical products and services used in the mining, agriculture and chemicals sectors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CHEMICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CHEMICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>AFRICAN OXYGEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>644 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-9.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>22 476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kimber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Brett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5404 Johannesburg 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Afrox House, 23 Webber Street, Selby Johannesburg 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 490 0400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 493 1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:simon.miller@afrox.linde.com">simon.miller@afrox.linde.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Manufacturer and distributor of gas and welding supplies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**
Afrox operates in South Africa and in 10 other African countries and manages operations in five more on behalf of our parent company, The Linde Group, a global gases, engineering and technology company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CHEMICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CHEMICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>FREEWORLD COATINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>415 996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>22 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Malik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Naumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Postnet Suite 263 Private Bag X87 Bryanston 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Balvenie Building, Kildrummy Office Park, Umhlanga Drive, Paulshof 2056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 549 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 86 639 3359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:echamberlain@freeworldcoatings.com">echamberlain@freeworldcoatings.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.freeworldcoatings.com">www.freeworldcoatings.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Freeworld Coatings, a leading international marketer of decorative, automotive and industrial coatings.</td>
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</table>

**Detailed Profile**
Freeworld Coatings, a leading international marketer of decorative, automotive and industrial coatings.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MURRAY &amp; ROBERTS HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 750 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-22.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>-213 105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Laas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1000 Bedfordview 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Douglas Roberts Centre, 22 Skeen Boulevard, Bedfordview 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 456 6200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 455 2222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@murrob.com">info@murrob.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.murrob.com">www.murrob.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Murray &amp; Roberts is South Africa’s leading engineering and design, construction and project management company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**
The company offers civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and process engineering, general building, procurement, construction, commissioning, operations and maintenance services. Murray & Roberts does so in the global underground mining market, selected international oil & gas markets, selected African power and industrial markets and selected African infrastructure sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MATERIALS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>WILSON BAYLY HOLMES-OVCON (WBHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 813 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-20.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>90 085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Nel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Elia Louw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>E L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 531, Bergvlei 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>53 Andries Street, Wynberg, Johannesburg 2090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 321 7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 887 4364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wbho@wbho.co.za">wbho@wbho.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wbho.co.za">www.wbho.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>WBHO Group is one of the largest construction companies in Southern Africa and is listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**
The driving force behind WBHO is a core of dedicated, hands-on management professionals whose experience spans decades of major construction projects in southern Africa, the Middle East and various Indian Ocean islands.
### Group Five Holdings

**Country**: SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector**: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS  
**Sector**: CONSTRUCTION  
**Company Name**: GROUP FIVE HOLDINGS  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 1 130 803  
**Turnover Change**: -33.71%  
**Net Profits**: -26 788  
**Year Founded**: 1974  
**CEO Surname**: Upton  
**CEO First name**: Mike  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Executive Director & CEO  
**Postal Address**: Postnet Suite 500, PBag X26, Sunninghill 2157  
**Physical Address**: No 9 Country Estate Drive, Waterfall Business Estate, Jukskei View, Johannesburg  
**Telephone**: 0027 10 060 1555  
**Fax**: 0027 86 206 3885  
**Email**: groupfiveho@groupfive.co.za  
**URL**: www.g5.co.za  

**Profile**

The Group Five is an integrated construction services, materials and infrastructure investment group operating in over 20 countries with more than 12 000 people in its employ.

**Detailed Profile**

The group has the ability to swiftly redeploy resources between countries of operation to meet clients' requirements, as well as to be able to optimise opportunities where available.

### Grinaker-LTA

**Country**: SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector**: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS  
**Sector**: CONSTRUCTION  
**Company Name**: GRINAKER – LTA  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 1 087 522  
**Turnover Change**: -27.87%  
**Net Profits**: 0  
**Year Founded**: 1934  
**CEO Surname**: Botha  
**CEO First name**: Chris  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Managing Director  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 1517 Kempton Park 1620  
**Physical Address**: Block A Grinaker-LTA Office Park, Jurgens Street, Jet Park Boksburg 1459  
**Telephone**: 0027 11 578 6000  
**Fax**: 0027 11 578 6161  
**Email**: info@massmart.co.za  
**URL**: www.masmart.co.za  

**Profile**

Aveng Grinaker-LTA is a multi-disciplinary construction and engineering group, anchored in South Africa and focused on selected infrastructure, energy and mining opportunities in Africa.

**Detailed Profile**

The Group has built many of the iconic structures, landmark buildings, bridges, dams, airports and power stations that today form the backbone of the economies of many developing world countries.

### Aurecon Heritage Companies

**Country**: SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector**: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS  
**Sector**: CONSTRUCTION  
**Company Name**: AURECON HERITAGE COMPANIES  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 1 070 008  
**Turnover Change**: 9.18%  
**Net Profits**: 0  
**Year Founded**: 2009  
**CEO Surname**: McCusker  
**CEO First name**: Anthony  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Acting Chief Executive Officer/ Chief Financial Officer  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 74381 Lynnwood Ridge, 0040  
**Physical Address**: Aurecon Centre, Lynnwood Bridge Office Park, 4 Daventry Street, Lynnwood Manor 0081  
**Telephone**: 0027 12 427 2000  
**Fax**: 0027 12 427 2000  
**Email**: tshwane@aurecongroup.com  
**URL**: www.aurecongroup.co.za  

**Profile**

Aurecon provides engineering, management and specialist technical services for public and private sector clients globally.

**Detailed Profile**

The group, with an office network extending across 24 countries, has been involved in projects in over 80 countries across Africa, Asia Pacific and the Middle East and employs around 7 500 people throughout 11 industry groups.

### Massmart

**Country**: SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector**: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS  
**Sector**: CONSTRUCTION  
**Company Name**: MASSBUILD (MASSMART)  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 893 024  
**Turnover Change**: -6.77%  
**Net Profits**: 0  
**Year Founded**: 2003  
**CEO Surname**: Pattison  
**CEO First name**: Grant  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Executive  
**Postal Address**: PBag X4 Sunninghill 2157  
**Physical Address**: 16 Peltier Drive Sunninghill Ext 6, Sandton 2191  
**Telephone**: 0027 11 517 0000  
**Fax**: 0027 11 517 0020  
**Email**: info@massmart.co.za  
**URL**: www.masmart.co.za  

**Profile**

Massmart is a South African-based globally competitive regional management group, invested in a portfolio of differentiated, complementary, focused wholesale and retail formats.

**Detailed Profile**

Massmart is the second-largest distributor of consumer goods in Africa, the leading retailer of general merchandise, liquor and home improvement equipment and supplies, and the leading wholesaler of basic foods.
AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector CONST. MATERIALS
Company Name PRETORIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $) 838 369
Turnover Change -18.14%
Net Profits 96 414
Year Founded 1888
CEO Surname Ross
CEO First name Tim
Initials T
Title Mr
Designation Lead Independent Director
Postal Address PO Box 787416 Sandton 2146
Physical Address PPC Building Barlow Park, 180 Katherine Street, Sandton 2146
Telephone 0027 11 386 9000
Fax 0027 11 386 9001
Email contactus@ppc.co.za
URL www.ppc.co.za
Profile
The roots of Pretoria Portland Cement Company (PPC), stretches back 118 years to 1892 when it established South Africa’s first cement plant on the outskirts of Pretoria to counter the exorbitant delivered cost of cement imported from Europe.

Detailed Profile
PPC is the leading supplier of cement in southern Africa through eight cement manufacturing facilities and three milling depots in South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe that can produce around eight million tons of cement products each year.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector CONSTRUCTION
Company Name BASIL READ HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 765 225
Turnover Change -5.63%
Net Profits 17 315
Year Founded 1952
CEO Surname Nicolau
CEO First name Neville Francis
Initials N F
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Physical Address The Basil Read Campus, 7 Romeo Street, Hughes, Boksburg
Telephone 0027 11 418 6300
Fax 0027 11 418 6333
Email lmunn@cashbuild.co.za
URL www.cashbuild.co.za
Profile
Cashbuild is the largest retailer of building materials and associated products, selling directly to cash-paying customers through its 191 (and growing) stores in South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi.

Detailed Profile
Cashbuild which employs in excess of 4 000 people, comprises Cashbuild Limited and the operating subsidiaries registered in the aforementioned countries.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector CONSTRUCTION
Company Name RAUBEX
Turnover (Thds $) 618 107
Turnover Change -9.63%
Net Profits 41 906
Year Founded 1974
CEO Surname Fourie
CEO First name Rudolf
Initials R J
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Physical Address 1 Highgrove Office Park, Highveld Centurion 50 Tegel Avenue, Highveld, Centurion
Telephone 0027 12 665 3226
Fax 0027 12 665 3223
Email legal@raubex.com
URL www.raubex.com
Profile
Raubex consists of a Roads Division and a Materials Deivision. The company is a world-class heavy construction sector company with a focus on infrastructure development that operates across Africa.
Profile
Aveng Manufacturing aims to be a leading supplier of products, services and solutions to the mining, construction, water, power and rail sectors across the value chain locally and internationally.

Detailed Profile
Aveng Manufacturing is an operating group of The Aveng Group, a leading infrastructure development group and provides a diverse range of services, products and solutions in engineering, construction, mining, steel and manufacturing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CIVIL ENGINEERING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SANYATI HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>230 649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>$-18 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>O'Reilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5118, Sinembe Park, 4019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>8 Sinembe Office Park, Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Office Estate, Durban 4051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 31 566 4940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 31 566 4950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:afriscan@afriscan.co.za">afriscan@afriscan.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.afriscan.co.za">www.afriscan.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Profile
Afriscan Construction (Pty) Ltd is a company formed as a result of the liquidation of Sanyati Construction.

Detailed Profile
Afriscan operations include civil/road works, building projects, water reticulation and concrete structures.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Sector</td>
<td>CIVIL ENGINEERING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ARGENT INDUSTRIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>220 733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-16.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>8 570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Hendry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Treve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5108 Sinembe Park, La Lucia Ridge Office Estate 4019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>1st floor, Ridge 63, 8 Sinembe Crescent, La Lucia Ridge Office Park 4019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 31 584 7702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 31 566 2533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Scharrhuisen was listed on the JSE on 28 September 1989 and was quoted under the Industrial Engineering sector. Scharrhuisen Mining Limited was listed on the JSE on 25 January 1993. Scharrhuisen Holdings (Pty) Ltd was born out of Scharrhuisen Mining Ltd. The Company changed its name to Argent Industrial Limited on 27 September 1999. The Argent Group is predominately a steel merchant with steel trading making up approximately forty three percent of Group turnover. Thirty seven percent of the Group comprises of companies which beneficiate or add value to steel either via manufacturing or through steel service centres. The Group is made up of ready mix concrete, railway retarders and engine refurbishment. Group activities are based in Gauteng, Northern Province, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga and North America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>CIVIL ENGINEERING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ESORFRANKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>217 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>5.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>3 677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Krone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Bernie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 6478 Dunswart South Africa 1508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>30 Activia Road, Activia Park, Germiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 776 8700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 822 1158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@escorfranki.co.za">info@escorfranki.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.escorfranki.co.za">www.escorfranki.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Esorfranki is one of South Africa's benchmark civil engineering and construction groups providing specialist geotechnical services, roads and earthworks, civil and pipeline construction.

Detailed Profile
Escorfranki has been streamlined into 3 core divisions housed under one single legal entity – Escorfranki Construction a wholly owned subsidiary of Esorfranki Ltd. It operates throughout South Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands; Escorfranki Civils, Developments, Pipelines and Geotechnical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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<td>Sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>THE BIDVEST GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>14 552 050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-11.90%</td>
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<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>434 629</td>
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<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bidvest</td>
<td>7 942 401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>6 119 261</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barloworld</td>
<td>4 215 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barloworld</td>
<td>5 286 173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Bidvest is an international services, trading and distribution company, listed on the JSE, South Africa and operating on five continents.

Detailed Profile
We work together with our customers and suppliers to find solutions within their specific industries: commercial, automotive, electrical, financial services, freight, industrial office, paperplus, rental & products, services, travel & aviation.

Profile
A diversified industrial services and retail group.

Detailed Profile
Imperial has activities spanning logistics; car rental; tourism; financial services; vehicle distribution and retail. IMPERIAL operates in South Africa, Africa, Europe and Australia.

Profile
Steinhoff manufactures, sources, warehouses, distributes and retails furniture and household goods in Europe, Pacific Rim and southern Africa (through an associate investment in the JD Group).
Profile
Multidisciplinary construction and engineering group.

Detailed Profile
Aveng Group now boasts expertise in steel, engineering, manufacturing, mining, concessions, public infrastructure and water treatment. This South African consortium continues to make its mark across the globe.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED

Company Name REMGRO
Turnover (Thds $) 1 662 000
Turnover Change -9.61%
Net Profits 1 150 209
Year Founded 1948
CEO Surname Durand
CEO First name Jannie
Initials J
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 456 Stellenbosch 7599
Physical Address Millennia Park, 16 Stellentia Avenue, Stellenbosch 7600
Telephone 0027 21 888 3000
Fax 0027 21 888 3399
Email info@remgro.com
URL www.remgro.com

Profile
Remgro is a South African investment holding company.

Detailed Profile
Remgro is an investment holding company with interests in banking & financial services; medical services, food, wine & spirits, petroleum products, glass products, mining, media & technology.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED

Company Name KAP INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 1 353 231
Turnover Change 124.85%
Net Profits 73 201
Year Founded 1999
CEO Surname Grove
CEO First name Jo
Initials K J
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 18 Stellenbosch 7599
Physical Address Block D, De Wagen Wed Office Park, Stellentia Road, Stellenbosch
Telephone 0027 21 808 0900
Fax 0027 21 808 0901
Email info@kap.co.za
URL www.kap.co.za

Profile
KAP delivers services and manufactured products to a wide customer base through four main operating divisions.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED

Company Name STEFANUTTI STOCKS HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 990 971
Turnover Change -4.49%
Net Profits 32 454
Year Founded 1971
CEO Surname Meyburgh
CEO First name Willem (Willie)
Initials W
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 7586 Chloorkop 1630
Physical Address Protec Park, Corner Zuurfontein Avenue & Oranjierivier Drive, Chloorkop, Kempton Park
Telephone 0027 11 571 4300
Fax 0027 11 571 4370
Email holdings@stefstocks.com
URL www.stefanuttistocks.com

Profile
Stefanutti Stocks is a construction group that operates internationally and is well positioned to manage a range of projects of any scale.

Detailed Profile
Stefanutti Stocks, a leading construction group with multi-disciplinary expertise and which operates throughout South Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector DIVERSIFIED
Sector DIVERSIFIED

Company Name HOSKEN CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS
Turnover (Thds $) 934 866
Turnover Change -8.41%
Net Profits 203 597
Year Founded 1997
CEO Surname Copelyn
CEO First name John Anthony
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MVELAPHANDA GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>618 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>130 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Schermers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>R E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Initials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 67501 Highveld 0169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>28 Eddington Crescent, Technopark Centurion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 22 447 3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:general@mvelaserve.co.za">general@mvelaserve.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mvelaserve.co.za">www.mvelaserve.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Mvelaserve offers a range of integrated business support services through a mix of established and you operations, each run by an experienced CEO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>A leading black empowered provider of outsourced business support services across Southern Africa.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ALLIED ELECTRONICS CORP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>2 894 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-15.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>21 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Venter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Initials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 5251 Cape Town 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Suite 801, 76 Regent Rd, Sea Point 8005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 481 7560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 21 426 2777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hci.co.za">info@hci.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hci.co.za">www.hci.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>HCI is a black empowerment investment holding company listed in the financial sector on the JSE. HCI's major shareholder is the SACTWU Investment Group, the investment vehicle for the South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>The group is involved in a diverse group of investments including hotel and leisure; interactive gaming; media and broadcasting; transport; mining; clothing and properties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ELLERINE HOLDINGS (ELH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>675 069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>60 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Moodley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Gilloolys View Office Park, Block E Osborne Lane, Bedfordview,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>28 Eddington Crescent, Technopark Centurion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 607 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 607 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:infoellerines@ellerines.co.za">infoellerines@ellerines.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ellerines.co.za">www.ellerines.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Ellerines has 650 stores trading under the names of Ellerines, Town Talk, Furncity and Savells Fairdeal, these combined brands have made an indelible footprint in communities throughout South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>Ellerines also trades in the neighbouring countries of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DIVERSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MVELASERVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>540 517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>13 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>De Alberga Ferreira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Jorge Manuel Soares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>J M S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 67501 Highveld 0169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>28 Eddington Crescent, Technopark Centurion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 22 447 3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:general@mvelaserve.co.za">general@mvelaserve.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mvelaserve.co.za">www.mvelaserve.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Mvelaserve offers a range of integrated business support services through a mix of established and you operations, each run by an experienced CEO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Profile</td>
<td>Key competitive advantages for the group are the developing cross-selling capability and critical mass, the latter offering procurement benefits and economies of scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU Region</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Designation: Group Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box X34 Benmore 2010
Physical Address: 76 Maude Street, Sandton 2146
Telephone: 0027 11 301 0000
Fax: 0027 11 301 0439
Email: ir@netcare.co.za
URL: www.netcare.co.za

Profile:
Netcare Limited, an investment holding company, operates through its subsidiaries the largest private hospital network in South Africa and the United Kingdom (UK).

Detailed Profile:
Netcare operates the largest private hospital group, primary care network and medical emergency service in South Africa, and also the biggest private trainer of emergency personnel and healthcare workers.

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: HEALTHCARE
Sector: HEALTHCARE
Company Name: MEDICLINIC CORPORATION
Turnover (Thds $): 2 700 321
Turnover Change: -3.63%
Net Profits: 149 963
Year Founded: 1983
CEO Surname: Pretorius
CEO First name: Koert
Initials: K
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PO Box 456 Stellenbosch 7599
Physical Address: Mediclinic Offices, Strand Road, Stellenbosch 7600
Telephone: 0027 21 809 6500
Fax: 0027 21 809 6756
Email: info@mediclinic.com
URL: www.mediclinic.co.za

Profile:
Mediclinic Southern Africa is a private hospital group operating in South Africa and Namibia focused on providing acute care, specialist-oriented, multi-disciplinary hospital services and related service offerings.

Detailed Profile:
Mediclinic places science at the heart of their care process by striving to provide evidence-based care of the highest standard. The group currently operates 49 private hospitals throughout South Africa and 3 in Namibia with more than 7 000 beds in total.

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: HEALTHCARE
Sector: HEALTHCARE
Company Name: LIFE HEALTHCARE GROUP
Turnover (Thds $): 1 205 105
Turnover Change: -8.83%
Net Profits: 158 096
Year Founded: 2007
CEO Surname: Meyer
CEO First name: Andre
Initials: A
Title: Mr
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address: PBag X13 Northlands 2116
Physical Address: Oxford Manor, 21 Chaplin Road, Illovo, 2196
Telephone: 0027 11 219 9000
Fax: 0027 11 219 9001
Email: http://www.lifehealthcare.co.za/Contact_Us.aspx
URL: www.lifehealthcare.co.za

Profile:
Life Healthcare has three cornerstones of business and commitment to their patients: Life, Health and Care.

Detailed Profile:
Life summarises our philosophy of protecting their patient’s wellbeing and quality of life. Health is their clinical excellence in world-class facilities, and Care is the human touch of providing quality service, respect and empathy for those entrusted in their care.

AU Region: South
Country: SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector: HEALTHCARE
Sector: PHARMACEUTICALS
Company Name: ASPEN PHARMACARE HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $): 1 520 905
Turnover Change: -0.37%
Net Profits: 317 956
Year Founded: 1997
CEO Surname: Saad
CEO First name: Stephen Bradley
Initials: S B
Title: Mr
Designation: Group Chief Executive
Postal Address: PO Box 456 Stellenbosch 7599
Physical Address: Aspen Park, 98 Armstrong Avenue, La Lucia Ridge 4019
Telephone: 0027 31 580 8600
Fax: 0027 31 580 8647
Email: http://www.aspenpharma.com/contact-us/
URL: www.aspenpharma.com

Profile:
South African-based JSE Limited listed and largest drug company in Africa, Aspen is a supplier of branded and generic pharmaceuticals in approximately 100 countries across the globe and of consumer and nutritional products in selected territories.

Detailed Profile:
Aspen has production capabilities for a wide variety of product types including tablets, capsules, sterile, injectables, oral contraceptives, nutritional products, lyophilised vials, cytotoxics, suppositories, vials, form-filled seals, liquids, semi-solids and specialist active pharmaceutical ingredients.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Mr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X69 Bryanston 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>1 New Road Midrand 1682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 635 0171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 494 1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dudu.ndlovu@adcock.com">dudu.ndlovu@adcock.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adcock.com">www.adcock.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Adcock Ingram began as the EJ Adcock Pharmacy in Krugersdorp 120 years ago. Adcock Ingram was listed on the main trading board of the JSE in 1950.

Detailed Profile
Adcock Ingram drives its vision of being recognised as a leading, world-class, branded healthcare company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>HEALTHCARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PHARMACEUTICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CILPA MEDPRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>217 092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-0.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>34 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Ngozwana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Skhumbuzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Deputy CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1096 Durbanville 7551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Parc du Cap Office Park, Building 9, Mispel Street, Bellville 7530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 914 0520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin@ciplamedpro.co.za">admin@ciplamedpro.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ciplamedpro.co.za">www.ciplamedpro.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Cipla Medpro (Pty) Ltd is one of South Africa's fastest growing pharmaceutical companies and currently third largest.

Detailed Profile
Cipla is a leading provider of chronic medications to the public and private sectors. It commands an ever-increasing share within, inter alia, the cardiovascular, antiretroviral, respiratory and neuropsychiatric categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>HEALTHCARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PHARMACEUTICALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>LITHA HEALTHCARE GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>214 570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>13.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>10 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kahanovitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Selwyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 524 Eppindust 7460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>1 Moorsom Avenue, Epping Industria 2, Cape Town 7460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 505 5261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 21 535 0045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@seardel.co.za">info@seardel.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.seardel.co.za">www.seardel.co.za</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Diversified group of companies, active in home textiles, nonwovens and apparel, toys, consumer electronics, travel and real estate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TRANSPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TRANSNET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>5 637 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>505 896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Molefe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Brian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 72501 Parkview 2122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Transnet

**Profile**
Transnet is the largest and most crucial part of the freight logistics chain that delivers goods to each and every South African.

**Detailed Profile**
Every day Transnet delivers thousands of tons of goods around South Africa, through its pipelines and both to and from its ports. It moves that cargo on to ships for export while it unloads goods from overseas.

### Grindrod

**Profile**
Grindrod Limited is the holding company of a dynamic organisation with more than 100 years experience in South Africa's freight movement and related industries, providing total logistics solutions for clients.

**Detailed Profile**
The organization is dedicated to in-service maintenance, repair, upgrade, conversion and manufacture of freight wagons, mainline and suburban coaches, diesel and electric locomotives as well as wheels, rotating machines, rolling stock equipment, castings auxiliary equipment and services.

### Transnet Freight Rail

**Profile**
Transnet Freight Rail is the largest division of Transnet Limited, and a world class heavy haulage freight rail company that specialises in the transportation of freight.

**Detailed Profile**
Transnet delivers thousands of tons of goods around South Africa, through its pipelines and both to and from its ports. It moves that cargo on to ships for export while it unloads goods from overseas.

### Transnet Engineering

**Profile**
Transnet engineering, an operating division of Transnet SOC Ltd, is the backbone of South Africa’s railway industry with eight product-focused businesses, 150 depots, seven factories and 15,000 employees countrywide.

**Detailed Profile**
The organization is dedicated to in-service maintenance, repair, upgrade, conversion and manufacture of freight wagons, mainline and suburban coaches, diesel and electric locomotives as well as wheels, rotating machines, rolling stock equipment, castings auxiliary equipment and services.

### Transnet National Ports Authority

**Profile**
Transnet engineering, an operating division of Transnet SOC Ltd, is the backbone of South Africa’s railway industry with eight product-focused businesses, 150 depots, seven factories and 15,000 employees countrywide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Address</th>
<th>4 Floor, South Wing, Kingsmead Office Park, Stalwart Simelane, Street Durban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 31 308 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 31 308 8084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:enquiries@transnet.net">enquiries@transnet.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.transnet.net">www.transnet.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Transnet strives for efficient, effective, world-class cargo handling 24/7, 365 days a year, at each of our 13 terminals situated in six commercial ports along South Africa’s coastline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU Region</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>SEA TRANSPORT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TRENCOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>570 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>61.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>211 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Jowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Neil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 4609 Cape Town 8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>1313 Main Tower, Standard Bank Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town 8001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 421 7310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 21 419 3692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@trencor.net">info@trencor.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.trencor.net">www.trencor.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>A holding company whose core business focus worldwide is owning and leasing returnable packaging units together with the related management and technology; and finance related activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA)

**Profile**

Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) is one of five operating divisions of Transnet SOC Ltd.

### SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE

**Profile**

The SA Post Office will enable the nation to efficiently connect with the world by distributing information, goods, financial and government services; leveraging our broad reach and embracing change, technology and innovation.

### Transnet Port Terminals (previously South African Port Operations)

**Profile**

Transnet Port Terminals (previously South African Port Operations) is responsible for cargo handling and logistics management solutions.

### TRENCOR

**Profile**

A holding company whose core business focus worldwide is owning and leasing returnable packaging units together with the related management and technology; and finance related activities.

### SANTOVA LOGISTICS

**Profile**

A holding company whose core business focus worldwide is owning and leasing returnable packaging units together with the related management and technology; and finance related activities.
### Santova

**Profile**
Santova’s primary function is to optimise our customer’s supply chain.

**Detailed Profile**
We do this through strategic logistics management, the components of which are intricately interwoven and complex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TRANSPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>VALUE GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>220 832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>13 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Gottschalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Steven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 778 Isando 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>49 Brewery Road, Isando 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 929 6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 974 5137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.value.co.za">www.value.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Value Group

**Profile**
The Value Group is one of South Africa's largest logistics and transport companies, as well as a leading supplier of supply chain solutions, nationally and in neighbouring countries.

**Detailed Profile**
The Value Group operates a fleet in excess of 4,600 vehicles including forklifts nationally and is maintained by in-house Nissan workshops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Supersector</td>
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<td>Company Name</td>
<td>VALUE GROUP</td>
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<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>220 832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>13 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Gottschalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Steven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 778 Isando 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>49 Brewery Road, Isando 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 929 6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 974 5137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.value.co.za">www.value.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sanlam

**Profile**
Sanlam is a leading financial services group.

**Detailed Profile**
Sanlam was originally established as a life insurance company in 1918. The company demutualised and listed on the JSE Limited and Namibian Stock Exchange in 1998.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Sector</td>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>LIBERTY GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 353 232</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-2.30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>373 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Dloti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Thabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 10499 Johannesburg 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Liberty Centre, 1 Ameshoff Street, Braamfontein 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 408 3911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 408 2264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@liberty.co.za">info@liberty.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.liberty.co.za">www.liberty.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Old Mutual Life Assurance Co.

**Profile**
Liberty is a progressive African wealth management group, providing investment, insurance and health offerings to individuals and businesses.

**Detailed Profile**
As a group of companies Liberty offers an extensive, market-leading range of products and services to help customers build and protect long-term wealth. These include life and health-related insurance, investment management and retirement income facilitation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 238 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-14.23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>403 587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mupita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ralph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>R T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 784531, Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>93 Grayston Drive, Sandton, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 217 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@oldmutual.com">contact@oldmutual.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oldmutual.co.za">www.oldmutual.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile
Old Mutual operates in all key market segments, offering investment products and retirement annuities as well as life, disability and health insurance products.

Detailed Profile
Old Mutual aims to serve all sectors of the South African economy and elements of the African economy by providing products and services that are appropriate, affordable and accessible.

Profile
Momentum is a leading provider of insurance and asset management services to the South African market.

Detailed Profile
Momentum’s solutions for individuals have been specifically designed to assist you in realising your life goals through the appropriate management of your finances and assets, careful healthcare planning and tailored wellness initiatives.

Profile
Santam is South Africa’s leading short-term insurer.

Detailed Profile
Santam has assets totalling more than R17 billion, a countrywide, world-class contact centre infrastructure, a thriving intermediary network and more than 650 000 policy holders. Santam also holds business interests in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia, and we hold strategic investments in various companies within the insurance industry, including the subsidiary Santam Namibia Ltd.

Profile
Discovery has since evolved into a diversified and multinational financial services group.

Detailed Profile
In South Africa, we operate in the health insurance market through Discovery Health, the life assurance market through Discovery Life, the financial services market through Discovery Invest and DiscoveryCard and in the wellness arena through Discovery Vitality. All operating subsidiaries are 100% owned by Discovery.

Profile
Mutual & Federal Insurance is one of the largest insurance groups in South Africa.

Detailed Profile
Mutual & Federal Insurance offers a wide range of insurance products, including property, liability, life, health and retirement products. The group is committed to providing high-quality services and customer satisfaction.
Profile
Mutual & Federal provides insurance services to personal, commercial and corporate clients in South Africa.

Detailed Profile
We became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Old Mutual Group in February 2010 and we are the only short-term insurance company in the Group. We also have operations in Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Nigeria under the Old Mutual brand.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector INSURANCE
Sector INSURANCE
Company Name RMB HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 518 018
Turnover Change -30.79%
Net Profits 1 434 415
Year Founded 1987
CEO Surname Cooper
CEO First name Peter
Initials P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 786273 Sandton 2146
Physical Address 1 Merchant Place, Corner Friedman Drive & Rivonia Road Sandton 2146
Telephone 0027 11 282 8000
Fax 0027 11 282 4210
Email peter.cooper@rmb.co.za
URL www.rmb.co.za

Profile
RMB is a diversified financial services brand encompassing investment banking, fund management, private wealth management and advisory services

Detailed Profile
All businesses in the RMB brand stable form part of the wider FirstRand Group.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector INSURANCE
Sector INSURANCE
Company Name ZURICH INSURANCE COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA
Turnover (Thds $) 477 773
Turnover Change -31.45%
Net Profits 15 299
Year Founded 1965
CEO Surname O’Neill
CEO First name Edwyn
Initials E
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 786273 Sandton 2146
Physical Address 1 Merchant Place, Corner Friedman Drive & Rivonia Road Sandton 2146
Telephone 0027 11 282 8000
Fax 0027 11 282 4210
Email peter.cooper@rmb.co.za
URL www.rmb.co.za

Profile
Zurich offers insurance products and services that respond to the needs of individual, commercial and corporate customers.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector INSURANCE
Sector INSURANCE
Company Name RMI HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 254 360
Turnover Change N/A
Net Profits 90 764
Year Founded 2011
CEO Surname Cooper
CEO First name Peter
Initials P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 786273 Sandton 2146
Physical Address 1 Merchant Place, Corner Friedman Drive & Rivonia Road Sandton 2146
Telephone 0027 11 282 8000
Fax 0027 11 282 4210
Email peter.cooper@rmb.co.za
URL www.rminsurance.co.za

Profile
RMI Holdings is an insurance investment holding company that holds a diversified portfolio with significant holdings of MMI (merger of Momentum and Metropolitan), OUTsurance, Discovery and RMB Structure Insurance.

Detailed Profile
Its purpose is to give shareholders greater flexibility and transparency in managing their insurance investments traditionally held by RMBH.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MEDIA
Sector MEDIA
Company Name NASPERS
Turnover (Thds $) 4 849 793
Turnover Change -2.57%
Net Profits 355 441
Year Founded 1915
CEO Surname van Dijk
CEO First name Bob
Initials B
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 1502 Randburg 2125
Physical Address 40 Heerengracht, Cape Town 8001
Telephone 0027 21 406 2121
Fax 0027 21 406 3753
Email investorrelations@naspers.com
URL www.naspers.com

Profile
Leading group of international media and e-commerce platforms.
### AVUSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Supersector</td>
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<td>MEDIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-8.33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>19 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Bonamour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>4 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank, 2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 280 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 834 5063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matisonnj@avusa.co.za">matisonnj@avusa.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.avusa.co.za">www.avusa.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Profile
Avusa Limited is a leading South Africa media and entertainment company, boasting prominent brands, innovative content, delivered across a variety of channels.

### SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Turnover Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>42 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Hlaudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Motsoeneng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X1 Auckland Park 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Radio Park, Henley Road Auckland Park 2094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 714 9797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 714 9744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:comments@sabc.co.za">comments@sabc.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sabc.co.za">www.sabc.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Profile
The SABC's core business is to deliver a variety of high quality programs and services through television and radio that informs, educates, entertains and supports the public at large.

### MONDI SHANDUKA NEWSPRINT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MEDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
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<td>Net Profits</td>
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<td>Year Founded</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mayanhele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Phuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Postnet Suite 167, Private Bag X9924, Sandton, 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>18 Acacia Road Corner Protea, Chislehurston, Sandton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 305 8900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="http://www.shanduka.co.za/subscribe/index.html">http://www.shanduka.co.za/subscribe/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mondishanduka.co.za">www.mondishanduka.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Profile
MONDI SHANDUKA NEWSPRINT is a leading supplier of newsprint and telephone directory paper in South Africa and selected export markets.

### CTP HOLDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>MEDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>MEDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CTP HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>533 091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-13.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>56 866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Moolman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Terrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1610 Parklands 2121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Caxton House, 368 Jan Smuts Avenue Craigall 2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 889 0600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 889 0638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julie.naran@caxton.co.za">julie.naran@caxton.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caxton and CTP Publishers and Printers Limited is recognised as one of the largest publishers and printers of books, magazines, newspapers and commercial print in South Africa.

The group is involved in book printing, stationery, packaging and labels, as well as manufacturing ink for web presses. Approximately 5,500 people are employed by the group.

As the world's leading diamond company for more than a century, the De Beers name is synonymous with diamonds.

With geographically diverse world-class mining assets, we have the largest diamond resource and reserve position in the world, as well as a value-adding global distribution network and iconic brands that resonate with people from all walks of life.

Anglo American Platinum Limited is the world's leading primary producer of platinum group metals (PGMs) and accounts for about 40% of the world's newly mined platinum. The Company is listed on the JSE Limited and has its headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Kumba Iron Ore Limited is a leading value-adding supplier of high quality iron ore to the global steel industry. Kumba is a member of the Anglo American plc group.
Profile
AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining company with operations in 10 countries on four continents, as well as several exploration programs in both the established and new gold producing regions of the world.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name GOLD FIELDS
Turnover (Thds $) 5 143 309
Turnover Change 8.30%
Net Profits 863 019
Year Founded 1950
CEO Surname Holland
CEO First name Nicholas
Initials N
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address Gold Fields Ltd, Postnet Suite 252, Pbag X30500 Houghton 2041
Physical Address 150 Helen Road, Sandown, Sandton 2196
Telephone 0027 11 562 9700
Fax 0027 11 562 9829
Email lucky.mokoka@goldfields.co.za
URL www.goldfields.co.za

Profile
Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) is in the business of mining, refining and marketing of platinum group metals (PGMs), as well as nickel, copper and cobalt.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector STEEL
Company Name ARCELOR MITTAL SOUTH AFRICA
Turnover (Thds $) 3 863 057
Turnover Change -15.05%
Net Profits 983
Year Founded 2006
CEO Surname O’Flaherty
CEO First name Paul
Initials P
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 2, Vanderbijlpark 1900
Physical Address Delfos Boulevard, Vanderbijlpark
Telephone 0027 16 889 9111
Fax 0027 16 889 4318
Email sw@premcorp.co.za
URL www.arcelormittalsa.com

Profile
ArcelorMittal South Africa Ltd is the largest steel producer on the African continent with a production capacity of 7.8 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name LONMIN
Turnover (Thds $) 1 992 000
Turnover Change -20.54%
Net Profits 321 000
Year Founded 1909
CEO Surname Magara
CEO First name Ben
Initials B
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 98811 Sloane Park 2152
Physical Address 1st floor, Melrose Arch, 34 Melrose Boulevard, Johannesburg 2001
Telephone 0027 11 218 8300
Fax 0027 11 218 8310
Email contact@lonmin.com
URL www.lonmin.com
Lonmin is the third largest platinum producer in the world.

Lonmin's operations are all based in South Africa, a country which currently contributes nearly 80% of global Platinum production. Lonmin runs a vertically integrated operational structure, from mine to market. The Mining operations extract ore which the Process Division converts into refined PGMs, for delivery to customers. Underpinning Lonmin’s core operations, the Shared Services functions provide consistent levels of support and infrastructure across the operations.

**Profile**

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**AU Region** South

**Country** SOUTH AFRICA

**Supersector** MINING

**Sector** MINING

**Company Name** AFRICAN RAINBOW MINERALS

**Turnover (Thds $)** 1 829 158

**Turnover Change** 10.31%

**Net Profits** 406 657

**Year Founded** 1994

**CEO Surname** Schmidt

**CEO First name** Mike

**Initials** M

**Title** Mr

**Designation** Chief Executive Officer

**Postal Address** PO Box 786136 Sandton 2196

**Physical Address** ARM House, 29 Impala Road, Chislehurston, Sandton 2196

**Telephone** 0027 11 779 1300

**Fax** 0027 11 779 1312

**Email** ir.admin@arm.co.za

**URL** www.arm.co.za

**Profile**

**Profile**

African Rainbow Minerals is a leading South African diversified mining and minerals company, with world-class long-life, low unit cost assets.

**Profile**

ARM continues to pursue an aggressive growth strategy with focus on its growth projects in iron ore, coal, nickel and copper.

**Profile**

**Profile**

Exxaro is a South African-based mining group, listed on the JSE Limited. Exxaro has a diverse and world-class commodity portfolio in coal, mineral sands, base metals and industrial minerals, with exposure to iron ore through a 20% interest in Sishen Iron Ore Company (SIOC).

**Profile**

As the second-largest South African coal producer with capacity of 45 million tonnes per annum and the third-largest global producer of mineral sands, Exxaro is a significant participant in the coal and mineral sands markets and provides a unique listed investment opportunity into these commodities.

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**Profile**

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Profile
Assore Limited (Assore) is a mining holding company principally engaged in ventures involving base minerals and metals.

Detailed Profile
The group's principal investment is a 50% interest in Assmang Limited (Assmang) which it controls jointly with African Rainbow Minerals Limited (ARM).

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name PALABORA MINING COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $) 989 192
Turnover Change 7.24%
Net Profits 179 808
Year Founded 1956
CEO Surname Mahlaole
CEO First name John
Initials J
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 65 Phalaborwa 1389
Physical Address 1 Copper Road, Phalaborwa 1389
Telephone 0027 15 780 2911
Fax 0027 15 780 2093
Email dikeledi.nakene@palabora.co.za
URL www.palabora.com

Profile
Palabora, a large copper mine, smelter and refinery complex managed by Palabora Mining Company in the Limpopo Province of South Africa and a member of the worldwide Rio Tinto Group

Detailed Profile
Incorporated in South Africa in August 1956, it is South Africa's only producer of refined copper, producing about 80,000 tonnes of refined copper per year, supplying most of South Africa's copper needs and exporting the balance.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name HULAMIN
Turnover (Thds $) 854 469
Turnover Change -2.23%
Net Profits 9 786
Year Founded 1935
CEO Surname Jacob
CEO First name Richard
Initials R
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 74 Pietermaritzburg 3200
Physical Address Moses Mabhida Road Pietermaritzburg 3201
Telephone 0027 33 395 6911
Fax 0027 33 394 6335
Email hulamin@hulamin.co.za
URL www.hulamin.co.za

Profile
Hulamin is one of the leading manufacturing businesses in South Africa, is listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange and has carved out a niche in the global aluminium rolled products market.

Detailed Profile
Hulamin manufactures and markets high quality rolled and extruded aluminium products which meet the needs of their customers in South Africa and internationally.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector METAL, STEEL
Company Name EVRAZ HIGHVELD STEEL & VANADIUM CORPORATION
Turnover (Thds $) 686 195
Turnover Change -11.01%
Net Profits 5 527
Year Founded 1957
CEO Surname Garcia
CEO First name Michael
Initials M D
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 111 Witbank 1035
Physical Address Old Pretoria Road, Portion 93 of the farm Schoongezicht No 308 JS, eMalahleni Witbank
Telephone 0027 13 690 9911
Fax 0027 13 690 9293
Email general@evrazhighveld.co.za
URL www.evrazhighveld.co.za

Profile
Evraz Highveld Steel and Vanadium Limited is a vertically integrated steel and vanadium slag producer.

Detailed Profile
We mine titaniferous magnetite ore at our Mapochs Mine operation at Roossenekal, Limpopo and produce iron and steel products and vanadium-bearing slag at our Steelworks, based at our headquarters, at eMalahleni, Mpumalanga.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name OPTIMUM COAL HOLDINGS
Turnover (Thds $) 649 643
Turnover Change 28.54%
Net Profits 76 650
Year Founded 2006
CEO Surname Teke
CEO First name Mike
Initials M
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 411333 Craighall 2024
Physical Address 36 Fricker Road Illovo 2196

Fax 0027 11 268 6040
Email info@assore.co.za
URL www.assore.com

Profile
Hulamin is one of the leading manufacturing businesses in South Africa, is listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange and has carved out a niche in the global aluminium rolled products market.

Detailed Profile
Hulamin manufactures and markets high quality rolled and extruded aluminium products which meet the needs of their customers in South Africa and internationally.
**Optimum Coal**

Optimum Coal has the vision to become the country's benchmark South African owned and controlled coal mining and exploration group.

**Detailed Profile**

Optimum Coal produces thermal coal for the South African power and energy markets and for the export market. It is South Africa's 6th largest coal miner with two operating mining complexes in the

**AU Region** South  
**Country** SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** METAL, STEEL  
**Company Name** TRIDENT STEEL  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 627 647  
**Turnover Change** -6.27%  
**Net Profits** 0  
**Year Founded** 1972  
**CEO Surname** Ngapo  
**CEO First name** Alph  
**Initials** A  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Managing Director  
**Postal Address** PO Box 124054 Alrode 1451  
**Physical Address** Marthunisen Road, Roodekop, Germiston 1450  
**Telephone** 0027 11 861 7111  
**Fax** 0027 11 865 2042  
**Email** trident@trident.co.za  
**URL** www.trident.co.za

**Profile**

Aveng Trident Steel's main operation centrally situated in Roodekop, Germiston with other facilities in Alrode, Rosslyn, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

**Detailed Profile**

Trident supply a wide product range to the steel industry in South Africa as well as Sub-Saharan Africa from our extensive steel yards, modern and comprehensive steel processing and steel service centers, specialty steel division and tube manufacturing plant

**AU Region** South  
**Country** SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** METOREX  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 533 394  
**Turnover Change** -22.18%  
**Net Profits** 64 958  
**Year Founded** 1975  
**CEO Surname** Ferreira  
**CEO First name** John  
**Initials** J A  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 2814 Saxonwold 2132  
**Physical Address** 1st floor, The Mall Offices, 11, Cradock Avenue, Corner Baker Street, Rosebank 2141  
**Telephone** 0027 11 759 6000  
**Fax** 0027 11 759 6001  
**Email** ir@metorexgroup.com  
**URL** www.metorexgroup.com

**Profile**

Metorex is now a fully owned subsidiary of the Jinchuan Group.

**Detailed Profile**

Its vision is to expand its mining and exploration activities within and from sub-Saharan Africa through acquiring, developing and managing a portfolio of quality base-metal assets.

**AU Region** South  
**Country** SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** AVENGE MOOLMANS  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 449 030  
**Turnover Change** -8.48%  
**Net Profits** 0  
**Year Founded** 1950  
**CEO Surname** Verster  
**CEO First name** Kobus  
**Initials** K  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 498 Isando 1600  
**Physical Address** 2 Merlin Drive, Off Atlas Road, Lncasteroff Park, Parkhaven Ext 5, Boksburg  
**Telephone** 0027 10 207 7000  
**Fax** 0027 10 207 7202  
**Email** moolmans@moolmans.com  
**URL** www.moolmans.com

**Profile**

One of the largest surface mining contractors in Africa.

**Detailed Profile**

Moolmans moves over fifteen million tonnes of material each month. The company offers complete open-pit mining capability in both hard and soft rock environments.

**AU Region** South  
**Country** SOUTH AFRICA  
**Supersector** MINING  
**Sector** MINING  
**Company Name** NORTHAM PLATINUM  
**Turnover (Thds $)** 438 596  
**Turnover Change** -26.10%  
**Net Profits** 42 890  
**Year Founded** 1987  
**CEO Surname** Lewis  
**CEO First name** Glyn  
**Initials** G T  
**Title** Mr  
**Designation** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** PO Box 412694 Craighall 2024  
**Physical Address** 1st floor, 1A Albury Park Magalieszicht Avenue Dunkeld West 2129  
**Telephone** 0027 11 215 4000  
**Fax** 0027 11 215 4001  
**Email** ir@metorexgroup.com  
**URL** www.metorexgroup.com
| AU Region | South |
| Country   | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | MINING |
| Sector | MINING |
| Company Name | ROYAL BAFOKENG PLATINUM |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 365 377 |
| Turnover Change | 15.27% |
| Net Profits | 33 579 |
| Year Founded | 2004 |
| CEO Surname | Phiri |
| CEO First name | Steve |
| Initials | S |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 2283 Fourways 2055 |
| Physical Address | Block C, Floor 4, The Pivot, No.1 Monte Casino Boulevard, Fourways |
| Telephone | 0027 10 590 4510 |
| Fax | 0027 19 590 1074 |
| Email | indiwe@bafokengplatinum.co.za |
| URL | www.bafokengplatinum.co.za |

**Profile**
Bafokeng is a black-owned and controlled, mid-tier platinum group metals (PGMs) producer originating from a joint venture in existing mining operations and endowed with resources in the Stylidriff property.

**Detailed Profile**
The RBN is a community of approximately 300,000 Setswana-speaking people with substantial, minerals-rich land holdings in South Africa's North West Province.

| AU Region | South |
| Country   | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | MINING |
| Sector | MINING |
| Company Name | METMAR |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 324 803 |
| Turnover Change | -7.22% |
| Net Profits | 8 896 |
| Year Founded | 1985 |
| CEO Surname | Ellwood |
| CEO First name | David |
| Initials | D J |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 98549 Sloane Park 2152 |
| Physical Address | 25 Culross Road, c/o Main and Culross, Bryanston |
| Telephone | 0027 11 591 0500 |
| Fax | 0027 11 591 0623 |
| Email | contact@metmar.com |
| URL | www.metmar.com |

**Profile**
Metmar became an established commodities trader and logistics facilitator.

**Detailed Profile**
Metmar mines, produces and trades ores, alloys, metals, plastics and rubber.

| AU Region | South |
| Country   | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | MINING |
| Sector | MINING |
| Company Name | DRDGOLD |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 315 072 |
| Turnover Change | 5.21% |
| Net Profits | -66 672 |
| Year Founded | 2005 |
| CEO Surname | Pretorius |
| CEO First name | Daniel |
| Initials | D |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 390 Maraisburg 1700 |
| Physical Address | 1st floor, Building 1, Quadrum Office Park, 50 Constantia Boulevard, Constanti Kloof Ext 28 Roodepoort 1709 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 470 2600 |
| Fax | 0027 11 470 2618 |
| Email | james@rair.co.za |
| URL | www.drd.co.za |

**Profile**
DRD Gold is a mid-tier, unhedged gold producer, and the fourth largest gold company in South Africa.

**Detailed Profile**
In 2010, the company produced 241 194 ounces and declared attributable Mineral Resources of 60.0 million ounces and attributable Mineral Reserves of 7.3 million ounces.
| AU Region | South |
| Country   | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | MINING |
| Sector    | MINING |
| Company Name | MERAFE RESOURCES |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 298 054 |
| Turnover Change | -22.57% |
| Net Profits | 14 339 |
| Year Founded | 1987 |
| CEO Surname | Matlala |
| CEO First name | Zanele |
| Initials | Z |
| Title | Ms |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 652157 Benmore 2010 |
| Physical Address | 1st floor, Block B, Sandton Place, 68 Wierda Road East, Wierda Valley, Sandton 2196 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 783 4780 |
| Fax | 0027 11 783 4789 |
| Email | kajal@meraferesources.co.za |
| URL | www.meraferesources.co.za |

Profile
The main business of Merafe Resources Limited (Merafe) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries – Merafe Chrome and Alloys (Pty) Ltd, Merafe Ferrochrome and Mining (Pty) Ltd – is to produce and sell ferrochrome to the stainless steel industry through the Xstrata-Merafe Chrome Venture (the Venture).

Detailed Profile
Merafe and Xstrata South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Xstrata), a wholly owned subsidiary of Xstrata plc, established the Venture, the largest ferrochrome producer in the world, on 1 July 2004. Both parties agreed to pool their chrome operations while retaining their ownership assets. The Venture supplies stainless steel mills in Europe, America, and Asia including (China, Japan, Taiwan and Korea).

| AU Region | South |
| Country   | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | MINING |
| Sector    | MINING |
| Company Name | VILLAGE MAIN REEF |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 215 581 |
| Turnover Change | N/A |
| Net Profits | -219 049 |
| Year Founded | 1889 |
| CEO Surname | Dippenaar |
| CEO First name | Ferdi |
| Initials | F |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PO Box 1539 Houghton 2041 |
| Physical Address | 210 Cumerland Avenue, Bryanston 2021 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 880 3924 |
| Fax | info@villagemainreef.co.za |
| Email | www.villagemainreef.co.za |

Profile
Village successfully acquired the Lesego Platinum project in 2010 which was the first significant step to rebuild Village into a self-sustaining Mining Company.

Detailed Profile
Village’s strategy is to create self sustaining, socially responsible mining entities. This has been and will continue to be achieved by identifying and acquiring undervalue assets and impacting on these assets in a way which realises and unlocks their potential value.
Profile
The Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (SOC) Limited (PetroSA) is the national oil company of South Africa and is registered as a commercial entity under South African law.

Detailed Profile
PetroSA is a subsidiary of the Central Energy Fund (CEF), which is wholly owned by the State and reports to the Department of Energy. The company holds a portfolio of assets that spans the petroleum value chain, with all operations run according to world-class safety and environmental standards.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector PETROLEUM
Company Name TRANSNET PIPELINES
Turnover (Thds $) 257 431
Turnover Change 51.56%
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1965
CEO Surname Pillay
CEO First name Sarah
Initials S
Title Ms
Designation Chief Executive
Postal Address PO Box 3113 Durban 4000
Physical Address 202 Anton Lembede (Smith Street), Durban 4001
Telephone 0027 31 361 1465
Fax 0027 31 361 1341
Email saret.knoetze@transnet.net
URL transnetpipelines.net

Profile
Transnet Pipelines, a subsidiary of Transnet, is the principal operator of South Africa’s fuel pipeline system. It is responsible for over 3,000 kilometers of pipelines.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector PAPER AND PACKAGING
Sector PACKAGING
Company Name NAMPAK
Turnover (Thds $) 1 942 840
Turnover Change -30.37%
Net Profits 111 471
Year Founded 1968
CEO Surname de Ruyter
CEO First name Andre
Initials A
Title Mr
Designation Group Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 784324 Sandton 2146
Physical Address Nampak Centre, 114 Dennis Road, Atholl Gardens, Sandton 2146
Telephone 0027 11 719 6300
Fax 0027 11 444 5761
Email zanele.salman@nampak.com
URL www.nampak.com

Profile
Nampak offers the most comprehensive product range, manufacturing packaging in metal, glass, paper and plastic.

Detailed Profile
A positive customer experience is made possible by our presence in over 21 countries, extensive value-added services, significant capacity to delivery, a world-class research and development facility and a proven innovation process.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector PAPER AND PACKAGING
Sector PACKAGING
Company Name MONDI PACKAGING SOUTH AFRICA
Turnover (Thds $) 771 432
Turnover Change -10.07%
Net Profits 13 228
Year Founded 1967
CEO Surname Hathorn
CEO First name David
Initials D
Title Mr
Designation Group Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address Postnet Suite No.179, PBag X1, Melrose Arch 2076
Physical Address 4th floor, 3 Melrose Boulevard, Melrose Arch 2196
Telephone 0027 11 994 5500
Fax 0027 86 520 4688
Email ir@mondigroup.com
URL www.mondigroup.com

Profile
Mondi offers the most comprehensive product range in metal, glass, paper and plastic.

Detailed Profile
A positive customer experience is made possible by our presence in over 21 countries, extensive value-added services, significant capacity to delivery, a world-class research and development facility and a proven innovation process.
Profile
Mpact Limited (Mpact) is one of the largest paper and plastic packaging groups in South Africa, with 22 manufacturing operations and 29 operating sites based in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and a total of 3 500 employees.

Detailed Profile
The Group's key operations are located in central Europe, Russia and South Africa and as at the end of 2011, Mondi employed 23,400 people across 28 countries worldwide.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector PAPER AND PACKAGING
Sector PAPER
Company Name MONDI GROUP SOUTH AFRICA
Turnover (Thds $) 707 320
Turnover Change -59.88%
Net Profits -2 579
Year Founded 1967
CEO Surname Hathorn
CEO First name David
Initials D
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address Postnet Suite No.444, PBag X1 Melrose Arch Johannesburg 2094
Physical Address No 5 Kruger Street, Denver, Johannesburg 2094
Telephone 0027 11 615 8011
Fax 0027 11 615 9790
Email ir@mondigroup.com
URL www.mondigroup.com

Profile
Mondi is a leading international packaging and paper group with operations across 31 countries in the continent.

Detailed Profile
The Group currently operates nationally through two divisions, namely Flexibles and Rigid. These businesses supply specialised plastic packaging to the food, beverage, confectionery, fruit, petrochemical, industrial and general merchandise markets.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector REAL ESTATE
Sector REAL ESTATE
Company Name GROWTHPOINT PROPERTIES
Turnover (Thds $) 569 885
Turnover Change -9.94%
Net Profits -39 671
Year Founded 1987
CEO Surname Sasse
CEO First name Norbet
Initials N
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 78949 Sandton 2146
Physical Address The Place, 1 Sandton Drive Sandton 2196
Telephone 0027 11 944 6000
Fax 0027 11 944 6005
Email Rkrabbenhoft@growthpoint.co.za
URL www.growthpoint.co.za

Profile
Growthpoint is a property investment holding company listed under the “Financial – Real Estate” sector of the JSE Limited (JSE).
Detailed Profile
We are the largest listed South African property company on the JSE by market capitalisation (31 December 2011: R31.6 billion) and assets (over R50.0 billion).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>REDEFINE PROPERTIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>338 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-15.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>-74 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Konig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1731 Parklands 2121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Redefine Place, 2 Arnold Road, Rosebank 2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 283 0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 283 0055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marijkec@redefine.co.za">marijkec@redefine.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.redefine.co.za">www.redefine.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Redefine Properties Limited is a property loan stock company listed on the JSE Limited.

Detailed Profile
On 28 February 2011, the company was the second largest in its sector, with a market capitalisation of R21-billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
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<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CAPITAL PROPERTY FUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>239 032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>120.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>202 602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Stuhler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Barry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 2555 Rivonia 2128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>4th Floor Rivonia Village, Rivonia Boulevard, Rivonia 2191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 612 6870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 612 6899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.capitalproperty.co.za">www.capitalproperty.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Capital Property fund is a retail, corporate and industrial property unit trust, specialising in property investment and management.

Detailed Profile
The Shoprite Group of Companies, Africa’s largest food retailer, operates 1581 corporate and 367 franchise outlets in 15 countries across Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands, and reported turnover of R102,204 billion for the year ended June 2014.

Detailed Profile
The primary business of the Shoprite Group of Companies is food retailing to consumers of all income levels. Management’s goal is to provide all communities in Africa with food and household items in a first-world shopping environment, at the Group’s lowest possible prices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<td>Supersector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>RETAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>PICK N PAY STORES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>6 795 692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-13.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>49 791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Brasher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 23087 Claremont 7535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>101 Rosmead Avenue, Kenilworth 7708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 21 658 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 21 658 1244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:richardvanrensburg@pnp.co.za">richardvanrensburg@pnp.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.picknpay.co.za">www.picknpay.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
The Pick n Pay Group is one of Africa’s largest and most consistently successful retailers of food, general merchandise and clothing.

Detailed Profile
Pick n Pay Group has a total of 775 stores, made up of Hypermarkets, Supermarkets and Family Stores (which are franchise stores), Pick n Pay employs over 42 000 people, and generates an annual turnover of R55.3 billion.
Profile
Massmart is a South African-based globally competitive regional management group, invested in a portfolio of differentiated, complementary, focused wholesale and retail formats.

Detailed Profile
These are each reliant on high volumes and operational excellence as the foundation of price leadership, in the distribution of mainly branded consumer goods for cash. Massmart is the second-largest distributor of consumer goods in Africa, the leading retailer of general merchandise, liquor and home improvement equipment and supplies, and the leading wholesaler of basic foods.

Profile
SPAR Group Ltd operates 6 distribution centres, supplies goods and services to almost 800 SPAR stores in South Africa. The SPAR Group listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in 2005.

Profile
Edcon is the leading clothing, footwear and textiles (CFT) retailing group in southern Africa trading through a range of retail formats. The Company has grown from opening it's first store in 1929, to ten retail brands trading in over 1000 stores in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Profile
Woolworths is a respected chain of over 400 retail stores offering a selected range of quality clothing, food, homeware, beauty and financial services.

Detailed Profile
As one of South Africa's top retailers, we're known for our wide choice of high quality clothing, food, homeware and beauty products and offering real value for money.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>RETAIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MASSCASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>2 410 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Dunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Neville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Divisional Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X4 Sunninghill 2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Massmart House, 16 Peltier Drive Sunninghill Ext 6, Sandton 2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 517 0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 517 0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@massmart.co.za">info@massmart.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.massmart.co.za">www.massmart.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Masscash consists of a Wholesale Division with cash and carry food and cosmetics businesses, and Retail food outlets which target the lower LSM groups.

Detailed Profile
Our Wholesale Division consists of CBW, Jumbo Cash and Carry, Trident and Shield whilst our Retail Division is consolidated under the Cambridge Food banner and the Rhino Group. CBW, comprises of 62 wholesale cash and carry outlets trading in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana.

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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>RETAIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>CLICKS GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>79 947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kneale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 4208, Johannesburg 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Cnr. Searle and Pontac Streets, Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0712 21 460 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:johannp@jdg.co.za">johannp@jdg.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.clicksgroup.co.za">www.clicksgroup.co.za</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Clicks Group is a health and beauty focused retail and supply group which has been listed on the JSE Ltd since 1996.

Detailed Profile
Through market-leading retail brands Clicks, Musica and The Body Shop, the group has over 600 stores across southern Africa.

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<th>AU Region</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>RETAIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>RETAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MASSDISCOUNTERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>1 637 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-10.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Robin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Divisional Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X4 Sunninghill 2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Massmart House, 16 Peltier Drive Sunninghill Ext 6, Sandton 2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 517 0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 517 0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@massmart.co.za">info@massmart.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.massmart.co.za">www.massmart.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Massdiscounters operates two retail formats: Game and DionWired. Massmart bought Doin in 1993 and Game in 1998, merging them a year later.

Detailed Profile
Game is a discount retailer of general merchandise FMCG, and non-perishable groceries for home, leisure and business use, operating throughout South Africa and in 12 major cities in sub-Saharan Africa. DionWired is a South African electronics and appliances specialty store catering for the middle- to upper-end income consumer. Game currently has 106 stores and the total number of DionWired stores is 16.
## Mr Price Group

**Company Name:** MR PRICE GROUP  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 1,481,510  
**Turnover Change:** -9.77%  
**Net Profits:** 148,431  
**Year Founded:** 1985  
**CEO:** Stuart Bird  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 912 Durban 4000  
**Physical Address:** Upper Level, North Concourse, 65 Masabalala Yengwa Avenue, Durban 4001  
**Telephone:** 0027 31 310 8000  
**Fax:** 0027 31 304 3725  
**Email:** datkinson@mrpricegroup.com  
**URL:** www.mrpricegroup.com  

**Profile:**  
Mr Price Group is a fashion value retailer, selling predominately for cash.

## Foschini

**Company Name:** FOSCHINI  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 1,428,458  
**Turnover Change:** -4.45%  
**Net Profits:** 194,314  
**Year Founded:** 1924  
**CEO:** Doug Murray  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 6020 Parow East 7500  
**Physical Address:** TFG Head Office, Stanley Lewis Centre, 340 Voor-trekker Road, Parow East 7500  
**Telephone:** 0027 21 460 7911  
**Fax:** 0027 21 460 7132  
**Email:** info@foschini.co.za  
**URL:** www.foschini.co.za  

**Profile:**  
With over 200 stores located in prime shopping centres and CBDs in Southern Africa, Foschini is the top-to-toe destination for the fashionable woman.

## Truworths International

**Company Name:** TRUWORTHS INTERNATIONAL  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 965,120  
**Turnover Change:** -7.53%  
**Net Profits:** 238,639  
**Year Founded:** 1917  
**CEO:** Michael Mark  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 600, Cape Town 8000  
**Physical Address:** No. 1 Mostert Street, Cape Town 8001  
**Telephone:** 0027 21 460 7911  
**Fax:** 0027 21 460 7132  
**Email:** services@truworths.co.za  
**URL:** www.truworths.co.za  

**Profile:**  
Truworths, one of South Africa's leading fashion retailers, with over 350 stores in South Africa and 19 franchise operations in Africa and the Middle East.

## Lewis Group

**Company Name:** LEWIS GROUP  
**Turnover (Thds $):** 596,574  
**Turnover Change:** 8.40%  
**Net Profits:** 98,330  
**Year Founded:** 1934  
**CEO:** Johan Enslin  
**Title:** Mr  
**Designation:** Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address:** PO Box 43 Woodstock 7500  
**Physical Address:** 53 Victoria Road Woodstock 7925  
**Telephone:** 0027 21 460 4400  
**Fax:** 0027 21 460 4509  
**Email:** graeme@tier1ir.co.za  
**URL:** www.lewisgroup.co.za  

**Profile:**  
Lewis Group is a leading retailer of household furniture, electrical appliances and home electronics.

**Detailed Profile:**  
These are mainly sold on credit to the rapidly expanding middle income market through the Lewis, Best Home and Electric, and My Home brands.
AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector RETAIL
Sector RETAIL
Company Name DISTRIBUTION & WAREHOUSING NETWORK
Turnover (Thds $) 465 811
Turnover Change -14.43%
Net Profits -3 725
Year Founded 1997
CEO Surname Tod
CEO First name Derek
Initials D A
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address Postnet Suite No 100, PBag X1037 Germiston 1400
Physical Address Corner Barlow Road and Cavaleros Drive, Jupiter Ext 3 Germiston
Telephone 0027 11 323 0000
Fax 0027 11 323 0466
Email info@dawnltd.co.za
URL www.dawnltd.co.za
Profile DAWN manufactures and distributes quality branded hardware, sanitaryware, plumbing, kitchen, engineering and civil products.
Detailed Profile The Group has two operating segments, namely Building and Infrastructure, supported by the DAWN Solutions segment.

AU Region South
Country SOUTH AFRICA
Supersector SUPPORT SERVICES
Sector SERVICES
Company Name MASSWAREHOUSE
Turnover (Thds $) 1 562 627
Turnover Change -9.69%
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1990
CEO Surname Jones
CEO First name Doug
Initials D
Title Mr
Designation Divisional Managing Director
Postal Address Postnet Suite No 100, PBag X1037 Germiston 1400
Physical Address Corner Barlow Road and Cavaleros Drive, Jupiter Ext 3 Germiston
Telephone 0027 11 323 0000
Fax 0027 11 323 0466
Email info@dawnltd.co.za
URL www.dawnltd.co.za
Profile Masswarehouse, the founding entity of Massmart, operates 16 massive warehouse stores branded as Makro.
Detailed Profile The warehouse stores are situated in the large metropolitan centres in South Africa selling food, liquor and general merchandise to retail and wholesale customers. This big-box warehouse club format with a no-frills approach keeps costs down and provides the platform for our high-volume, low-margin sales offering of quality branded merchandise.
Kelly Group is in the business of providing people management solutions that add value to every link in the human capital management chain.

Detailed Profile

The Group already offers the full spectrum of staffing services, ranging from permanent and temporary staffing, vendor management and managed services to learnerships, deployment and payroll and compliance services, it is always re-inventing itself to meet the needs of the changing world of work.

Altech, together with Bytes Technology Group, forms part of the Telecommunications, Multi-media and Information Technology (TMT) division of Altron, its parent company.

Detailed Profile

Altech's vision is to achieve a global strategic position in the TMT environments, through a focused range of activities, including development and ownership of intellectual property rights and provision of value-added products, services and solutions driven by convergence.

Pinnacle Africa is a prominent South African distributor of advanced ITC equipment.

Detailed Profile

The service provided to our value added resellers, mass retailers and the government sector has built our reputation in the IT industry as a successful organization.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ICT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
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<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
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<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-13.25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>11 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mophatlane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Isaac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 784716 Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Forum Building 5/6th floor, 5th and Maude Street, Sandton 2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 290 9001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thembekile.senne@bcx.co.za">thembekile.senne@bcx.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bcx.co.za">www.bcx.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Africa's leading ICT Solutions provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**

Business Connexion runs mission-critical ICT systems and manages products, services and solutions for JSE listed and key public sector organisations, parastatals and medium-sized companies.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TECHNOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MUSTEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>430 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-16.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>11 622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 1638 Parklands 2121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>322 15th Road, Randjespark, Midrand 1685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 237 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 314 5020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brunip@mustek.co.za">brunip@mustek.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mustek.co.za">www.mustek.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Mustek is the largest assembler and supplier of personal computers in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**

Mustek is a traditional IT distributor and has been selling security equipment for some time through its MST Division.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>GIJIMA AST GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>315 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-28.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>-25 791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Eileen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 10629 Centurion 0046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>47 Landmark Avenue, Kosmoosdal, Samrand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 12 675 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 86 212 5035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@gijima.com">info@gijima.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gijima.com">www.gijima.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>An IT service company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**

Gijima has extensive experience in ERP, CRM, Apple products, Microsoft, ITIL service management.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TECHNOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>DATACENTRIX HOLDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>215 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-8.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>11 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Mahomed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 50722 Randjiesfontein Midrand 1683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Sage Corporate Park North, 238 Roan Crescent, Old Pretoria Road, 1685 Midrand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 87 741 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 87 741 5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rjvrensburg@datacentrix.co.za">rjvrensburg@datacentrix.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.datacentrix.co.za">www.datacentrix.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Datacentrix designs, builds, implements, manages and maintains computer systems, networks and information environments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Profile**

From the straightforward desktop through to complex software-based infrastructure management solutions, Datacentrix has a best in class solution.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MTN GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>14 969 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-13.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>2 549 006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Dabengwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Sifiso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>R S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group President &amp; CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag 9955, Cresta 2118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Innovation Centre, 216 14th Ave, Fairlands, Roodepoort 2195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 912 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 912 4001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:investor_relations@mtn.co.za">investor_relations@mtn.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mtn.com">www.mtn.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
MTN Group is a South Africa-based multinational mobile telecommunications company, operating in many African, European and Middle Eastern countries.

Detailed Profile
MTN’s provides services that include calling, messaging, internet, top-up, roaming, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>VODACOM SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>6 992 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Aziz Joosub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mohamed Shameel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X9904 Sandton 2146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>82 Vodacom Boulevard, Vodavalley, Midrand 1685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 653 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 653 5900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ceo@vodacom.co.za">ceo@vodacom.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vodacom.co.za">www.vodacom.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Vodacom is the leading cellular network in South Africa with an estimated market share of 58% and an active 31.5 million customers.

Detailed Profile
Vodacom is an African mobile communications company providing voice, messaging, data and converged services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>MTN SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>4 740 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-12.04%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Farroukh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ahmad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X9955, Cresta 2118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Innovation Cntr, 216 14th Ave, Fairlands, Roodepoort 2195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 912 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 912 4001</td>
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<td>Email</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mtn.co.za">www.mtn.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
MTN South Africa is apart of MTN Group, a multinational telecommunications company.

Detailed Profile
MTN Group Limited is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) under the share code ‘MTN’ and enjoys approximately 37% of market share in South Africa. The company provides voice, data and telemetry offerings and solutions to its 20 million customers in South Africa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TELKOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-19.28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>-26 529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Maseko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Sipho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Group Chief Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PBag X780 Pretoria 0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>25th Floor Telkom Towers North, 152 Proes Street, Pretoria 0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 12 311 3911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 12 328 3506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:telkomir@telkom.co.za">telkomir@telkom.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.telkom.co.za">www.telkom.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Telkom is Africa's largest integrated communications company, providing integrated communications solutions to an entire range of customers.

Detailed Profile
As of 30 September 2011, Telkom had approximately 4.1 million telephone access lines in service and 99.9% of our telephone access lines were connected to digital exchanges. We offer business, residential and payphone customers a wide range of services and products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>BLUE LABEL TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>2 218 691</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>52 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Levy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Brett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Joint Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 652261, Benmore 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>75 Graysdon Drive, Morningside ext 5, Sandton, Johannesburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 523 3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00 27 11 523 3001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cecilh@blts.co.za">cecilh@blts.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.blue.labeltelecoms.co.za">www.blue.labeltelecoms.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Blue Label's core business is the virtual distribution of secure electronic tokens of value (predominately prepaid airtime at present) and transactional services across its global footprint of touch points.

Detailed Profile
The group's stated strategy is to extend its global footprint of touch points, both organically and acquisitively, to fulfill the significant demand for the delivery of multiple prepaid products and services through a single distributor, across various delivery mechanisms and via numerous merchants and vendors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TRAVEL &amp; LEISURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>AIRLINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>3 182 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>109 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kalawe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Monwabisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Airways Park, Johannesburg International Airport, 1627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Airways Park, Johannesburg International Airport, 1627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0027 11 978 2888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0027 11 978 9567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:customercare@flysaa.com">customercare@flysaa.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.flysaa.com">www.flysaa.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
South African Airways is the national flag carrier and largest airline of South Africa.

Detailed Profile
The airline flies to 38 destinations worldwide from its hub at OR Tambo International Airport, using a fleet of 54 aircraft.
| AU Region | South |
| Country | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | TRAVEL & LEISURE |
| Sector | HOTELS |
| Company Name | TSOGO SUN HOLDINGS |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 1 109 187 |
| Turnover Change | N/A |
| Net Profits | 210 882 |
| Year Founded | 1969 |
| CEO Surname | von Aulock |
| CEO First name | Marcel |
| Initials | M N |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive Officer |
| Postal Address | PBag X200, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa |
| Physical Address | Palazzo Towers East, Monte Casino Boulevard, Fourways 2055 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 510 7800 |
| URL | www.tsogosun.com |

**Profile**

Tsogo Sun is Southern Africa's premier gaming, hotel and entertainment group, listed on the JSE and a company of unparalleled variety, footprint and scale.

**Detailed Profile**

Tsogo Sun's collection proudly comprises over 14 500 hotel rooms across all sectors of the market in South Africa, Africa, the Seychelles and the Middle East; 14 premier gaming and entertainment destinations; theatres, cinemas, restaurants and bars; and over 250 conference and banqueting facilities.

| AU Region | South |
| Country | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | TRAVEL & LEISURE |
| Sector | HOTELS |
| Company Name | SUN INTERNATIONAL |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 1 062 516 |
| Turnover Change | -9.42% |
| Net Profits | 53 181 |
| Year Founded | 1969 |
| CEO Surname | Stephens |
| CEO First name | Erik |
| Initials | E |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Chief Executive |
| Postal Address | PO Box 782121 Sandton 1622 |
| Physical Address | 27 Fredman Drive, Sandown, Sandton 2196 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 921 0111 |
| Fax | 0027 11 441 4600 |
| Email | cr@comair.co.za |
| URL | www.comair.co.za |

**Profile**

Sun International is the local and regional Southern Africa's British Airways airline.

**Detailed Profile**

The group is specifically focused on the development, operation and management of hotels, resorts and casinos.

| AU Region | South |
| Country | SOUTH AFRICA |
| Supersector | TRAVEL & LEISURE |
| Sector | HOTELS |
| Company Name | GOLD REEF CASINO RESORTS |
| Turnover (Thds $) | 332 626 |
| Turnover Change | N/A |
| Net Profits | 42 271 |
| Year Founded | 1969 |
| CEO Surname | Collins |
| CEO First name | Robin |
| Initials | R |
| Title | Mr |
| Designation | Managing Director |
| Postal Address | PBag X200 Bryanston 2021 |
| Physical Address | Palazzo Towers East, Montecasino Boulevard, Fourways 2055 |
| Telephone | 0027 11 510 7800 |
| Email | info@tsogosun.com |
| URL | www.tsogosun.com |

**Profile**

The Tsogo Sun heritage dates back to the founding of Southern Sun Hotels in 1969.

**Detailed Profile**

Various mergers and acquisitions have seen our group grow and expand over four decades, most significantly as a result of the successful application for casino licences following the legalisation of the gambling industry in South Africa in 1994.
Peermont Hotels, Casinos and Resorts is a hospitality and gaming company that operates in South Africa and Botswana.

Brands include Milky Lane, Juicy Lucy, KEG, McGintys, OHagans and Blacksteer.

Rand Water's distribution network includes over 3,056 kilometres of large diameter pipeline, feeding 58 strategically located service reservoirs.

Rand Water is an organ of state, reporting to the Department of Water & Environmental Affairs.
**JOHANNESBURG WATER COMPANY**

- **Country**: SOUTH AFRICA
- **Supersector**: UTILITIES
- **Sector**: WATER
- **Company Name**: JOHANNESBURG WATER COMPANY
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 567,237
- **Net Profits**: 47,290
- **Year Founded**: 2000
- **CEO Surname**: Dhlamini
- **CEO First name**: Lungile
- **Initials**: L
- **Title**: Mr
- **Designation**: Managing Director
- **Postal Address**: PO Box 61542, Johannesburg 2107
- **Physical Address**: 17 Harrison Street, Marshalltown, Johannesburg
- **Telephone**: 0027 11 688 1400
- **Fax**: 0027 11 688 1528
- **Email**: customerserviceemails@jwater.co.za
- **URL**: www.johannesburgwater.co.za

**Profile**
Johannesburg Water (JW) is mandated to provide water and sanitation services to the residents of Johannesburg.

**Detailed Profile**
JW operates in six regions with 10 network depots and six wastewater treatment plants.

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**UMGENI WATER-AMANZI**

- **Country**: SOUTH AFRICA
- **Supersector**: UTILITIES
- **Sector**: WATER
- **Company Name**: UMGENI WATER-AMANZI
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 228,095
- **Turnover Change**: -7.16%
- **Net Profits**: 72,627
- **Year Founded**: 1974
- **CEO Surname**: Gamede
- **CEO First name**: Cyril
- **Initials**: C
- **Title**: Mr
- **Designation**: Chief Executive
- **Postal Address**: PO Box 9 Pietermaritzburg 3200
- **Physical Address**: 310 Burger Street, Pietermaritzburg 3201
- **Telephone**: 0027 33 341 1111
- **Fax**: 0027 33 341 1167
- **Email**: info@rssc.co.sz
- **URL**: www.rssc.co.sz

**Profile**
Umgeni Water, a state-owned entity, is one of Africa's most successful organisations involved in water management.

**Detailed Profile**
The primary function of Umgeni Water is to treat raw water and distribute it in a bulk drinkable form through its infrastructure – has been legislated under the water services act no.108 of 1997. Umgeni Water has six municipal customers: Ethekwini metropolitan municipalities; UGULilemba; Sisonke; Umngungundlovu district municipality; and Umsunduzi metropolitan municipality.

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**ROYAL SWAZILAND SUGAR CORPORATION**

- **Country**: SWAZILAND
- **Supersector**: AGRIBUSINESS
- **Sector**: AGRIBUSINESS
- **Company Name**: ROYAL SWAZILAND SUGAR CORPORATION
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 267,630
- **Net Profits**: 11,708
- **Year Founded**: 1973
- **CEO Surname**: Jackson
- **CEO First name**: Nicholas
- **Initials**: N M
- **Title**: Mr
- **Designation**: Managing Director
- **Postal Address**: PO Box 1 Simunye
- **Physical Address**: Simunye Sugar Estate, Simunye
- **Telephone**: 00268 2 313 4000
- **Fax**: 00268 2 3838 171
- **Email**: info@rssc.co.sz
- **URL**: www.rssc.co.sz

**Profile**
Sugar cane has been cultivated on 17,000 hectares of irrigated land on two estates leased from the Swazi Nation.

**Detailed Profile**
The corporation also manages a further 5,018 hectares on behalf of third parties, which collectively deliver approximately 2.3 million tonnes of cane per season to the Group’s two sugar mills.

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**ZAMBIA SUGAR**

- **Country**: ZAMBIA
- **Supersector**: AGRIBUSINESS
- **Sector**: AGRIBUSINESS
- **Company Name**: ZAMBIA SUGAR
- **Turnover (Thds $)**: 271,223
- **Turnover Change**: 10.03%
- **Net Profits**: 54,753
- **Year Founded**: 1960
- **CEO Surname**: Katowa
- **CEO First name**: Rebecca
- **Initials**: R
- **Title**: Mr
- **Designation**: Acting Managing Director
- **Postal Address**: PO Box 670240 Mazabuka 10101
- **Physical Address**: Mazabuka, Southern Province
- **Telephone**: 00260 213 230 666
- **Fax**: 00260 213 230 116
- **Email**: achibumba@zamsugar.zm
- **URL**: www.illovo.co.za

**Profile**
Illovo is Africa’s biggest sugar producer and has extensive agricultural and manufacturing operations in six African countries. The group produces raw and refined sugar for local, regional African, European Union (EU), United States of America (USA) and world markets from sugar cane supplied by its own agricultural operations and independent outgrowers who supply cane to Illovo’s factories.
Detailed Profile
The group is a major supplier of sugar to the consumer and industrial markets in its own countries of operation and to neighbouring regional African markets, using an extensive network of distribution and logistics channels. It also exports sugar to the EU and USA and, through the South African sugar industry, sells sugar into the world market. Syrup and specialty sugars are produced in South Africa and Zambia mainly for domestic consumption, while specialty sugars made in Malawi and Zambia are produced for preferential markets in the EU and in the case of Malawi, also for the USA.

AU Region South
Country ZAMBIA
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name KANSANSHI MINING
Turnover (Thds $) 2 048 000
Turnover Change 23.52%
Net Profits 0
Year Founded 1983
CEO Surname Pascall
CEO First name Philip
Initials P K R
Title Mr
Designation Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address PO Box 110385 Solwezi
Physical Address 10KM North of Solwezi
Telephone 00260 212 658 000
Fax 00260 212 658 203
Email info@fqml.com
URL www.first-quantum.com
Profile
The Kansanshi mine, the world’s 8th largest copper mine, is 80% owned by Kansanshi Mining PLC, a First Quantum subsidiary, and the remaining 20% is owned by a subsidiary of ZCCM.

Detailed Profile
The mine is located approximately 10 kilometres north of the town of Solwezi and 180 kilometres to the northwest of the Copperbelt town of Chingola.

AU Region South
Country ZAMBIA
Supersector TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector TELECOMS
Company Name AIRTEL ZAMBIA
Turnover (Thds $) 345 621
Turnover Change 21.38%
Net Profits 55 907
Year Founded 1998
CEO Surname Lumpa
CEO First name Chanda
Initials C
Title Ms
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Physical Address Airtel Park, Addis Ababa Drive, Lusaka
Telephone 00260 97 7740066
Fax 00260 97 7740067
Email zambiair@airtel.com
URL www.africa.airtel.com
Profile
Airtel Customer Service prides itself as Zambia’s pioneer in providing world class customer service to all prepaid and business customers.

ZIMBABWE
AU Region South
Country ZIMBABWE
Supersector AGRIBUSINESS
Sector AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name AICO AFRICA
Turnover (Thds $) 293 292
Turnover Change 39.24%
Net Profits 309 100
Year Founded 1957
CEO Surname Din
CEO First name Steven
Initials S
Title Mr
Designation Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address Suite A 1408, Fern Avenue, Chingola
Telephone 00260 212 350 604
Email corporate.communications@kcm.co.zm
Profile
AICO Africa is a successful farming company with interests in cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, rice, sugar, livestock and poultry. It is a major player in the Zimbabwean agribusiness sector.
### AICO

**Profile**

AICO owns dominant brands in the seed, cotton and FMCG industries in Zimbabwe and surrounding regions.

### Detailed Profile

AICO is Zimbabwe's leading diversified agro-industrial conglomerate.

### AU Region South

### Country ZIMBABWE

### Supersector AGRIBUSINESS

### Sector AGRIBUSINESS

#### Company Name

NATIONAL FOODS HOLDING

#### Turnover (Thds $)

233,998

#### Turnover Change

41.06%

#### Net Profits

7,899

#### Year Founded

1920

#### CEO Surname

Brooke

#### CEO First name

Jeremy

#### Initials

J

#### Title

Mr

#### Designation

Chief Executive Officer

### Physical Address

1st floor SAZ Building, Northridge Park, Highlands, Harare

**Telephone** 00263 4 852 795

**Fax** 00263 4 850 705

**Email** contact@aicoafrica.co

**URL** www.aicoafrica.co

### National Foods Ltd

#### Profile

Established in 1920, National Foods Ltd is a diversified conglomerate, which has grown to be arguably the largest, Zimbabwean Stock Exchange listed manufacturer and marketer of food products in Zimbabwe.

#### Detailed Profile

National Foods, one of the country's major millers, embodies over ninety years of milling experience and comprises the history of milling in Zimbabwe. Today the company provides the resources, technology and manpower necessary to feed millions of people.

### AU Region South

### Country ZIMBABWE

### Supersector DIVERSIFIED

### Sector DIVERSIFIED

#### Company Name

MEIKLES AFRICA

#### Turnover (Thds $)

354,102

#### Turnover Change

7.16%

#### Net Profits

-3,537

#### Year Founded

1932

#### CEO Surname

Moxon

#### CEO First name

John

#### Initials

J R T

#### Title

Mr

#### Designation

Executive Chairman and Director

### Profile

Meikles is a dominant conglomerate with an 80 year history.

### Detailed Profile

The group has grown strong household brands in the fast moving consumer goods sector and 5 star-brands in the hospitality sector in South Africa and Zimbabwe.
### OK Zimbabwe Investor

**Physical Address**  
OK House, 7 Ramon Road, Graniteside, Harare

**Telephone**  
00263 4 757 311

**Fax**  
00263 4 757 028

**Email**  
info@okziminvestor.com

**URL**  
www.okziminvestor.com

**Profile**
The Company is a leading supermarket retailer, whose business covers three major categories, comprising groceries, basic clothing and textiles and house ware products. The groceries category includes dry groceries, butchery, delicatessen, takeaway, bakery, provisions and fruit and vegetable sections.

**Detailed Profile**
The bakeries and fruit and vegetable operations are currently outsourced to Innscor and Favco, respectively. Another specialist area is school wear.

### Econet Wireless

**AU Region**  
South

**Country**  
ZIMBABWE

**Supersector**  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**Sector**  
TELECOMS

**Company Name**  
ECONET WIRELESS

**Turnover (Thds $)**  
611 116

**Turnover Change**  
31.85%

**Net Profits**  
165 741

**Year Founded**  
1998

**CEO Surname**  
Fitzgerald

**CEO First name**  
Craig

**Initials**  
C

**Title**  
Mr

**Designation**  
Group Chief Executive Officer

**Postal Address**  
PO Box BE 1298 Belvedere, Harare

**Physical Address**  
Econet Park, No.2 Old Mutare Road, Msasa, Harare

**Telephone**  
00263 4 486 121

**Fax**  
00263 4 486 120

**Email**  
info@econet.co.zw

**URL**  
www.econet.co.zw

**Profile**
Econet is Zimbabwe's dominant mobile operator.

**Detailed Profile**
Econet is a diversified telecommunications group with operations and investments in Africa, Europe, South America and the East Asia Pacific Rim.

### Innscor Africa

**AU Region**  
South

**Country**  
ZIMBABWE

**Supersector**  
TRAVEL & LEISURE

**Sector**  
BAKERIES & QUICK SERVICE RESTAURANTS

**Company Name**  
INNSCOR AFRICA

**Turnover (Thds $)**  
627 077

**Turnover Change**  
21.49%

**Net Profits**  
38 711

**Year Founded**  
1987

**CEO Surname**  
Koumides

**CEO First name**  
John

**Initials**  
J

**Title**  
Mr

**Designation**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Postal Address**  
PO Box A88 Avondale, Harare

**Physical Address**  
Edward Building, Cnr 1st Street/ Nelson Mandela Ave, Harare

**Telephone**  
00263 4 496 886

**Fax**  
00263 4 496 845

**Email**  
admin@innscorafrica.com

**URL**  
www.innscorafrica.com

**Profile**
The Group provides strong distribution and marketing solutions to ensure that it takes advantage of the value add process in each part of the Fast Moving Consumer Goods Chain in which it operates.

**Detailed Profile**
The established base in the FMCG chain is particularly large in Zimbabwe in pork production, fast food retailing, distribution, milling, manufacturing of fridges and freezers and the retailing of domestic electric appliances.
BURKINA FASO

AU Region West
Country BURKINA FASO
Supersector AGRIBUSINESS
Sector COTTON/ AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name SOCIETE BURKINABE DES FIBRES TEXTILES
Turnover (Thds $) 291,028
Net Profits 1,283
Year Founded 1979
CEO Surname Sawadogo
CEO First name Jean-Paul
Title Mr
Designation Director General
Postal Address PO Box 147 Bobo-Dioulasso 01
Physical Address 2744 Avenue William Ponty, Bobo Dioulasso 01
Telephone 00226 2097 0024
Fax 00226 2097 0023
Email dg@sofitex.bf
URL www.sofitex.bf
Profile
SOFITEX is a Company that originates from the French Company for the Development of Textiles (CFDT). The Company also promotes the development of cotton production in francophone Africa and in Madagascar.

Detailed Profile
The Company is born through industry needs arising from the colonization that led to the development of policies to promote the development of cash crop. The Company focuses on the development and cultivation of cotton, which was grown until the traditional way.

SEMAFO BURKINA FASO

AU Region West
Country BURKINA FASO
Supersector MINING
Sector MINING
Company Name SEMAFO BURKINA FASO
Turnover (Thds $) 224,109
Year Founded 1997
CEO Surname Desormeaux
CEO First name Benoit
Title Mr
Designation President & CEO
Postal Address PO Box 390 Ouagadougou 01
Physical Address Sector 13 Babanguida Avenue, Benda Street, Door 211, Ouagadougou
Telephone 00226 50 36 95 92
Fax 00226 50 36 95 87
Email info@semafo.com
URL www.semafo.com
Profile
SEMAFO is a Canadian-based mining company with gold production and exploration activities in West Africa.

Detailed Profile
The Corporation currently operates three gold mines: the Mana Mine in Burkina Faso, the Samira Hill Mine in Niger and the Kiniero Mine in Guinea.

SONABHY is the national oil company with a capital of three (3) billion FCFA. The share capital is divided into thirty thousand (30,000) registered shares of one hundred thousand (100,000) francs each, exclusively owned by the state.

Detailed Profile
The Company imports and stores hydrocarbons throughout the national territory and is under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Commerce and the financial supervision of the Ministry of Finance.
### TOTAL BURKINA

**Country**: BURKINA FASO  
**Supersector**: OIL & GAS  
**Sector**: PETROLEUM SERVICES  
**Company Name**: TOTAL BURKINA  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 375,327  
**Turnover Change**: 52.11%  
**Year Founded**: 1999  
**CEO Surname**: Lassagne  
**CEO First Name**: Olivier  
**Initials**: O  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Managing Director  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 21 Ouagadougou 01  
**Physical Address**: 1080 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Ouagadougou  
**Telephone**: 00226 50 32 50 00  
**Fax**: 00226 50 32 50 01  
**Email**: total@total.bf/commercial@total.bf  
**URL**: www.total.bf  

**Profile**

Supply and distribution of petroleum products in Burkina Faso.

**Detailed Profile**

Total supplies and distributes petroleum, jet aviation fuel, gas and bitumen.

### COTE D'IVOIRE

**Company Name**: SIFCA  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 997,135  
**Turnover Change**: 35.00%  
**Net Profits**: 194,930  
**Year Founded**: 1964  
**CEO Surname**: Vignes  
**CEO First Name**: Bertrand  
**Initials**: B  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 1289 Abidjan 02  
**Physical Address**: Boulevard du Harve, Abidjan 02  
**Telephone**: 00225 21 75 75 75  
**Fax**: 00225 21 25 45 65  
**Email**: communication@sifca.ci  
**URL**: www.sifca.ci  

**Profile**

The SIFCA group is partly owned by Singapore's Olam International and Wilmar International. SIFCA is one of Africa's biggest agro-industrial firms, with operations in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia.

**Detailed Profile**

SIFCA main products are rubber and palm oil. Rubber is for export, specifically to European industries with Michelin tyres as a strategic partner. SIFCA is also involved in sugar but that is only about 10% of the turnover and is just in Ivory Coast, for the local market.

### CARGILL WEST AFRICA

**Company Name**: CARGILL WEST AFRICA  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 629,701  
**Year Founded**: 1997  
**CEO Surname**: Page  
**CEO First Name**: Gregory  
**Initials**: G R  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Chairman and CEO  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 9300 Minneapolis, MN 55440-9300 US  
**Physical Address**: Boulevard de Vridi, Face Socopao, Freichville, Abidjan  
**Telephone**: 00225 21 75 25 00  
**Fax**:  
**Email**: media@cargill.com  
**URL**: www.cargill.com  

**Profile**

Cargill is an international producer & marketer of food, agricultural, financial, industrial products & services.

**Detailed Profile**

Cargill provides food, agriculture, financial and industrial products and services to the world. Cargill has activities in grains and oilseeds trading, seeds, pesticides and fertilizers distribution, ocean transportation and business services.

### SANIA CIE

**Company Name**: SANIA CIE  
**Turnover (Thds $)**: 424,999  
**Turnover Change**: 15.77%  
**Net Profits**: -5,593  
**Year Founded**: 1964  
**CEO Surname**: Kodo  
**CEO First Name**: Jean-Louis  
**Initials**: J L  
**Title**: Mr  
**Designation**: Director General  
**Postal Address**: PO Box 2949 Abidjan 01  
**Physical Address**: Industrial area Vridi, Rue de Textile  
**Telephone**: 00225 21 75 75 57  
**Fax**: 00225 21 27 28 13  
**Email**: infocommercial@sania.ci  
**URL**: www.sania.ci  

**Profile**

SANA, a subsidiary of SIFCA Group, an agro-industrial company specialized in the crude palm oil into refined palm oil and marketing of refined products from many forms of margarine processing; edible oil, stearin fatty acid.

**Detailed Profile**

SANA was born in 2008 from ‘Cosmivoire’ following the resumption of activities by UNILEVER oil SIFCA NAUVU and his partner, joint venture in equal shares WILMAR and OLAM. In 2010, it expanded the refinery in Abidjan and in 2011, there was an expansion of the refinery and commissioning of the biomass boiler.
AU Region: West
Country: COTE D'IVOIRE
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE PLANTATIONS D'HEVEAS
Turnover (Thds $): 376 589
Turnover Change: 35.62%
Net Profits: 88 323
Year Founded: 1956
CEO Surname: Billon
CEO First name: Jean-Louis
Initials: J L
Title: Mr
Designation: Chairman
Postal Address: BP 1322, Abidjan 01
Physical Address: Rue des Galions, Treichville, Abidjan 1322
Telephone: 00225 21 75 76 76
Fax: 00225 21 75 76 40
Email: communication@sifca.ci
URL: www.siph.com
Profile:
SIPH is in the production and marketing of natural rubber. SIPH are all located in West Africa with rubber plantations. Natural rubber remains essential in the tire industry.

Detailed Profile:
The Company grows rubber trees, and processes latex into rubber for industrial uses. SIPH (Société Internationale de Plantations d'Hévéas) operates more than forty thousand hectares of mature rubber plantations, and currently has a production capacity of 140,000 tons spread over 4 countries (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia).

AU Region: West
Country: COTE D'IVOIRE
Supersector: AGRIBUSINESS
Sector: AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name: OUTSPAN IVOIRE (OLAM)
Turnover (Thds $): 307 479
Turnover Change: 32.04%
Net Profits: 405
Year Founded: 1994
CEO Surname: Theodore
CEO First name: Partheeban
Initials: P
Title: Mr
Designation: Country Head
Postal Address: PO Box 200 Abidjan 15
Physical Address: Immeuble Outspan Ivoire, Boulevard de Vridi, Zone Portuaire, Abidjan 15
Telephone: 00225 21 21 41 41
Fax: 00225 21 21 41 42
Email: cotedivoire@olamnet.com
URL: www.olamonline.com
Profile:
Olam began operating in Côte d'Ivoire (popularly known as the Ivory Coast) in 1994, setting up their head office in Abidjan. They built up a strong presence across the country, and now manage various product depots and manufacturing locations in San Pedro, Daloa, Dimbokro, Bouake, Korhogo, Katiola, Boundoukou and Ouangolodougou. They also acquired a significant stake in the SIFCA Group, the largest private sector company in the Agro Industrial Segment with a leading position in palm, rubber and sugar.

Detailed Profile:
Olam is one of the leading exporters of cocoa, coffee, cashew, cotton and wood products out of Côte d'Ivoire. Olam works through partnerships with over 1,000 cooperatives. On the import side they deal mainly in rice, dairy products, palm oil and tomato paste, nurturing an extensive local distribution network for our established brands including ‘Royal Orchid’ rice, ‘Pearl’ dairy products and ‘Tasty Tom’ tomato paste.
Barry Callebaut has been producing chocolate and cocoa products for more than 150 years. Barry Callebaut has a global network with production sites in Europe, Africa, North and South America as well as Asia-Pacific.

### AU Region West

**Country**: COTE D’IVOIRE

**Supersector**: BEVERAGES

**Sector**: BEVERAGES

**Company Name**: SOCIETE DE LIMONADERIES ET BRASSERIES D’AFRIQUE

**Turnover (Thds $)**: 231 766

**Turnover Change**: 0.35%

**Net Profits**: 36 288

**Year Founded**: 1955

**CEO Surname**: Palu

**CEO First name**: Jean Claude

**Initials**: JC

**Title**: Mr

**Designation**: Director General

**Postal Address**: BP 1304 Abidjan 011

**Physical Address**: 35 Rue des Brasseurs, Abidjan 1304

**Telephone**: 00225 21 21 12 00

**Fax**: 00225 21 35 97 91

**Email**: contact@solibra.ci

**URL**: www.solibra.ci

**Profile**

Solibra is an Ivory Coast-based company involved in beverage manufacturing activities.

### AU Region West

**Country**: COTE D’IVOIRE

**Supersector**: DIVERSIFIED

**Sector**: DIVERSIFIED

**Company Name**: GROUPE EUROFIND AFRIQUE

**Turnover (Thds $)**: 296 545

**Turnover Change**: 14.01%

**Net Profits**: 0

**Year Founded**: 1972

**CEO Surname**: El Khalil

**CEO First name**: Adham

**Initials**: A

**Title**: Mr

**Designation**: Group CEO

**Postal Address**: Building SIPIM – Abidjan Plateau – Cote d’Ivoire

**Telephone**: 00225 20 22 80 67

**Fax**: 00225 20 22 81 14

**Email**: eurofind@eurofindgroup.com

**URL**: www.eurofindgroup.com

**Profile**

EuroFind Group has activities that vary from the production of steel, PVC and Chemical products. It also provides a management assistant, IT support and advisory role of all group companies in Africa.

### AU Region West

**Country**: COTE D’IVOIRE

**Supersector**: DIVERSIFIED

**Sector**: DIVERSIFIED

**Company Name**: INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION SERVICES WEST AFRICA

**Turnover (Thds $)**: 233 130

**Turnover Change**: 6.65%

**Net Profits**: 0

**Year Founded**: 1965

**CEO Surname**: Rajan

**CEO First name**: Mahmoud

**Initials**: M

**Title**: Mr

**Designation**: Director General

**Postal Address**: Building SIPIM – Abidjan Plateau – Cote d’Ivoire

**Telephone**: 00225 20 22 80 67

**Fax**: 00225 20 22 81 14

**Email**: eurofind@eurofindgroup.com

**URL**: www.eurofindgroup.com
Profile
Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) is the industrial development arm of the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), which is a member of Aga Khan Development Network.

Detailed Profile
IPS sectors are Financial services, Industrial Promotion services, Tourism, Media and Aviation Promotion.

AU Region West
Country COTE D’IVOIRE
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector PETROLEUM
Company Name SOCIETE IVOIRIENNE DE RAFFINAGE
Turnover (Thds $) 1 819 328
Net Profits -30 048
Year Founded 1961
CEO Surname Thomas
CEO First name Camara
Initials T
Title Mr
Designation General Manager
Postal Address BP 1269 Abidjan 01, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
Physical Address Abidjan Vridi bd de Petit Bassam
Telephone 00 225 21 23 70 70
Fax 00 225 21 27 17 98
Email info@sir.ci
URL www.sir.ci

Profile
SIR is an Ivorian refining Company that was established by the Ivorian government with the help of international oil companies. It ensures the crude oil refining and distribution of petroleum products in the Ivory Coast and the rest of the world.

Detailed Profile
SIR has 3 piers for shipments of 15,000 to 30,000 tons. SIR has a geographical location makes it a strategic crossroads with respect to its markets, which promotes the marketing of its products.

AU Region West
Country COTE D’IVOIRE
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector PETROLEUM
Company Name SOCIETE NATIONALE D’OPERATIONS PETROLIERES
Turnover (Thds $) 427 828
Net Profits 67 007
Year Founded 1975
CEO Surname Gnangni
CEO First name Daniel
Initials D
Title Mr
Designation Director General
Postal Address PO Box V194 Abidjan
Physical Address Immeuble Les Haveas, 14 Boulevard Carde, Abidjan
Telephone 00225 20 202 500
Fax 00225 20 216 824
Email info@petroci.ci
URL www.petroci.ci

Profile
Société Nationale d’Opérations Pétrolières de Côte d’Ivoire engages in oil operations.

Detailed Profile
Petroci Exploration-Production is responsible for upstream activity such as supply, research, prospection and production of oil and Petroci Gaz handles the distribution and sale of gas and by-products and Petroci Industries-Services that takes care of wharfage and production and sale of oil-related products.

AU Region West
Country COTE D’IVOIRE
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector PETROLEUM SERVICES
Company Name TOTAL COTE D’IVOIRE
Turnover (Thds $) 289 097
Net Profits 5 856
Year Founded 2010
CEO Surname Payer
CEO First name Nicolas
Initials N
Title Mr
Designation Managing Director
Postal Address PO Box 336 Abidjan 01
Physical Address Immeuble Nour Al Hayat, Abidjan Plateau, Abidjan 01
Telephone 00225 20 31 61 16
Email service.clients@total.ci
URL www.total.ci

Profile
Total is conducting exploration operations in Côte d’Ivoire’s deep offshore.

Detailed Profile
Distribution and marketing of petroleum products in Cote d’Ivoire. It has a significant fuels market share and is active in the lubricants market.

AU Region West
Country COTE D’IVOIRE
Supersector OIL & GAS
Sector REFINING
Company Name SOCIETE MULTINATIONALE DE BITUMES
Turnover (Thds $) 243 981
Net Profits 6 330
Year Founded 1976
CEO Surname Camara
CEO First name Thomas
Initials T P
Title Mr
Designation Managing Director
Postal Address PO Box 622 Abidjan 12
Physical Address Boulevard de Petit Bassam, Vridi, Abidjan
Telephone 00225 21 23 70 70
Fax 00225 21 27 05 18
Email infosmb@sir.ci
Profile
A bitumen production plant through the Société Multinationale de Bitumes (SMB) was initially established.

Detailed Profile
Refining crude oil for the production and marketing of road bitumen and by-products. Contributing to the modernization, diversification and to the intensification of national and interregional road networks.

Profile
CFCI-Trading (subsidiary of Unilever African Company) becomes Distribution Company of Cote d'Ivoire, specializing in the marketing of products.

Detailed Profile
The company warehouses and distributes throughout Cote d'Ivoire.

Profile
Prosuma (Promotion de Supermarches), which is owned by the Lebanese-Pakistani families Fakry, Ezzedine and Kassam, is the leading retail specialist.

Detailed Profile
It has successfully diversified its operations and developed new areas of business from consumer media products to furniture, wines & spirits and shopping centres.

Profile
Orange owns an 85% interest in Orange Cote d'Ivoire which began operating its network in 1996 under the Ivoiris brand.

Detailed Profile
Orange Cote d'Ivoire pursued its growth in rural areas in 2009, with an ambitious program of extensions to its mobile network.

Profile
MTN is the largest mobile operator in South Africa with extensive operations across the African continent.
### Detailed Profile

MTN operates in Cote d'Ivoire and was awarded a 3G licence on the 27 March 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>COTE D'IVOIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TELECOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>COTE D'IVOIRE TELECOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>281 617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-7.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>26 992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Bruno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Kone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>K N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 8583 Abidjan 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Immeuble Eeci, Avenue Houdaille, Abidjan 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00225 20 34 48 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00225 20 21 28 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="http://www.citelecom.ci">www.citelecom.ci</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.citelecom.ci">www.citelecom.ci</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Citelecom Profile

Citelecom is the leading telecoms company in Cote d'Ivoire.

### Detailed Profile

Citelecom supplies Internet telephony and a range of telecoms services.

### Atlantic Telecom Profile

Atlantic Telecom operates in the areas of Internet, data and IP telephony.

### GHANA

**AU Region**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>West</th>
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**Country**

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<th>GHANA</th>
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**Supersector**

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<tr>
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**Company Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCE BUYING COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Turnover (Thds $)**

| 786 026 |

**Turnover Change**

| 85.98% |

**Net Profits**

| 16 698 |

**Year Founded**

| 1981 |

**CEO Surname**

| Kojo Atta-Krah |

**CEO First name**

| Maxwell |

**Initials**

| M |

**Title**

| Mr |

**Designation**

| Managing Director |

**Physical Address**

| Dzorwulu Junction, 37 Military Hospital, Achimota Road, Accra, Greater Accra, Ghana |

**Telephone**

| 00233 21 779 015 |

**Fax**

| 00233 21 779 014 |

**Email**

| pbc@ghan.com |

**URL**

| www.pbcgh.com |

### Produce Buying Company Limited Profile

Produce Buying Company Limited is a company registered and domiciled in Ghana.

### Detailed Profile

The company is authorised to buy, collect, store, transport and otherwise deal in cocoa, coffee and sheanuts produced in Ghana on behalf of Ghana Cocoa Board.
AU Region | West
---|---
Country | GHANA
Supersector | DIVERSIFIED
Sector | DIVERSIFIED
Company Name | MOHINANI GROUP
Turnover (Thds $) | 347,000
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 0
Year Founded | 1966
CEO Surname | Mohinani
CEO First name | Ram
Initials | R
Title | Mr
Designation | Chairman
Postal Address | PO Box 5334 Accra-North
Physical Address | North Industrial Area, Accra-North
Telephone | 00233 302 229 962
Fax | 00233 302 227 050
Email | info@polygroupgh.com
URL | www.mohinani.com
Profile:
The Mohinani Group is a leading second generation family business
group of Indian descent, employing over 3,000 people in its multi-sector
operations across various industries.

Detailed Profile:
With activities ranging from manufacturing of packaging & plastics
to trade & distribution in chemicals/polymers/consumer durables,
amongst others, the group has a key position within its respective
business segments across several countries on the African sub-conti-
nent from Ghana to Kenya, as well as in international trading & service
centres such as Hong Kong, London and Mumbai.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | GHANA
Supersector | INSURANCE
Sector | INSURANCE
Company Name | SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST
Turnover (Thds $) | 605,371
Turnover Change | 14.40%
Net Profits | 313,033
Year Founded | 1965
CEO Surname | Senanu
CEO First name | Laud
Initials | L
Title | Mr
Designation | Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address | PO Box 5334 Accra-North
Physical Address | North Industrial Area, Accra-North
Telephone | 00233 302 229 962
Fax | 00233 302 227 050
Email | info@polygroupgh.com
URL | www.mohinani.com
Profile:
Aiming to be a world-class pension administration Institution dedicated
to the promotion of economic security of the Ghanaian worker through
prudent investment mechanisms.

Detailed Profile:
To provide cutting edge income replacement schemes through im-
proved business oriented methods and state-of-the-art-technology for
the benefit of stakeholders and Ghanaians by professional, dedicated
and quality driven leadership and staff.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | GHANA
Supersector | MINING
Sector | MINING
Company Name | TARKWA MINES
Turnover (Thds $) | 899,445
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 0
Year Founded | 1935
CEO Surname | Schmidt
CEO First name | Paul
Initials | P
Title | Mr
Designation | Executive Director
Postal Address | PO Box X30500 Houghton 2041
Physical Address | 150 Helen Road, Sandown, Sandton 2196
Telephone | 0027 11 562 9700
Fax | 0027 11 562 9838
Email | info@ssnit.org.gh
URL | www.ssnit.com
Profile:
Gold Fields Ghana Limited (GFGL) was incorporated in Ghana in 1993 as
the legal entity holding the Tarkwa concession mining rights.

Detailed Profile:
Gold Fields Ghana Holdings Limited now holds 90% of the issued shares
of GFGL after acquiring the indirect 18.9% of the issued shares belong-
ing to IAMGold and its affiliates. The government of Ghana holds a 10%
free carried interest, as required under the mining law of Ghana. The
Tarkwa Gold Mine operates under seven mining leases covering a total
area of approximately 20,825 hectares.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | GHANA
Supersector | MINING
Sector | MINING
Company Name | GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES
Turnover (Thds $) | 471,007
Turnover Change | 8.85%
Net Profits | -2,502
Year Founded | 1999
CEO Surname | Coetzter
CEO First name | Samuel
Initials | S
Title | Mr
Designation | President & CEO
Postal Address | Plot No. 16, House A Nortey Ababio Street Roman Ridge, Accra
Physical Address | Plot No. 16, House A Nortey Ababio Street Roman Ridge, Accra
Telephone | 00233 302 779 041
Fax | 00233 302779 041
Email | info@gsr.com
URL | www.gsr.com
Profile:
Golden Star is a mid-tier gold mining company over a quarter-century in
age and total historical production of over two million ounces of gold.
**Detailed Profile**
The Company has two operating mines situated along the prolific Ashanti Gold Belt in Ghana, West Africa.

**AU Region** | West  
--- | ---  
**Country** | GHANA  
**Supersector** | MINING  
**Sector** | MINING  
**Company Name** | DAMANG MINES  
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 280 069  
**Turnover Change** | N/A  
**Net Profits** | 0  
**Year Founded** | 1997  
**CEO Surname** | Holland  
**CEO First name** | Nicholas  
**Initials** | N J  
**Title** | Mr  
**Designation** | Chief Executive Officer  
**Postal Address** | PBag X30500 Houghton 2041  
**Physical Address** | 150 Helen Road, Sandown, Sandton 2196  
**Telephone** | 0027 11 562 9700  
**Fax** | 0027 11 562 9838  
**Email** | info@goldfields.co.za  
**URL** | www.goldfields.co.za  

**Profile**
Tarkwa and Damang Gold Mines comprise two gold mines with a production capacity of 139,000 and 43,000 ounces respectively.

**Detailed Profile**
Damang Gold Mine is owned and operated by Abosso Goldfields Limited (AGL), a Ghanaian registered company. With Gold Fields' acquisition of IAMGold's indirect 18.9% stake in the Damang Gold Mine in June 2011, Gold Fields now owns 90% of the issued shares of AGL with the Ghanaian government owning the remaining 10% free carried interest. Damang Gold Mine consists of six open pits, two heap leach facilities, and a carbon in leach (CIL) plant with a mineral resource of 15.3 million gold ounces.

**AU Region** | West  
--- | ---  
**Country** | GHANA  
**Supersector** | OIL & GAS  
**Sector** | PETROLEUM SERVICES  
**Company Name** | TOTAL PETROLEUM GHANA  
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 586 712  
**Turnover Change** | 18.90%  
**Net Profits** | 13 624  
**Year Founded** | 1962  
**CEO Surname** | Larroque  
**CEO First name** | Guillaume  
**Initials** | G  
**Title** | Mr  
**Designation** | Managing Director  
**Postal Address** | PO Box GP 3183, Accra  
**Physical Address** | GOIL House, House no D 659/4, junction of Kojo Thompson and Adjabeng Roads, Accra  
**Telephone** | 00233 021 688 214  
**Fax** | 00233 021 688 217  
**Email** | info@goilonline.com  
**URL** | www.goilonline.com  

**Profile**
Total's operations in Ghana have spanned 50 years, beginning when the Company made its first entry into Ghana under the name Total Oil Products.

**Detailed Profile**
Total Petroleum Ghana Limited offers a wide range of products and services for individuals: Service-stations, Fuels, Automotive Lubricants, Aviation. TOTAL's operations in Ghana have spanned 50 years. The Company made its first entry into Ghana as TOTAL Oil Products. TOTAL has undergone various transformations. TOTAL took over the British Petroleum through Elf Oil and French TOTALfinaElf. This was followed by a global merger of TOTAL and Elf; and ultimately the incorporation of TPGL when TOTAL acquired Mobil in Ghana.

**AU Region** | West  
--- | ---  
**Country** | GHANA  
**Supersector** | OIL & GAS  
**Sector** | PETROLEUM SERVICES  
**Company Name** | GHANA OIL COMPANY  
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 405 562  
**Turnover Change** | 18.07%  
**Net Profits** | 5 268  
**Year Founded** | 1960  
**CEO Surname** | Akorli  
**CEO First name** | Patrick  
**Initials** | P A K  
**Title** | Mr  
**Designation** | Managing Director  
**Postal Address** | PO Box GP 3183, Accra  
**Physical Address** | GOIL House, House no D 659/4, junction of Kojo Thompson and Adjabeng Roads, Accra  
**Telephone** | 00233 021 688 214  
**Fax** | 00233 021 688 217  
**Email** | info@goilonline.com  
**URL** | www.goilonline.com  

**Profile**
Ghana Oil Company Limited was formed as AGIP Ghana of which AGIP SPA of Italy and SNAM SPA were shareholders.

**Detailed Profile**
The company's basic business is oil marketing and has a retail network of more than 85 filling stations, 138 consumer outlets and 61 service stations in Ghana. GOIL has been duly licensed and registered by the National Petroleum Authority of Ghana to engage in the bulk storage, transportation, marketing or sale and international trading of petroleum products as well as import and export of petroleum products.

**AU Region** | West  
--- | ---  
**Country** | GHANA  
**Supersector** | TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
**Sector** | TELECOMS  
**Company Name** | MTN GHANA  
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 729 674  
**Turnover Change** | -14.18%  
**Net Profits** | 0  
**Year Founded** | 2016  
**CEO Surname** | Taukobong  
**CEO First name** | Serame  
**Initials** | S  
**Title** | Mr  
**Designation** | Chief Executive Officer
Profile
MTN, Ghana’s most reliable voice and data network has variety of services tailored to suit your specific needs, lifestyle and economic situations.

Detailed Profile
These services are specially designed to enhance your mobile experience and add value to your subscription.

Mali

AU Region | West
Country | MALI
Supersector | MINING
Sector | MINING
Company Name | SOCIETE DES MINES DE LOULO
Turnover (Thds $) | 363 717
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 86 578
Year Founded | 1981
CEO Surname | Berthe
CEO First name | Chiaka
Initials | C
Title | Mr
Designation | General Manager
Postal Address | PO Box E1160 Bamako
Physical Address | Faladie, 6448 Avenue de l’OUA, Bamako
Telephone | 00223 20 20 38 58
Fax | 00223 20 20 44 07
Email | info@randgoldresources.com
URL | www.randgoldresources.com
Profile
Société des Mines de Loulo (SOMILLO) S.A. which owns the 372 km2 Loulo mining lease in western Mali, is the 80% owned subsidiary of Randgold Resources Limited.

Detailed Profile
The remaining 20% is owned by the Government of Mali. The project is being developed as both an open pit and underground operation by Randgold Resources to exploit two main orebodies; Gara and Yelea, as well as a number of satellite deposits.

AU Region | West
Country | MALI
Supersector | MINING
Sector | MINING
Company Name | SOCIETE D’EXPLOITATION DES MINES D’OR DE SADIOLA
Turnover (Thds $) | 349 288
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 0
Year Founded | 1990
CEO Surname | Ramon
CEO First name | Christine
Initials | C
Title | Ms
Designation | Executive VP Africa
Postal Address | Scancom Limited, Plot No.17&19, Ridge Towers, 10th-12th floor, 6th Avenue, Ridge, Accra
Physical Address | 77km south-southwest Kayes
Telephone | 00223 776 59246
Fax | 00223 776 59246
Email | mtnghanafoundation@mtn.com.gh
URL | www.mtn.com.gh
Profile
Societe D’Exploitation des Mines d’Or de Sadiola SA (SEMS) is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti (41%) and IAMGOLD (41%). The government of Mali owns the remaining 18%.

Detailed Profile
Mining activities take place in 5 open-pits. On-site surface infrastructure includes a 4.9Mt per annum carbon-inleach (CIL) gold plant where the ore is eluted and smelted.

AU Region | West
Country | MALI
Supersector | TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector | TELECOMS
Company Name | ORANGE MALI
Turnover (Thds $) | 385 516
Turnover Change | 4.56%
Net Profits | 119 627
Year Founded | 2002
CEO Surname | Bohe
CEO First name | Jean Luc
Initials | J L
Title | Mr
Designation | Director General
Postal Address  PO Box E 3991 Bamako
Physical Address  Building Orange, Hamdallaye ACI 2000, Bamako
Telephone  00223 499 90 00
Fax  00223 499 90 01
Email  contact@orangemali.com
URL  www.orangemali.com
Profile  Born out of the Malian government’s wish to liberalise the telecommunications sector, IKATEL-SA, was licensed to deliver telecommunications services.
Detailed Profile  Orange Mali is a corporate citizen, exercising its corporate social responsibility through the many activities that the Foundation works closely with the authorities, NGOs and other institutions as well as private actors active in the field of solidarity for the socio-economic development in Mali.

AU Region  West
Country  MALI
Supersector  TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Company Name  SOCIETE DES TELECOMUNICATIONS DU MALI (SOTELMA)
Turnover (Thds $) 223 928
Turnover Change 29.25%
Net Profits 48 993
Year Founded 1989
CEO Surname Fourtou
CEO First name Jean-Rene
Initials  J
Title  Mr
Designation  Chairman
Postal Address  BP 740, Bamako
Physical Address  Route de Koulikoro Bamako
Telephone  00 223 221 09 05
Fax  00 223 221 09 05
Email  alioune@sotelma.ml
Profile  Sotelma is Mali-based telecommunication company. It provides local, international and mobile telephone services as well as internet services.
Detailed Profile  Founded by government decree, SONIDEP is responsible for the importation, transportation, storage, refining and marketing of petroleum products in Niger. It operates retail sales stations for automobiles and fuel oil throughout the nation.

NIGER
AU Region  West
Country  NIGER
Supersector  AGRIBUSINESS
Sector  AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name  SOCIETE NIGERIENNE DE PRODUITS PETROLIERS (SONEP)
Turnover (Thds $) 373 792
Turnover Change 16.76%
Net Profits 12 343
Year Founded 1977
CEO Surname Sekou
CEO First name Hamidou
Initials  H
Title  Mr
Designation  Chairman
Postal Address  BP 11702 Niamey
Physical Address  En face de la Direction Generale des Douanes, Niamey
Telephone  00227 20 73 33 34
Fax  00227 20 73 43 28
Email  sonidep@intnet.net
URL  www.sonidep.net
Profile  SONIDEP is a parastatal corporation in the West African nation of Niger. It has a capital of 1 billion CFA francs (100,000 shares in cash for a nominal amount of 10,000 CFA francs), wholly owned by the Nigerian state.
Detailed Profile  With the inauguration of “West Mills” on the 10th of September 2012, we now have 14 dedicated mills located at this site with a daily wheat grinding capacity of over 8,000 metric tonnes (MT) used to provide flour and other wheat-based products to the Lagos area as well as for export.
Profile
DANGOTE GROUP is one of the most diversified business conglomerates in Africa with a hard-earned reputation for excellent business practices and products’ quality with its operational headquarters in the bustling metropolis of Lagos, Nigeria in West Africa.

Detailed Profile
The sugar-refining factory at Apapa port was commissioned in 2001 with an initial installed capacity to process 600,000 MT of raw sugar per annum. The refinery has since undergone two expansions increasing the production capacity to about 1.44 million MT per annum, making it the largest sugar refinery in sub-Saharan Africa and second largest in the world.

AU Region | West
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | AGRIBUSINESS
Sector | AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name | OLAM NIGERIA
Turnover (Thds $) | 611,020
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 4,090
Year Founded | 1989
CEO Surname | Krishnan
CEO First name | Sridhar
Initials | S
Title | Mr
Designation | Senior Managing Director & Regional Head
Physical Address | Plot 5&6 Abebe Village Road, Opposite FBN Regional Office, Iganmu, Lagos
Telephone | 00234 1 791 2194
Fax | 00234 1 452 7219
Email | nigeria@olamnet.com
URL | www.olamonline.com
Profile
Olam is a supplier of raw and processed agricultural commodities. The initial focus of the company was on the procurement of primary commodities like cashews, cocoa, and sheanut.

Detailed Profile
Gradually the Company refined its operational scope and expanded operations into three major business streams, namely exports, imports, and branded packaged food products under Caraway Foods.

AU Region | West
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | AGRIBUSINESS
Sector | AGRIBUSINESS
Company Name | NESTLE NIGERIA
Turnover (Thds $) | 596,582
Turnover Change | 10.61%
Net Profits | 102,367
Year Founded | 1959
CEO Surname | Bulcke
CEO First name | Paul
Initials | P
Title | Mr
Designation | Chief Executive Officer
Physical Address | Marina Mall, 2nd Floor, Plot 11/13, Airport Area
Telephone | 233 302 214 901
Email | corporate.communications@gh.nestle.com
URL | www.nestle-cwa.com
Profile
Nestle manufactures cereal, water, powdered milk, confectionery, stock cubes at their Nigerian factory.
Profile

Seven-Up Bottling Company Plc is one of the largest manufacturing companies in Nigeria.

Detailed Profile

We produce and distribute the favorite brands of soft drinks: Pepsi Mirinda Seven Up and Mountain Dew. These brands are popular and widely consumed across the length and breadth of Nigeria. We have nine bottling plants with state of the art manufacturing facilities located strategically across the country. Seven-Up Bottling Company has a well coordinated distribution network with an extensive network of over 200 distribution centers located across Nigeria.

Profile

Honeywell Flour Mills Plc. (HFMP) is a major flour milling company in Nigeria and was initially registered as Gateway Honeywell Flour Mills Limited in 1985.

Detailed Profile

HFMP has positioned itself as a market leader in milling, processing & packaging of flour and other wheat based products.

Profile

Guinness Nigeria Plc is one of the largest brewing and beverage companies in Nigeria.

Detailed Profile

The company has an installed capacity of approximately 3.9 million hectolitres. Nigerian Breweries' principal beers are Gulder, Star, Legend Stout, and Maltina, a non alcoholic malt beverage. Major shareholders include Unilever and Heineken.

AU Region

West

Country

NIGERIA

Supersector

AGRIBUSINESS

Sector

AGRIBUSINESS

Company Name

CADBURY NIGERIA

Turnover (Thds $)

207 730

Turnover Change

9.22%

Net Profits

22 533

Year Founded

1965

CEO Surname

Moskofian

CEO First name

Emil

Title

Mr

Designation

Managing Director

Physical Address

PO Box 164 Ikeja Lagos

Telephone

00234 1 271 7400

Fax

00234 1 271 7442

Email

info@nbplc.com

URL

www.nbplc.com
The Ikeja in Lagos Nigeria was chosen as the first location outside the British Isles to brew the iconic dark beer Guinness.

Steady growth in markets for Guinness Stout and Harp Lager during the next 30 years prompted the building of three more major breweries in Nigeria. In 1974, the company built a second brewery in Benin, where it produced Harp lager beer. This facility was later expanded to accommodate a second stout brewery, commissioned in 1978. In 1982, a fourth Guinness brewery was built in Ogba, Lagos to brew Harp Premium Lager beer. This site too, was expanded to include Guinness Stout. Several years later, in 2004, Guinness Nigeria commissioned a new brewery at Aba, Abia State.


Unilever Nigeria Plc, was incorporated as Lever Brothers (West Africa) Ltd on 11th April, 1923 by Lord Leverhulme. The company manufactures Fast Moving Consumer Goods.

Eterna was incorporated on the 13th of January 1989 as Eterna Oil & Gas Ltd and commenced business in 1991. Eterna engages in the manufacturing and sale of lubricating oils and petrochemicals; importation and bulk/retail sale of petroleum products including PMS, AGO, LPFO, Base Oils, bitumen and export of lubricants/fuels, etc.
Profile
Africa's biggest producer of the building material and Nigeria's largest traded company.

Detailed Profile
The initial focus is on cement, the Group diversified over time into a conglomerate trading cement, sugar, flour, salt and fish. The Group has since grown into one of the largest trading conglomerates operating in the country.

AU Region: West
Country: NIGERIA
Supersector: CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS
Sector: CONSTRUCTION

Company Name: JULIUS BERGER NIGERIA
Turnover (Thds $): 1 031 725
Net Profits: 29 683
Year Founded: 1991
CEO: Lubasch
CEO First Name: Detlev
Initials: D
Title: Mr
Designation: Managing Director
Physical Address: 10 Shettima A. Munguno Crescent, Utako 900 108, Abuja FCT
Telephone: 00234 803 906 7000
Email: jbn@julius-berger.com
URL: www.julius-berger.com

Profile
Julius Berger is a Nigerian company offering integrated construction solutions and related services. The company's scope covers all areas of construction, including the pre and post phases.

Detailed Profile
Julius Berger traces its operations back to the construction of the Eko Bridge in 1965, a major infrastructure project in the megacity of Lagos. Years of steady growth followed this pioneer project, during which Julius Berger grew to become the dynamic Nigerian company it is today.

Profile
The company engages in the manufacture and sale of cement primarily in Nigeria.

Detailed Profile
It also offers readymix concrete and screeds; wet and dry block mortars; and cement-based plasters and renders. The company has consistently won the Nigerian Industrial Standards (NIS) Certificate for product quality by the Nigerian Standard Organisation for over two decades now. The company was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange on February 16, 1979. As a result of its takeover of Blue Circle Industries Plc, UK on July 1, 2001, Lafarge SA of France became the majority shareholder in Lafarge WAPCO.

AU Region: West
Country: NIGERIA
Supersector: DIVERSIFIED
Sector: DIVERSIFIED

Company Name: LAFARGE W. AFRICAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $): 380 637
Net Profits: 51 280
Year Founded: 1960
CEO: Sigei
CEO First Name: Albert
Initials: A
Title: Mr
Designation: Vice President, Strategy and Business Development
Postal Address: PO Box 12913 Lagos
Physical Address: 6th Floor Elephant Cement House, Ikeja Central Business District, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos
Telephone: 00234 1 873 0080
Fax: 00234 1 555 7249
Email: info@uacnplc.com
URL: www.uacnplc.com

Profile
UAC has become a Food-focused Conglomerate with leading brands such as Mr Biggs, Gala, Grand Oils, Supreme, SWAN Natural Spring Water and Gossy Spring Water.

Detailed Profile
The Company's brand portfolio also includes franchised international food brands such as Creamy Inn, Chicken Inn and Pizza Inn.
Profile
Strong trusted local brands which includes haircare and skincare products, medicated rubs and pharmaceutical products. Pan-regional development of these brands has brought benefits to the African region as a whole.

Detailed Profile
The Home Care portfolio forms the backbone of the African business in an increasingly competitive market. Products include laundry and toilet soap and bulk and branded detergents.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | INSURANCE
Sector | INSURANCE

**Company Name** | AFRICAN REINSURANCE CORPORATION
---|---
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 631 490
**Turnover Change** | 0.63%
**Net Profits** | 69 199
**Year Founded** | 1976
**CEO Surname** | Karekezi
**CEO First name** | Corneille
**Initials** | C
**Title** | Mr
**Designation** | Group Managing Director & CEO
**Postal Address** | PO Box 12765 Lagos
**Physical Address** | African Re Building, Plot 1679 Karimu Koton Street, Victoria Island Lagos
**Telephone** | 00234 1 461 6820
**Fax** | 00234 1 280 0074
**Email** | info@africa-re.com
**URL** | www.africa-re.com

Profile
The aim of African Re was to reduce the outflow of foreign exchange from the continent by retaining a substantial proportion of the reinsurance premiums generated therein.

Detailed Profile
The African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa Re) was established on 24 February, 1976 in Yaounde, Cameroon.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | OIL & GAS
Sector | PETROLEUM

**Company Name** | OANDO
---|---
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 3 774 728
**Turnover Change** | 52.78%
**Net Profits** | 15 885
**Year Founded** | 1956
**CEO Surname** | Tinubu
**CEO First name** | Jubril Adewale
**Initials** | J A
**Title** | Mr
**Designation** | Group Chief Executive
**Postal Address** | 2 Ajose Adeogun Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
**Telephone** | 00234 1 270 2400
**Fax** | 00234 1 269 6758
**Email** | info@oandoplc.com
**URL** | www.oandoplc.com

Profile
Oando PLC is one of Africa’s largest integrated energy solutions providers.

Detailed Profile
Oando is regarded as Africa’s largest independent and privately-owned oil trading company involved in the large scale export and import of a broad range of refined petroleum products and crude oil throughout Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas, with a track record of 100% delivery on its supply contracts.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | OIL & GAS
Sector | PETROLEUM

**Company Name** | TOTAL NIGERIA
---|---
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 1 059 349
**Turnover Change** | 1.17%
**Net Profits** | 232 224
**Year Founded** | 1956
**CEO Surname** | Vovk
**CEO First name** | Alexis
**Initials** | A
**Title** | Mr
**Designation** | Managing Director
**Postal Address** | PO Box 2143 Marina, Lagos
**Physical Address** | Total House, 4 Churchgate Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
**Telephone** | 00234 1 461 9182
**Fax** | 00234 1 461 0544
**Email** | enquiry@total.com.ng
**URL** | www.total.com.ng

Profile
Total Nigeria Plc is a Marketing and Services subsidiary of Total; a multinational energy company operating in more than 130 countries and committed to providing sustainable products and services for its customers.

Detailed Profile
For over 50 years, Total Nigeria Plc has remained the leader in the downstream sector of the Nigerian oil and gas industry with an extensive distribution network of over 200 service stations nationwide and a wide range of top quality energy products and services.

AU Region | West
---|---
Country | NIGERIA
Supersector | OIL & GAS
Sector | PETROLEUM SERVICES

**Company Name** | CONOIL
---|---
**Turnover (Thds $)** | 959 248
**Turnover Change** | 43.13%
**Net Profits** | 17 959
**Year Founded** | 1927
**CEO Surname** | Adenuga Jnr
**CEO First name** | Mike
**Initials** | M
**Title** | Mr
**Designation** | Chairman
**Postal Address** | PO Box 45 Apapa, Lagos
**Physical Address** | Bull Plaza, 38/39 Marina P.M.B. 2052 Lagos
Profile
Nigeria's foremost downstream oil company engaged in the marketing of refined petroleum products, manufacturing and marketing of lubricants, household and industrial chemicals.

Detailed Profile
As the first and largest indigenous oil marketing company in Nigeria, we have over the years gained a unique understanding of research and quality control, which we continuously apply in all our businesses in order to offer the best propositions to customers.

AU Region  West
Country  NIGERIA
Supersector  OIL & GAS
Sector  PETROLEUM
Company Name  FORTE OIL (FORMERLY AFRICAN PETROLEUM)
Turnover (Thds $) 712 524
Turnover Change  -17.64%
Net Profits  -94 907
Year Founded  1964
CEO Surname  Akinfenmwa
CEO First name  Akin
Initials  A
Title  Ag.
Designation  Chief Executive Officer
Postal Address  PO Box 512 PMB 12690 Marina, Lagos
Physical Address  13 Walter Carrington Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone  00234 1 277 6100
Fax  00234 1 277 6129
Email  corp-comm@forteoilplc.com
URL  www.forteoilplc.com
Profile
Forte Oil is an indigenous petroleum marketing company with structured operations and strategic policies to continuously improve product delivery to its customers.

Detailed Profile
Airtel's African operations are owned by Bharti Airtel Limited, a leading global telecommunications company with operations in 19 countries across Asia and Africa. The company offers mobile voice and data services, fixed line, high speed broadband, IPTV, DTH, turnkey telecom solutions for enterprises and national and international long distance services to carriers.

AU Region  West
Country  NIGERIA
Supersector  OIL & GAS
Sector  PETROLEUM SERVICES
Company Name  SEPLAT PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Turnover (Thds $) 452 596
Turnover Change  N/A
Net Profits  63 156
Year Founded  2009
CEO Surname  Avuru
CEO First name  Ojunekwu Augustine
Initials  O A
Title  Mr
Designation  Chief Executive Officer
Profile
Seplat offers oil and gas exploration and production services.

Detailed Profile
The company was founded in 2009 by a merger of Platform Petroleum and Shebah Exploration and Production, both small Nigerian based companies.

AU Region  West
Country  NIGERIA
Supersector  OIL & GAS
Sector  PETROLEUM SERVICES
Company Name  MRS OIL (FORMERLY CHEVRON OIL NIGERIA)
Turnover (Thds $) 432 098
Turnover Change  -11.38%
Net Profits  6 309
Year Founded  1969
CEO Surname  Bissohong
CEO First name  Paul
Initials  P
Title  Mr
Designation  Managing Director
Postal Address  8 Macarthy Street, Onikan, Lagos Island, Lagos
Physical Address  Mobil House, Lekki Expressway, Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone  00234 1 262 1640
Fax  00234 1 262 1640
Email  inquiries@mrsoilnigeriaplc.com
URL  www.mrsoilnigpls.net
Profile
MRS Oil Nigeria Plc is a fully integrated and efficient downstream player with leading positions in the Nigerian Oil Industry. It is a marketing and distribution of refined petroleum.

Detailed Profile
Oil Explorations, Drilling & Well Maintenance, Oil & Gas Exportation Monitoring and Regulations, Oil Wells & Flow Station Inspection, Geosciences, Geological Operations, Recycling of Raw Materials.
Profile
Mobil Producing Nigeria is a subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation and the second largest oil producer in Nigeria. Mobil Oil Nigeria is a publicly traded company listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

Detailed Profile
Our two upstream subsidiaries have a long history of operations in Nigeria and have significant oil & natural gas production and a leadership exploration position in the deepwater offshore Nigeria.

Profile
Bharti Airtel Nigeria provides mobile telecommunication services in Nigeria, offering personal and business plans, including prepaid and postpaid services, mobile enterprise products, and SMS and fax services.

Detailed Profile
It offers its services through a network of shops and dealers. The company was formerly known as Zain Nigeria Ltd. and changed its name to Bharti Airtel Nigeria in July 2010.

Profile
SOCOCIM Industries is the first cement plant in West Africa.

Detailed Profile
The firm has one cement plant in Senegal and two aggregate quarries.

Profile
Bharti Airtel Nigeria provides mobile telecommunication services in Nigeria, offering personal and business plans, including prepaid and postpaid services, mobile enterprise products, and SMS and fax services.

Detailed Profile
It offers its services through a network of shops and dealers. The company was formerly known as Zain Nigeria Ltd. and changed its name to Bharti Airtel Nigeria in July 2010.
Profile
Les Ciment Du Sahel was established in 1999 as a greenfield cement plant, and started production in November 2002 as Senegal's second cement producer.

Detailed Profile
Les Ciment Du Sahel SA operates as a subsidiary of the Group Fauzie Layousse SA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>COMPTOIR COMMERCIAL SOPE NABI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>314 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>919.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Ndiaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mamadou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General Adjoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>BP 17439 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Zone Industrielle Sodida, lot 57, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 33 864 68 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 33 824 37 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@ccsn.sn">contact@ccsn.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cccsn.sn">www.cccsn.sn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
CCSN is the largest distribution company in Senegal of Colgate Palmolive, Socas, Nestle, Unilever, Chocosen, etc.

Detailed Profile
CCSN is a family founded and operated business that has been around since the 1950s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>MINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES DU SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>246 899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>8.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Awasthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Mamadou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>BP 3835 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Km 18, Route de Rufisque, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 33 864 70 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 33 864 37 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kccsg@ics.sn">kccsg@ics.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ics.sn">www.ics.sn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Exports of phosphate mined by the Compagnie Sénégalaise des Phosphates de Taïba (CSPT) began in 1960.

Detailed Profile
But only in 1984, with the startup of the first Phosphoric Acid manufacturing unit at Industries Chimiques du Sénégal (ICS), did a growing part of the ore begin to be processed locally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>REFINING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE RAFFINAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>846 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>47.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Kassou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Omar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 203 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>15 Boulevard de la Republique, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 33 823 4684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 33 821 1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@sar.sn">contact@sar.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sar.sn">www.sar.sn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Refining of petroleum products.

Detailed Profile
Refinement and production of butane, petrol, diesel oil, kerosene, gas oil and Jet A1 fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>TOTAL SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>TOTAL SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>651 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>27.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Lacaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Bernard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>B.P. 355, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>Route de l’aéroport sur la station Total Ngo, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00 221 33 864 90 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00 221 33 864 90 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:total@total.sn">total@total.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.total.sn/">http://www.total.sn/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile
Global solutions for telecommunications company in fixed line, mobile, internet and television.
Sonatel has built the necessary infrastructure for mobile telephony and has access to underwater sea cables for access to the rest of the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL TRADING OIL &amp; COMMODITIES CORPORATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>323 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>44.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Diao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Abdoulaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 500 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>9th flor, Immeuble SDHI, 2 Place de l’Independence, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 3 38 21 09 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 3 38 21 84 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

A multi-national company trading in crude oil predominantly in Africa.

**Detailed Profile**

The company trades in petroleum products including butane, petroleum and diesel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>SHELL SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>269 716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>2.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Faulkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Ebenezer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 500 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>9th flor, Immeuble SDHI, 2 Place de l’Independence, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 3 38 21 09 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 3 38 21 84 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ebernezer.faulkner@vivoenergy.com">ebernezer.faulkner@vivoenergy.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vivoenergy.com">www.vivoenergy.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

Vitol and Helios have acquired the majority of Shell’s shareholding in its downstream businesses in Cape Verde, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia.

**Detailed Profile**

Therefore the launch of joint-ventures with Vivo Energy has taken place in these countries. As a result, local companies have changed names to Vivo Energy Maroc, Vivo Energy Tunisie; Vivo Energy Senegal, Vivo Energy Madagascar, Vivo Energy Mauritius, Vivo Energy Mali, Vivo Energy Cabo Verde.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>LIBYA OIL SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>217 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>-12.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Choukri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Rachid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>A M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>President &amp; Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 227, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>KM7, Boulevard du Centre de la Commune de Dakar, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 3 38 59 30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 3 38 59 31 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@oilibya.com">info@oilibya.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oilibya.com">www.oilibya.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

OiLibya, also known as Libya Oil Kenya Limited, Libya Oil Holdings and previously known as Tamoil Africa. Our lubricants are used daily in cars, trucks and buses, as well as for industrial machinery and marine engines.

**Detailed Profile**

The Libyan state-owned company has over 3000 branches in 21 countries across Africa [Libya, Egypt, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Kenya, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Eritrea, Uganda, Nigeria, Mauritius, Ile de Réunion, Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti]. OiLibya is managed by the Libyan Investment Authority, a sovereign wealth fund that manages Libya’s assets in other countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU Region</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersector</td>
<td>OIL &amp; GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>PETROLEUM SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>ELF OIL SENEGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Thds $)</td>
<td>214 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover Change</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO Surname</td>
<td>Lacaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO First name</td>
<td>Bernard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>PO Box 355 Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address</td>
<td>3, Boulevard du Centenaire de la Commune de Dakar, Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00221 3 38 49 31 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>00221 3 38 32 90 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:total@total.sn">total@total.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.total-senegal.com">www.total-senegal.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profile**

In 2001 a merger took place between Elf Oil Senegal and Total. The new company was named Total Senegal.
AU Region | West
Country | SENEGAL
Supersector | TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector | TELECOMS
Company Name | SONATEL
Turnover (Thds $) | 1 226 247
Turnover Change | 3.39%
Net Profits | 297 948
Year Founded | 1985
CEO Surname | Ndiaye
CEO First name | Alioune
Initials | A
Title | Mr
Designation | Group Managing Director
Postal Address | PO Box 69 Dakar
Physical Address | 46 Bd de la République, Dakar 69, Sénégal
Telephone | 00 221 33 839 2100
Fax | 00221 33 860 5824
Email | nafissatou.diouf@orange-sonatel.com
URL | www.sonatel.sn
Profile
Sonatel is the principal telecommunications provider of Senegal. Sonatel offers global telecommunication solutions in fixed line, mobile and Internet solutions.

Detailed Profile
Sonatel (Société Nationale des Télécommunications du Sénégal) is the principal telecommunications provider of Senegal. The company is active in fixed line telephony, mobile telephony, internet service, television and corporate telecommunications. The company is involved in the construction of fiber optics networks in Africa and manages 2,200 kilometers of fiber cable in Senegal.

AU Region | West
Country | SENEGAL
Supersector | UTILITIES
Sector | ELECTRICITY
Company Name | SOCIETE NATIONALE D'ELÉCTRICAITE
Turnover (Thds $) | 509 928
Turnover Change | 22.77%
Net Profits | 0
Year Founded | 1909
CEO Surname | Samuel
CEO First name | Saar
Initials | S
Title | Mr
Designation | President
Postal Address | PO Box 93 Dakar
Physical Address | 28 Rue Vincens, Dakar
Telephone | 00221 839 3030
Fax | 00221 823 1267
Email | webmaster@senelec.sn
URL | www.senelec.sn
Profile
Senelec is a company established to produce, transport and distribute and sell electrical energy.

Detailed Profile
About 78 percent of the Senegal's 635 megawatt public power supply is generated by petrol-fired power plants.

TOGO
AU Region | West
Country | TOGO
Supersector | TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Sector | TELECOMS
Company Name | TOGO TELECOM
Turnover (Thds $) | 235 610
Turnover Change | N/A
Net Profits | 49 338
Year Founded | 2003
CEO Surname | Bikassam
CEO First name | Petchetibadi
Initials | P
Title | Mr
Designation | Director General
Postal Address | PO Box 333 Lome
Physical Address | Place de la République, Quartier Atchante, Lome
Telephone | 00228 2 21 44 01
Fax | 00228 2 21 03 73
Email | contact@togotelecom.tg
URL | www.togotelecom.tg
Profile
Telecommunications are operated by Togo Telecom, which is a para-statal.

Detailed Profile
Togo Telecom sought to increase the number of telephone lines in the country. The company has been slated for privatization since 1997. One of its subsidiaries, Togocellular, manages the digital network.
AFRICAN COUNTRY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Country: Algeria
Capital: Algiers
Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea
Area: 2,381,741 sq km
Border Countries: Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Western Sahara
Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc
Climate: arid to semiarid
Population: 38,087,812 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 27 years
Languages: Arabic, French, Berber dialects
Ethnic Groups: Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%
GDP Growth Rate: 2.6% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $7,500 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 8.9%, industry: 60.9%, services: 30.2% (2012)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 14%, industry: 13.4%, construction and public works: 10%, government: 32%, trade: 14.6%, other: 16% (2003 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 10.2% (2012 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 21.5%
GNI index: 35.3 (1995)
Population Below Poverty Line: 23% (2006 est.)
HDI: 0.70 (2011)
Inflation rate: 8.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum products 97%
Agriculture Products: wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, sheep, cattle
Industries: petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing
Public Debt: 8.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 32.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $19.95 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Algeria’s economy remains dominated by the state, a legacy of the country’s socialist post-independence development model. In recent years the Algerian Government has halted the privatization of state-owned industries and imposed restrictions on imports and foreign involvement in its economy. Hydrocarbons have long been the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 60% of budget revenues, 30% of GDP, and over 95% of export earnings. Algeria has the 10th-largest reserves of natural gas in the world and is the sixth-largest gas exporter. It ranks 16th in oil reserves. Thanks to strong hydrocarbon revenues, Algeria has a cushion of $173 billion in foreign currency reserves and a large hydrocarbon stabilization fund. In addition, Algeria’s external debt is extremely low at about 2% of GDP. Algeria has struggled to develop industries outside of hydrocarbons in part because of high costs and an inert state bureaucracy. The government’s efforts to diversify the economy by attracting foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector have done little to reduce high youth unemployment rates or to address housing shortages.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>GDP Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>31.5% (2011 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANGOLA

Country Angola
Capital Luanda
Location Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo
Area 1,246,700 sq km
Border Countries Namibia, Zambia, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic Congo
Natural Resources petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium
Climate semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season, hot, rainy season
Population 18,565,269 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.7 years
Languages Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages
Ethnic Groups Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico 2%, European 1%, other 22%
GDP Growth Rate 6.8% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita $6,200 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector agriculture: 10.2%, industry: 61.4%, services: 28.4% (2011 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation agriculture: 85%, industry and services: 15% (2003 est.)
Population Below Poverty Line 40.5% (2006 est.)
HDI 0.49 (2011)
Inflation rate 10.3% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton
Agriculture Products bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, cassava (manioc), tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forest products; fish
Industries petroleum; diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles; ship repair
Public Debt 17.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment 13.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance $17.09 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Angola’s high growth rate in recent years was driven by high international prices for its oil. Angola became a member of OPEC in late 2006 and its current assigned a production quota of 1.65 million barrels a day (bbl/day). Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about 85% of GDP. Diamond exports contribute an additional 5%. Increased oil production supported growth averaging more than 17% per year from 2004 to 2008. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in construction and agriculture as well. Since 2005, the government has used billions of dollars in credit lines from China, Brazil, Portugal, Germany, Spain, and the EU to rebuild Angola’s public infrastructure. The global recession that started in 2008 temporarily stalled economic growth. Lower prices for oil and diamonds during the global recession slowed GDP growth to 2.4% in 2009 and to 3.4% in 2010. Angola abandoned its currency peg in 2009, and in November 2009 signed onto an IMF Stand-By Arrangement loan of $1.4 billion to rebuild international reserves. Higher oil prices in 2011, helped Angola climb turn a budget deficit of 8.6% of GDP in 2009 into an surplus of 7.5% of GDP in 2010.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Benin
Capital: Porto Novo
Location: Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Nigeria and Togo
Area: 112,622 sq km
Border Countries: Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Togo
Natural Resources: small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber
Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north
Population: 9,877,292 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.6
Languages: French (official), Fon and Yoruba and tribal languages
Ethnic Groups: Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba, Peuhl, Ottamari, Yoa Lopka, Dendi
GDP Growth Rate: 3.5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,700 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 35.9%, industry: 6.4%, services: 57.7% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: NA
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 0.8% (2002)
GINI index: 36.5 (2003)
Population Below Poverty Line: 37.4% (2007 est.)
HDI: 0.43 (2011)
Inflation rate: 6.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: cotton, cashews, shea butter, textiles, palm products, seafood
Agriculture Products: cotton, corn, cassava (manioc), yams, beans, palm oil, peanuts, cashews; livestock
Industries: textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement
Public Debt: 30.2% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 22.6% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-625.3 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

The economy of Benin remains dependent on subsistence agriculture, cotton production, and regional trade. In order to raise growth, Benin plans to attract more foreign investment, place more emphasis on tourism, facilitate the development of new food processing systems and agricultural products, and encourage new information and communication technology. Specific projects to improve the business climate by reforms to the land tenure system, the commercial justice system, and the financial sector were included in Benin's $307 million Millennium Challenge Account grant signed in February 2006. The 2001 privatization policy continues in telecommunications, water, electricity, and agriculture. The Paris Club and bilateral creditors have eased the external debt situation with Benin benefiting from a G-8 debt reduction announced in July 2005, while pressing for more rapid structural reforms. Private foreign direct investment is small, and foreign aid accounts for the majority of investment in infrastructure projects. Cotton, a key export, suffered from flooding in 2010-11, but high prices supported export earnings. Benin has appealed for international assistance to mitigate piracy against commercial shipping in its territory.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BOTSWANA**

**Country** Botswana  
**Capital** Gaborone  
**Location** Southern Africa, north of South Africa  
**Area** 581,730 sq km  
**Border Countries** South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe  
**Natural Resources** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver  
**Climate** semiarid; warm winters and hot summers  
**Population** 2,127,825 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 22.7 years  
**Languages** Setswana, Sekgalagadi, English, other  
**Ethnic Groups** Tswana, Kalanga, Basarwa, other  
**GDP Growth Rate** 7.7% (2012 est.)  
**GDP per Capita** $16,800 (2012 est.)  
**GDP Composition by Sector** agriculture: 2.1%, industry: 45%, services: 52.9% (2011 est.)  
**Labor Force by Occupation** NA  
**Unemployment Rate** 17.8% (2009 est.)  
**Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years** 13.6% (2000)  
**GINI index** 63 (1993)  
**Population Below Poverty Line** 30.3% (2003)  
**HDI** 0.63 (2011)  
**Inflation rate** 7.4% (2012 est.)  
**Export Commodities** diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, textiles  
**Agriculture Products** livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers, groundnuts  
**Industries** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver; livestock processing; textiles  
**Public Debt** 23% of GDP (2012 est.)  
**Investment** 27.6% of GDP (2012 est.)  
**Trade Balance** $231.3 million (2012 est.)

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Botswana has maintained one of the world’s highest economic growth rates since independence in 1966. However, economic growth was negative in 2009, with the industrial sector shrinking by 30%, after the global crisis reduced demand for Botswana’s diamonds. The economy has since recovered, with GDP growth in 2010 at 7.2% and estimated GDP growth in 2011 of 6.2%. Through fiscal discipline and sound management, Botswana transformed itself from one of the poorest countries in the world to a middle-income country with a per capita GDP of $16,300 in 2011. Two major investment services rank Botswana as the best credit risk in Africa. Diamond mining has fueled much of the expansion and currently accounts for more than one-third of GDP, 70-80% of export earnings, and about half of the government’s revenues. Botswana’s heavy reliance on a single luxury export was a critical factor in the sharp economic contraction of 2009. Tourism, financial services, subsistence farming, and cattle raising are other key sectors. An expected leveling off in diamond mining production within the next two decades overshadows long-term prospects.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Burkina Faso
Capital: Ouagadougou
Location: Western Africa, north of Ghana
Area: 274,200 sq km
Border Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Togo
Natural Resources: manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, phosphates, pumice, salt
Climate: tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers
Population: 17,812,961 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17
Languages: French (official) and native African languages
Ethnic Groups: Mossi, Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani
GDP Growth Rate: 7% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,400 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 34.4%, industry: 23.4%, services: 42.2% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 90%, industry and services: 10% (2000 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 7% (2004)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 3.8% (2006)
GINI index: 39.5 (2007)
Population Below Poverty Line: 46.7% (2009 est.)
HDI: 0.33 (2011)
Inflation rate: 4.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: gold, cotton, livestock
Agriculture Products: cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock
Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold
Public Debt: $2.442 billion (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: 20.5% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-481.1 million (2012 est.)
### Burundi

**Country** Burundi  
**Capital** Bujumbura  
**Location** Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo  
**Area** 27,830 sq km  
**Border Countries** Rwanda, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo  
**Natural Resources** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, arable land, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone  
**Climate** equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation  
**Population** 10,888,321 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 16.9  
**Languages** Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili  
**Ethnic Groups** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa, Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000  
**GDP Growth Rate** 4.2% (2012 est.)  
**GDP per Capita** $600 (2012 est.)  
**GDP Composition by Sector**  
- Agriculture: 31.1%  
- Industry: 21.3%  
- Services: 47.7% (2012 est.)  
**Labor Force by Occupation**  
- Agriculture: 93.6%  
- Industry: 2.3%  
- Services: 4.1% (2002 est.)  
**Unemployment Rate** NA  
**Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years** NA  
**GINI index** 42.4 (1998)  
**Population Below Poverty Line** 68% (2002 est.)  
**HDI** 0.32 (2011)  
**Inflation rate** 16% (2012 est.)  
**Export Commodities** coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides  
**Agriculture Products** coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, cassava (manioc); beef, milk, hides  
**Industries** light consumer goods: blankets, shoes, soap, and beer; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing  
**Public Debt** 72.3% of GDP (2012 est.)  
**Investment** 21.7% of GDP (2012 est.)  
**Trade Balance** $-337.4 million (2012 est.)

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**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Burundi is a landlocked, country with an underdeveloped manufacturing sector. The economy is predominantly agricultural. It accounts for just over 30% of GDP and employs more than 90% of the population. Burundi’s primary exports are coffee and tea, which account for 90% of foreign exchange earnings, though exports are a relatively small share of GDP. Burundi’s export earnings – and its ability to pay for imports – rests primarily on weather conditions and international coffee and tea prices. The Tutsi minority, 14% of the population, dominates the coffee trade. Food, medicine, and electricity remain in short supply. Burundi’s GDP grew around 4% annually in 2006-11. Political stability and the end of the civil war have improved aid flows and economic activity has increased. Burundi joined the East African Community, which should boost Burundi’s regional trade ties, and received $700 million in debt relief in 2009.
CAMEROON

Country: Cameroon
Capital: Yaounde
Location: Central Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria
Area: 475,440 sq km
Border Countries: Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea
Natural Resources: petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower
Climate: varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north
Population: 20,549,221 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.7 years
Languages: English (official), French (official) and 24 major African language groups
Ethnic Groups: Highlanders, Bantu, Kirdi, Fulani, Nigritic, other african
GDP Growth Rate: 4.7% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $2,300 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 19.8%
- Industry: 30.9%
- Services: 49.3%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 70%
- Industry: 13%
- Services: 17%
Unemployment Rate: 30% (2001 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: 44.6 (2001)
Population Below Poverty Line: 48% (2000 est.)
HDI: 0.48 (2011)
Inflation rate: 2.9% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities:
- crude oil and petroleum products,
- lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, cotton
Agriculture Products:
- coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, cassava (manioc);
- livestock; timber
Industries:
- petroleum production and refining,
- aluminum production, food processing, light consumer goods,
- textiles, lumber, ship repair
Public Debt:
- 14.7% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment:
- 19.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance:
- $-946.4 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Because of its modest oil resources and favorable agricultural conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed primary commodity economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems confronting other underdeveloped countries, such as stagnant per capita income, a relatively inequitable distribution of income and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise. Since 1990, the government has embarked on various IMF and World Bank programs designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, improve trade, and recapitalize the nation's banks. The IMF is pressing for more reforms, including increased budget transparency, privatization, and poverty reduction programs. Subsidies for electricity, food, and fuel have strained the budget. New mining projects – in diamonds, for example – have attracted foreign investment, but large ventures will take time to develop.
### Cape Verde

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Country</strong></th>
<th>Cape Verde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital</strong></td>
<td>Praia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Western Africa, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td>4,033 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Border Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Resources</strong></td>
<td>salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish, clay, gypsum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td>temperate; warm, dry summer; precipitation meager and erratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>531,046 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 23.5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Languages</strong></td>
<td>Portuguese (official), Crioulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic Groups</strong></td>
<td>Creole (Mulatto), African, European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP Growth Rate</strong></td>
<td>4.8% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP per Capita</strong></td>
<td>$4,100 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP Composition by Sector</strong></td>
<td>agriculture: 8.1%, industry: 15.8%, services: 76.1% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labor Force by Occupation</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment Rate</strong></td>
<td>21% (2000 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GINI index</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population Below Poverty Line</strong></td>
<td>30% (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HDI</strong></td>
<td>0.57 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation rate</strong></td>
<td>2.4% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Export Commodities</strong></td>
<td>fuel, shoes, garments, fish, hides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture Products</strong></td>
<td>bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts; fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td>food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Debt</strong></td>
<td>83.1% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment</strong></td>
<td>46.4% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trade Balance</strong></td>
<td>$-257.9 million (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economy Overview

This island economy suffers from a poor natural resource base, including serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term drought and poor soil for agriculture on several of the islands. The economy is service orientated with commerce, transport, tourism, and public services accounting for about three-fourths of GDP. Although about 40% of the population lives in rural areas, the share of food production in GDP is low. The fishing potential, mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. Despite the lack of resources, sound economic management has produced steadily improving incomes. Continued economic reforms are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy and mitigate high unemployment. Future prospects depend heavily on the maintenance of aid flows, the encouragement of tourism, remittances, and the momentum of the government’s development program. Cape Verde became a member of the WTO in July 2008.

### GDP Composition by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

152
Country: Central African Republic
Capital: Bangui
Location: Central Africa, north of Democratic Republic of the Congo
Area: 622,984 sq km
Border Countries: Cameroon, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Republic of Congo
Natural Resources: diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower
Climate: tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers
Population: 5,166,510 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.3 years
Languages: French (official), Sangho, tribal languages
Ethnic Groups: Baya, Banda, Mandjia, Sara, Mboum, M'Baka, Yakoma
GDP Growth Rate: 4.1% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $800 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 56.4%, industry: 14.9%, services: 28.8% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: NA
Unemployment Rate: 8% (2001 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
Gini index: 61.3 (1993)
Population Below Poverty Line: NA
HDI: 0.34 (2011)
Inflation rate: 5.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee
Agriculture Products: cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc (tapioca), yams, millet, corn, bananas; timber
Industries: gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, sugar refining
Public Debt: $469.5 million (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: NA
Trade Balance: $-179.5 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
Subsistence agriculture, together with forestry, remains the backbone of the economy of the Central African Republic (CAR), with about 60% of the population living in outlying areas. The agricultural sector generates more than half of GDP. Timber has accounted for about 16% of export earnings and the diamond industry, for 40%. Since 2009 the IMF has worked closely with the government to institute reforms that have resulted in some improvement in budget transparency. Distribution of income is extraordinarily unequal.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR
Agriculture: 53.1%
Industry: 14.5%
Services: 32.4%
Country: Chad
Capital: N’Djamena
Location: Central Africa, south of Libya
Area: 1,284,000 sq km
Border Countries: Cameroon, Libya, Niger, Central African Republic, Sudan, Nigeria
Natural Resources: petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad), gold, limestone, sand and gravel, salt
Climate: tropical in south, desert in north
Population: 11,193,452 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17 years
Languages: French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south); more than 120 languages
Ethnic Groups: Sara, Arab, Kanem Bornou, Mayo Kebebi, Ouaddai, Hadjarai, Tandjile
GDP Growth Rate: 7.3% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $2,000 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 51%
- Industry: 7%
- Services: 42%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 80% (2006 est.)
- Industry and services: 20% (2006 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 80% (2001 est.)
HDI: 0.33 (2011)
Inflation rate: 5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: oil, cattle, cotton, gum arabic
Agriculture Products: cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca); cattle, sheep, goats, camels
Industries: oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials
Public Debt: 36.9% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 26.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-1.965 billion (2012 est.)

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Chad's primarily agricultural economy will continue to be boosted by major foreign direct investment projects in the oil sector that began in 2000. At least 80% of Chad’s population relies on subsistence farming and livestock raising for its livelihood. Chad's economy has long been handicapped by its landlocked position, high energy costs, and a history of instability. Chad relies on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects. Remittances are also an important source of income. A consortium led by two US companies has been investing $3.7 billion to develop oil reserves – estimated at 1.5 billion barrels – in southern Chad. Chinese companies are also expanding exploration efforts and have completed a 311-km pipeline and the country’s first refinery. The nation’s total oil reserves are estimated at 1.5 billion barrels. Oil production came on stream in late 2003. Chad began to export oil in 2004. Cotton, cattle, and gum arabic provide the bulk of Chad’s non-oil export earnings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**COMOROS**

**Country** Comoros

**Capital** Moroni

**Location** Southern Africa, group of islands at the northern mouth of the Mozambique Channel

**Area** 2,235 sq km

**Border Countries**

**Natural Resources** negligible

**Climate** tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)

**Population** 752,288 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19 years

**Languages** Arabic (official), French (official), Shikomoro

**Ethnic Groups** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimataha, Sakalava

**GDP Growth Rate** 2.5% (2012 est.)

**GDP per Capita** $1,300 (2012 est.)

**GDP Composition by Sector** agriculture: 50%, industry: 10%, services: 40% (2011 est.)

**Labor Force by Occupation** agriculture: 80%, industry and services: 20% (1996 est.)

**Unemployment Rate** 20% (1996 est.)

**Inflation rate** 6% (2012 est.)

**Export Commodities** vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), cloves, copra

**Agriculture Products** vanilla, cloves, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava (manioc)

**Industries** fishing, tourism, perfume distillation

**Public Debt** $279.3 million (31 December 2009 est.)

**Investment** NA

**Trade Balance** $-67 million (2012 est.)

---

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Comoros is made up of three islands, a young and rapidly increasing population, and few natural resources. The low educational level of the labor force contributes to a subsistence level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign grants and technical assistance. Agriculture, including fishing, hunting, and forestry, contributes 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. Export income is heavily reliant on the three main crops of vanilla, cloves, and ylang-ylang and Comoros’ export earnings are easily disrupted by disasters such as fires. The country is not self-sufficient in food production; rice, the main staple, accounts for the bulk of imports. The government is struggling to upgrade education and technical training, privatize commercial and industrial enterprises, improve health services, diversify exports, promote tourism, and reduce the high population growth rate. Political problems have inhibited growth, which averaged only about 1% in 2006-09 but more than 2% per year in 2010-11. Remittances from 150,000 Comorans abroad help supplement GDP. In September 2009 the IMF approved Comoros for a three-year $21 million loan, but the government has struggled to meet program targets, such as restricting spending on wages, strengthening domestic revenue collection, and moving forward on structural reforms.
Country | Democratic Republic of the Congo
---|---
Capital | Kinshasa
Location | Central Africa, northeast of Angola
Area | 2,344,858 sq km
Border Countries | Angola, South Sudan, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia
Natural Resources | cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber
Climate | tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in south
Population | 75,507,308 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.7
Languages | French (official), Lingala, Kikongo, Tshiluba, Kingwana
Ethnic Groups | Over 200 African ethnic groups of which the majority are Bantu
GDP Growth Rate | 7.1% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita | $400 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector | Agriculture: 38.4%, industry: 25.9%, services: 35.7% (2012 est.)
Gini index | 44.4 (2006)
Population Below Poverty Line | 71% (2006 est.)
HDI | 0.28 (2011)
Inflation rate | 10.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities | diamonds, copper, gold, cobalt, wood products, crude oil, coffee
Agriculture Products | coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, cotton, cocoa, quinine, cassava (manioc), bananas, plantains, peanuts, root crops, corn, fruits; wood products
Industries | mining (copper, cobalt, gold, diamonds, coltan, zinc, tin, tungsten), mineral processing, consumer products (textiles, plastics, footwear, cigarettes), metal products, processed foods and beverages, timber, cement, commercial ship repair
Public Debt | $7.644 billion (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment | NA
Trade Balance | $1.277 billion (2012 est.)

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

The economy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo – a nation endowed with vast potential wealth – is slowly recovering from decades of decline. Conditions began to improve in late 2002 with the withdrawal of a large portion of the invading foreign troops. Progress has been slow and the International Monetary Fund curtailed its program for the DRC at the end of March 2006 because of fiscal overruns. Much economic activity still occurs in the informal sector and is not reflected in GDP data. Renewed activity in the mining sector, the source of most export income, boosted Kinshasa’s fiscal position and GDP growth from 2006-08, however, the government’s review of mining contracts that began in 2006, combined with a fall in world market prices for the DRC’s key mineral exports temporarily weakened output in 2009, leading to a balance of payments crisis. The recovery in mineral prices beginning in mid 2009 boosted mineral exports, and emergency funds from the IMF boosted foreign reserves.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congo

Country: Congo
Capital: Brazzaville
Location: Central Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon
Area: 342,000 sq km
Border Countries: Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon
Natural Resources: petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, natural gas, hydropower
Climate: tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October)
Population: 4,492,689 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.1 years
Languages: French (official), Lingala and Monokutuba, many local languages
Ethnic Groups: Kongo, Sangha, M’Bochi, Teke, Europeans and other
GDP Growth Rate: 4.9% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $4,700 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
  - Agriculture: 4.2%
  - Industry: 71.3%
  - Services: 24.5% (2012 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 53% (2012 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 46.5% (2011 est.)
HDI: 0.53 (2011)
Inflation rate: 5.1% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds
Agriculture Products: cassava (tapioca), sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa, forest products
Industries: petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes
Public Debt: 18.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 45.2% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-2.2 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

The economy is a mixture of subsistence agriculture, an industrial sector based largely on oil and support services, and government spending. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing a major share of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s, rapidly rising oil revenues enabled the government to finance large-scale development projects with GDP growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. Characterized by budget problems and overstaffing, the government has mortgaged a substantial portion of its oil earnings through oil-backed loans that have contributed to a growing debt burden and chronic revenue shortfalls. Economic reform efforts have been undertaken with the support of international organizations, notably the World Bank and the IMF. The current administration presides over an uneasy internal peace and faces difficult economic challenges of stimulating recovery and reducing poverty. The drop in oil prices during the global crisis reduced oil revenue by about 30%, but the subsequent recovery of oil prices has boosted the economy’s GDP and near-term prospects. In March 2006, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) treatment for Congo, which received $1.9 billion in debt relief under the program in 2010.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

Agriculture: 4.2%
Industry: 70.7%
Services: 25.1%
**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**

- **Country**: Côte d’Ivoire
- **Capital**: Yamoussoukro
- **Location**: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia
- **Area**: 322,463 sq km
- **Border Countries**: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali
- **Natural Resources**: petroleum, natural gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold, nickel, tantalum, silica sand, clay, cocoa beans, coffee, palm oil, hydropower
- **Climate**: tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons
- **Population**: 22,400,835 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 20
- **Languages**: French (official), 60 native dialects
- **Ethnic Groups**: Akan, Voltaiques, Northern and Southern Mandes
- **GDP Growth Rate**: 8.1% (2012 est.)
- **GDP per Capita**: $1,700 (2012 est.)
- **GDP Composition by Sector**: agriculture: 28.8%, industry: 21.8%, services: 49.4% (2012 est.)
- **Labor Force by Occupation**: agriculture: 68%, industry and services: NA% (2007 est.)
- **GINI index**: 41.5 (2008)
- **Population Below Poverty Line**: 42% (2006 est.)
- **HDI**: 0.40 (2011)
- **Inflation rate**: 1.4% (2012 est.)
- **Export Commodities**: cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, fish
- **Agriculture Products**: coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, cassava (manioc), sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber, timber
- **Industries**: foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, gold mining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity
- **Public Debt**: 60.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Investment**: 12.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Trade Balance**: $-1.08 billion (2012 est.)

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Côte d’Ivoire is heavily dependent on agriculture and related activities, which engage roughly 68% of the population. Côte d’Ivoire is the world’s largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans and a significant producer and exporter of coffee and palm oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for these products, and, to a lesser extent, in climatic conditions. Cocoa, oil, and coffee are the country’s top export revenue earners, but the country is also producing gold. GDP grew by more than 2% in 2008 and around 4% per year in 2009-10. Per capita income has declined by 15% since 1999 but registered a slight improvement in 2009-10. Power cuts caused by a turbine failure in early 2010 slowed economic activity. Côte d’Ivoire in 2010 signed agreements to restructure its Paris Club bilateral, other bilateral, and London Club debt. Côte d’Ivoire’s long term challenges include political instability and degrading infrastructure. In late 2011, Côte D’Ivoire’s economy was recovering from a severe downturn of the first quarter of the year that was caused by widespread post-election fighting.
## Country
- Republic of Djibouti

## Capital
- Djibouti

## Location
- Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia

## Area
- 23,200 sq km

## Border Countries
- Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia

## Natural Resources
- Potential geothermal power, gold, clay, granite, limestone, marble, salt, diatomite, gypsum, pumice, petroleum

## Climate
- Desert; torrid, dry

## Population
- 792,198 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 22.4 years

## Languages
- French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar

## Ethnic Groups
- Somali, Afar and other (French)

## GDP Growth Rate
- 4.8% (2012 est.)

## GDP per Capita
- $2,700 (2012 est.)

## GDP Composition by Sector
- Agriculture: 3.1%, Industry: 16.9%, Services: 80% (2012 est.)

## Labor Force by Occupation
- NA

## Unemployment Rate
- 59% (2007 est.)

## Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years
- NA

## Gini index
- 40 (2002)

## Population Below Poverty Line
- 42% (2007 est.)

## HDI
- 0.43 (2011)

## Inflation rate
- 4.3% (2012 est.)

## Export Commodities
- Exports, hides and skins, coffee (in transit)

## Agriculture Products
- Fruits, vegetables; goats, sheep, camels, animal hides

## Industries
- Construction, agricultural processing

## Public Debt
- $802.9 million (31 December 2012 est.)

## Investment
- NA

## Trade Balance
- $4.2 million (2012 est.)

---

### ECONOMY OVERVIEW

The economy is based on service activities connected with the country’s strategic location and status as a free trade zone in the Horn of Africa. Two-thirds of Djibouti’s inhabitants live in the capital city; the remainder are mostly nomadic herders. Scanty rainfall limits crop production to fruits and vegetables, and most food must be imported. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. Imports and exports from landlocked neighbor Ethiopia represent 70% of port activity at Djibouti’s container terminal. Djibouti has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects. An unemployment rate of nearly 60% in urban areas continues to be a major problem. While inflation is not a concern, due to the fixed tie of the Djiboutian franc to the US dollar, the artificially high value of the Djiboutian franc adversely affects Djibouti’s balance of payments. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% between 1999 and 2006 because of recession, civil war, and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees). Djibouti has experienced relatively minimal impact from the global economic downturn, but its reliance on diesel-generated electricity and imported food leave average consumers vulnerable to global price shocks.
Country: Egypt  
Capital: Cairo  
Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea  
Area: 1,001,450 sq km  
Border Countries: Gaza Strip, Israel, Libya, Sudan  
Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, rare earth elements, zinc  
Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters  
Population: 85,294,388 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 24.8 years  
Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes  
Ethnic Groups: Egyptian  
GDP Growth Rate: 2% (2012 est.)  
GDP per Capita: $6,600 (2012 est.)  
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 14.5%, industry: 37.6%, services: 47.6% (2012 est.)  
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 32%, industry: 17%, services: 51% (2001 est.)  
Unemployment Rate: 12.5% (2012 est.)  
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 24.8% (2010)  
GINI index: 34.4 (2001)  
Population Below Poverty Line: 20% (2005 est.)  
HDI: 0.64 (2011)  
Inflation rate: 8.5% (2012 est.)  
Export Commodities: crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food  
Agriculture Products: cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats  
Industries: textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures  
Public Debt: 85% of GDP (2012 est.)  
Investment: 13.5% of GDP (2012 est.)  
Trade Balance: $-8.417 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Occupying the northeast corner of the African continent, Egypt is bisected by the highly fertile Nile valley, where most economic activity takes place. Cairo from 2004 to 2008 aggressively pursued economic reforms to attract foreign investment and facilitate GDP growth. Despite the relatively high levels of economic growth in recent years, living conditions for the average Egyptian remained poor and contributed to public discontent. Tourism, manufacturing, and construction are among the hardest hit sectors of the Egyptian economy, and economic growth is likely to remain slow at least through 2012. The government is utilizing foreign exchange reserves to support the Egyptian pound and Egypt may seek a loan from the International Monetary Fund.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Equatorial Guinea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Equatorial Guinea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Malabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Central Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Cameroon and Gabon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>28,051 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Countries</td>
<td>Cameroon, Gabon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>petroleum, natural gas, timber, gold, bauxite, diamonds, tantalum, sand and gravel, clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Tropical; always hot, humid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>704,001 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Spanish (official), other (includes French (official), Fang, Bubi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>Fang, Bubi, Mدوwe, Anobon, Bujeba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>5.7% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>$20,200 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Composition by Sector</td>
<td>agriculture: 3.5%, industry: 90.5%, services: 6% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force by Occupation</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>22.3% (2009 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini index</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Poverty Line</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.54 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>6.2% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Commodities</td>
<td>petroleum products, timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Products</td>
<td>coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava (manioc), bananas, palm oil nuts; livestock; timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>petroleum, natural gas, sawmilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>4.3% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>44.6% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>$290.2 million (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economy Overview

The discovery and exploitation of large oil and gas reserves have contributed to dramatic economic growth, but fluctuating oil prices have produced huge swings in GDP growth in recent years. Forestry and farming are also minor components of GDP. Subsistence farming is the dominate form of livelihood. Although pre-independence Equatorial Guinea counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the neglect of the rural economy under successive regimes has diminished potential for agriculture-led growth (the government has stated its intention to reinvest some oil revenue into agriculture). A number of aid programs sponsored by the World Bank and the IMF have been cut off since 1993 because of corruption and mismanagement. The government has been widely criticized for its lack of transparency and misuse of oil revenues; however, in 2010, under Equatorial Guinea’s candidacy in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the government published oil revenue figures for the first time. Undeveloped natural resources include gold, zinc, diamonds, columbite-tantalite, and other base metals. Growth remained strong in 2008, when oil production peaked but fell in 2009-10 as the price of oil and the production level dropped. Growth returned in 2011 stimulated by higher oil prices and large investments in public infrastructure and hotels.
ERITREA

Country: Eritrea
Capital: Asmara
Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Djibouti and Sudan
Area: 117,600 sq km
Border Countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan
Natural Resources: gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, possibly oil and natural gas, fish
Climate: hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast
Population: 6,233,682 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.9 years
Languages: Tigrinya (official), Arabic (official), English (official), Tigre, Kunama, Afar
Ethnic Groups: Tigrinya, Tigre, Saho, Kunama, Rashaida, Bilen
GDP Growth Rate: 7.5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $800 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
  - Agriculture: 11.6%
  - Industry: 30.6%
  - Services: 57.8% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation:
  - Agriculture: 80%
  - Industry and services: 20% (2004 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 50% (2004 est.)
HDI: 0.35 (2011)
Inflation rate: 17% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities:
  - Livestock, sorghum, textiles, food, small manufactures
Agriculture Products:
  - Sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, sisal, livestock, goats, fish
Industries:
  - Food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, light manufacturing, salt, cement
Public Debt: 118% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 27.5% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-271.5 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Since independence from Ethiopia in 1993, Eritrea has faced the economic problems of a small, desperately poor country, accentuated by the recent implementation of restrictive economic policies. Like the economies of many African nations, a large share of the population – nearly 80% – is engaged in subsistence agriculture, but they produce only a small share of total output. Since the conclusion of the Ethiopian-Eritrea war in 2000, the government has maintained a firm grip on the economy, expanding the use of the military and party-owned businesses to complete Eritrea’s development agenda. The government strictly controls the use of foreign currency by limiting access and availability. Few private enterprises remain in Eritrea. Eritrea’s economy depends heavily on taxes paid by members of the diaspora. Erratic rainfall and the delayed demobilization of agriculturalists from the military continue to interfere with agricultural production, and Eritrea’s recent harvests have been unable to meet the food needs of the country. The Government continues to place its hope for additional revenue on the development of several international mining projects. Despite difficulties for international companies in working with the Eritrean Government, a Canadian mining company signed a contract with the government in 2007 and began mineral extraction in 2010. Eritrea’s economic future depends upon its ability to master social problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, and low skills, and more importantly, on the government’s willingness to support a true market economy.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ETHIOPIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Eastern Africa, west of Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>1,104,300 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Countries</td>
<td>Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash, natural gas, hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>93,877,025 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Oromigna, Amarigna (Amharic) (official), Somaligna, Tigrigna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>Oromo, Amara, Somalie, Tigraway, Sidama, Gurage, Hadiya…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>7% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>$1,200 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Composition by Sector</td>
<td>agriculture: 46.6%, industry: 14.6%, services: 38.8% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force by Occupation</td>
<td>agriculture: 85%, industry: 5%, services: 10% (2009 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</td>
<td>24.9% (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINI index</td>
<td>30 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Poverty Line</td>
<td>29.2% (FY09/10 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.36 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>21.7% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Commodities</td>
<td>coffee, khat, gold, leather products, live animals, oilseeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Products</td>
<td>cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes, khat, cut flowers; hides, cattle, sheep, goats; fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>food processing, beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, metals processing, cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>44.4% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>22.7% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>$-2.95 billion (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Ethiopia’s economy is based on agriculture, which accounts for 41% of GDP and 85% of total employment. Coffee has been a major export crop. The agricultural sector suffers from poor cultivation practices and frequent drought, but recent joint efforts by the Government of Ethiopia and donors have strengthened Ethiopia’s agricultural resilience, contributing to a reduction in the number of Ethiopians threatened with starvation. The five-year Growth and Transformation Plan that Ethiopia unveiled in October 2010 presents a government-led effort to achieve the country’s ambitious development goals. The banking, insurance, and micro-credit industries are restricted to domestic investors, but Ethiopia has attracted significant foreign investment in textiles, leather, commercial agriculture and manufacturing. Under Ethiopia’s constitution, the state owns all land and provides long-term leases to the tenants; land use certificates are now being issued in some areas so that tenants have more recognizable rights to continued occupancy and hence make more concerted efforts to improve their leaseholds. While GDP growth has remained high, per capita income is among the lowest in the world.

#### GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Gabon
Capital: Libreville
Location: Central Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator
Area: 267,667 sq km
Border Countries: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo
Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, diamond, niobium, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower
Climate: tropical; always hot, humid
Population: 1,640,286 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.6 years
Languages: French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi
Ethnic Groups: Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings
GDP Growth Rate: 6.1% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $17,300 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 4.2%, industry: 53.7%, services: 42% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 60%, industry: 15%, services: 25% (2000 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 21% (2006 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: 41.5 (2005)
Population Below Poverty Line: NA
HDI: 0.67 (2011)
Inflation rate: 2.7% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: crude oil, timber, manganese, uranium
Agriculture Products: cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber; cattle; okoume (a tropical softwood); fish
Industries: petroleum extraction and refining; manganese; gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles, lumbering and plywood, cement
Public Debt: 23% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 32.5% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $3.747 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Gabon enjoys a per capita income four times that of most sub-Saharan African nations, but because of high income inequality, a large proportion of the population remains poor. Gabon depended on timber and manganese until oil was discovered offshore in the early 1970s. The economy was reliant on oil for about 50% of its GDP, about 70% of revenues, and 87% of goods exports for 2010, although some fields have passed their peak production. A rebound of oil prices from 1999 to 2008 helped growth, but declining production has hampered Gabon from fully realizing potential gains. Gabon signed a 14-month Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF in May 2007, and later that year issued a $1 billion sovereign bond to buy back a sizable portion of its Paris Club debt. Gabon continues to face fluctuating prices for its oil, timber, and manganese exports. Despite the abundance of natural wealth, poor fiscal management has stifled the economy. However, President BONGO has made efforts to increase transparency and is taking steps to make Gabon a more attractive investment destination to diversify the economy. BONGO intends to boost growth by increasing government investment in human resources and infrastructure.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Gambia
Capital: Banjul
Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and Senegal
Area: 11,295 square kilometers
Border Countries: Senegal
Natural Resources: fish, clay, silica sand, titanium (rutile and ilmenite), tin, zircon
Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season
Population: 1,883,051 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.9 years
Languages: English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula
Ethnic Groups: African
GDP Growth Rate: -1.6% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,900 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 22.3%
- Industry: 18.3%
- Services: 59.5%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 75%
- Industry: 19%
- Services: 6% (1996)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Gini Index: 50.2 (1998)
Population Below Poverty Line: 48.4% (2010 est.)
HDI: 0.42 (2011)
Inflation Rate: 6.2% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities:
- Peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels
Agriculture Products:
- Rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava (manioc), palm kernels; cattle, sheep, goats
Industries:
- Processing of peanuts, fish, and hides; tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing
Public Debt: $545.8 million (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: 26.6% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: -$155.5 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

The Gambia has sparse natural resource deposits and a limited agricultural base, and relies in part on remittances from workers overseas and tourist receipts. About three-quarters of the population depends on the agricultural sector for its livelihood and the sector provides for about one-third of GDP. The agricultural sector has untapped potential – less than half of arable land is cultivated. Small-scale manufacturing activity features the processing of peanuts, fish, and hides. The Gambia’s natural beauty and proximity to Europe has made it one of the larger markets for tourism in West Africa, boosted by government and private sector investments in eco-tourism and upscale facilities. In 2011 tourism contributed about one-fifth of GDP but suffered from the European economic downturn. The Gambia’s re-export trade accounted for almost 80% of goods exports. Unemployment and underemployment rates remain high; economic progress depends on sustained bilateral and multilateral aid, on responsible government economic management, and on continued technical assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors. International donors and lenders continue to be concerned about the quality of fiscal management and The Gambia’s debt burden.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Ghana
Capital: Accra
Location: Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Côte d’Ivoire and Togo
Area: 238,533 sq km
Border Countries: Togo, Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso
Natural Resources: gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber, hydropower, petroleum, silver, salt, limestone
Climate: tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north
Population: 25,199,609 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 20.7 years
Languages: Asante, Ewe, Fante, Borom
Ethnic Groups: Akan, Mole Dagbon, Ewe, Ga Dangme, Guan, Gurma, Grusi, Mande Busanga
GDP Growth Rate: 8.2% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $3,300 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 24.6%
- Industry: 27.4%
- Services: 47.9% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 56%
- Industry: 15%
- Services: 29% (2005 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 11% (2000 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 16.6% (2000)
GNI index: 39.4 (2005-06)
Population Below Poverty Line: 28.5% (2007 est.)
HDI: 0.54 (2011)
Inflation rate: 9.1% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: oil, gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds, horticultural products
Agriculture Products: cocoa, rice, cassava (manioc), peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas, timber
Industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing, cement, small commercial ship building
Public Debt: 47.4% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 25.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-4.559 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Ghana's economy has been strengthened by a quarter century of relatively sound management, a competitive business environment, and sustained reductions in poverty levels. Ghana is well endowed with natural resources and agriculture accounts for roughly one-quarter of GDP and employs more than half of the workforce, mainly small landholders. The services sector accounts for 50% of GDP. Gold and cocoa production and individual remittances are major sources of foreign exchange. Oil production at Ghana's offshore Jubilee field began in mid-December, 2010, and is expected to boost economic growth. President MILLS faces challenges in managing new oil revenue while maintaining fiscal discipline and resisting debt accumulation. Estimated oil reserves have jumped to almost 700 million barrels. Ghana signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact in 2006, which aims to assist in transforming Ghana's agricultural sector. Ghana opted for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program in 2002, and is also benefiting from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative that took effect in 2006. In 2009 Ghana signed a three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility with the IMF to improve macroeconomic stability, private sector competitiveness, human resource development, and good governance and civic responsibility. Sound macro-economic management along with high prices for gold and cocoa helped sustain GDP growth in 2008-11.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Guinea
Capital: Conakry

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone

Area: 245,857 sq km
Border Countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau

Natural Resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt

Climate: generally hot and humid

Population: 11,176,026 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.6 years

Languages: French (official)

Ethnic Groups: Peulh, Malinke, Soussou and smaller ethnic groups

GDP Growth Rate: 4.8% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,100 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 12.8%, industry: 48.5%, services: 38.7% (2012 est.)

Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 76%, industry and services: 24% (2006 est.)

Unemployment Rate: NA

Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA

Population Below Poverty Line: 47% (2006 est.)
HDI: 0.34 (2011)
Inflation rate: 15% (2012 est.)

Export Commodities: bauxite, alumina, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products

Agriculture Products: rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (manioc), bananas, sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats; timber

Industries: bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron; alumina refining; light manufacturing, and agricultural processing

Public Debt: $2.652 billion (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: 20.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-1.754 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Guinea is a poor country that possesses major mineral, hydropower, and agricultural resources. The country has almost half of the world's bauxite reserves and significant iron ore, gold, and diamond reserves. However, Guinea has been unable to profit from this potential, as rampant corruption, dilapidated infrastructure, and political uncertainty have drained investor confidence. In the time since a 2008 coup following the death of long-term President Lansana CONTE, international donors, including the G-8, the IMF, and the World Bank, have significantly curtailed their development programs. Throughout 2009, policies of the ruling military junta severely weakened the economy. The junta leaders spent and printed money at an accelerating rate, driving inflation and debt to perilously high levels. In early 2010, the junta collapsed and was replaced by a Transition Government, which ceded power in December 2010 to the country's first-ever democratically elected president, Alpha CONDE. International assistance and investment are expected to return to Guinea, but the levels will depend upon the ability of the new government to combat corruption, reform its banking system, improve its business environment, and build infrastructure. IMF and World Bank programs will be especially critical as Guinea attempts to gain debt relief. International investors have expressed keen interest in Guinea's vast iron ore reserves, which could further propel the country's growth. The government put forward a new mining code in September 2011 that includes provisions to combat corruption, protect the environment, and review all existing mining contracts.
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Capital: Bissau
Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Senegal
Area: 36,125 sq km
Border Countries: Guinea, Senegal
Natural Resources: fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone, unexploited deposits of petroleum
Climate: tropical; generally hot and humid
Population: 1,660,870 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.7 years
Languages: Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages
Ethnic Groups: African, European and Mulatto less than 1%
GDP Growth Rate: -2.8% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,100 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 56.3%, industry: 13.1%, services: 30.7% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 82%, industry and services: 18% (2000 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
Gini index: 35.5 (2002)
Population Below Poverty Line: NA
HDI: 0.35 (2011)
Inflation rate: 6.4% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: fish, shrimp; cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, sawn lumber
Agriculture Products: rice, corn, beans, cassava (manioc), cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton; timber; fish
Industries: agricultural products processing, beer, soft drinks
Public Debt: $1.095 billion (31 December 2010 est.)
Investment: NA
Trade Balance: $-151.4 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

One of the poorest countries in the world, Guinea-Bissau’s legal economy depends mainly on farming and fishing, but trafficking in narcotics is probably the most lucrative trade. The combination of limited economic prospects, a weak and faction-ridden government, and favorable geography have made this West African country a way station for drugs bound for Europe. Cashew crops have increased remarkably in recent years; low rainfall hindered cereals and other crops in 2011. Guinea-Bissau exports fish and seafood along with small amounts of peanuts, palm kernels, and timber. Rice is the major crop and staple food. However, intermittent fighting between Senegalese-backed government troops and a military junta destroyed much of the country’s infrastructure and caused widespread damage to the economy in 1998; the civil war led to a 28% drop in GDP that year, with partial recovery in 1999-2002. In December 2003, the World Bank, IMF, and UNDP were forced to step in to provide emergency budgetary support in the amount of $107 million for 2004, representing over 80% of the total national budget. The government is successfully implementing a three-year $33 million extended credit arrangement with the IMF that runs through 2012. In December 2010 the World Bank and IMF announced support for $1.2 billion worth of debt relief. Guinea-Bissau made progress with debt relief in 2011 when members of the Paris Club opted to write-off much of the country’s obligations.
### Country: Kenya

**Capital**: Nairobi

**Location**: Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania

**Area**: 580,367 sq km

**Border Countries**: Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda

**Natural Resources**: limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluor spar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower

**Climate**: varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

**Population**: 44,037,656 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.9 years

**Languages**: English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

**Ethnic Groups**: Kikuyu, Luhya, Luo, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kisii, Meru

**GDP Growth Rate**: 5.1% (2012 est.)

**GDP per Capita**: $1,800 (2012 est.)

**GDP Composition by Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labor Force by Occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and services</td>
<td>25% (2007 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unemployment Rate**: 40% (2008 est.)

**Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years**: NA

**GINI index**: 42.5 (2008 est.)

**Population Below Poverty Line**: 50% (2000 est.)

**HDI**: 0.51 (2011)

**Inflation rate**: 10.1% (2012 est.)

**Export Commodities**: tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

**Agriculture Products**: tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

**Industries**: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, horticulture, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement, commercial ship repair, tourism

**Public Debt**: 50% of GDP (2012 est.)

**Investment**: 21.9% of GDP (2012 est.)

**Trade Balance**: $-3.948 billion (2012 est.)

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**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Although the regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa, Kenya has been hampered by corruption and by reliance upon several primary goods whose prices have remained low. Low infrastructure investment threatens Kenya’s long-term position as the largest East African economy. The IMF halted lending in 2001 when the government failed to institute several anticorruption measures. In the key December 2002 elections, Daniel Arap Moi’s 24-year-old reign ended, and a new opposition government took on the formidable economic problems facing the nation. After some early progress in rooting out corruption and encouraging donor support, the KIBAKI government was rocked by high-level graft scandals in 2005 and 2006. In 2006, the World Bank and IMF delayed loans pending action by the government on corruption. The international financial institutions and donors have since resumed lending, despite little action on the government’s part to deal with corruption. Post-election violence in early 2008, coupled with the effects of the global financial crisis on remittance and exports, reduced GDP growth to 1.7 in 2008, but the economy rebounded in 2009-10. GDP growth in 2011 was only 4.3% due to inflationary pressures and sharp currency depreciation – as a result of high food and fuel import prices, a severe drought, and reduced tourism. In accordance with IMF prescriptions, Kenya raised interest rates and increased the cash reserve in November 2011.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESOTHO

Country  Lesotho
Capital  Maseru
Location  Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa
Area  30,355 sq km
Border Countries  South Africa
Natural Resources  water, agricultural and grazing land, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone
Climate  temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers
Population  1,936,181 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 23.4 years
Languages  Sesotho (official) (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa
Ethnic Groups  Sotho 99.7%, Europeans, Asians, and other
GDP Growth Rate  4.3% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita  $2,000 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector  agriculture: 6.7%, industry: 34.6%, services: 58.7% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation  agriculture: 86%, industry and services: 14%
Unemployment Rate  25% (2008 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years  34.4% (2008)
GINI index  63.2 (1995)
Population Below Poverty Line  49% (1999)
HDI  0.45 (2011)
Inflation rate  6.1% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities  manufactures (clothing, footwear), wool and mohair, food and live animals, electricity, water, diamonds
Agriculture Products  corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley; livestock
Industries  food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, construction, tourism
Public Debt  NA
Investment  36.6% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance  $-352.6 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho relies on remittances from Basotho employed in South Africa, customs duties from the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), and export revenue for the majority of government revenue. However, the government has recently strengthened its tax system to reduce dependency on customs duties. Completion of a major hydropower facility in January 1998 permitted the sale of water to South Africa and generated royalties for Lesotho. Lesotho produces about 90% of its own electrical power needs. As the number of mineworkers has declined steadily over the past several years, a small manufacturing base has developed based on farm products that support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries, as well as an apparel-assembly sector. Despite Lesotho's market-based economy being heavily tied to its neighbor South Africa, the US is an important trade partner because of the export sector's heavy dependence on apparel exports. Exports have grown significantly because of the trade benefits contained in the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. Most of the labor force is engaged in subsistence agriculture, especially livestock herding, although drought has decreased agricultural activity. The extreme inequality in the distribution of income remains a major drawback. Lesotho has signed an Interim Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility with the IMF. In July 2007, Lesotho signed a Millennium Challenge Account Compact with the US worth $362.5 million. Economic growth dropped in 2009, due mainly to the effects of the global economic crisis as demand for the country's exports declined and SACU revenue fell precipitously when South Africa – the primary contributor to the SACU revenue pool – went into recession, but growth returned to 3.6% in 2010 and 5.2% in 2011.
Liberia

Country: Liberia
Capital: Monrovia
Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean
Area: 111,369 sq km
Border Countries: Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire
Natural Resources: iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower
Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights
Population: 3,989,703 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.9 years
Languages: English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages
Ethnic Groups: Kpelle, Bassa, Grebo, Gio, Mano, Kru, Lorma Kissi
GDP Growth Rate: 9% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $700 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 76.9%, industry: 5.4%, services: 17.7% (2002 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 70%, industry: 8%, services: 22% (2000 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 85% (2003 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 5.1% (2010)
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 80% (2000 est.)
HDI: 0.33 (2011)
Inflation rate: 5.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: rubber, timber, iron, diamonds, cocoa, coffee
Agriculture Products: rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava (manioc), palm oil, sugarcane, bananas; sheep, goats; timber
Industries: rubber processing, palm oil processing, timber, diamonds
Public Debt: 4.4% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: NA
Trade Balance: $587.5 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Liberia is a low income country heavily reliant on foreign assistance for revenue. Civil war and government mismanagement destroyed much of Liberia’s economy, especially the infrastructure in and around the capital, Monrovia. Many businesses fled the country, taking capital and expertise with them, but with the conclusion of fighting and the installation of a democratically-elected government in 2006, several have returned. Liberia has the distinction of having the highest ratio of direct foreign investment to GDP in the world. Richly endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favorable to agriculture, Liberia had been a producer and exporter of basic products, primarily raw timber and rubber and is reviving those sectors. Local manufacturing, mainly foreign owned, had been small in scope. President JOHNSON SIRLEAF, a Harvard-trained banker and administrator, has taken steps to reduce corruption, build support from international donors, and encourage private investment. Embargos on timber and diamond exports have been lifted, opening new sources of revenue for the government and Liberia shipped its first major timber exports to Europe in 2010. The country reached its Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative completion point in 2010 and nearly $5 billion of international debt was permanently eliminated. This new status will enable Liberia to establish a sovereign credit rating and issue bonds. Liberia’s Paris Club creditors agreed to cancel Liberia’s debt as well. The IMF has completed the sixth review of Liberia’s extended credit facility, bringing total disbursements to over $379 million. The African Development Bank approved a grant of $48 million in 2011 to support economic governance and competitiveness. Rebuilding infrastructure and raising incomes will depend on generous financial and technical assistance from donor countries and foreign investment in key sectors, such as infrastructure and power generation.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIBYA**

- **Country**: Libya
- **Capital**: Tripoli
- **Location**: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria
- **Area**: 1,759,540 sq km
- **Border Countries**: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Niger, Tunisia, Sudan
- **Natural Resources**: petroleum, natural gas, gypsum
- **Climate**: Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior
- **Population**: 6,002,347 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 27.1 years
- **Languages**: Arabic (official), Italian, English, Berber
- **Ethnic Groups**: Berber and Arab 97%, other 3%
- **GDP Growth Rate**: 121.9% (2012 est.)
- **GDP per Capita**: $13,300 (2012 est.)
- **GDP Composition by Sector**: agriculture: 2%, industry: 40.1%, services: 57.9% (2012 est.)
- **Labor Force by Occupation**: agriculture: 17%, industry: 23%, services: 59% (2004 est.)
- **Unemployment Rate**: 30% (2004 est.)
- **Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years**: NA
- **GINI index**: NA
- **Population Below Poverty Line**: NA
- **HDI**: 0.76 (2011)
- **Inflation rate**: 3.6% (2012 est.)
- **Export Commodities**: crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, chemicals
- **Agriculture Products**: wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, soybeans; cattle
- **Industries**: petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminum, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement
- **Public Debt**: 1.9% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Investment**: 3.7% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Trade Balance**: $33.32 billion (2012 est.)

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

The Libyan economy depends primarily upon revenue from hydrocarbons, which contribute about 95% of export earnings, 65% of GDP, and 80% of government revenue. Substantial revenue from the energy sector coupled with a small population give Libya one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa, but little of this income flowed to the lower orders of society. Libya in the past five years made progress on economic reform as part of a broader campaign to reintegrate the country into the international fold. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and after Libya announced in December 2003 that it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction. The process of lifting US unilateral sanctions began in the spring of 2004; all sanctions were removed by June 2006, helping Libya attract greater foreign direct investment, especially in the energy sector. Libyan oil and gas licensing rounds drew high international interest, but new rounds are unlikely until Libya establishes a more permanent government. The National Oil Corporation (NOC) set a goal of nearly doubling oil production to 3 million bbl/day by 2012, but the goal is unlikely to be met by the target date. Libya faces a long road ahead in liberalizing its primarily socialist economy, but the revolution probably increases the opportunity for entrepreneurial activity and the evolution of a more market-based economy. The service and construction sectors, which account for roughly 20% of GDP, expanded over the past five years and could become a larger share of GDP after political volatility subsides. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit agricultural output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food. Libya's primary agricultural water source remains the Great Manmade River Project, but significant resources will be needed in desalinization to meet growing water demands.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MADAGASCAR

Country: Madagascar
Capital: Antananarivo
Location: Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique
Area: 587,041 sq km

Border Countries
Natural Resources: graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, rare earth elements, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprecious stones, mica, fish, hydropower
Climate: tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south
Population: 22,599,096 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19 years
Languages: French (official), Malagasy (official), English
Ethnic Groups: Malayo-Indonesian, Cotiers, French, Indian, Creole, Comoran

GDP Growth Rate: 1.9% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,000 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 28.3%, industry: 16.5%, services: 55.2% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: NA
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 2.3% (2005)
GNI index: 47.5 (2001)
Population Below Poverty Line: 50% (2004 est.)
HDI: 0.47 (2011)
Inflation rate: 9.2% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, clothing, chrome, petroleum products
Agriculture Products: coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), beans, bananas, peanuts; livestock products
Industries: meat processing, seafood, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism
Public Debt: $2.631 billion (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: 18.7% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-2.322 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

After discarding socialist economic policies in the mid-1990s, Madagascar followed a World Bank, and IMF, led policy of privatization and liberalization that has been undermined since the start of the political crisis. This strategy placed the country on a slow and steady growth path from an extremely low level. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is a mainstay of the economy, accounting for more than one-fourth of GDP and employing 80% of the population. Exports of apparel boomed in recent years primarily due to duty-free access to the US, however, Madagascar’s failure to comply with the requirements of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) led to the termination of the country’s duty-free access in January 2010 and a sharp fall in textile production. Deforestation and erosion, aggravated by the use of firewood as the primary source of fuel, are serious concerns. The current political crisis, which began in early 2009, has dealt additional blows to the economy. Tourism dropped more than 50% in 2009 compared with the previous year, and many investors are wary of entering the uncertain investment environment.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAWI

Country Malawi
Capital Lilongwe
Location Southern Africa, east of Zambia, west and north of Mozambique
Area 118,484 sq km
Border Countries Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia
Natural Resources limestone, arable land, hydropower, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite
Climate sub-tropical; rainy season; dry season (May to November)
Population 16,777,547 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.3 years
Languages Chichewa (official), Chinyanja, Chiyao, Chitumbuka, Chisena
Ethnic Groups Chewa, Lomwe, Yao, Ngoni, Tumbuka, Nyanja, Sena, Tonga
GDP Growth Rate 4.3% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita $900 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector agriculture: 29.6%, industry: 16.9%, services: 53.5% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation agriculture: 90%, industry and services: 10% (2003 est.)
Unemployment Rate NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years NA
HDI 0.40 (2011)
Inflation rate 18.4% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities tobacco 53%, tea, sugar, cotton, coffee, peanuts, wood products, apparel
Agriculture Products tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn, potatoes, cassava (tapioca), sorghum, pulses, groundnuts, Macadamia nuts; cattle, goats
Industries tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods
Public Debt 47.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment 23.1% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance $-683.4 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world’s most densely populated and least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural with about 80% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture, which has benefited from fertilizer subsidies since 2006, accounts for one-third of GDP and 90% of export revenues. The performance of the tobacco sector is key to short-term growth as tobacco accounts for more than half of exports. The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations. In 2006, Malawi was approved for relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program. In December 2007, the US granted Malawi eligibility status to receive financial support within the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) initiative. The government faces many challenges including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened. Since 2005 President MUTHARIKA’s government has exhibited improved financial discipline under the guidance of Finance Minister Goodall GONDWE and signed a three year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility worth $56 million with the IMF. The government has announced infrastructure projects that could yield improvements, such as a new oil pipeline for better fuel access, and the potential for a waterway link through Mozambican rivers to the ocean for better transportation options. Since 2009, however, Malawi has experienced some setbacks, including a general shortage of foreign exchange, which has damaged its ability to pay for imports, and fuel shortages that hinder transportation and productivity. Investment fell 23% in 2009, and continued to decline in 2010. The government has failed to address barriers to investment such as unreliable power, water shortages, poor telecommunications infrastructure, and GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

Agriculture: 30.3%
Industry: 16.7%
Services: 53%
MALI

Country: Mali
Capital: Bamako
Location: Interior Western Africa
Area: 1,240,192 sq km
Border Countries: Algeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, Cote d’Ivoire
Natural Resources: gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower
Climate: subtropical to arid; hot and dry, rainy, humid, and mild (June to November)
Population: 15,968,882 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 16 years
Languages: French (official), Bambara, Peulh, Maraka, Malinke, Minianka
Ethnic Groups: Mande, Peulh, Voltaic, Songhai, Tuareg and Moor
GDP Growth Rate: -4.5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,100 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 36.9%, industry: 23.4%, services: 39.7% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 80%, industry and services: 20% (2005 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 30% (2004 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: 40.1 (2001)
Population Below Poverty Line: 36.1% (2005 est.)
HDI: 0.36 (2011)
Inflation rate: 6.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: cotton, gold, livestock
Agriculture Products: cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; cattle, sheep, goats
Industries: food processing; construction; phosphate and gold mining
Public Debt: 23.2% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: NA
Trade Balance: $-1,421 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Among the 25 poorest countries in the world, Mali is a landlocked country highly dependent on gold mining and agricultural exports for revenue. The country’s fiscal status fluctuates with gold and agricultural commodity prices and the harvest. Mali remains dependent on foreign aid. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger River and about 65% of its land area is desert or semidesert. About 10% of the population is nomadic and about 80% of the labor force is engaged in farming and fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. The government in 2011 completed an IMF extended credit facility program that has helped the economy grow, diversify, and attract foreign investment. Mali is developing its cotton and iron ore extraction industries to diversify foreign exchange revenue away from gold. Mali has invested in tourism but security issues are hurting the industry. Mali experienced economic growth of about 5% per year between 1996-2010.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

Agriculture: 38.8%
Industry: 21.9%
Services: 39.3%
### MAURITANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mauritania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Nouakchott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>1,030,700 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Countries</td>
<td>Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Western Sahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3,437,610 (July 2013 est.); the median age is 19.8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Arabic (official and national), Pulaar, Soninke, Wolof, French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>Mixed Moor/black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>5.3% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>$2,100 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Composition by Sector</td>
<td>agriculture: 16.1%, industry: 39.1%, services: 44.8% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force by Occupation</td>
<td>agriculture: 50%, industry: 10%, services: 40% (2001 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>30% (2008 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Poverty Line</td>
<td>40% (2004 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.45 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>7% (2011 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Commodities</td>
<td>iron ore, fish and fish products, gold, copper, petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Products</td>
<td>dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn; cattle, sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>fish processing, oil production, mining (iron ore, gold, and copper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>$2.942 billion (31 December 2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>$-659.8 million (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Half the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though many of the nomads and subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore, which account for nearly 40% of total exports. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country’s first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986. Before 2000, drought and economic mismanagement resulted in a buildup of foreign debt. In February 2000, Mauritania qualified for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and nearly all of its foreign debt has since been forgiven. A new investment code approved in December 2001 improved the opportunities for direct foreign investment. Mauritania and the IMF agreed to a three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) arrangement in 2006. Mauritania made satisfactory progress, but the IMF, World Bank, and other international actors suspended assistance and investment in Mauritania after the August 2008 coup. Since the presidential election in July 2009, donors have resumed assistance. Oil prospects, while initially promising, have largely failed to materialize, and the government has placed a priority on attracting private investment to spur economic growth. The Government also emphasizes reduction of poverty, improvement of health and education, and privatization of the economy. Economic growth remained above 5% in 2010-11, mostly because of rising prices of gold, copper, iron ore, and oil.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>GDP Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAURITIUS

Country: Mauritius
Capital: Port Louis
Location: Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean
Area: 2,040 sq km
Border Countries:
Natural Resources: arable land, fish
Climate: tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November)
Population: 1,322,238 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 33.5 years
Languages: Creole, Bhojpuri, French, English (official)
Ethnic Groups: Indo-Mauritian, Creole, Sino-Mauritian, Franco-Mauritian
GDP Growth Rate: 3.4% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $15,600 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 4.5%, industry: 23.5%, services: 72% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture and fishing: 9%, construction and industry: 30%; transportation and communication: 7%, trade, restaurants, hotels: 22%; finance: 6%; other services: 25% (2007)
Unemployment Rate: 8% (2012 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 21.7% (2011)
GINI index: 39 (2006 est.)
Population Below Poverty Line: 8% (2006 est.)
HDI: 0.73 (2011)
Inflation rate: 4.7% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses, fish
Agriculture Products: sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses, cattle, goats, fish
Industries: food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, mining, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism
Public Debt: 61.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 23.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-1.433 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Since independence in 1968, Mauritius has developed from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a middle-income diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors. For most of the period, annual growth has been in the order of 5% to 6%. This remarkable achievement has been reflected in more equitable income distribution, increased life expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much-improved infrastructure. The economy rests on sugar, tourism, textiles and apparel, and financial services, and is expanding into fish processing, information and communications technology, and hospitality and property development. Sugarcane is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 15% of export earnings. The government’s development strategy centers on creating vertical and horizontal clusters of development in these sectors. Mauritius has attracted more than 32,000 offshore entities, many aimed at commerce in India, South Africa, and China. Investment in the banking sector alone has reached over $1 billion. Mauritius, with its strong textile sector, has been well poised to take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Mauritius’ sound economic policies and prudent banking practices helped to mitigate negative effects from the global financial crisis in 2008-09. GDP grew more than 4% per year in 2010-11, and the country continues to expand its trade and investment outreach around the globe.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MOZAMBIQUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mozambique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Southeastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>799,380 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Countries</td>
<td>Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Tanzania, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>coal, titanium, natural gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>tropical to subtropical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>24,096,669 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 16.8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Emakhuwa, Portuguese (official), Xichangana, Cisena, Elomwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>African, Europeans, Euro-Africans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>7.5% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>$1,200 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Composition by Sector</td>
<td>agriculture: 31.8%, industry: 24.6%, services: 43.6% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force by Occupation</td>
<td>agriculture: 81%, industry: 6%, services: 13% (1997 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>17% (2007 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINI index</td>
<td>45.6 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Poverty Line</td>
<td>52% (2009 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.32 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>3.5% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Commodities</td>
<td>aluminium, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Products</td>
<td>cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers; beef, poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>aluminium, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>48.1% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>26.8% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>$-2.432 billion (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world’s poorest countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country’s growth rate. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service, have improved the government’s revenue collection abilities. Despite these gains, Mozambique remains dependent upon foreign assistance for more than half of its annual budget, and in 2008 54% of the population remained below the poverty line. Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country’s workforce and smallholder agricultural productivity and productivity growth is weak. A substantial trade imbalance persists although the opening of the Mozal aluminum smelter, the country’s largest foreign investment project to date, has increased export earnings. At the end of 2007, and after years of negotiations, the government took over Portugal’s majority share of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectricity Company (HCB), a dam that was not transferred to Mozambique at independence because of the ensuing civil war and unpaid debts. More electrical power capacity is needed for additional investment projects in titanium extraction and processing and garment manufacturing that could further close the import/export gap. Mozambique’s once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF’s Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level. In July 2007 the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a compact with Mozambique; the compact entered into force in September 2008 and will continue for five years. Compact projects will focus on improving sanitation, roads, agriculture, and the business regulation environment in an effort to spur economic growth in the four northern provinces of the country. Mozambique grew at an average annual rate of 9% in the decade up to 2007, one of Africa’s strongest performances. However, heavy reliance on aluminium, which accounts for about one-third of exports, subjects the economy to volatile international prices. The sharp decline in aluminium prices during the global economic crisis lowered GDP growth by several percentage points. Despite 6.8% GDP growth in 2010, the increasing cost of living prompted citizens to riot in September 2010, after fuel, water, electricity, and bread price increases were announced. In an attempt to contain the cost of living, the government implemented subsidies, decreased taxes and tariffs, and instituted other fiscal measures. Real growth of 7.2% was achieved in 2011.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAMIBIA

Country Namibia
Capital Windhoek
Location Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean
Area 824,292 sq km
Border Countries Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia
Natural Resources diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, tungsten, salt, hydropower, fish
Climate desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic
Population 2,182,852 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 22.4 years
Languages English (official), Afrikaans and German
Ethnic Groups Black 87.5%, White 6%, Mixed 6.5%
GDP Growth Rate 4.6% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita $7,800 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector agriculture: 7.3%, industry: 34.3%, services: 58.4% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation agriculture: 16.3%, industry: 22.4%, services: 61.3%
Unemployment Rate 51.2% (2008 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years 58.9% (2008)
GINI index 59.7 (2010)
Population Below Poverty Line 55.8%
HDI 0.62 (2011)
Inflation rate 5.8% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle, processed fish, karakul skins
Agriculture Products millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes; livestock; fish
Industries meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, pasta and beverages; mining (diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten, uranium, copper)
Public Debt 28.2% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment 21.4% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance $49.3 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

The economy is heavily dependent on the extraction and processing of minerals for export. Mining accounts for 8% of GDP, but provides more than 50% of foreign exchange earnings. Rich alluvial diamond deposits make Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia is the world’s fourth-largest producer of uranium. It also produces large quantities of zinc and is a small producer of gold and other minerals. The mining sector employs only about 3% of the population. Namibia normally imports about 50% of its cereal requirements; in drought years food shortages are a major problem in rural areas. A high per capita GDP, relative to the region, hides one of the world’s most unequal income distributions, as shown by Namibia’s 70.7 GINI coefficient. The Namibian economy is closely linked to South Africa with the Namibian dollar pegged one-to-one to the South African rand. Until 2010, Namibia drew 40% of its budget revenues from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Increased payments from SACU put Namibia’s budget into surplus in 2007 for the first time since independence. SACU allotments to Namibia increased in 2009, but dropped in 2010 and 2011 because of the global recession, reducing Namibia’s overall SACU income. Increased fish production and mining of zinc, copper, and uranium spurred growth in 2003-08, but growth in recent years was undercut by poor fish catches, a dramatic decline in demand for diamonds, higher costs of producing metals, and the global recession. A rebound in diamond and uranium prices in 2010 and the reopening of copper mines in 2011 provided a significant boost to Namibia’s mining sector.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Niger is a landlocked, Sub-Saharan nation, whose economy centers on subsistence crops, livestock, and some of the world’s largest uranium deposits. Agriculture contributes about 40% of GDP and provides livelihood for about 80% of the population. Niger also has sizable reserves of oil, and oil production, refining, and exports are expected to grow significantly between 2011 and 2016. Drought, desertification, and strong population growth have undercut the economy. Niger shares a common currency, the CFA franc, and a common central bank, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), with seven other members of the West African Monetary Union. In December 2000, Niger qualified for enhanced debt relief under the International Monetary Fund program for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and concluded an agreement with the Fund on a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). Debt relief provided under the enhanced HIPC initiative significantly reduced Niger’s annual debt service obligations, freeing funds for expenditures on basic health care, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention, rural infrastructure, and other programs geared at poverty reduction. In December 2005, Niger received 100% multilateral debt relief from the IMF, which translated into the forgiveness of approximately US$86 million in debts to the IMF, excluding the remaining assistance under HIPC. The economy was hurt when the international community cut off non-humanitarian aid in response to TANDJA’s moves to extend his term as president. Nearly half of the government’s budget is derived from foreign donor resources. Future growth may be sustained by exploitation of oil, gold, coal, and other mineral resources. The government has announced an expansionary budget for 2012 with anticipated revenue increases from uranium, oil production, and donor aid, and it has made efforts to secure a new three-year extended credit facility with the IMF following the one that completed in 2011.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>GDP Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nigeria

Country: Nigeria
Capital: Abuja
Location: Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea
Area: 923,768 sq km
Border Countries: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger
Natural Resources: natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land
Climate: varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north
Population: 174,507,539 (July 2013 est.); median age is 17.9 years
Languages: English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani
Ethnic Groups: More than 250 ethnic groups, the most populous: Hausa, Fulani, and Igbo
GDP Growth Rate: 7.1% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $2,700 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 30.9%
- Industry: 43%
- Services: 26% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 70%
- Industry: 10%
- Services: 20% (1999 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 23.9% (2011 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: 43.7 (2003)
Population Below Poverty Line: 70% (2010 est.)
HDI: 0.46 (2011)
Inflation rate: 12.1% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber
Agriculture Products: cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava (tapioca), yams, rubber, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; timber; fish
Industries: crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; rubber products; wood; hides and skins, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food products, footwear, chemicals, fertilizer, printing, ceramics, steel
Public Debt: 18.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 18.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $6.158 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Oil-rich Nigeria has been hobbled by political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and poor macroeconomic management but in 2008 began pursuing economic reforms. Nigeria’s former military rulers failed to diversify the economy away from its overdependence on the capital-intensive oil sector, which provides 95% of foreign exchange earnings and about 80% of budgetary revenues. Following the signing of an IMF stand-by agreement in August 2000, Nigeria received a debt-restructuring deal from the Paris Club and a $1 billion credit from the IMF, both contingent on economic reforms. Nigeria pulled out of its IMF program in April 2002, after failing to meet spending and exchange rate targets, making it ineligible for additional debt forgiveness from the Paris Club. In November 2005, Abuja won Paris Club approval for a debt-relief deal that eliminated $18 billion of debt in exchange for $12 billion in payments – a total package worth $30 billion of Nigeria’s total $37 billion external debt. Since 2008 the government has begun to show the political will to implement the market-oriented reforms urged by the IMF, such as modernizing the banking system, removing subsidies, and resolving regional disputes over the distribution of earnings from the oil industry. GDP rose strongly in 2007-11 because of growth in non-oil sectors and robust global crude oil prices. President JONATHAN has established an economic team that includes experienced and reputable members and has announced plans to increase transparency, diversify economic growth, and improve fiscal management. Lack of infrastructure and slow implementation of reforms are key impediments to growth. The government is working toward developing stronger public-private partnerships for roads, agriculture, and power. Nigeria’s financial sector was hurt by the global financial and economic crises, but the Central Bank governor has taken measures to restructure and strengthen the sector to include imposing mandator.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Rwanda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly subsistence) agriculture and some mineral and agro-processing. Tourism, minerals, coffee and tea are Rwanda's main sources of foreign exchange. Minerals exports declined 40% in 2009-10 due to the global economic downturn. The 1994 genocide decimated Rwanda's fragile economic base, severely impoverished the population, particularly women, and temporarily stalled the country's ability to attract private and external investment. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels. GDP has rebounded with an average annual growth of 7%-8% since 2003 and inflation has been reduced to single digits. Nonetheless, a significant percent of the population still live below the official poverty line. Despite Rwanda's fertile ecosystem, food production often does not keep pace with demand, requiring food imports. Rwanda continues to receive substantial aid money and obtained IMF-World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative debt relief in 2005-06. In recognition of Rwanda's successful management of its macro economy, in 2010, the IMF graduated Rwanda to a Policy Support Instrument (PSI). Rwanda also received a Millennium Challenge Threshold Program in 2008. Africa's most densely populated country is trying to overcome the limitations of its small, landlocked economy by leveraging regional trade. Rwanda joined the East African Community and is aligning its budget, trade, and immigration policies with its regional partners. The government has embraced an expansionary fiscal policy to reduce poverty by improving education, infrastructure, and foreign and domestic investment and pursuing market-oriented reforms. Energy shortages, instability in neighboring states, and lack of adequate transportation linkages to other countries continue to handicap private sector growth. The Rwandan government is seeking to become regional leader in information and communication technologies. In 2010, Rwanda neared completion of the first modern Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Kigali. The SEZ seeks to attract investment in all sectors, but specifically in agribusiness, information and communications technologies, trade and logistics, mining, and construction. The global downturn hurt export demand and tourism, but economic growth is recovering, driven in large part by the services sector, and inflation has been contained. On the back of this growth, government is gradually ending its fiscal stimulus policy while protecting aid to the poor. In 2011 rises in global food and fuel prices increased inflation in Rwanda from 1% in January to more than 7% in October.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>GDP Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


country Rwanda

Capital: Kigali

Location: Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Area: 26,338 sq km

Border Countries: Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo

Natural Resources: gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane, hydropower, arable land

Climate: temperate; two rainy seasons, mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Population: 12,012,589 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.7 years

Languages: Kinyarwanda (official), French (official), English (official), Kiswahili

Ethnic Groups: Hutu (Bantu), Tutsi (Hamitic), Twa (Pygmy)

GDP Growth Rate: 7.7% (2012 est.)

GDP per Capita: $1,400 (2012 est.)

GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 33.3%, industry: 13.9%, services: 52.9% (2012 est.)

Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 90%, industry and services: 10% (2000)

Unemployment Rate: NA

Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA

Gini index: 46.8 (2000)

Population Below Poverty Line: 44.9% (2011 est.)

HDI: 0.43 (2011)

Inflation rate: 8.5% (2012 est.)

Export Commodities: coffee, tea, hides, tin ore

Agriculture Products: coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; livestock

Industries: cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Public Debt: 21.8% of GDP (2012 est.)

Investment: 22.1% of GDP (2012 est.)

Trade Balance: $-657.8 million (2012 est.)
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Country: Sao Tome and Principe  
Capital: Sao Tome  
Location: Central Africa, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, straddling the Equator  
Area: 964 sq km  
Border Countries: NA  
Natural Resources: fish, hydropower  
Climate: tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May)  
Population: 186,817 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.6 years  
Languages: Portuguese (official)  
Ethnic Groups: Mestico, Angolares, Forros, Servicais, Europeans, Tongas  
GDP Growth Rate: 4.5% (2012 est.)  
GDP per Capita: $2,300 (2012 est.)  
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 13.9%, industry: 23.7%, services: 62.4% (2012 est.)  
Labor Force by Occupation: NA  
Unemployment Rate: 16.64% (2006)  
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA  
GINI index: NA  
Population Below Poverty Line: 66.2% (2009 est.)  
HDI: 0.525 (2013)  
Inflation rate: 10.2% (2012 est.)  
Export Commodities: cocoa 80%, copra, coffee, palm oil  
Agriculture Products: cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra, cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans; poultry; fish  
Industries: light construction, textiles, soap, beer, fish processing, timber  
Public Debt: 76.5% of GDP (2012 est.)  
Investment: 50.1% of GDP (2012 est.)  
Trade Balance: -$85.1 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

This small, poor island economy has become increasingly dependent on cocoa since independence in 1975. Cocoa production has substantially declined in recent years because of drought and mismanagement. Sao Tome and Principe has to import fuels, most manufactured goods, consumer goods, and a substantial amount of food, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. Over the years, it has had difficulty servicing its external debt and has relied heavily on concessional aid and debt rescheduling. Sao Tome and Principe benefited from $200 million in debt relief in December 2000 under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program, which helped bring down the country’s $300 million debt burden. In August 2005, the government signed on to a new 3-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) program worth $4.3 million. In April 2011 the country completed a Threshold Country Program with The Millennium Challenge Corporation to help increase tax revenues, reform customs, and improve the business environment. Considerable potential exists for development of a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government also has attempted to reduce price controls and subsidies. Potential exists for the development of petroleum resources in Sao Tome and Principe’s territorial waters in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, which are being jointly developed in a 60-40 split with Nigeria, but any actual production is at least several years off. The first production licenses were sold in 2004, though a dispute over licensing with Nigeria delayed the country’s receipt of more than $20 million in signing bonuses for almost a year. Maintaining control of inflation, fiscal discipline, and increasing flows of foreign direct investment into the oil sector, are the major economic problems facing the country.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Senegal
Capital: Dakar
Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean
Area: 196,722 sq km
Border Countries: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania
Natural Resources: fish, phosphates, iron ore
Climate: tropical; hot, humid; rainy season, has strong southeast winds
Population: 13,300,410 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.2 years
Languages: French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka
Ethnic Groups: Wolof, Pular, Serer, Jola, Mandinka, Soninke, European and Lebanese
GDP Growth Rate: 3.7% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,900 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 15.3%
- Industry: 22.7%
- Services: 61.9%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 77.5%
- Industry: 22.5%
Unemployment Rate: 48% (2007 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 14.8% (2006)
Gini index: 41.3 (2001)
Population Below Poverty Line: 54% (2001 est.)
HDI: 0.46 (2011)
Inflation rate: 1.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: fish, groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates, cotton
Agriculture Products: peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; cattle, poultry, pigs; fish
Industries: agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining; iron ore, zircon, and gold mining, construction materials, ship construction and repair
Public Debt: 33.6% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 24.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-1.298 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
Senegal relies heavily on donor assistance. The country’s key export industries are phosphate mining, fertilizer production, and commercial fishing. The country is also working on iron ore and oil exploration projects. In January 1994, Senegal undertook a bold and ambitious economic reform program with the support of the international donor community. Government price controls and subsidies have been steadily dismantled. After seeing its economy contract by 2.1% in 1993, Senegal made an important turnaround, thanks to the reform program, with real growth in GDP averaging over 5% annually during 1995-2007. Annual inflation had been pushed down to the single digits. The country was adversely affected by the global economic downturn in 2009, when GDP growth fell to 2.2%. As a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Senegal is working toward greater regional integration with a unified external tariff and a more stable monetary policy. High unemployment, however, continues to prompt migrants to flee Senegal in search of better job opportunities in Europe. Under the IMF’s Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief program, Senegal benefited from eradication of two-thirds of its bilateral, multilateral, and private-sector debt. In 2007, Senegal and the IMF agreed to a new, non-disbursing, Policy Support Initiative program which was completed in 2010. The IMF approved a new three-year policy support instrument in December 2010 to assist with economic reforms. Senegal receives disbursements from the $540 million Millennium Challenge Account compact it signed in September 2009 for infrastructure and agriculture development. In 2010, the Senegalese people protested against frequent power cuts. The government pledged to expand power capacity by 2012 and to promote renewable energy, but until Senegal has more capacity, more protests are likely. Foreign investment in Senegal is retarded by Senegal’s unfriendly business environment.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Seychelles
Capital: Victoria
Location: Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar
Area: 455 sq km
Natural Resources: fish, copra, cinnamon trees
Climate: tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon, warmer
Population: 90,846 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 33.4 years
Languages: Creole 91.8%, English (official) 4.9%, other 3.1%
Ethnic Groups: Mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab
GDP Growth Rate: 3% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $26,200 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 2%
- Industry: 18.5%
- Services: 79.5%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 3%
- Industry: 23%
- Services: 74% (2006)
Unemployment Rate: 2% (2006 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 20.3% (2002)
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: NA
HDI: 0.806 (2013)
Inflation rate: 7.2% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: canned tuna, frozen fish, cinnamon bark, copra, petroleum products (reexports)
Agriculture Products: coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava (tapioca), copra, bananas; poultry; tuna
Industries: fishing, tourism, processing of coconuts and vanilla, coir (coconut fiber) rope, boat building, printing, furniture; beverages
Public Debt: 39.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 41.7% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-179.8 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
Since independence in 1976, per capita output in this Indian Ocean archipelago has expanded to roughly seven times the pre-independence, near-subsistence level, moving the island into the upper-middle income group of countries. Growth has been led by the tourist sector, which employs about 30% of the labor force and provides more than 70% of hard currency earnings, and by tuna fishing. In recent years, the government has encouraged foreign investment to upgrade hotels and other services. At the same time, the government has moved to reduce the dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing. The Seychelles rupee was allowed to depreciate in 2006 after being overvalued for years and fell by 10% in the first 9 months of 2007. Despite these actions, the Seychelles economy struggled to maintain its gains and in 2008 suffered from food and oil price shocks, a foreign exchange shortage, high inflation, large financing gaps, and the global recession. In July 2008 the government defaulted on a Euro amortizing note worth roughly US$80 million, leading to a downgrading of Seychelles credit rating. In an effort to obtain loans to service its debt, Seychelles in November 2008 signed a standby arrangement with the IMF that mandated floating the exchange rate, removing foreign exchange controls, cutting government spending, and tightening monetary policy. In response to Seychelles' successful implementation of these policies, the IMF upgraded Seychelles to a three-year extended fund facility (EFF) of $31 million in December 2009. In 2008, GDP fell more than 1% due to declining tourism and the initial effects of liberalization, but the economy recovered in 2010-11 after the reforms took hold and tourism increased. Seychelles is attempting to implement further structural reforms, including overhauling the tax system, reorganizing of state enterprises, and deregulating the finance and communications sectors.
Sierra Leone is an extremely poor nation with tremendous inequality in income distribution. While it possesses substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, its physical and social infrastructure has yet to recover from the civil war, and serious social disorders continue to hamper economic development. Nearly half of the working-age population engages in subsistence agriculture. Manufacturing consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Alluvial diamond mining remains the major source of hard currency earnings, accounting for nearly half of Sierra Leone’s exports. The fate of the economy depends upon the maintenance of domestic peace and the continued receipt of substantial aid from abroad, which is essential to offset the severe trade imbalance and supplement government revenues. The IMF completed a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility program that helped stabilize economic growth and reduce inflation and in 2010 approved a new program worth $45 million over three years. Political stability has led to a revival of economic activity such as the rehabilitation of bauxite and rutile mining, which are set to benefit from planned tax incentives. A number of offshore oil discoveries were announced in 2009 and 2010. The development on these reserves, which could be significant, is still several years away.
**Country**: Somalia  
**Capital**: Mogadishu  
**Location**: Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean  
**Area**: 637,657 sq km  
**Border Countries**: Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia  
**Natural Resources**: uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, natural gas, likely oil reserves  
**Climate**: principally desert; northeast monsoon, moderate temperatures in north  
**Population**: 10,251,568 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.7 years  
**Languages**: Somali (official), Arabic (official), Italian and English  
**Ethnic Groups**: Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15%(including 30,000 Arabs)  
**GDP Growth Rate**: 2.6% (2010 est.)  
**GDP per Capita**: $600 (2010 est.)  
**GDP Composition by Sector**: agriculture: 59.3%, industry: 7.2%, services: 33.5% (2011 est.)  
**Labor Force by Occupation**: agriculture: 71%, industry and services: 29% (1975)  
**Unemployment Rate**: NA  
**Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years**: NA  
**GINI index**: NA  
**Population Below Poverty Line**: NA  
**HDI**: 0.26 (2007)  
**Inflation rate**: NA  
**Export Commodities**: livestock, bananas, hides, fish, charcoal, scrap metal  
**Agriculture Products**: bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice, sugarcane, mangoes, sesame seeds, beans, cattle, sheep, goats; fish  
**Industries**: a few light industries, including sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication  
**Public Debt**: $2.942 billion (31 December 2010 est.)  
**Investment**: 20% of GDP (2009 est.)  
**Trade Balance**: $-747.2 million (2012 est.)

---

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Despite the lack of effective national governance, Somalia has maintained a healthy informal economy, largely based on livestock, remittance/money transfer companies, and telecommunications. Agriculture is the most important sector with livestock normally accounting for about 40% of GDP and more than 50% of export earnings. Nomads and semi-pastoralists, who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihood, make up a large portion of the population. Livestock, hides, fish, charcoal, and bananas are Somalia’s principal exports, while sugar, sorghum, corn, qat, and machined goods are the principal imports. Somalia’s small industrial sector, based on the processing of agricultural products, has largely been looted and the machinery sold as scrap metal. Somalia’s service sector has grown. Telecommunication firms provide wireless services in most major cities and offer the lowest international call rates on the continent. In the absence of a formal banking sector, money transfer/remittance services have sprouted throughout the country, handling up to $1.6 billion in remittances annually. Mogadishu’s main market offers a variety of goods from food to the newest electronic gadgets. Hotels continue to operate and are supported with private-security militias. Somalia’s arrears to the IMF have continued to grow.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; a stock exchange that is the 18th largest in the world; and modern infrastructure supporting a relatively efficient distribution of goods to major urban centers throughout the region. Growth was robust from 2004 to 2007 as South Africa reaped the benefits of macroeconomic stability and a global commodities boom but began to slow in the second half of 2007 due to an electricity crisis and the subsequent global financial crisis’ impact on commodity prices and demand. GDP fell nearly 2% in 2009 but recovered in 2010-11. Unemployment remains high and outdated infrastructure has constrained growth. State power supplier Eskom encountered problems with aging plants and meeting electricity demand necessitating “load-shedding” cuts in 2007 and 2008 to residents and businesses in the major cities. Daunting economic problems remain from the apartheid era – especially poverty, lack of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups, and a shortage of public transportation. South Africa’s economic policy is fiscally conservative focusing on controlling inflation and attaining a budget surplus. The current government largely follows these prudent policies but must contend with the impact of the global crisis and is facing growing pressure from special interest groups to use state-owned enterprises to deliver basic services to low-income areas and to increase job growth.

### GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>65.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Statistics

- **GDP Growth Rate**: 2.6% (2012 est.)
- **GDP per Capita**: $11,300 (2012 est.)
- **Population**: 48,601,098 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 25.5 years
- **Languages**: IsiZulu (official), IsiXhosa (official), Afrikaans (official), English (official), other African
- **Ethnic Groups**: Black African 79%, White 9.6%, Colored 8.9%, Indian/Asian 2.5%
- **Gini index**: 63.1 (2005)
- **Population Below Poverty Line**: 31.3% (2009 est.)
- **HDI**: 0.62 (2011)
- **Inflation rate**: 5.2% (2012 est.)
- **Export Commodities**: gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment
- **Agriculture Products**: corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products
- **Industries**: mining (world’s largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair
- **Public Debt**: 43.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Investment**: 20.9% of GDP (2012 est.)
- **Trade Balance**: $-21.33 billion (2012 est.)
SOUTH SUDAN

Country | South Sudan
--- | ---
Capital | Juba
Location | East-Central Africa, south of Sudan
Area | 644,329 sq km
Border Countries | Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya
Natural Resources | hydropower, fertile agricultural land, gold, diamonds, petroleum, hardwoods, limestone, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver
Climate | hot with seasonal rainfall influenced by the annual shift of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
Population | 11,090,104 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 16.6 years
Languages | English (official), Arabic (official), Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk
Ethnic Groups | Dinka, Kakwa, Bari, Azande, Shilluk, Kuku, Murle, Mandari
GDP Growth Rate | -5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita | $900 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector | NA
Labor Force by Occupation | NA
Unemployment Rate | NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years | NA
GNI index | NA
Population Below Poverty Line | 50.6% (2009)
HDI | NA
Inflation rate | 79% (May 2012 est.)
Export Commodities | NA
Agriculture Products | sorghum, maize, rice, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sugarcane, mangoes, papayas, bananas, sweet potatoes, sunflower, cotton, sesame, cassava (manioc), beans, peanuts; cattle, sheep
Industries | NA
Public Debt | NA
Investment | NA
Trade Balance | NA

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Industry and infrastructure in landlocked South Sudan are severely underdeveloped and poverty is widespread, following several decades of civil war with the north. Subsistence agriculture provides a living for the vast majority of the population. Property rights are tentative and price signals are missing because markets are not well organized. South Sudan has little infrastructure – just 60 km of paved roads. Electricity is produced mostly by costly diesel generators and running water is scarce. The government spends large sums of money to maintain a large army; delays in paying salaries have resulted in riots by unruly soldiers. Ethnic conflicts have resulted in a large number of civilian deaths and displacement. South Sudan depends largely on imports of goods, services, and capital from the north. Despite these disadvantages, South Sudan does have abundant natural resources. South Sudan produces nearly three-fourths of the former Sudan's total oil output of nearly a half million barrels per day. The government of South Sudan derives nearly 98% of its budget revenues from oil. Oil is exported through two pipelines that run to refineries and shipping facilities at Port Sudan on the Red Sea, and the 2005 oil sharing agreement with Khartoum called for a 50-50 sharing of oil revenues between the two entities. That deal expired on 9 July, however, when South Sudan became an independent country. The economy of South Sudan undoubtedly will remain linked to Sudan for some time, given the long lead time and great expense required to build another pipeline. In early 2012 South Sudan suspended production of oil because of its dispute with Sudan over transshipment fees. South Sudan holds one of the richest agricultural areas in Africa in the White Nile valley, which has fertile soils and abundant water supplies. Currently the region supports 10-20 million head of cattle. South Sudan also contains large wildlife herds, which could be exploited in the future to attract eco-tourists. And the White Nile has sufficient flow to generate large quantities of hydroelectricity. South Sudan does not have large external debt or structural trade deficits. South Sudan has received more than $4 billion in foreign aid since 2005, largely from the UK, US, Norway, and Netherlands, but Khartoum has imposed blockades on goods and capital going to South Sudan. The World Bank plans to support investment in infrastructure, agriculture, and power generation. The Government of South Sudan set a target for economic growth of 6% for 2011, and expects 7.2% growth in 2012. Inflation stood at 8.6% in April 2011, with high fuel prices pushing up food prices. Following independence, South Sudan's central bank issued a new currency, the South Sudanese Pound, allowing a short grace period for turning in the old currency. Long term problems include alleviating poverty, maintaining macroeconomic stability, improving tax collection and financial management, focusing resources on speeding growth, and improving the business environment.
Country: Sudan
Capital: Khartoum
Location: North Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea
Area: 1,861,484 sq km
Border Countries: Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan
Natural Resources: petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold; hydropower
Climate: hot and dry; arid desert; rainy season varies by region
Population: 34,847,910 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 18.9 years
Languages: Arabic (official), English (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, Fur
Ethnic Groups: Sudanese Arab (approximately 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Fallata
GDP Growth Rate: -11.2% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $2,400 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 32%, industry: 25%, services: 43% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 80%, industry: 7%, services: 13% (1998 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 20% (2012 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 46.5% (2009 est.)
HDI: 0.414 (2013)
Inflation rate: 31.5% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: gold; oil and petroleum products; cotton, sesame, livestock, groundnuts, gum arabic, sugar
Agriculture Products: cotton, groundnuts (peanuts), sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sugar-cane, cassava (tapioca), mangoes, papaya, bananas, sweet potatoes, sesame; sheep and other livestock
Industries: oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments, automobile/ light truck assembly
Public Debt: 89.3% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 26% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-3.575 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
Sudan is an extremely poor country that has had to deal with social conflict, civil war, and the July 2011 secession of South Sudan – the region of the country that had been responsible for about three-fourths of the former Sudan's total oil production. The oil sector had driven much of Sudan's GDP growth since it began exporting oil in 1999. For nearly a decade, the economy boomed on the back of increases in oil production, high oil prices, and significant inflows of foreign direct investment. Following South Sudan's secession, Sudan has struggled to maintain economic stability, because oil earnings now provide a far lower share of the country's need for hard currency and for budget revenues. Sudan is attempting to generate new sources of revenues, such as from gold mining, while carrying out an austerity program to reduce expenditures. Services and utilities have played an increasingly important role in the economy. Agricultural production continues to employ 80% of the work force and contributes a third of GDP. Sudan introduced a new currency, still called the Sudanese pound, following South Sudan's secession, but the value of the currency has fallen since its introduction and shortages of foreign exchange continue. Sudan also faces rising inflation, which has led to a number of small scale protests in Khartoum in recent months. Ongoing conflicts in Southern Kordofan, Darfur, and the Blue Nile states, lack of basic infrastructure in large areas, and reliance by much of the population on subsistence agriculture ensure that much of the population will remain at or below the poverty line for years to come.
Country: Swaziland
Capital: Mbabane
Location: Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa
Area: 17,364 sq km
Border Countries: Mozambique, South Africa
Natural Resources: asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc
Climate: varies from tropical to near temperate
Population: 1,403,362 (July 2013 est.), The median age is 20.7 years
Languages: English (official), siSwati (official)
Ethnic Groups: African 97%, European 3%
GDP Growth Rate: -2.9% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $5,300 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 8.2%, industry: 47%, services: 44.8% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: NA
Unemployment Rate: 40% (2006 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: 50.4 (2001)
HDI: 0.52 (2011)
Inflation rate: 8.4% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: soft drink concentrates, sugar, wood pulp, cotton yarn, refrigerators, citrus and canned fruit
Agriculture Products: sugarcane, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, citrus, pineapples, sorghum, peanuts; cattle, goats, sheep
Industries: coal, wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates, textiles and apparel
Public Debt: $737.3 million (31 December 2012 est.)
Investment: 14.2% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-3.8 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland depends heavily on South Africa from which it receives more than 90% of its imports and to which it sends 60% of its exports. Swaziland's currency is pegged to the South African rand, effectively subsuming Swaziland's monetary policy to South Africa. The government is heavily dependent on customs duties from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), and worker remittances from South Africa supplement domestically earned income. Subsistence agriculture employs approximately 70% of the population. The manufacturing sector has diversified since the mid-1980s. Sugar and wood pulp were major foreign exchange earners; however, the wood pulp producer closed in January 2010, and sugar is now the main export earner. In 2007, the sugar industry increased efficiency and diversification efforts, in response to a 17% decline in EU sugar prices. Mining has declined in importance in recent years with only coal and quarry stone mines remaining active. Customs revenues plummeted due to the global economic crisis and a drop in South African imports. The resulting decline in revenue has pushed the country into a fiscal crisis. The government has requested assistance from the IMF and from the African Development Bank, but in 2011 was not able to meet the targets—including cutting the wage bill and improving spending controls—necessary to receive aid. Swaziland is looking to other countries, including South Africa, for assistance, but continues to struggle to meet its monthly payroll and fund government programs. With an estimated 40% unemployment rate, Swaziland's need to increase the number and size of small and medium enterprises and attract foreign direct investment is acute. Overgrazing, soil depletion, drought, and floods persist as problems for the future. More than one-fourth of the population needed emergency food aid in 2006-07 because of drought, and more than one-quarter of the adult population

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TANZANIA

Country | Tanzania
--- | ---
Capital | Dar es Salam
Location | Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique
Area | 947,300 sq km
Border Countries | Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Kenya, Mozambique
Natural Resources | hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel
Climate | varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands
Population | 48,261,942 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 17.3 years
Languages | Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja, English (official)
Ethnic Groups | African 99%, other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab)
GDP Growth Rate | 6.5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita | $1,700 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector | Agriculture: 27.1%, industry: 24.1%, services: 48.7% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation | agriculture: 80%, industry and services: 20% (2002 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years | 8.8% (2006)
GINI index | 37.6 (2007)
Population Below Poverty Line | 36% (2002 est.)
HDI | 0.47 (2011)
Inflation rate | 15.3% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities | gold, coffee, cashew nuts, manufactures, cotton
Agriculture Products | coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats
Industries | agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine); mining (diamonds, gold, and iron), salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilizer
Public Debt | 34.4% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment | 26.5% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance | $-3.946 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Tanzania is one of the world’s poorest economies in terms of per capita income, however, Tanzania averaged 7% GDP growth per year between 2000 and 2008 on strong gold production and tourism. The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than one-quarter of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs about 80% of the workforce. The World Bank, the IMF, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania’s aging economic infrastructure, including rail and port infrastructure that are important trade links for inland countries. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private-sector growth and investment, and the government has increased spending on agriculture to 7% of its budget. Continued donor assistance and solid macroeconomic policies supported a positive growth rate, despite the world recession. In 2008, Tanzania received the world’s largest Millennium Challenge Compact grant, worth $698 million. Dar es Salaam used fiscal stimulus and loosened monetary policy to ease the impact of the global recession. GDP growth in 2009-11 was a respectable 6% per year due to high gold prices and increased production.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOGO

Country: Togo
Capital: Lome
Location: Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Ghana and Benin
Area: 56,785 sq km
Border Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana
Natural Resources: phosphates, limestone, marble, arable land
Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north
Population: 7,154,237 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.5 years
Languages: French (official), Ewe and Mina
Ethnic Groups: African 99%, European and Syrian-Lebanese less than 1%
GDP Growth Rate: 5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,100 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector:
- Agriculture: 45.7%
- Industry: 21.4%
- Services: 33.9%
Labor Force by Occupation:
- Agriculture: 65%
- Industry: 5%
- Services: 30% (1998 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: 32% (1989 est.)
Inflation rate: 2.8% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: reexports, cotton, phosphates, coffee, cocoa
Agriculture Products: coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava (manioc), corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, livestock, fish
Industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages
Trade Balance: $-418.4 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
This small, sub-Saharan economy suffers from anemic economic growth and depends heavily on both commercial and subsistence agriculture, which provides employment for a significant share of the labor force. Some basic foodstuffs must still be imported. Cocoa, coffee, and cotton generate about 40% of export earnings with cotton being the most important cash crop. Togo is among the world’s largest producers of phosphate and Togo seeks to develop its carbonate phosphate reserves. The government’s decade-long effort, supported by the World Bank and the IMF, to implement economic reform measures, encourage foreign investment, and bring revenues in line with expenditures has moved slowly. Progress depends on follow through on privatization, increased openness in government financial operations, progress toward legislative elections, and continued support from foreign donors. Foreign direct investment inflows have slowed over recent years. Togo completed its IMF Extended Credit Facility in 2011 and reached a HIPC debt relief completion point in 2010 at which 95% of the country’s debt was forgiven. Togo continues to work with the IMF on structural reforms.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR
- Agriculture: 46%
- Industry: 23%
- Services: 31%
### TUNISIA

**Country:** Tunisia  
**Capital:** Tunis

**Location:** Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea

**Area:** 163,610 sq km

**Border Countries:** Algeria, Libya

**Natural Resources:** petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

**Climate:** temperate in north: mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south

**Population:** 10,835,873 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 31 years

**Languages:** Arabic (official), French (commerce), Berber

**Ethnic Groups:** Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%

**GDP Growth Rate:** 2.7% (2012 est.)

**GDP per Capita:** $9,700 (2012 est.)

**GDP Composition by Sector:**  
- Agriculture: 8.9%
- Industry: 29.6%
- Services: 61.5% (2012 est.)

**Labor Force by Occupation:**  
- Agriculture: 18.3%
- Industry: 18.3%
- Services: 49.8% (2009 est.)

**Unemployment Rate:** 18.8% (2012 est.)

**Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years:** 30.7% (2005)

**GINI index:** 40 (2005 est.)

**Population Below Poverty Line:** 3.8% (2005 est.)

**HDI:** 0.70 (2011)

**Inflation rate:** 5.9% (2012 est.)

**Export Commodities:** clothing, semi-finished goods and textiles, agricultural products, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, hydrocarbons, electrical equipment

**Agriculture Products:** olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds; beef, dairy products

**Industries:** textiles, machinery and equipment, hydrocarbons, chemicals, foodstuffs

**Public Debt:** 52.3% of GDP (2012 est.)

**Investment:** 23.1% of GDP (2012 est.)

**Trade Balance:** $-3.57 billion (2012 est.)

---

**ECONOMY OVERVIEW**

Tunisia has a diverse, market-oriented economy, with important agricultural, mining, tourism, and manufacturing sectors but faces an array of challenges. Following an ill-fated experiment with socialist economic policies in the 1960s, Tunisia successfully focused on bolstering exports, foreign investment, and tourism. Key exports now include textiles and apparel, food products, petroleum products, chemicals, and phosphates, with about 80% going to the European Union. Tunisia achieved four decades of 4-5% annual GDP growth. As the presidency wore on, cronyism and corruption under former President Zine el Abidine BEN ALI (1987-2011) stymied economic performance and unemployment rose among the university’s graduates. In January 2011 BEN ALI was overthrown, sending Tunisia’s economy into a tailspin. The country’s newly elected government faces immediate challenges stabilizing the economy. It must reassure businesses and investors, bring budget and current account deficits under control, shore up the country’s financial system, bring down high unemployment, and reduce economic disparities between the more developed coastal region and impoverished interior.

**GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Uganda
Capital: Kampala
Location: East-Central Africa, west of Kenya
Area: 241,038 sq km
Border Countries: South Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo
Natural Resources: copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, arable land, gold
Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons, semiarid in northeast
Population: 34,758,809 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 15.5 years
Languages: English (official), Ganda or Luganda
Ethnic Groups: Baganda, Banyakole, Basoga, Bakiga, Iteso, Langi, Bagisu, Lugbara
GDP Growth Rate: 4.2% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $1,400 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 23.9%, industry: 26.1%, services: 49.9% (2012 est.)
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 82%, industry: 5%, services: 13% (1999 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 5.4% (2009)
GINI index: 44.3 (2009)
Population Below Poverty Line: 24.5% (2009 est.)
HDI: 0.456 (2013)
Inflation rate: 14.7% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products; gold
Agriculture Products: coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry
Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production
Public Debt: 26.8% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 24.9% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: $-2.28 billion (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW
Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, small deposits of copper, gold, and other minerals, and recently discovered oil. Uganda has never conducted a national minerals survey. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986, the government – with the support of foreign countries and international agencies – has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. Since 1990 economic reforms ushered in an era of solid economic growth based on continued investment in infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, lower inflation, better domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. Uganda has received about $2 billion in multilateral and bilateral debt relief. In 2007 Uganda received $10 million for a Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program. The global economic downturn has hurt Uganda’s exports; however, Uganda’s GDP growth is still relatively strong due to past reforms and sound management of the downturn. Oil revenues and taxes will become a larger source of government funding as oil comes on line in the next few years. Rising food and fuel prices in 2011 led to protests. Instability in southern Sudan is a risk for the Ugandan economy in 2012 because Uganda’s main export partner is Sudan, and Uganda is a key destination for Sudanese refugees.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Western Sahara

Country: Western Sahara
Capital: Bir Lahlou
Location: Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean
Area: 266,000 sq km
Border Countries: Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco
Natural Resources: phosphates, iron ore
Climate: hot, dry desert; rain is rare, cold offshore air currents produce fog
Population: 538,811 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 20.6 years
Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic
Ethnic Groups: Arab, Berber
GDP Growth Rate: NA
GDP per Capita: $2,500 (2007 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: NA
Labor Force by Occupation: agriculture: 50%, industry and services: 50% (2005 est.)
Unemployment Rate: NA
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: NA
GINI index: NA
Population Below Poverty Line: NA
HDI: NA
Inflation rate: NA
Export Commodities: phosphates 62%
Agriculture Products: fruits and vegetables (grown in the few oases); camels, sheep, goats (kept by nomads); fish
Industries: phosphate mining, handicrafts
Public Debt: NA
Investment: NA
Trade Balance: NA

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly subsistence) agriculture and some mineral and agro-processing. Labour force by occupation is agriculture (50%), services (50%). The Main Economic activities are mining Phosphates, fishing and Subsistence Agriculture. The Country mainly exports fish and Phosphates (62%) and Imports and Imports mainly Fuel for fishing fleet and foodstuffs.

Maintaining control of inflation, fiscal discipline, and increasing flows of foreign direct investment into the oil sector, Agriculture are the major economic concerns of the country

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Zambia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Zambia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Lusaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Southern Africa, east of Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>752,618 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Countries</td>
<td>Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>14,222,233 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 16.7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>English (official) and 11 Bantu languages (official)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>Bemba, Tonga, Chewa, Lozi, Nsenga, and Europeans, Americans, Asians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>6.5% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per Capita</td>
<td>51,700 (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Composition by Sector</td>
<td>agriculture: 20.2%, industry: 33.5%, services: 46.3% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>14% (2006 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years</td>
<td>23.4% (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINI index</td>
<td>50.8 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Poverty Line</td>
<td>64% (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>0.43 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>6.5% (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Commodities</td>
<td>copper/cobalt, cobalt, electricity; tobacco, flowers, cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Products</td>
<td>corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), coffee, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, hides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>31.2% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>20.5% of GDP (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>$-1.048 billion (2012 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economy Overview**

Zambia's economy has experienced strong growth in recent years, with real GDP growth in 2005-11 more than 6% per year. Privatization of government-owned copper mines in the 1990s relieved the government from covering mammoth losses generated by the industry and greatly increased copper mining output and profitability to spur economic growth. Copper output has increased steadily since 2004, due to higher copper prices and foreign investment. In 2005, Zambia qualified for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative, consisting of approximately US$6 billion in debt relief. Poverty remains a significant problem in Zambia, despite a stronger economy. Zambia's dependency on copper makes it vulnerable to depressed commodity prices, but record high copper prices and a bumper maize crop in 2010 helped Zambia rebound quickly from the world economic slowdown that began in 2008. A high birth rate, relatively high HIV/AIDS burden, and market distorting agricultural policies have meant that Zambia's economic growth has not dramatically decreased the stubbornly high poverty rates.

**GDP Composition by Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ZIMBABWE

Country: Zimbabwe
Capital: Harare
Location: Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia
Area: 390,757 sq km
Border Countries: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia
Natural Resources: coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals
Climate: tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)
Population: 13,182,908 (July 2013 est.), the median age is 19.5 years
Languages: English (official), Shona, Sindebele, numerous minor tribal dialects
Ethnic Groups: African 98%, mixed and Asian 1%, white less than 1%
GDP Growth Rate: 5% (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita: $500 (2012 est.)
GDP Composition by Sector: agriculture: 20.3%, industry: 25.1%, services: 54.6% (2012 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 95% (2009 est.)
Unemployment youth ages from 15 to 24 years: 7.6% (2004)
GINI index: 50.1 (2006)
HDI: 0.38 (2011)
Inflation rate: 8.3% (2012 est.)
Export Commodities: platinum, cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles/clothing
Agriculture Products: corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; sheep, goats, pigs
Industries: mining (coal, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, diamonds, clay, numerous metallic and nonmetallic ores), steel; wood products; cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, beverages
Public Debt: 202.7% of GDP (2012 est.)
Investment: 21.9% of GDP (2012 est.)
Trade Balance: -$21.9 million (2012 est.)

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Zimbabwe's economy is growing despite continuing political uncertainty. Following a decade of contraction from 1998 to 2008, Zimbabwe's economy recorded real growth of 6% in 2011. However, the government of Zimbabwe still faces a number of difficult economic problems, including infrastructure and regulatory deficiencies, ongoing indigenization pressure, policy uncertainty, a large external debt burden, and insufficient formal employment. Zimbabwe's 1998-2002 involvement in the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo drained hundreds of millions of dollars from the economy. The government's subsequent land reform program, characterized by chaos and violence, badly damaged the commercial farming sector, the traditional source of exports and foreign exchange and the provider of 400,000 jobs, turning Zimbabwe into a net importer of food products. Until early 2009, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe routinely printed money to fund the budget deficit, causing hyperinflation. Dollarization in early 2009 – which allowed currencies such as the Botswana pula, the South Africa rand, and the US dollar to be used locally – ended hyperinflation and restored price stability but exposed structural weaknesses that continue to inhibit broad-based growth.

GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR

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<td>Services</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
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PIDA – www.au-pida.org
AMV – www.africanminingvision.org
AIDA – http://pages.au.int/aida

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