

The new Africa  
Redrawing the Blueprint for the  
Canada-Africa Partnership  
Conference, Ottawa, October 2-3 2009

The Co Chairmen,  
Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Benin  
Dean of the African Diplomatic corps in C anada  
Members of the Diplomatic corps  
The CEO of Canadian Council for Africa  
Distinguished delegates  
All other protocols observed  
Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to begin my presentation by thanking the Canadian Council for Africa for organizing this conference and for affording me the opportunity to participate. It is indeed a privilege and honor that is highly appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is indeed a bold and courageous attempt for the Canadian Council on Africa to choose the theme of Presenting the New Africa. It is a laudable effort to go beyond the familiar stories on Africa, which lay emphasis on political crisis, wars, underdevelopment and poverty.

Today we want to turn our attention to another dimension of the second largest continent on the planet. We want to look beyond the

stereotype to discover Africa that works, Africa that is open for business, and Africa that is ready to take its rightful place in the world economy.

## **Slide 2: The presentation**

My presentation is divided into five parts

- The African continent (from the Scramble for Africa at the Berlin conference of 1884 to 2009 and beyond)
- The wind of change that brought independence to African countries
- Fifty years on, an assessment of the place of Africa in the world
- The new Africa and its future
- Canada in Africa: Issues to ponder

In order to have a better understanding of the present day Africa, let us refresh our memory with a short historical background. In other words, let us see how Africa got to where it is today.

## **The scramble for Africa (Slide 3)**

Africa made big headlines one hundred and twenty five years ago in 1884 when seven European countries namely:

Great Britain, France, Spain; Portugal, Belgium, Germany and Italy met in Berlin to share the African continent.

Curiously and understandably no African was present at the table neither was Canada nor the United States.

For those who are interested in political events, Canada was busy at in that year preparing for the inauguration of the Parliament building which took place the next year on June 6 1886.

What was the result of this event?

#### **Slide 4: Partitioned Africa**

The result of the Berlin conference was this map of Africa showing the areas of influence of each of the European powers that did the sharing.

As you can see, Great Britain in blue and France in red took the lion's share of the continent.

The event subsequently led to a number of legacies which are still with us today. They include:

- Official languages in African countries,

- Economic and trade partnerships
- The cultural and affinity preferences
- Security and defense partnerships

This state of affairs remained the same until the period when the so called wind of change began to blow across Africa.

About ten years after the Second World War, Libya and Tunisia became independent in 1954. They were followed by Tunisia and Morocco in 1956 and Ghana became the first country south of the Sahara to become independent in 1957.

The attainment of political independence was the first step towards the transformation of the continent of Africa from a colonial real estate to a continent of mainly small countries whose boundaries reflect the partition of 1885 and the adjustments that followed the weakening of Germany and Italy by the events that followed the Second World War.

### **Slide 5: Modern post independence Africa**

The map in front of us shows the current political situation of the African continent with 53 countries.

**Slides 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 List of African countries**  
Capitals and population

**Slide 12 Africa at a glance**

Here are some statistics to present Africa at a glance

Land Area	30,065,000 sq km
Number of countries	53
Official Languages	24 English speaking countries 17 French Speaking countries 07 Arabic speaking countries 04. Portuguese speaking countries 01 Spanish speaking country
Population	952,890,900
GDP (World bank data for 2008)	\$1,712,800 million (PPP)
Wild Life	World's largest combination of density and variety of wild life

- Africa has a land area of just over 30 million square Kilometers stretching 8,000 Km from North to South and 7,400 Km from West to East.

This land area includes the Sahara with a size of 8.6 million km<sup>2</sup>. It is the world's largest desert, covering large parts of North Africa. Around 4 million people live in the Sahara.

Its maximum length is 4,800 km, running from West to East, and up to 1,200 km from north to South.

➤ **The area is divided into 53 countries of which the largest in land area, is Sudan and the smallest is the Gambia:**

One striking feature of Africa is the various official languages which often define the culture of the people: There are:

24. English speaking countries

17. French Speaking countries

07 Arab speaking countries

04 Portuguese speaking countries

In South Africa, there is a significant community of Dutch descendants who speak Afrikaans. This language evolved over a period of 357 years since Europeans first settled in South Africa in 1652. This is what one might call Africa's powerful and visible minority.

➤ Africa has a population of close to one billion inhabitants.

The density is only 33 inhabitants per Km<sup>2</sup>

The highest density is in Mauritius at 588 per Km<sup>2</sup> while the lowest density is in Western Sahara at 1 inhabitant per Km<sup>2</sup>

- The GDP of the continent is about 1.7 trillion US dollars
- The population of Africa shares the continent with the world's largest combination of density and variety of wild life.

### Slide 13 Top ten most populated African countries

	Ten most populated countries	Population	% total
1	Nigeria	138 283 000	15
2	Egypt	81 714 000	9
3	Ethiopia	78 254 000	8
4	Congo DR	65 615 000	7
5	South Africa	43 786 000	5
6	Sudan	40 218 000	4
7	Kenya	37 954 000	4
8	Morocco	34 343 000	4
9	Algeria	33 770 000	4
10	Uganda	31 368 000	3
	<b>Total top ten</b>	<b>585 305 000</b>	63
	<b>Total for Africa</b>	<b>952 890 900</b>	100

### Slide 14: Africa's population as a % of World population

Compared with the rest of the world, here is where Africa stands

In terms of population, with about 950,000,000 million inhabitants,

- Africa has 14% of the planet's population of almost 7 billion.

It is only the second concentration of humans after Asia with 60% of human race.

### **Slide 15: Africa and the planet's land area**

- In terms of land surface, Africa is also the second largest continent after Asia with just over 30 million square kilometers which is 20% of the planet's land area.

### **Slide 16: African Natural resources**

Africa is a particularly well endowed continent in terms of natural resources.

- It has an impressive land mass which makes 20% of the surface area of the planet earth;
- It has an extremely favorable climate ranging from tropical belts to temperate belts both north and south of the equator
- The continent has a diverse and vibrant population with rich ancient cultures ranging from Arab-Berber in the north to African South of the Sahara to African European in Southern Africa.

- Africa also boasts of an impressive variety of wild animals
- The continent has a large potential for hydroelectric energy based on its famous rivers including the Niger, the Congo, the Zambezi and the legendary Nile.
- The African soil is also rich in a large variety of mineral deposits which make the continent the planet's mineral bank.
- Africa is of particular relevance in the increasingly important crude oil and gas reserves.
- The population which constitutes about 14% of humanity is mostly under 25 making the continent a large reservoir of labor to man the development efforts.

**Two of these items deserve a closer look:**

**Slide 17 African Mineral resources  
(Mbendi Information Service [www.mbendi.com](http://www.mbendi.com))**

- Africa hosts about 30% of planet's mineral reserves including 40% of Gold, 60% of cobalt and 90% of the worlds PGMs (Platinum Group of Metals)

- Africa produces more than 60 metal and mineral products;
- Africa has the world's richest concentration of minerals and gems (Gold, (Platinum Group of Elements) PGEs, Diamonds, Uranium, Manganese, Chromium, Nickel, Bauxite and Cobalt;
  
- South Africa alone contains about half the world's gold reserves;
  
- Almost all the world's chromium reserves are found in Africa;
  
- Africa contains 40% of the world's diamond reserves;
  
- Half of the world's cobalt is in Congo DR;
  
- One quarter of the world's Aluminum ore is found in West Africa.

**Slide 18: Africa's Crude oil reserves (Second major resource is Hydrocarbon (Oil and Gas) ((Mbendi Information Service [www.mbendi.com](http://www.mbendi.com)))**

- Africa is host to proven oil reserves of over 117 billion barrels as at the end of 2007.
- Proven gas reserve in the continent is about 14.58 trillion cubic meters, 8.22% of the world's total reserves.
- Top five oil producers out of 15: Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Egypt and Angola
- The above resource base has moved Africa from the colonial era to modern day Africa. The following stages have defined the path to today's Africa:

**Slide 19 Africa on the move (Political and economic management of Africa over the past 50 years)**

From the 60s and for about fifty years Africa was preoccupied with independence and management of political institutions. An umbrella organization called the Organization of African Unity was formed by 32 independent African countries in 1963 with the following aims

**Slide 20: 60s to the new millennium: The aims of the OAU are:**

1. To promote the unity and solidarity of African States;

2. To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
3. To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;
4. To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and
5. To promote international cooperation.

By the turn of the new century the focus of Africa shifted from political independence to economic and social development.

This was in line with modern economic and political changes in the world, generally described as globalization, OAU was disbanded on July 9 2002 and African Union was launched the same year. The new organization is patterned largely after European Union.

African Union has fourteen Objectives. I will however cite only four of them that reflect a major shift from the political agenda of the OAU. The new focus then became the creation of an enabling environment for economic development.

## Slide 21 Africa's economic agenda: Four key Objectives of the AU

- To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;
- To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- To establish the necessary conditions that would enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
- To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;

The objectives are to be achieved at country, sub-regional and continental levels.

### Do not read this part: for reference only

1. To achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
2. To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
- 3. To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;**
4. To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
5. To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
6. To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;

- 7. To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;**
8. To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- 9. To establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;**
- 10. To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;**
11. To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
12. To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
13. To advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
14. To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

## **Slide 22 NEPAD**

For this purpose, OAU created an economic development structure known as the New Partnership for Africa's Development generally known as NEPAD. The main objectives of NEPAD are stated as follows:

- To eradicate poverty

- To place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path to sustainable growth and development;
- To halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy; and
- To accelerate the empowerment of women.

### **Slide 23 NEPAD's priority sectors**

To achieve these objectives, NEPAD has fixed the following nine objectives:

1. Agriculture and food security;
2. Infrastructure (Water and Sanitation, Transport, Energy and Information and Communication Technology)
3. Human Resources Development (Education and Health)
4. Science and Technology
5. Trade and Market Access
6. Environment and Climate change,
7. Culture and Tourism
8. Governance and Capacity Development

## 9. Gender Development

### **Slide 24 Africa's sub-regional economic communities**

NEPAD is given direct and practical expression by sub-regional organizations such as:

- the 5 member state **Arab Maghreb Union** (UMA) established in 1989
- the 19 member state **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa** (COMESA) established in 1994
- the 28 member state **Community of Sahel-Saharan States** (CEN-SAD) established in 1998
- the 5 member state **East African Community** (EAC) established in 1967
- the 13 member state **Economic Community of Central African States** (ECCAS) established in 1983
- the fifteen member country **Economic Community of West African States** (ECOWAS) established in 1975
- the 7 member state **Intergovernmental Authority on Development** (IGAD) established in 1986
- the thirteen member country **Southern Africa Development Community** (SADC) established in 1980

### **Slides 25 and 26 Mission of ECOWAS SADC Objectives**

All the sub-regional organizations have similar objectives that one can summarize as the promotion of economic and social

development of their member states as well as economic integration in the face of globalization.

Two examples of ECOWAS and SADC illustrate this point

### **Slide 27 Political stability and good governance**

#### **Entrenchment of democratic practices and peaceful transfer of power:**

More and more, democratic practices are becoming entrenched on the African continent. Free and credible elections are steadily becoming the norm and this has led to political stability and investment friendly environments. Recent examples include Ghana, South Africa, Mali, Republic of Benin, Senegal and Liberia.

These countries are said to enjoy the dividend of democracy which translates into international respectability and flow of Foreign Direct Investment and development aid.

#### **African Union Peer Review Mechanism**

To ensure that the new trend becomes an enduring practice, African Union has established a self appraisal instrument known as

“African Peer Review Mechanism for democracy and good Governance.”

APRM is designed to assist participating countries to develop and promote the adoption of laws, policies and practices that lead to:

- Political stability
- High rates of economic growth
- Sustainable development and
- Continental economic integration.

This is to be done by sharing experiences and by identifying and promoting good and best practices as well as undertaking interventions to build capacity.

### **Slide 28: Economic infrastructure**

The new environment has led to the development of modern economic infrastructures. These include:

- Stock Exchanges in Johannesburg, South Africa, Lagos Nigeria, Abidjan Côte d’Ivoire, Accra Ghana, Nairobi Kenya
- Over 1,000 banks and other financial institutions
- Development and commercial banking and financial sector: ADB, Sub-regional development banks (BOAD, BDEAC, DBSA) Afreximbank, Commercial banks

- An African success called Ecobank

A good example of the changing landscape is the growth and development of Stock Exchanges in Johannesburg.

### **Slide 29: Johannesburg Stock Exchange**

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange stands out as the most important Exchange in Africa and one of the top twenty in the world in terms of market capitalization.

- Founded in 1887 (122 years ago)
- Member World Federation of Exchanges
- Market capitalization of 483 billion US dollars at the end of 2008
- One of the top twenty exchanges in the World

### **Slide 30: The case of the Ecobank Group (Ecobank Annual Report 2008)**

The story of Ecobank is perhaps the most striking example of growth in emerging Africa.

The banking group was

- Created by private investors in 1985
- Began operations in 1988

- Listed on three exchanges since 2006
- Presence in 29 African countries, France and two Middle Eastern countries
- Total assets of 8.3 billion Us dollars as at the end of 2008 after 20 years of operation

### **Slide 31 Key investment opportunities**

With the background we have outlined, the investment opportunities in Africa become attractive. Prime areas include:

- Mining
- Oil and Gas
- Banking and Finance
- Telecommunications
- Infrastructure
- Health and Services
- Transportation: Air, Sea, Rail and Road

These investment opportunities are supported by a matching growth in the areas of education and human development.

### **Slide 32: Education and Human development.**

- Rising level of literacy

- Growth of University education: The case of Nigeria 2 Universities in 1960 at independence, 97 Universities today
- The growth of health infrastructure and special programs such as (fight against HIV Aids and malaria)

### **Slide 33 UNDPs Assessment**

Over the last ten years, the Africa region has seen commendable progress in the areas of democratic governance, economic growth and the provision of basic social services. Africa has the highest number of countries with democratic systems to date since the 1960s. In 2007, and for the sixth consecutive year, the region recorded a 5% growth rate. Many countries were able to capitalize on this trend to allocate considerable sums toward basic social services, making progress toward achievement of the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs).

The MDGs include poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and aim at combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases.

However the global economic crisis that exploded a year later led to a downward revision of the rate of growth from 5% to a more modest 2.4% in 2009

**Slide 34: Foreign Direct investments  
(FDI Magazine 21 April 2009)**

The result of this trend is showing up in Foreign Direct Investment as stated in a report released by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

- Africa received record Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows of 53 billion US dollars in 2007. The region also led the world's other developing regions by providing the highest rate of returns on FDI for 2006 and 2007.

**Slide 35: FDI into Africa in 2008**

**And in 2008,**

- FDI into Africa had a record year in 2008, with the region showing the strongest growth of all world regions.
- It achieved above-average growth in terms of project numbers (114%), capital investment (136%) and jobs created (101%).

- The 820 FDI projects that were established in Africa during 2008 represented a doubling of 2007 figures and smashed the average annual number of FDI projects in Africa, which were previously about 453 projects a year.

### **Slide 36: Quotable quotes**

Several analysts and observers of the new trend in Africa have confirmed the new investment opportunities in Africa.

- "Africa offers more opportunity than any place in the world."

**Stephen Hayes, president and CEO of the Corporate Council on Africa,**

- “Africa is capable, and is making economic progress. In fact, one doesn’t have to look far to see that Africa is ripe with opportunities, some already realized, and others waiting to be seized together if we determine to do so.”

**Secretary Hilary Clinton in Kenya on August 5, 2009**

The comment made by both Stephen Hayes and Secretary Clinton are confirmed by a number of actors who recognized potential represented by Africa.

### **Slide 37: Who are the actors?**

#### **The actors in Africa**

Four key actors are relevant to our discussion today. They are

China

Europe

The United States and

Canada

### **Slide 38 China Forum on Africa China Cooperation**

Of all the actors China has been the most aggressive.

In November 2006 China hosted a Forum on Africa-China Cooperation to mark 50 years of diplomatic ties with Africa.

Africa was represented by 48 Heads of State and Governments.

The family photo taken on the occasion marks a new chapter in the growing relationship.

## **Slide 39: Africa-China Action Plan**

At the end of the Forum a four point plan of action was announced.

The plan covers

- **Political cooperation** (high level visits and dialogue, consultation and cooperation, contacts between legislatures and local governments, consular and judicial cooperation, cooperation between China and African Union and regional organizations ;)
- **Economic cooperation** (Agriculture, Investment and business cooperation, trade, finance, infrastructure, energy, science and technology, information, air and maritime transportation and quality inspection)
- **Cooperation in international affairs**
- **Cooperation in Social development** (development assistance and Debt Relief, Human Resource Development, Culture, Education Medical care and Public Health, Environmental Protection, Tourism, News Media, People-to-People, Youth and Women Exchanges)

## **Slide 40: China heads for Africa**

In two weeks China will head for Africa for what has been described as China Africa Business Summit which will be held in South Africa on 22 and 23 2009. The theme of the summit is “Dedicated to strengthening Africa’s Position in the Global Economy.”

## **Slide 41: What is in it for China?**

The question this summit raises is “What is in it for China?”

From the discussion of the natural resources in Africa the following attractions become quite obvious:

- Large and growing market for Chinese products
- Access to large solid mineral resources
- Access to large crude oil supplies
- Access to other raw materials including timber, cocoa, cotton, coffee etc

## **Slide 42: Value of China Africa Trade**

### **Tralac Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa 2009**

- The value of trade between China and Africa has increased by 45 % from 2007 to 2008
  
- Total trade for 2008 was approximately US\$ 106 billion

## **Slide 43: Europe and Africa**

Another interested party is the European Union.

Europe has met with Africa in two summit meetings to promote economic cooperation

- First Africa European Union summit was held in Cairo in 2000
- Second Africa European Union summit was held in Lisbon in 2007
- Third summit planned for 2010 and will probably hold in Libya

## **Slide 44: The 8 Africa EU partnership**

Europe and Africa have defined what is called Africa Europe Partnership under 8 broad agenda items which are:

1. Peace and security
2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights
3. Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure
4. Millennium Development Goals
5. Energy
6. Climate Change
7. Migration, Mobility and Employment
8. Science, Information, Society and Space

Very little progress has been made beyond the traditional bilateral trade between individual countries. But the growing influence of China in Africa is not lost on the European countries.

## **Slide 45 Africa and the United States**

A third actor is the United States of America.

### **■ Africa Growth and Opportunity Act 2000 (AGOA)**

With AGOA, for the first time, the US emphasized increased trade as a means of promoting economic development.

AGOA sought to increase trade by allowing qualifying Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries to export most products to the US duty-free.

37 countries have qualified (subject to progress in rule of law, human rights, and core labor standards)

**Slide 46 Value of US trade with Africa**

**Source: US Department of Commerce**

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
US Exports	10,210.7	11,859.7	14,296.1	18,471.9
US Imports	50,364.6	59,092.8	67,357.8	86,052.7

U.S. total trade with Sub-Saharan Africa (exports plus imports) increased 28.0 percent in 2008, as both exports and imports grew.

U.S. exports increased by 29.2 percent to \$18.5 billion,

U.S. imports in 2008 increased by 27.8 percent to \$86.1 billion.

This growth continues to be due to a significant increase of 31.9 percent in crude oil imports (accounting for 79.5 percent of total imports from Sub-Saharan Africa).

### **Slide 47: Crude oil**

- 79.5% of total imports from Sub-Saharan Africa
- About 20% of United States net oil import comes from Africa

### **Slide 47: Securing US interests in Africa**

The United States of America also has a military dimension to the protection of its interest on the continent of Africa. On October 1 2008, the United States Army launched what is popularly know as AFRICOM

### **Slide 48 AFRICOO: United States Africa Command**

AFRICOM, is one of six of the Defense Department's regional military headquarters, and was declared a fully unified command on October 1, 2008.

As such, Africa Command has administrative responsibility for U.S. military support to U.S. government policy in Africa, to include military-to-military relationships with 53 African nations.

This development can be understood from a geopolitical and geo-strategic economic analysis of the growing importance of Africa to the United States economic interests. In this framework the most important item of trade is crude oil

**Slide 49 Africa Latin America Summit 26 and 27 September 2009**



More recently on September 26 and 27, 60 Country delegations met on the Island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela. This is the second summit following the first one in Abuja, Nigeria in 2006.

**What are the Objectives?**

More cooperation on in education, technology, mining, agriculture and energy; and condemnation of piracy, nuclear weapons and illegal arms trading

## **Slide 50 Canada and Africa**

Modern day Africa is clearly relevant to the interest of Canada. Arguments in support of a more engaging profile for Canada in Africa may be built around the following framework:

- Economic interest
- Geopolitical and strategic interest
- Cultural and Human interests
- National security beyond the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- 18 Commonwealth countries as a leverage
- 17 Francophone countries as a leverage

These points put Canada in an eminent position to become a leading partner for Africa.

## **Slide 51 Minister Ken Sunquist 2006**

- In 2006 when total trade between Canada and Sub-Saharan Africa was only 10.2 billion Canadian dollars, Ken Sunquist a Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister of State said and I quote:

“Growth in sub-Saharan Africa is under-recognized,”

“Companies that can identify areas of opportunity and organize to meet the demands of African customers for Canadian goods and services stand to prosper.” End of quote

### **Slide 52 Denis Tougas**

- Two years later Denis Tougas wrote the following to capture the changing relationship between Canada and Africa

“The time when Canada’s presence on the African continent was primarily characterized by numerous missionaries and food donations is well and truly over!...Canada is now a superpower in the African mining sector, a position the country intends to maintain and develop using all means at its disposal.”

Denis Tougas (Director of L’Entreaide missionnaire in Montréal)

November: 2008: Northern Ontario Business News

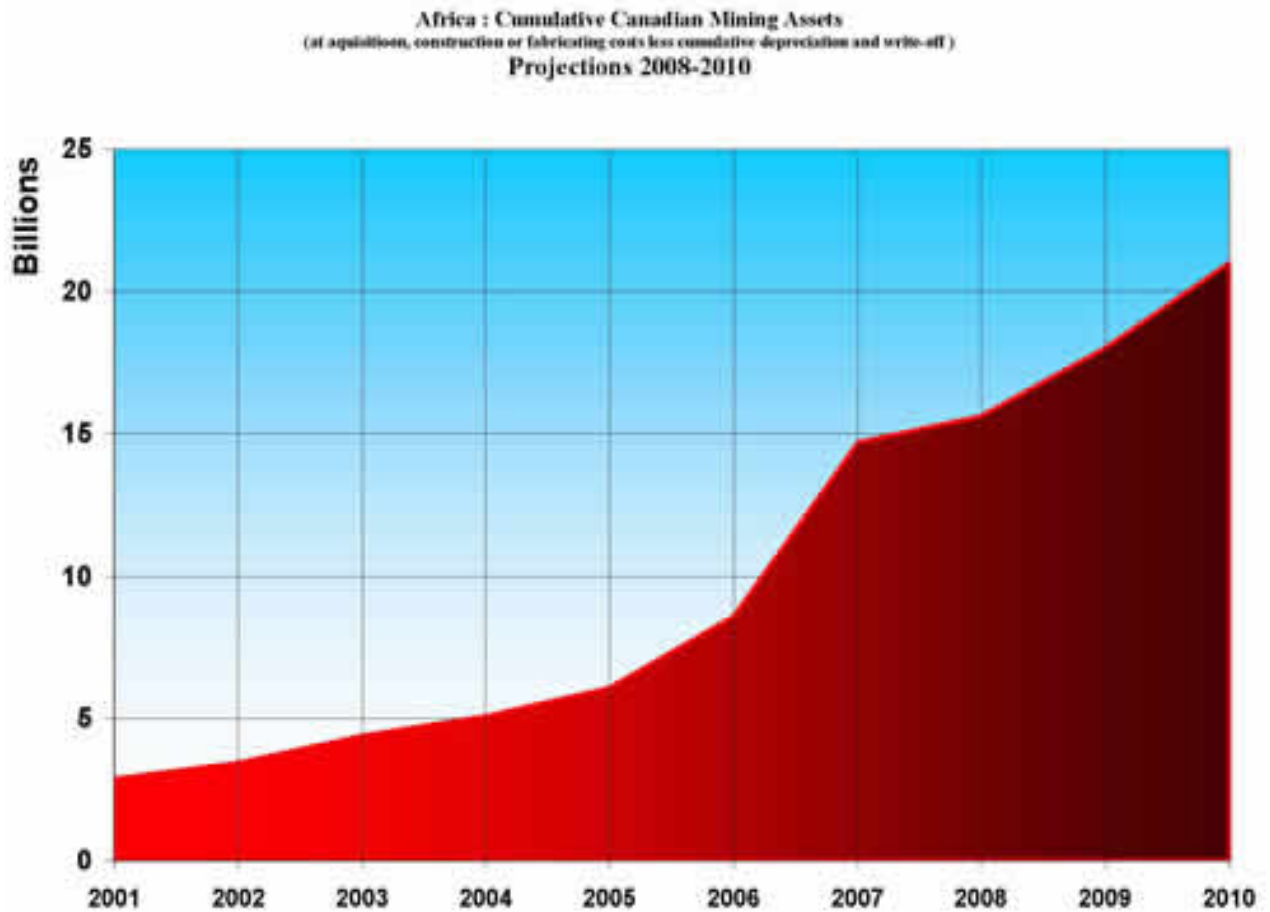
## Slide 53 Facts and figures

### Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources

Year	1989	1995	2001	2005	2007	2010
MM\$ Assets	233	635	2,800	6,080	14,700	21,000

- Canada is second only to South Africa in investment in mining in Africa (35%) (Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources)
- An increase of over 9000% in 10 yrs
- Presence in 24 African countries in 2001 and 35 countries in 2007

**Slide 54 Canadian investments in mining in Africa in graph**  
**Ministry of Natural resources quoted by Denis Tougas**  
**(Pambazuka News 2008 11-20 Issue 404)**



This graph clearly shows the steep rise in Canadian investments in the mining sector in Africa. The sharp rise beginning from 2006 marks the beginning of return to political stability in several mineral rich countries, thereby providing investment friendly environment.

**Slide 55: 91% of investments in 8 countries**

Countries	% of investment
1. South Africa	25.6
2. DR Congo	17.8
3. Madagascar	13.8
4. Zambia	09.9
5. Tanzania	09.5
6. Ghana	06.5
7. Burkina Faso	04.7
8. Mauritania	03.0

With the current political developments in Zimbabwe, this investment profile may change as that country represents a large mining potential in Africa.

**Slide56: Trade Figure:** 2006 Export to Africa 41% increase since 2002  
(Industry Canada International Business News)

<b>Country</b>	<b>Total Export MM(C\$)</b>	<b>% of Africa</b>
South Africa	654,692	33.50
Algeria	253,949	13.00
Nigeria	225,011	11.50
Morocco	168,912	8.60
Ghana	110,074	5.60
Total Top 5 countries	1,412,641	72.20
Total Exports to Africa	1,954,547	100

**Slide57: Trade Figure:** 2006 Import from Africa 264% increase since 2002

<b>Country</b>	<b>Total Export MM(C\$)</b>	<b>% of Africa</b>
Algeria	4,953,605	60.80
South Africa	815,386	10.00
Nigeria	734,011	9.00
Angola	605,755	7.50
Equatorial Guinea	234,972	2.90
Total Top 5 countries	7,343,730	90.00
Total Exports to Africa	8,137,058	100

## **Slide 58: Issues to ponder**

- What are the geo-strategic choices Africa offers Canada?
- What do we have to change in the traditional mind set in dealing with Africa?
- Is there a place for a Canada Africa Business Forum or Partnership? And for what Agenda?
- What does China see that Canada needs to examine more closely?

## **Closing story**

Mr. Chairman please let me end my presentation by relating a conference experience.

At the end of a brilliant but long presentation, the speaker asked for questions or comments. A member of the audience told the speaker that he really enjoyed the presentation and wished that the last slide had come earlier.

I have made the same slide and will now present it with your permission.