THE AFRICA INVESTMENT REPORT 2015
AN FDI DESTINATION ON THE RISE
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The narrative of Africa as a continent on the rise over the past decade stands in contrast to a global economy that has been battered by anemic developed market growth following the 2009 financial crisis.

Africa’s rapidly growing economies stand out from the crowd. Now we are reaching another inflection point: commodity prices have fallen off, as has demand from China as growth slows. Both have profound implications for African economies.

The key question now is how to convert a 10 year boom into a longer-term growth trajectory. Investors are already taking note of opportunities in Africa. Not only is interest high, many enterprises are putting their money where their mouths are – as reflected by the $87bn in foreign investment that flowed into the region’s 54 economies in 2014.

Foreign investors are a growing force in the economic transformation of Africa, a role that is expanding beyond the traditional focus on energy, mining and raw materials. Our numbers reflect this. Manufacturing is now the leading business function for foreign investors, and is expanding rapidly in previously overlooked markets such as Ethiopia.

This is a role that is set to increase as international interest in the region rises, and as the UN’s Sustainable Development Goal framework enshrines the central role of private capital in the global development agenda this September.

The jump in manufacturing investment activity in a region that has long been an exporter of raw materials without much value added activity is particularly exciting. Moving Africa’s economies up the global value chain generates jobs and wealth for a burgeoning population that, for the most part, has yet to touch the benefits of the boom years.

Mining and energy extraction continues to lead foreign investment into Africa. Enough has been written elsewhere about the risks of the so-called ‘resource curse’ for countries’ economies. Resource revenues can be a window of opportunity for economies seeking to diversify and restructure – if managed properly. The track record of many governments in the region in this regard is not strong.

Lack of diversification is also a risk for investors in these markets. Current policy and currency volatility in key economies such as Nigeria, Angola, Ghana and South Africa are directly linked to dramatic falls in global commodity and oil prices. This might be a moment for investors to reexamine the efficacy, and profitability, of over-focus on extractives over the longer term.

Speak to investors already on the ground in the region and two pieces of advice are nearly unanimous. The first is: identify the right local partners. Many African markets remain challenging and poorly understood. Having local knowledge and talent on side is a make or break factor.

The other is to invest for the long term. The challenging nature of African markets means that they require strategic commitment to crack. Who is thinking creatively about risk? Who is taking the right factors into account? These are questions that need to be deeply explored with every investment.

A wise, and successful, executive with a long track record of investing across Africa once told me: “The road to hell is paved by the quarterly profit report.”

In order to unlock the exciting opportunities Africa’s largely underserved markets offer, this adage is particularly true. The business case for entering these markets is compelling, and increasingly well known. Creative, socially aware business strategy will be key to success.
Overview

- FDI into Africa increased by 64 percent to $87bn, while the number of FDI projects declined by 6 percent to 660 in 2014.
- Coal, Oil & Natural Gas was the top sector in the region by capital investment accounting for 38 percent of announced FDI.
- Manufacturing was the top business function in the region by capital investment accounting for 33 percent of announced FDI.
- FDI into Africa accounted for 13 percent of global FDI in 2014, with the number of projects accounting for 5 percent.
- Between 2010 and 2014, FDI peaked in 2014 at $87bn following the announcement of a multitude of high value projects.
- In total, 464 companies invested in the region in 2014.

Source: fDi Markets
* Includes estimates
** by capital investment
*** Accessed via Analyse Africa
While Africa’s economies are growing, inequality is increasing all over the continent. The sparkle in the eyes of the fortunate few are drowned out by the sense of exclusion of the majority. They do not feel the impact of economic growth in their lives. As a continent, our collective challenge is to drive inclusive growth – growth that will lift millions out of poverty.

We have to make fundamental changes. We need to invest in expanding opportunities and unlocking potential – for the poor, for the private sector, for countries, for the continent, and especially for women and young people.

Smart, strategic, and bold investment will unleash a new wave of shared growth and development.

We need to invest in integrating the continent. As we open up Africa with high quality regional infrastructure – including rail, transnational highways, information and communications, air and maritime transport – Africa will witness a tremendous boost in intra-African and global trade. This will spur economic advancement and reduce inequalities between regions and countries.

We must build more resilient economies and reduce fragility risks. A one-size-fits-all model to financing development should give way to customised support to fragile states and countries coming out of conflict. They need our understanding and they deserve support – and investors’ confidence.

Investment should also focus on lighting up and powering Africa. Energy is the engine that runs economies. We must do more to power African homes, businesses, and industries. To do so, we must take bold steps, think differently and act with a greater sense of urgency. The energy deficit is holding back Africa’s industrialisation.

Fortunately Africa is blessed with limitless potential for solar, wind, hydropower and geothermal energy resources. Investors should zero in on this largely untapped – and hugely valuable – potential.

Given the critical importance of energy for Africa’s development, I recently announced a new plan for the African Development Bank to launch a “New Deal for Energy in Africa”. We will build global and regional financing partnerships and mobilise political will to unlock Africa’s energy potential.

Africa also has unparalleled soil wealth. It is inconceivable that a continent with abundant arable land, water, diverse agro-ecological richness and sunshine is a net food importing region. Africa has 65 percent of all the arable land left in the world. This can be leveraged to meet the food needs of the projected 9 billion people who will live on this planet by 2050.

This is an enormous investment opportunity. By moving away from exporting primary commodities to developing agro-allied industrial zones in rural areas, Africa will expand its ability to export processed cocoa not cocoa beans, processed coffee not coffee beans, textile instead of cotton.

Africa should add value to all its staple foods. As a result, it will move up the value chain, diversify its economies, expand foreign exchange earnings, and reduce food import bills. The shift to value added industries will boost the fiscal and macroeconomic stability of countries.

At present, Africa’s growing wealth is highly concentrated in urban areas, while millions of people in rural Africa remain in poverty. Investing in revamping infrastructure, energy, mobile telephony and access to finance in rural areas will speed up income growth, employment, financial inclusion, and education.

Building up the private sector is another crucial element to creating wealth on our continent. By developing financial markets and leveraging private capital markets, businesses will be able to access long-term financing to invest in needed machinery, equipment and working capital.

By unlocking the potential of small, medium and large businesses, Africa will fast-track industrial growth and development. As businesses pay taxes, domestic resource mobilisation will grow to support national and regional development from within Africa.

Working together, international investors and African entrepreneurs can build an Africa that is prosperous, sustainable and inclusive – and one that is peaceful, secure and united, regionally integrated and globally competitive.

Dr Akinwumi Adesina assumed office as the eighth president of the African Development Bank (AfDB) on 1 September, 2015. Previously he served as Nigeria’s minister of agriculture and rural development.
Africa regional trends and data

- Egypt recorded one of the greatest increases in FDI with $17.9bn of investments and a 42 percent increase in project numbers with 51 announced FDI projects recorded.

- FDI into Angola increased to over $16bn, with the country’s ranking rising from 20th to second as a result.

- Within the Top 10 countries, Morocco, Egypt, Mozambique and Ethiopia all recorded healthy increases in FDI project numbers rising 59 percent, 42 percent, 67 percent and 100 percent respectively.

- Ethiopia rose into the Top 10 destinations recording 32 FDI projects in 2014.

- Uganda fell out of the Top 10 ranking by project numbers following a 40 percent decline.

- Zambia entered the Top 10 destinations in Africa by capital investment with $3bn in FDI recorded in 2014. This was aided by Zimbabwe-based Green Fuels’ plans to establish a $500m ethanol project in Zambia.

- Belgium-based Pylos, a commercial real estate developer, boosted FDI in Mozambique following plans to build 16 shopping malls in the country.

- South Africa was ranked highest in Africa for quality of trade and transport related infrastructure in 2014 (World Bank*).
Recent developments

- Morocco has seen the biggest improvement in the extent FDI is encouraged by government regulations, rising from 14th in Africa in 2006 to third in 2014. This follows reforms in the private sector, including decreasing the length of time commercial disputes run through the courts (Business impact of rules on FDI, World Economic Forum*)

- The top five countries all recorded positive GDP growth of at least 3.5 percent in 2014 (World Bank*)

- A $16bn joint venture oil project in Angola, with France’s Total and Angola’s Sonangol Pesquisa e Producao, was announced. Each will hold a 30 percent stake. (fDi Markets)

In 2013, South Africa decreased its corporation tax from 34.6 percent to its current level of 28 percent.

Ethiopia almost doubled manufacturing projects, correlating to an increase in manufacturing value added growth from 12 to 17 percent.
Source countries

- France was the top FDI source country for investment into Africa at $18.3bn for 2014
- Belgium saw the highest increase in capital investment into Africa in 2014, at $5.2bn – a 23,000 percent increase
- Intra-African investment out of Morocco saw the strongest growth in 2014, but ranked seventh overall
- Turkish companies created the most jobs in Africa at 16,593 jobs
- South Africa was the top job creator for intra-African investment at 6,964 jobs
Recent major projects

► France’s Total, an oil and gas major, plans to invest $16bn to develop the Kaombo offshore oilfield in Angola. The development will be established through a joint venture with Total as the main operator with a 30 percent share.

► SkyPower FAS Energy, a subsidiary of Canada-based SkyPower, will invest $5bn to establish a solar power plant in Nigeria. The 3000 megawatt project is expected to be operational by 2019.

► Meridian Port Services, a subsidiary of Denmark-based AP Moller-Maersk, is expanding Tema Port in Ghana. The $1bn expansion project will see the development of four deep water berths and an access channel for larger vessels, increasing the port’s throughput capacity to 3.5m twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs).

► Greece’s Mac Optic, a petrochemical specialist, plans to establish a petroleum refinery in Egypt. Located in the Suez governorate, the $4.8bn refinery will require 250,000 barrels of oil per day.
Where will your investment take you?

fDi Magazine has launched fDi On Location, a video series exploring investment destinations worldwide.

Our editorial team goes on the ground to investigate the locations attracting the attention of multinationals. Why do companies decide to locate or expand there? What are the sectors with the most potential? What are foreign investors’ views on the location?

Watch our latest fDi On Location videos here www.fDiIntelligence.com/onlocation
Business activity

- Manufacturing, Business Services, and Sales, Marketing & Support were the top three business activities of FDI projects into Africa in 2014.

- Business Services has experienced a year-on-year decline in project numbers since 2011 when Africa attracted 225 such projects; in 2014 only 169 Business Services projects were destined for the continent.

- There has been a year-on-year decrease for R&D since 2012 with only one project recorded in 2014 resulting in a capital investment decline of 82 percent in 2014.

- Manufacturing shows slight growth (3 percent) in project numbers and an increase in market share for the second year running.

- In line with an increase in the Real Estate sector, Construction activity experienced 60 percent growth in project numbers in 2014 with $12.5bn invested.

- With $22.2bn invested, and 26 percent of the market share of capital investment across Africa, Extraction was the fastest growing activity in 2014 despite project numbers declining 33 percent in the same period.

40 African countries have maintained or improved their level of investment freedom since 2010 (Heritage Foundation**).

Projects in the Headquarters activity increased in value by 110 percent in 2014 – its best performance since 2011 (fDi Markets).

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**Business Function Breakdown of FDI into Africa by Capital Investment 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Market Share</th>
<th>2014 ($bn)</th>
<th>Business function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>Extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>ICT &amp; Internet Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Logistics, Dist &amp; Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Business Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Sales, Marketing &amp; Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: fDi Markets

*Includes estimates

**Accessed via Analyse Africa**

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**Business Function Breakdown of FDI into Africa by Project Numbers 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business function</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales, Marketing &amp; Support</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design, Development &amp; Testing</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics, Dist &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT &amp; Internet Infrastructure</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>660</strong></td>
<td><strong>-6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: fDi Markets
Sectors

- Financial Services was the top sector by project numbers in Africa for 2014 with 133 projects.

- FDI projects in the Coal, Oil & Natural Gas sector totalled 25 in 2014, with combined capital investments valued at $33bn.

- Real Estate ranked second by capital investment in 2014, its best performance in the period since 2009, with project numbers at 23 and capital investment of $12bn.

- Auto Components enjoyed their best performance since 2010 and were up 133 percent. There were 15 projects in 2010 and 14 in 2014.

- Industrial Machinery rebounded up to 33 projects in 2014 following a 53 percent drop in 2013.

- Projects in ICT performed somewhat poorly across Africa, with the Software & IT sector achieving no growth in project numbers and both Communications and Business Machines experiencing retractions in project numbers. However, the value of projects in the Business Machines and Software & IT Services sectors increased by 378 percent and 72 percent, respectively.

- FDI projects in the Chemicals sector totalled $7bn in 2014, representing an increase of almost 2000 percent on a very low 2013 figure.

- Alternative & Renewable Energy was the second most capital intensive sector in 2014 with $10bn invested across the continent.
SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF FDI INTO AFRICA BY CAPITAL INVESTMENT 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Market Share</th>
<th>2014 Sector</th>
<th>($bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Coal, Oil &amp; Natural Gas</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Alt/Renewable Energy</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Building &amp; Const Material</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Warehousing &amp; Storage</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Food &amp; Tobacco</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Includes estimates**

TRENDS IN 2014

- **36%** Financial Services has been a leading sector in Africa since 2006. This correlates with a continual increase in the number of bank accounts, rising from 18 percent of the population in 2006 to 36 percent in 2011. *(World Bank***)

- **200%** Zambia’s value of inorganic chemical exports increased by more than 200 percent between 2012 and 2013. *(United Nations***)

- **27%** Kenya was the leading destination for renewable energy projects. There has been year-on-year increase of 27 percent in electricity production from renewable sources (excluding hydroelectric) between 2000 and 2011. *(World Bank***)

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**Mozambique** witnessed a rise in real estate FDI in 2014, in line with increased spending by international tourists, rising from $74m in 2000 to $289m in 2012. *(World Bank***)

**Morocco** is the largest recipient of automotive components projects in the region, and has recorded a year on year increase in motor vehicles on the road per 1000 people since 2000. *(World Bank***)

**Kenya** was the leading destination for renewable energy projects. There has been year-on-year increase in electricity production from renewable sources (excluding hydroelectric) between 2000 and 2011. *(World Bank***)

**Source:** fDi Markets

**Accessed via Analyse Africa**
Companies

- In total, 464 companies invested in the region in 2014 compared to 505 in 2013.
- Banco Comercial e de Investimentos was one of the top investors in Africa by project numbers in 2014 following the opening of 14 bank branches in Mozambique.
- Bosch invested in seven projects in the region in 2014, a boost in project numbers for the region and the company’s first foray into Africa.
- Total S.A. was the leading investor by capital investment following its agreement to invest $16bn in a joint venture to develop the Kaombo offshore oilfield in Angola.
- Cummins Cogeneration Kenya, a subsidiary of US-based Cummins, announced its intentions to invest heavily in biomass power plants in Kenya.

United Arab Emirates-based Majid Al Futtaim, a family conglomerate, plans to establish a new shopping mall in Egypt. It will be located within the 6th of October City. The $685m Mall of Egypt will encompass 165,000 sq m and host 420 stores. The mall is expected to open in 2016.

Recent major projects

- China-based Shanghai Electric, a solar power specialist, plans to establish five photovoltaic power generation facilities in Morocco. The $2bn development will have a combined capacity of 3.5 gigawatts, and will be operational by 2019. The growth strategy is part of a wider expansion which will see the firm invest $16.5bn in solar generation projects across seven Arab countries.
- United Arab Emirates-based Middle East Development, a real estate developer, plans to construct a new skyscraper in Casablanca, Morocco. The $1bn project is expected to be the continent’s tallest tower when completed in June 2018. It will feature a hotel, a business centre and a shopping mall.
- Austria-based OMV, an oil and gas firm, plans to establish gas extraction operations in Nawara, Tunisia. The $685m development will be developed jointly with Tunisia-based ETAP. When operational in 2016 the venture is expected to produce 10,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day.
Special Report

Building Inclusive Economies:
Can Africa bridge the development divide?

With growing concern about inequality levels in developed and emerging markets alike, the need for inclusive growth models has become a key priority. Home to many of the world’s fastest growing and most unequal societies, Africa finds itself at the heart of this global debate.

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Africa’s economies face a stark challenge in building more inclusive growth models

Redefining policy boundaries
What are the policy options and priorities for Africa’s governments?

Moving from consensus to action
What are the tools that governments, private sector and civil society need to make inclusive economies a reality?

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Africa’s opportunity: A snapshot

- Democratic Republic of Congo remains the fastest growing economy in Africa at a projected 9.2 percent. Ethiopia is second at 8.6 percent.
- Nigeria, Africa’s largest economy, has seen its estimated growth figures cut from more than 7 percent to 5 percent due to its heavy reliance on oil exports.
- Mauritius consistently ranks as the best governed country in Africa.
- During the 2009-2013 period, 39 of the 52 countries in Africa registered an improvement in governance.
- Two thirds of countries in Africa increased tertiary education enrolment rates between 2012 and 2013.
- Enrolment in tertiary education in Africa has grown on average 21 percent year on year since 2000.

Africa’s mobile revolution
Top 10 African countries by subscriptions per 100 people and total subscriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>102m</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>108m</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>122m</td>
<td>71m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>147m</td>
<td>73m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>28m</td>
<td>77m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>28m</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>127m</td>
<td>56m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>129m</td>
<td>42m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>108m</td>
<td>27m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Development Indicators and ITU, accessed via Analyse Africa
Harnessing FDI

**by Carlos Lopes**

Dubbed the new investment frontier, Africa’s attractiveness is becoming more visible to large corporations, institutions and investors. Reflecting this, foreign investment (FDI) flows have grown exponentially since the turn of the millennium. Countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt and Morocco are leading the way. High growth economies such as Zambia, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique are also becoming important investment destinations. In 2014, Mozambique and Ethiopia were among the star performers.

This trend is set to continue as more countries demonstrate sound economic policies and improved business environments. Major investors now include emerging economies such as China, India, Turkey, and the Gulf States. Intra-African FDI is also on the rise. Financial services alone accounted for about 50 percent of intra-Africa greenfield investment projects between 2003 and 2014. Manufacturing, a crucial trigger for industrialisation, was among the top business functions by capital investment in the region in 2014. Policymakers will no doubt be buoyed by this news. Capital investment in manufacturing accounted for 33 percent of announced FDI in 2013, confirming manufacturing output is finally expanding as quickly as the rest of the economy. For a while, the commodity boom remained a key driver of the region’s growth. The extractive sector still receives the bulk of FDI. Current trends call for a sober assessment of the sustainability of this path. Moves towards diversification and increased value addition to the continent’s abundant natural resources must be priorities. Africa’s future will largely be determined by how well resource-rich countries harness natural wealth towards structural transformation. It is encouraging to see that growth in the services sector is surging, bringing with it jobs and wealth creation. The sector is now Africa’s largest sector in terms of FDI stock. FDI projects in real estate, hospitality and construction have also increased. Rising urbanisation and a growing middle class continue to create opportunities and reorient investors towards a burgeoning African consumer market.

Nonetheless, the various trends in FDI flows into the continent represent mixed fortunes for Africa’s heterogeneous economies. Some of the top performers in terms of value addition, as measured by manufacturing value added, are also among its smallest economies, such as the Seychelles and Swaziland. Because of their small size, these successes are not widely known.

In light of Africa’s pursuit for structural transformation, it is imperative that FDI contributes to the region’s integration and sustainable development agenda. Africa’s growth so far has not been accompanied by sufficient increases in productivity or job creation, nor has it significantly reduced poverty and inequality. Getting a firm grip on the issue of industrialisation for inclusive growth will require answers to difficult questions: Who is benefitting? How will the capacity and empowerment of the local private sector be impacted? Is competitiveness enhanced?

While the risks of over-dependence on FDI are being debated in light of continuing global uncertainties, it is clear that it is a significant source of financing for development. But Africa’s untapped savings as well as the quality of its regulatory environment and macroeconomic policies can liberate much bigger amounts in future.

Africa’s growth so far has not been accompanied by sufficient increases in productivity or job creation, nor has it significantly reduced poverty and inequality. Getting a firm grip on the issue of industrialisation for inclusive growth will require answers to difficult questions: Who is benefitting? How will the capacity and empowerment of the local private sector be impacted? Is competitiveness enhanced?

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Africa’s future shared prosperity requires a new, ambitious vision with the right policies and incentives to back it up. Together with efficient institutions, this is as important as new infrastructure and access to capital. Some reformist governments are showing the way.

The hard work has just begun.

Dr Carlos Lopes is executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
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www.AnalyseAfrica.com

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About the data
The report is based on the fDi Markets and Analyse Africa databases from the Financial Times. fDi Markets tracks greenfield investment projects. It does not include mergers and acquisitions or other equity-based or non-equity investments. Only new investment projects and significant expansions of existing projects are included. fDi Markets is the most authoritative source of intelligence on real investment in the global economy, and the only source of greenfield investment data that covers all countries and industries worldwide. Retail projects have been excluded from this analysis but are tracked by fDi Markets. The data presented includes FDI projects that have either been announced or opened by a company. The data on capital investment and job creation is based on the investment the company is making at the time of the project announcement or opening. As companies can raise capital locally, phase their investment through different countries for tax efficiency, the data used in this report is different to the official data on FDI flows. The data from fDi Markets is more accurate and a real-time indicator of the real investment companies are making in their overseas subsidiaries. The data shown includes estimates for capital investment and job creation derived from algorithms (patent pending) when a company does not release the information. Note that the investment projects tracked by fDi Markets are being constantly updated and revised based on new intelligence being received and the underlying algorithms are constantly improving their accuracy over time. The data presented in this report may therefore differ slightly from the real-time data available at www.fDiMarkets.com

Analyse Africa aggregates macroeconomic data from world renowned sources into one digital data platform. It features over 1.2 million data records for 4,400+ indicators from 2000 to the most recent year available. The data sources in this report, listed below, were accessed via www.AnalyseAfrica.com:

- Global Innovation Index 2014
- Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom 2015
- International Labour Organization - Key Indicators of Labour Market
- International Monetary Fund - Financial Access Survey
- International Monetary Fund - World Economic Outlook, April 2015
- International Telecommunications Union
- Mo Ibrahim Foundation - Ibrahim Index of African Governance
- UNESCO – Institute for Statistics
- US Energy Information Agency
- World Bank - Doing Business 2015
- World Bank - Logistics Performance index
- World Bank - World Development Indicators
- World Bank - World Governance Indicators
- World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report 2014/15

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