

## AfCFTA at Five: Challenges and Opportunities

#### Dr. Riverson Oppong © 2023





# Two decades of the African Union

### 2002 to 2022

#### 2001 and 2002

The African Union (AU) is founded in Addis Ababa on 26 May 2001. It is formally launched at a summit in Durban on 9 July 2002

### 2011

Africa's youngest nation South Sudan joins the organisation

### 2016

The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) is founded

#### 2017

Morocco rejoins the AU, having left its predecessor, the OAU (Organisation for African Unity), in 1984

Graphic: JOHN McCANN Compiled by: GOOD GOVERNANCE AFRICA (MISCHKA MOOSA)

The number of years since the AU was launched



The number

states

of AU member





The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is established. Member states are committed to creating a single market to improve development

### 2020

At the 33rd AU Summit in Addis Ababa a declaration champions gender equality and the empowerment of women

#### 2021

The AU and Africa CDC launches Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing to increase the production of vaccines in Africa

#### 2022

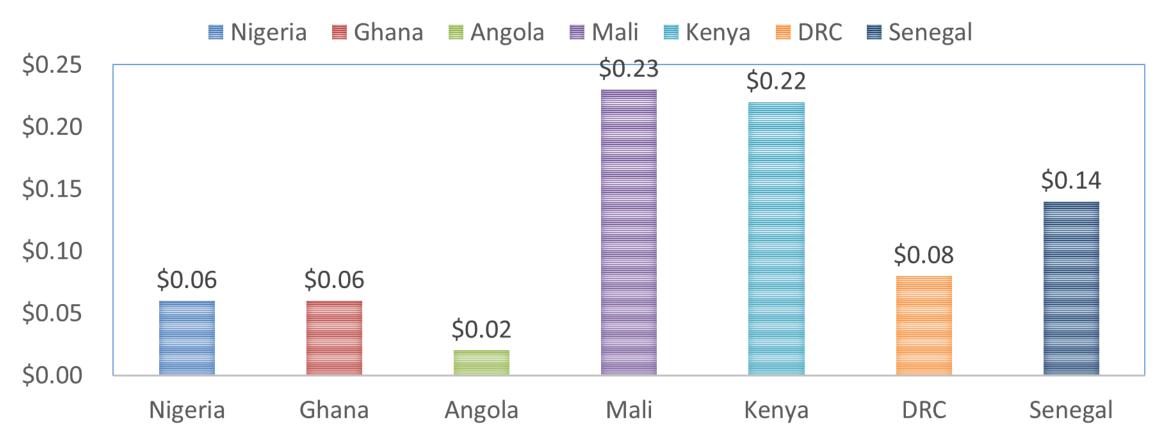
African leaders gather in Lusaka for the AU's 41st session and 20th anniversary

# The Role of AfCFTA

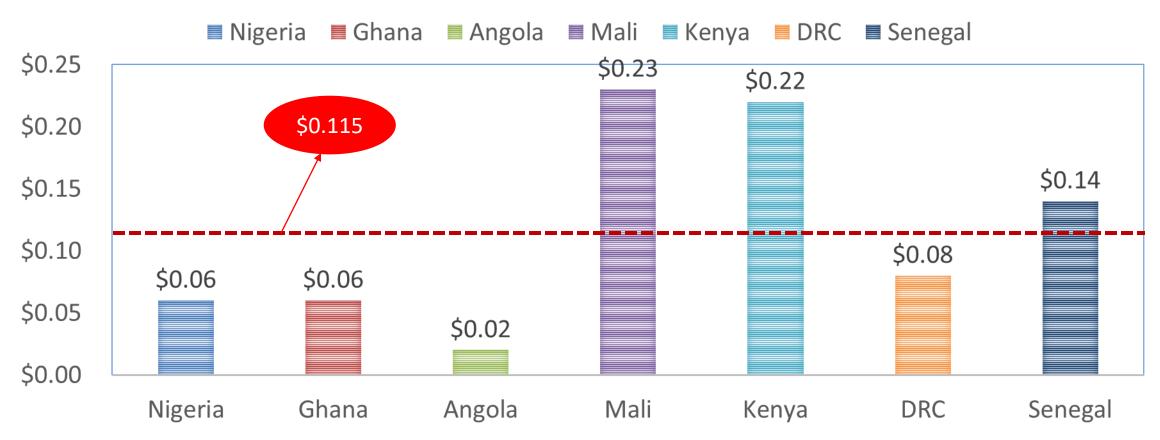
• The AfCFTA is the world's largest free trade area bringing together the 55 countries of the African Union (AU) and eight (8) Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The overall mandate of the AfCFTA is to create a single continental market with a population of about 1.3 billion people and a combined GDP of approximately US\$ 3.4 trillion



PRICE PER KILOWATT PER HOUR

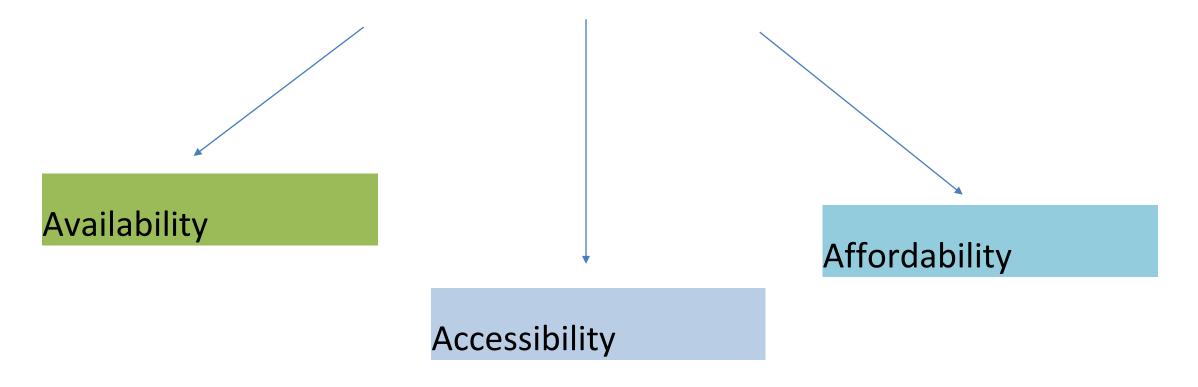


PRICE PER KILOWATT PER HOUR

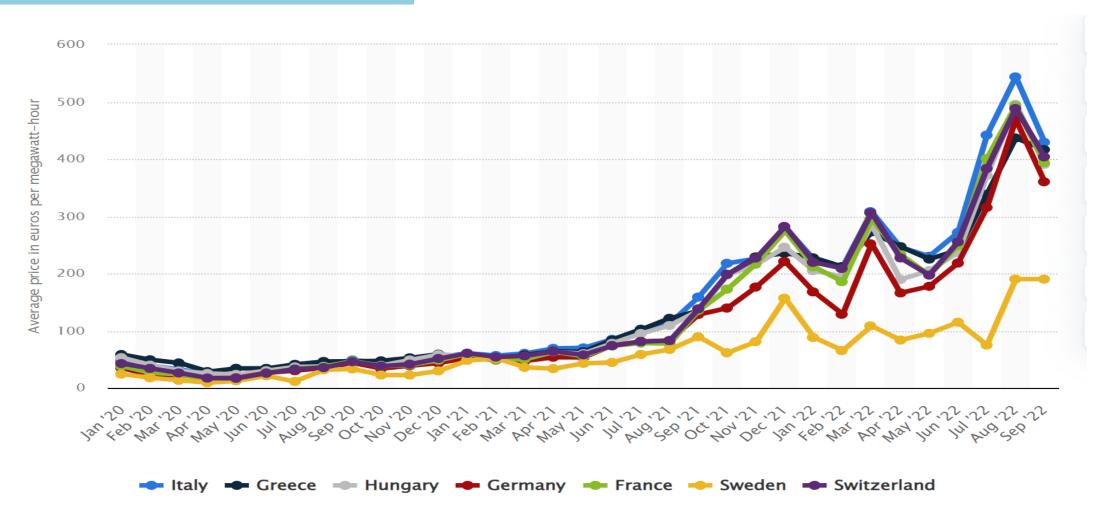


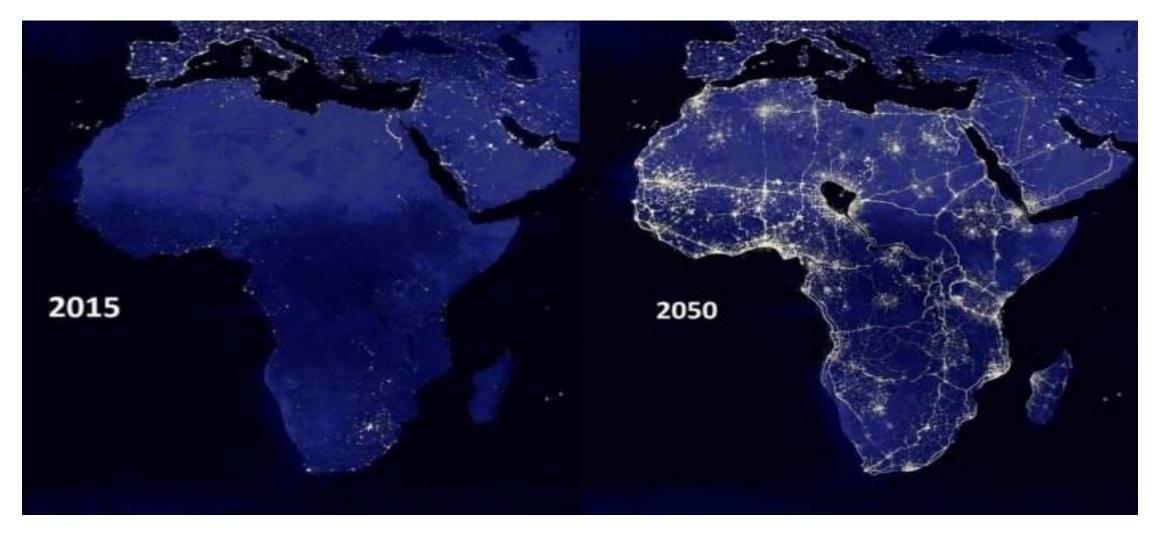
## **ENERGY SUSTAINABLILITY**

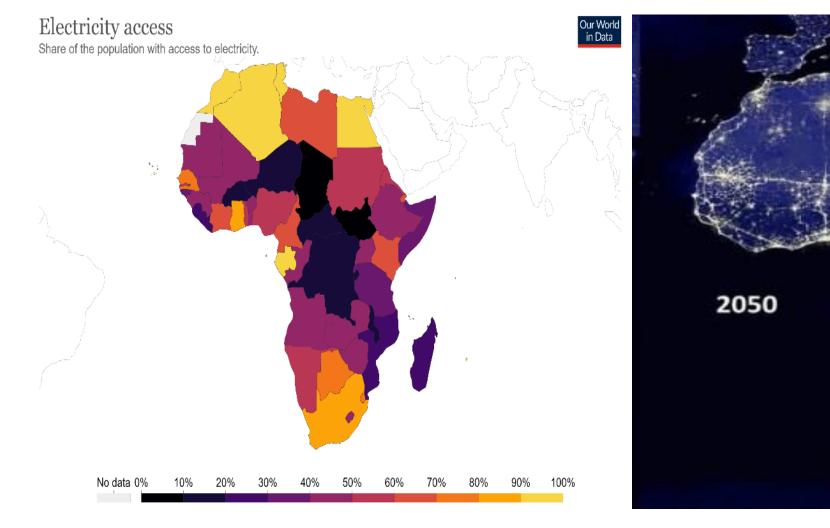
Sustainable energy is energy that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



### Turmoil in Europe

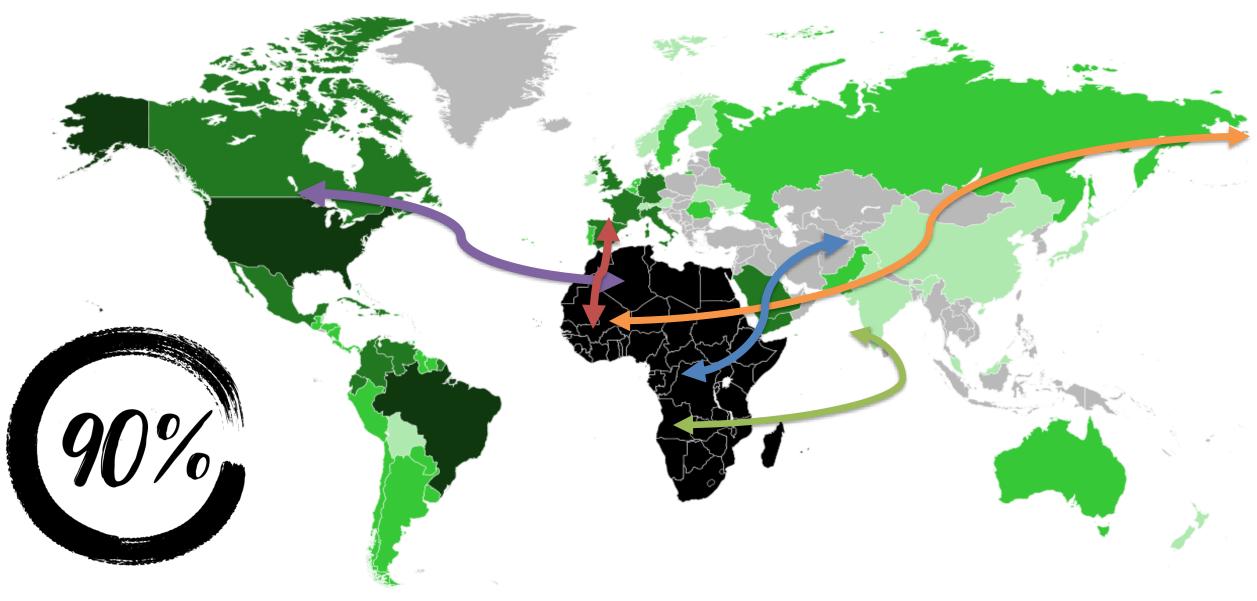


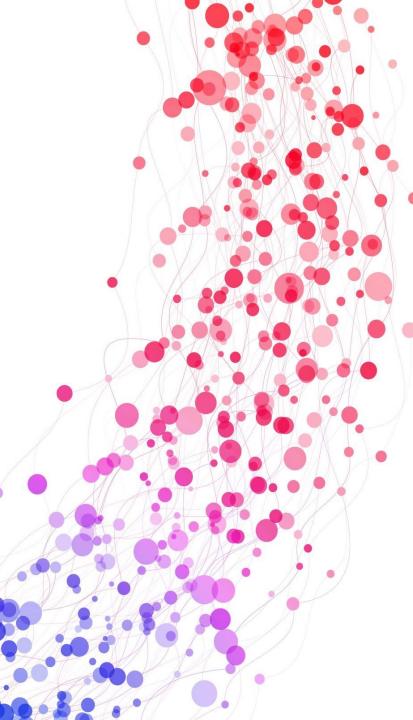




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## Movement of Africa's Natural Resources





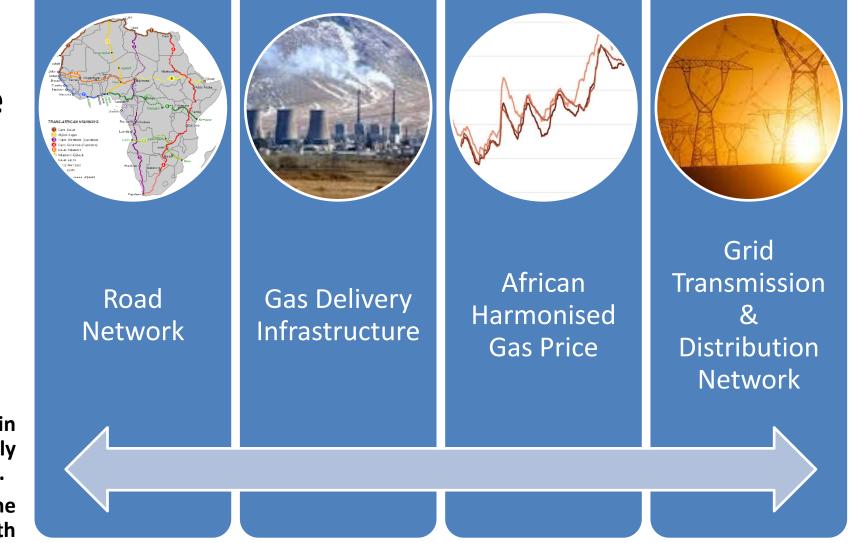
## Issues

- Movement across Africa for Africans remains expensive. Beyond being riddled with visa issues and other delays, security around border towns or roads remains a worry. The Customs and Immigration delays continue to hinder progress.
- Project Confirmation and No Implementation remain a concern.
- Neighboring Country Collaboration with Commodities
- Value Addition for Domestic Commodities before Export nonexistent. Focus rather on competing for title of 'Best Exporter'

## Building Local Content In The Entire Energy Value Chain

### **Africa Local Content**

- African Solutions for African Problems.
- Local Content that has been deployed in Ghana over 10 years ago and only recently in Nigeria are a step in the right direction.
- Development of similar policy across the continent is a priority if Africa's growth and trade is to be prioritised.
- AFCFTA should be the means to ensure policy direction across all participating countries towards Local Content enforcement.



# Local Content in CSR Perspective - GNGC

- ROAD INFRUSTRUCTURE
- Oil enclave roads
- Feeder roads
- SUPPORT FOR SECURITY SERVICES
- Construction fire stations
- Renovation Police Residence (E.G Marine Police at Aiyinase)
- Renovation of Esiama Police Hq.
- Renovation of Offices and Accommodation for Military Police Takoradi.
- •
- SKILLS BUILDING
- Training of women in SMEs (On-going)
- Engagement of Locals for Corrosion control activities
- Blasting and Painting
- Scaffolding
- Welding/Fabrication/Pipe Fitting



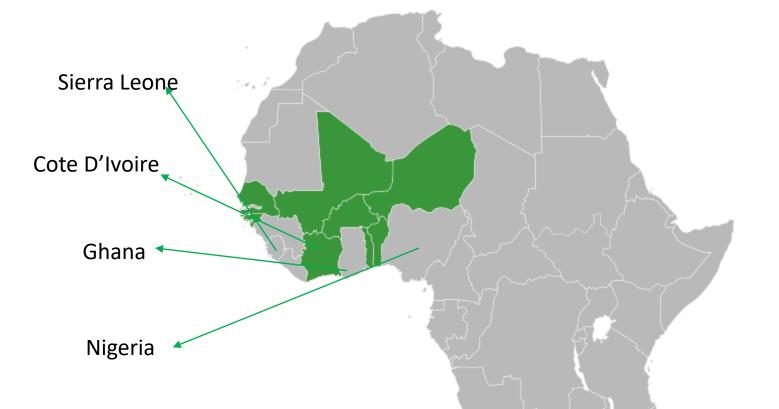
- EDUCATION
- Provision of Educational Infrastructure/Materials
- Scholarship Scheme
- Mentorship Scheme
- HEALTH
- Construction of CHPS Compound
- Registration & Renewal NHIS for PACs
- Automation of health information management
- COVID-19 Support Package for (MMDAs & PACs, )
- WATER AND SANITATION
- Provision of mechanized boreholes
- Construction of mechanized Toilets

# Local Content in CSR Perspective -GNGC

## Africanism and Nationalism

In the Spirit of Africanism and Nationalism, African Energy Market Hubs must be prioritised.

Some West African Countries have achieved tremendous feats in the Energy Industry worth replicating across.



ECOWAS - Considered one of the pillar <u>regional blocs</u> of the continentwide <u>African Economic Community</u> (AEC), the stated goal of ECOWAS is to achieve "collective <u>self-sufficiency</u>" for its member states by creating a single large trade bloc by building a <u>full economic and trading union</u>. The union was established on 28 May 1975, with the signing of the <u>Treaty</u> of Lagos, with its stated mission to promote economic integration across the region. A revised version of the treaty was agreed and signed on 24 July 1993 in Cotonou.

# Africanism and Nationalism

 Building African Energy markets and hubs; Sub Saharan Africa (key players - Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Angola, Gabon)





Local content policy goals can only be attained if they are built on realistic expectation with already existing industrial competence and capabilities.







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