

Trade: Africa

Commitment:

“The G8 in return agreed to a comprehensive plan to support Africa’s progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed: to stimulate growth, to improve the investment climate and to make trade work for Africa, including by helping to build Africa’s capacity to trade and working to mobilize the extra investment in infrastructure which is needed for business.”

-Chair’s Summary⁴⁷²

Background:

With current conditions, most of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa will fail to achieve all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁴⁷³ Projections show that Africa’s poverty rate will remain over 38 percent in 2015—far above the 22.3 percent target.⁴⁷⁴ However, the forecast is not completely cloudy: per capita GDP growth in the low-income countries of Sub-Saharan Africa reached an estimated 3 per cent for the second consecutive year in 2005.⁴⁷⁵ Much can be done to improve this performance; the investment climates in many African nations are unduly restrictive, and infrastructure in several regions is moribund.⁴⁷⁶ In order to address these problems, G8 leaders pledged at the July 2005 Gleneagles Summit to improve Africa’s capacity for trade by supporting three separate but related initiatives: the stimulation of growth and the improvement of the business climate in Africa; the development of Africa’s capacity to trade; and the mobilization of investment in infrastructure for local businesses.

Team Leader: André Ghione

www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/FTInewsletterJanApril2006.pdf.

⁴⁷² Chair’s Summary, G8 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles), July 2005. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/statement.html.

⁴⁷³ Global Monitoring Report 2006 — Sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006.

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⁴⁷⁴ Global Monitoring Report 2006 — Sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006.

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⁴⁷⁵ Global Monitoring Report 2006 — Sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006.

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⁴⁷⁶ Global Monitoring Report 2006 — Sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006.

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Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.33

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Building on the launch of the Canadian Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) on 12 October 2005,⁴⁷⁷ the Canadian government continued the strong record of compliance with its Gleneagles' commitment to promote trade and investment in Africa. This was primarily achieved through allocating funds to a number of local projects through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). CIDA awarded US\$8.5 million to Mozambique's National Development Program (PROAGRI)⁴⁷⁸ established a commission for a Jatropha plant oil pressing, soap making and bio-diesel plant in Mudzi, Zimbabwe,⁴⁷⁹ and funded a Zimbabwean centre for vocational training,⁴⁸⁰ as well as a forestry program in Borno, Nigeria.⁴⁸¹ Furthermore, the Canadian government is currently negotiating two joint-venture petrochemical projects with the Egyptian government, and is preparing a conference on investment in Angola.^{482 483} On 7 April 2006, the Department of Export Development Canada (EDC) signed an agreement with the First

⁴⁷⁷ Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) Launched in Africa on October 12, 2005, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 13 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006.

www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/165F1F96BE4873F852570990062EFA2?OpenDocument.

⁴⁷⁸ Canadian Grant for Mozambican Agro Project, Panafrican News Agency (PANA) Daily Newswire (Maputo, Mozambique), 22 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.panapress.com/RubIndexlat.asp?code=eng004; Canada supports PROAGRI, All Africa (Maputo), 27 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news/newsletter/aim317.html.

⁴⁷⁹ Canadians Commission \$8 bln Jatropha Project, All Africa (Harare), 2 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.zimbabwesituation.com/mar3_2006.html#Z14.

⁴⁸⁰ MP Begs Canada to Electrify Bikita East, Zimbabwe Standard (Bikita), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.l.zimbabwesituation.com/apr9a_2006.html#Z17.

⁴⁸¹ Agro-Forestry Projects in Borno Record Sustainable Growth, This Day Online (Nigeria), 18 April 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.thisdayonline.com/nview.php?id=45912.

⁴⁸² Egypt Close to Finalising Joint-Venture Petrochemical Projects with Canada, Middle East and North Africa Today, 17 May 2006.

⁴⁸³ Canadian Delegation Visit Angola, All Africa (Luanda), 11 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. allafrica.com/stories/200605110432.html.

Bank of Nigeria, extending a US\$25 million line of credit that will be used to develop business in Canada.⁴⁸⁴

Analyst: Loretta Yau

2. France: -1

France receives a grade of -1 for non-compliance regarding its commitment to improving Africa's capacity to trade since the 2005 G8 Summit at Gleneagles. Although France restated its commitment to this issue and identified infrastructure development as one of its seven priority sectors for African development,⁴⁸⁵ there is little evidence of new funding allocated to fulfilling this pledge.

While France demonstrated initiative as an organizing member of the Paris Conference "Solidarity and Globalization: Innovative Financing for Development and Against Pandemics" on 28 February — 1 March 2006, there was no indication that funding raised from this program would be allocated toward infrastructure development or other aspects of "aid for trade."⁴⁸⁶ Although President Chirac has indicated that he would like African issues to remain a priority at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit,⁴⁸⁷ little action was taken to further the commitments agreed upon at the previous year's summit.

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3. Germany: +1

The German government maintained its high level of compliance with the Gleneagles Trade in Africa commitment, seeking to make trade beneficial to Africa, and to build Africa's capacity to trade. On 23 March 2006, the German government pledged €6.5 million from 2006-2008 to aid the economic integration process of the "East African Community."⁴⁸⁸ The stated purpose of the funding is to increase the involvement of the private sector in the integration process. On 5 May 2006, the German Government reaffirmed its commitment to developing Africa's capacity to

⁴⁸⁴ EDC Letter of Offer with First Bank of Nigeria signals strong intention to develop market, Export Development Canada (Lagos), 7 April 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.edc.ca/english/docs/news/2006/mediaroom_9859.htm.

⁴⁸⁵ France Priorities: Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris). Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development_2108/french-policy_2589/governmental-strategies_2670/index.html.

⁴⁸⁶ Foreign Policy Statements: Paris Conference, Solidarity and Globalization: Innovative Financing for Development and Against Pandemics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris). Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20060301.gb.html#Chapitre1.

⁴⁸⁷ Chirac Intends to Ask Russia to Invite NEPAD to G8 Summit, G8 Summit 2006 St. Petersburg website (Moscow), 16 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060516/1149702.html.

⁴⁸⁸ Germany is Continuing to Help Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda..., Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 23 March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20060323_1.html.

trade when Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul pledged to work even more closely with NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) in the future.⁴⁸⁹

Analyst: Adrian M.T. Roomes

4. Italy: 0

The Italian government registered partial compliance in meeting its Gleneagles commitment to promote trade and investment in Africa during the past year. Italian representation in the European Union (EU) did not commit to opening up its market to African countries during the Doha Round at the World Trade Organization (WTO) conference in Hong Kong last December, siding instead with the protectionist France.⁴⁹⁰ Moreover, Italy's limited efforts on the African trade file do not match the commitment made at Gleneagles.

The Italian government, however, does appear to recognize that investment opportunities do exist in Africa, and has made promises to increase direct investment in the continent.⁴⁹¹ Since the Gleneagles Summit in June, 2005, it has involved itself in various local projects that could promote the human and institutional capacity to trade in Africa. In early December 2005, the Italian government donated health equipment to the South African health sector, followed by an explicit promise to continue aid to Uganda.⁴⁹² At the end of the same month the Italian Cooperation (IC) under the auspices of the Italian government announced that it would provide funding totalling more than €4 million for use in agricultural projects in Angola.⁴⁹³ In addition, IC distributed €1.1 million for two projects that intend to promote computer literacy and accelerate technological development in Mozambique.⁴⁹⁴

A recent report commissioned by the United Nations Security Council named Italy as one of several countries that "...[had] provided military equipment and supplies to the Somali warring groups during the later part of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006"⁴⁹⁵. This casts serious doubt on the Italian government's commitment to a stable African business climate.

Analyst: Loretta Yau

⁴⁸⁹ Wieczorek-Zeul: Cooperation with NEPAD Will be Expanded, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 5 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006 www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_200605051.html.

⁴⁹⁰ The Jury's Still Out on Performance of UK's Former Political Spin Doctor, South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 15 December 2005.

⁴⁹¹ Le Opportunità di Investimento Nel Continente, Ministero Degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.esteri.it/ita/4_27_55_35.asp; Comunicato Congiunto del Ministro Fini e del Ministro degli Esteri della Repubblica del Sud Africa Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 9 November 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2118&mod=1&min=1.

⁴⁹² Italy Donates Equipment to Help Monitor Public Health Sector, BuaNews (Tshwane), 7 December 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005 allafrica.com/stories/200512070670.html; Italy to Continue Aid, New Vision (Kampala), 9 December 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005. allafrica.com/stories/200512090751.html.

⁴⁹³ Italy Grants Over 4 Million Euros for Management Programmes, Angola Press Agency (Luanda), 31 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. allafrica.com/stories/200512310172.html.

⁴⁹⁴ Italian Funding for Computer Projects, Agencia de Informacao de Mocambique (Maputo), 3 January 2006. Accessed: 7 January 2006. allafrica.com/stories/200601030484.html.

⁴⁹⁵ Illegal Arms Continue to Fuel Factional Fighting, UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (Nairobi), 12 May 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006 allafrica.com/stories/200605120223.html.

5. Japan: 0

Japan registered a high degree of compliance with respect to its commitments to improve the investment climate in Africa and to help build Africa's capacity for trade. The Japanese government has taken and continues to take a leadership role in promoting efforts to develop trade in Africa. While not accounted for by this compliance cycle, it will be involved in the Fourth Asia-Africa Business Forum (AABF)⁴⁹⁶ in September 2006,⁴⁹⁷ and will host the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008.⁴⁹⁸ The TICAD conferences actively promote Asia-Africa business relations and provide "one of the largest international platforms for global cooperation for African development."⁴⁹⁹ The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has outlined specific measures that it will take to promote trade, business development and investment in African countries.⁵⁰⁰ These include promoting trade and investment between Africa and Japan by "facilitating trade investment, enhancing business exchanges and promoting product development and export to Japan."⁵⁰¹ Japan's support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has helped in the development of income-generating projects. The Japanese government is fostering the necessary conditions for the viability of its African investment-promotion centres through various initiatives.⁵⁰² UNIDO serves as a conduit for the sharing of Japanese technology and expertise,⁵⁰³ with the UNIDO Tokyo office acting as a source of information to facilitate private investment into Africa.

Additionally, a Japan-NEPAD conference was held in March 2006. While no definitive agreements were reached, it is thought likely that Japan will soon commit to helping in specific projects relating to infrastructure and trade/investment promotion.⁵⁰⁴

Analyst: Zain Shafiq

⁴⁹⁶ UN Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development — Policies into Practice, United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development (New York), 2004. Accessed: 11 January 2006.

www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/ticad.htm.

⁴⁹⁷ Communiqué for Japan-NEPAD Policy Dialogue, Embassy of Japan in South Korea, March 2006. Accessed: May 19 2006. www.japan.org.za/whatsNew/whatsNew_03.html.

⁴⁹⁸ What's new: New Electronic Platform to Connect Entrepreneurs from Asia and Africa, UNDP and TICAD (New York), 22 April 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.ticad.net/whats_new7.html.

⁴⁹⁹ TICAD III (Tokyo, 29 Sep. — 1 Oct., 2003), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 2003. Accessed: 10 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad3/outline.html.

⁵⁰⁰ Japan's Policy for African Development, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 6 July 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf.

⁵⁰¹ Japan's Policy for African Development, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 6 July 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf.

⁵⁰² Japan's ODA White Paper 2003 — Part II: International Assistance Trends With Respect to Development Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 2003. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2003/part2_1.html.

⁵⁰³ Asia-Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Centre (AAITPC), UNIDO (New York), 15 December 2004. 11 January 2006. www.unido.org/doc/4337.

⁵⁰⁴ Address by Prime Minister Koizumi in His Policy Statement on Africa, May 1 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html.

6. Russia: -1

Russia receives a grade of -1 for non-compliance regarding its commitment to improving Africa's capacity to trade since the 2005 G8 Summit at Gleneagles. While Russia was relatively active in the latter part of 2005, participating in initiatives such as the Africa Partnership Forum and signing bilateral agreements, there is little evidence of any new funding being allocated to improving Africa's infrastructure and capacity to trade since the interim compliance report.

At a statement made to the Joint World Bank IMF Development Committee on 25 September 2005, Minister of Finance Mr. Aleksei Kudrin noted that Russia "strongly support[s] World Bank's Africa Action Plan...[and] welcome[s] the renewal of attention to investments in infrastructure."⁵⁰⁵ Russia also participated in the fifth meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) in London on 4-5 October 2005, which aims to "record, monitor and report on delivery of all financial and policy commitments to Africa... [and] set clear, time-bound benchmarks against which progress can be measured and monitored."⁵⁰⁶ Russia was an active participant of the APF meeting, assisting with the preparation of the APF's Draft Joint Action Plan and other documents relating to the functioning of the APF.⁵⁰⁷ Russia also took part in the inaugural meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, held on 6 October 2005 in London. The Consortium seeks to work as a partnership between donors and stakeholders "to accelerate progress to meet the urgent infrastructure needs of Africa in support of economic growth and development."⁵⁰⁸ In addition, Russian signed an agreement with Namibia to create an "Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Corporation." Russia also signed an agreement with Angola to establish a commission to address and improve cooperation on economic, scientific and technical.⁵⁰⁹ Lastly, President Vladimir Putin and the Russian Railway President Vladimir Yakunin discussed the possibility of the company to work to develop African railway infrastructure, however no project on Africa was announced.⁵¹⁰

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⁵⁰⁵ Statement by Mr. Aleksei Kudrin, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation, to the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the IMF and the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Washington). 25 September 2005. Accessed: 29 December 2005.

siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20660025/DCS2005-0059-RussianFed.pdf.

⁵⁰⁶ Africa — what has been achieved in 2005, Department for International Development (London). 15 November 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/africa-2005.asp.

⁵⁰⁷ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow). 28 December 2005. Accessed: 29 December 2005.

www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/eb58723614295438c32570e6002eea64?OpenDocument.

⁵⁰⁸ Africa — what has been achieved in 2005, Department for International Development (London), 15 November 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/africa-2005.asp.

⁵⁰⁹ "Russia and Namibia signed agreement on creation Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation." 18 July 2005. Date of Access: 7 June 2005.

vneshmarket.ru/NewsAM/NewsAMShow.asp?ID=204572; and Ministry of Natural Resources. Date of Access: 7 June 2005. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=1304&pid=11.

⁵¹⁰ Vladimir Putin met with President of Russian Railways, Vladimir Yakunin, President of Russia, 18 May 2006. Accessed: 2 July 2006. www.kremlin.ru

7. United Kingdom: +1

The government of the United Kingdom (UK) successfully complied with its Gleneagles' commitments to developing African trade through financial support geared toward improving Africa's investment climate, capacity to trade, and business infrastructure. Prime Minister Tony Blair and Secretary of State for International Development Hilary Benn, announced on 17 November 2005 that the British government will donate US\$30 million annually to the Investment Climate Facility (ICF) over three years,⁵¹¹ with the Prime Minister stating that, "the ICF's activities will address both the real and perceived obstacles. It will be vital for investment, growth, jobs, and sustainable poverty reduction in Africa."⁵¹² Supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and African heads of state, the ICF is the vehicle that the G8 and Commission for Africa proposed as necessary in order to improve investment in Africa.⁵¹³ On 3 October 2005, the British government announced it would donate £200 million to the World Bank's Africa Catalytic Fund, a portion of which will be allocated towards improved infrastructure on the continent.⁵¹⁴ Officials from the Department for International Development chaired the first meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa on 6 October 2005 in London,⁵¹⁵ with the UK promising US\$20 million in funds over three years.⁵¹⁶ In a speech on 14 November 2005, Prime Minister Blair committed to increasing "aid for trade" with a donation of £100 million a year until 2010.⁵¹⁷ Furthermore, the UK has agreed to commit US\$20 million to the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund's targeted financial sector program beginning in the fall of 2006.⁵¹⁸

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⁵¹¹ Africa Opening for Business: Prime Minister Confirms UK support for Africa's Investment Climate Facility (ICF), Department for International Development (London), 17 November 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-climate-facility.asp.

⁵¹² Africa Opening for Business: Prime Minister Confirms UK support for Africa's Investment Climate Facility (ICF), Department for International Development (London), 17 November 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-climate-facility.asp.

⁵¹³ Frequently Asked Questions About the Investment Climate Facility (ICF), Department of International Development (London). Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-climate-facility-faqs.asp.

⁵¹⁴ UK to Give £200 million to New World Bank Fund for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 3 October 2005. Accessed: 20 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/wb-fund-africa.asp.

⁵¹⁵ Africa- What Has Been Achieved in 2005, Department for International Development (London), 15 November 2005. Accessed: 20 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/africa-2005.asp.

⁵¹⁶ Implementation of the Commission for Africa Recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' Commitments on Poverty: The UK's Contribution, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

⁵¹⁷ UK to Give £100 Million a Year to Help Poor Countries Trade Their Way out of Poverty, Department for International Development (London), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/trade-poverty.asp.

⁵¹⁸ Implementation of the Commission for Africa Recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' Commitments on Poverty: The UK's Contribution, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

8. United States: +1

The United States' government has provided strong support for the African trade commitments made at Gleneagles. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), first announced by President George W. Bush in July 2005, continues to build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and competitiveness.⁵¹⁹ On 6-7 June 2006, the US will host the 5th Annual US-Sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Forum (AGOA Forum),⁵²⁰ which has as its theme "The Private Sector and Trade: Powering Africa's Growth."⁵²¹

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is also contributing to programs dedicated to strengthening African trade opportunities. USAID funded five West African companies, enabling them to exhibit a selection of their region's finest wild fish and seafood products at the 25th Annual International Boston Seafood Show from 12-14 March 2006.⁵²² On 11 April 2006, USAID celebrated its successful investment in specialty coffee-growing in the "thousand hills" district of Rwanda. The income earned through exports has allowed communities to reinvest in infrastructure, building schools and improving standards of living.⁵²³

Analyst: André Ghione

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) remains committed to the measures for improving the trade situation in Africa proposed at Gleneagles. On 30 January 2006, the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, launched the programming cycle for Aid to Development under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF).⁵²⁴ The financial envelope for the 10th EDF was approved in December 2005, totalling €22.7 billion for the period 2008-2013.⁵²⁵ On 9 February 2006, Commissioner Michel and Philippe Maystadt, President of the

⁵¹⁹ Advancing African Growth and Opportunity Through Global Competitiveness, USAID (Washington, DC), 11 May 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.agoa.gov/agoa_forum/USAID%20Press%20Release%20-%202005-11-06.pdf.

⁵²⁰ Transcript of Press Conference (May 11, 2006) Announcing AGOA Forum 2006, AGOA (Washington, DC), 11 May 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.agoa.gov/agoa_forum/Transcript%20of%20AGOA%202006%20Press%20Conference%202005-11-06.pdf.

⁵²¹ Transcript of Press Conference Announcing AGOA Forum 2006, AGOA (Washington, DC), 11 May 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.agoa.gov/agoa_forum/Transcript%20of%20AGOA%202006%20Press%20Conference%202005-11-06.pdf.

⁵²² USAID to Fund West Africa Seafood at Boston Show, USAID (Washington, DC), 8 March 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060308.html

⁵²³ USAID and Rwandan Ambassador Celebrate Rwandan Coffee, USAID (Washington, DC), 11 April 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060411_1.html

⁵²⁴ The Commission Launches the 2008-2013 Programming Cycle on Aid to Development, Europa (Brussels/Brazzaville), 30 January 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/92&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁵²⁵ The Commission Launches the 2008-2013 Programming Cycle on Aid to Development, Europa (Brussels/Brazzaville), 30 January 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/92&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

European Investment Bank (EIB), signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the creation of a Trust Fund in support of infrastructure in Africa. In the start-up phase (2006-2007), the Commission intends to mobilize up to €60 million in grants, and the EIB—up to €260 million in loans for the operation of the Fund.⁵²⁶

Analyst: André Ghione

⁵²⁶ The European Commission and the EIB Launch a Trust Fund to Finance Infrastructure in Africa, Europa (Brussels), 9 February 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/146&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en