



AFRICA
ECONOMIC
ZONES
ORGANIZATION

EVENT SUMMARY REPORT



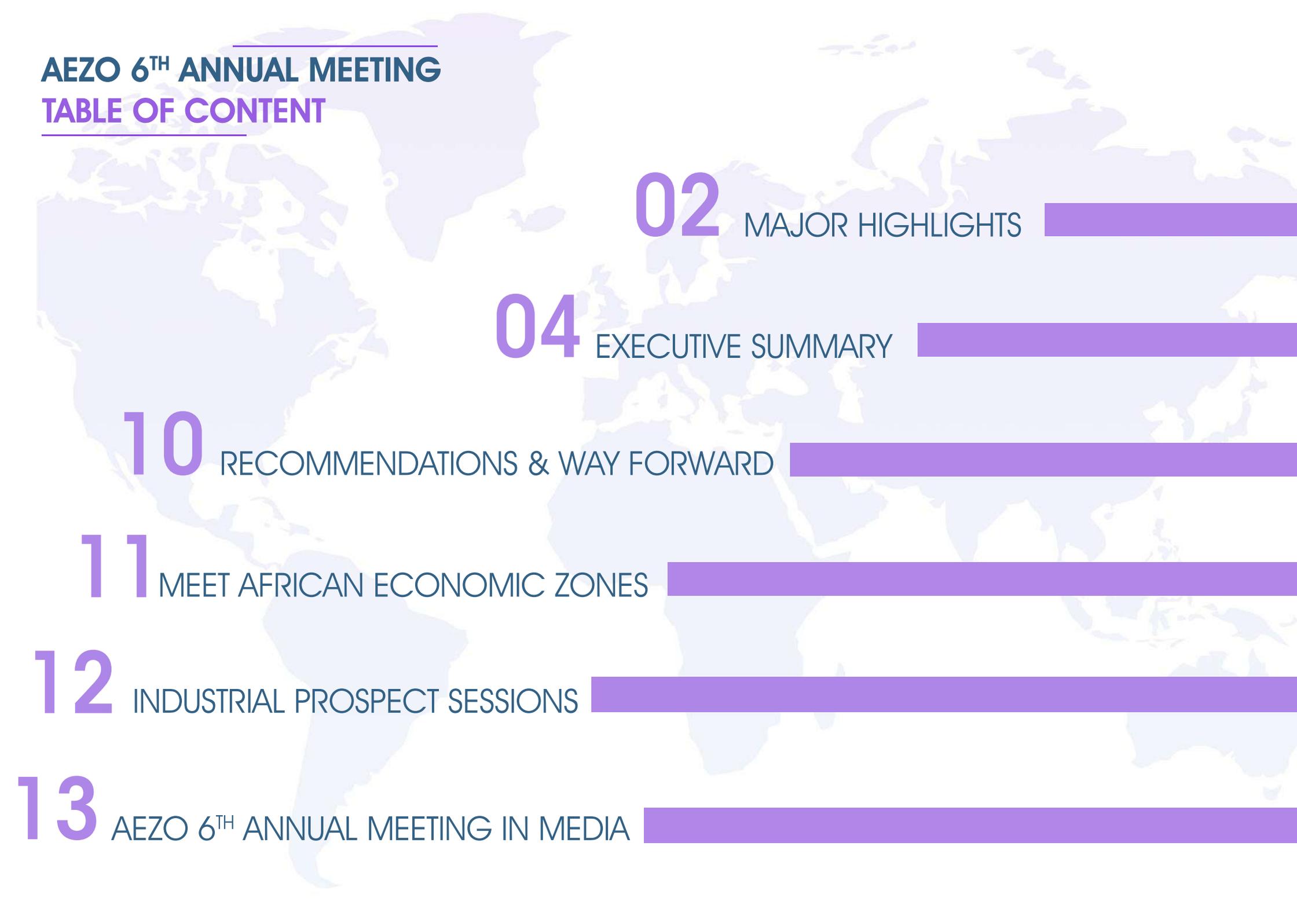
Creating One African Market

20 21

AEZO 6TH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 25, 2021 | ACCRA, GHANA



AEZO 6TH ANNUAL MEETING



AEZO 6TH ANNUAL MEETING
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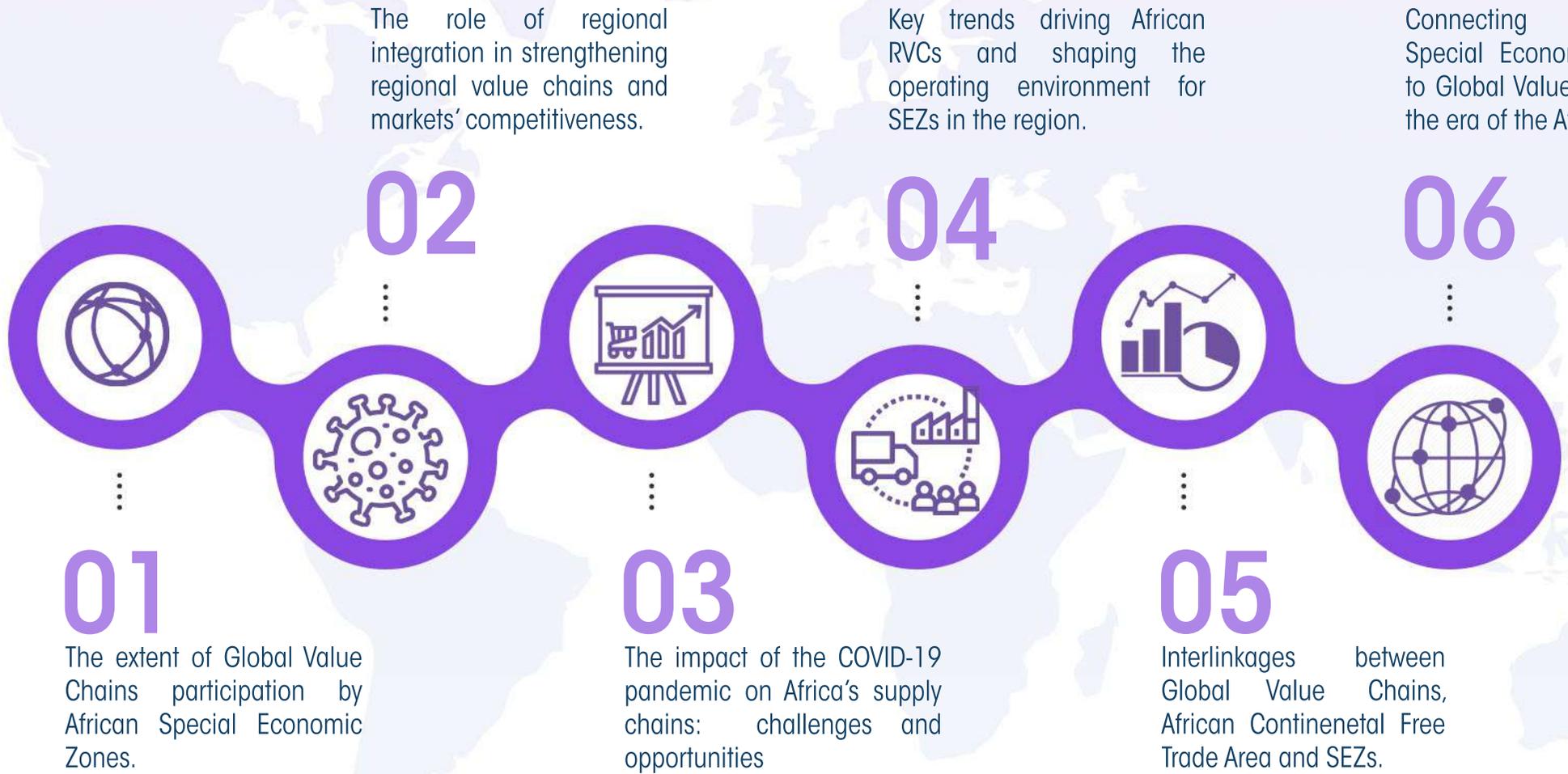
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AEZO 6TH ANNUAL MEETING

Africa Economic Zones Organization (AEZO) 6th Annual Meeting was held in a hybrid format, conventional at the headquarters of the African Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat in Accra – GHANA, and a virtual retransmission giving the opportunity to thousands of participants to follow live the deliberations and interact with C-Level representatives from Economic Zones, Investments and Promotion Agencies and key experts from international organizations.

Hosted by the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat (AfCFTA), this conference was organized under the theme: “Connecting African Special Economic Zones to Global Value Chains at the era of the African Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)” with the contribution of Tanger Med Group, African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Ghana Free Zones Authority (GFZA).



This year's edition brought together 120 delegates who attended the event in person and more than 1500 participants followed live-streaming channels. Additionally, more than 54 African SEZs, Investment Promotion Agencies and government authorities have been represented.

EVENT PARTNERS



AEZO 6TH ANNUAL MEETING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

African Special Economic Zones have gained considerable traction since they were adopted in the late 90s - 2000s. They are considered as one of the main instruments that stimulate economic freeform and promote FDI. A major role played by SEZs in accelerating industrialization and in boosting industrial transformation has been apparent since their establishment.

As per the African Economic Zones Outlook, there are **203 operational SEZs in Africa and 73 projects have been announced for completion. SEZs are well developed across the continent** and present in 47 of the 54 countries. Over the past five years, **60 million jobs have been created in the agro-processing, manufacturing and services.** SEZs have also contributed to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows creating sustainable investment conditions and job opportunities.

Gradually SEZs are becoming a key actor in impacting the global value chain (GVC) by attracting investment, improving export performance, creating employment, and generating cluster effects.

The African participation in global value chains has primarily been limited to the export of raw materials. As a result, the African economies have not been able to benefit from its participation in international trade compared with other regions.

While the African region is home to about 17% of the world's population, it only accounts for 2.5% of global trade. GVCs are now involved in two-thirds of global trade. Asian countries' phenomenal industrial transformation rode on the back of SEZs and GVCs.

The desire for higher value-added manufacturing pushed labor-intensive activities of many GVCs to neighboring countries. However, some African countries have also benefited, and producers based in these countries have been able to participate in global trade.

Export diversification and regional trade have also been promoted by SEZs, along with industrial spill-overs and clustering. They are an appealing tool for promoting quality investment by both domestic and foreign companies; public and private joint ventures.

SEZs have also led to an increase in industrial export growth in many African countries. The accelerated industrial development strategy of Africa either offers a solid framework to strive and adjust SEZ participation to global value chains.

African SEZs have also demonstrated resilience in building solid industrialization addressing domestic supply chain and finding an appropriate mechanism to participate in the Global Value Chain.

H.E. Amb. Albert Muchanga
Commissioner for Economic Trade,
Development, Industry and Mining
African Union Commission



“...It is important to call the key elements of the global value chains that are development, innovation and design, investment and production, supply chain, and marketing and retailing. The important matter of these elements is the way to create synergies between global, regional and continental value chains...The key task is to make African SEZs contribute to increasing Africa's share of global trade while at the same time contributing to the improvement of intra-African trade...”

”

H.E. Mr Wamkele Mene
Secretary General
AfCFTA Secretariat



“...One of the AfCFTA objectives is the promotion of regional value chains and acceleration of industrial development in Africa...Allowing SEZs to operate under the AfCFTA will contribute to the increase of intra-African trade and the promotion of value chains...In our recent exchange with our domestic stakeholders and economic operators, we underscored that SEZs are a critical pillar of the AfCFTA implementation...”

”



It is with this view that the AEZO 6th annual meeting featured a series of high-level speakers who shared the forward-looking approach of the AfCFTA implementation, which serves as an enabler to build resilience, support galvanizing industrialization, digital transition and trade facilitation across borders. The deliberations focused on the role of SEZs in connecting to Global Value Chains along with their contribution to the achievement of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

As a direct consequence of the COVID-19 crisis, and the economic and social disruption it has caused, traditional decision-making processes are fundamentally changing. With concerns for lives, livelihoods and the environment mounting on a global level: the inconsistencies, deficiencies, and contradictions of multiple systems are more obvious than ever. Managing short-term pressures while dealing with medium- and long-term uncertainties places African Special Economic Zone at a crossroads of policy reforms.

Within the context of operationalizing the African Continental Free Trade Area, as well as the COVID-19 recovery, this agreement is to be

considered as an opportunity to promote industrial development, advance and expand e-commerce, and also enhance intra-African trade across the continent.

Moreover, Economic Zones have a great potential in promoting regional integration, and benefit from the outcomes of the African Continental Free Trade Area to trigger economic policy reforms and industrial strategies focused on accelerated diversification at the production and export levels.

In this regard, the African Special Economic Zones are entitled to develop new processes for the supply chain supporting the vision of creating one African Market under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) that stands for making a significant contribution to reducing trade transaction costs and facilitating cross-border trade.

Therefore, policy makers have to consider the following in designing SEZs programs:

- 01 Facilitating movement of goods to unlock manufacturing that mitigate global supply-chain risks;
- 02 Leveraging integration and regional value chains;
- 03 Scaling digital transformation & inclusive innovation.
- 04 Revitalizing infrastructure & connectivity;

H.E. Mr Kojo Opong Nkrumah
The Minister for Information
GHANA

“...It is important for member-states of AfCFTA to advocate for the right policy frameworks to promote SEZ development in our countries.....The connection between SEZ, AfCFTA and global value chains is important in harnessing benefits under the AfCFTA...”



H.E. Mrs Carmen Ndaot
Minister of Investment Promotion,
Public-Private Partnership
GABON

“...AfCFTA is one of Gabon's priorities in the transitional era generated by the Transformation Acceleration plan... African economic zones should be more involved in global value chains in order to accelerate industrialization and create employment...”



Mr Ahmed BENNIS
Secretary General
AEZO

“...The major challenge for African SEZ is not just a matter of attracting investors or joining value chains. It is about increasing the share of value added created locally and to moving up the chain hierarchy from simple to more complex activities...”



Operational since January 2021, the African Continental Free Trade Area is expected to create one of the world's largest free trade zones. This move will increase economic prosperity across the continent and will foster the Linkage between Africa and other countries. The real challenge lies in strategically managing economic interdependence with other states, boosting intra-African trade through AfCFTA and changing the goods traded towards higher value-add exports.

In this sense, this year marks a steppingstone for African SEZs toward the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the opening for Global Value Chains. They must focus on both enhancing resilience and speeding change to achieve sustainable economic welfare benefits post-COVID-19. Adapting to new development strategies, supporting economic diversification, accelerating sustainable growth and industrial transformation.

Hence, Special Economic Zones are one of the main devices to advance the objectives of the AfCFTA: In expanding the manufacturing sector, continental industrialization, driving sustainable economic growth, job creation, investment promotion, trade liberalization and regional integration. Furthermore, most SEZs have also implemented regulations that promote gender equality, capacity building and training facilities.



The AfCFTA is also a business opportunity for extending SEZs activities in creating favorable conditions for investment and promoting intra-African Trade. SEZs can accordingly be viewed as part of strategic instruments to accelerate Africa's industrialization that will create employment and economic diversification which will embrace everyone – the private and public sector, women, youth and many more.

To this aim, African Member States are expected to pull resources together to take advantage of the economies of scales and the comparative advantage when designing Special Economic Zones and sustainable development project.

In order to meet the demands of the market and promote sustainable industrialization and economic growth, a skilled workforce capable of meeting market demands and effective cooperation between policymakers, universities, and the private sector remain key fundamentals in developing African SEZs capacities and increasing its effectiveness.

However, some Member states expressed concerns about the provision that goods produced within SEZ are subject to AfCFTA rules of origin and can be

Dr Akinwumi Adesina

President

African Development Bank



SEZ have played major roles in making such development happen, for the past years...Manufacturing has the potential to lift millions out of poverty and improve quality of life in Africa ... the AfCFTA provides an excellent opportunity to promote the formation of strong regional trade that will allow African producers to expand into their own proverbial backyards and trade semi-finished and finished value-added products...



Mrs Angela Paolini Ellard

Deputy-Director General

World Trade Organization



...The success of the AfCFTA will depend on whether African countries focus on increasing their manufacturing capabilities in a highly competitive global landscape...



Dr Beth Dunford

Vice President, Agriculture, Human

and Social Development

AfDB



...Africa should focus on its comparative advantages for agriculture and agribusiness. It starts by addressing the issues around competitiveness: low agricultural productivity; high costs related to logistics, transportation, and customs procedures, lack of agro-industrial capacity, and actions that impede interregional trade and the development of regional value chains...



fairly traded under the Continental agreement. Those concerns are based on allegations that claim there is an unfair competition deriving from tax and other investment incentives which are granted to companies located in SEZs.

Some African Member states perceive firms established in SEZs as mostly foreign owned, and do not particularly benefit from the local economy with backward linkages. Therefore they argue that product manufactured in SEZs should not benefit from the AfCFTA.

It must be noted that excluding SEZ from the AfCFTA can have undesirable effects because:

01 SEZs have evolved nowadays: many firms, called export processing firms now benefit from the incentives offered in the zones without being physically fenced in. This makes the task of determining SEZs, and identifying firms that receive benefits usually associated with SEZs, more difficult.

02 Excluding goods produced in SEZs will reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of the AfCFTA as it may exclude sizable shares of intra-African trade from the scope of AfCFTA.

03 The tax incentives provided to firms in SEZs may not necessarily allow them to reduce costs of production. And therefore, unfair competition is not demonstrated.

Moreover, Special Economic Zones are bringing strong added value to the industrialization and continental economic transformation. African Exports from Special Economic Zones attended 25% in 2019.

Policymakers should emphasize measures that facilitate and encourage the development and expansion of SEZs, promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), strengthening country's ability to withstand economic transition.

On the other hand, the intra-African market that is more substantial would help African policymakers boost economic growth and resilience. Through SEZs and with the AfCFTA being a catalyst, human development and economic growth can be facilitated across the continent.

Nowdays, African SEZ seem insistent on building solid industrialization for domestic supply chain or finding appropriate mechanism to be involved in the global value chains strategically. It is also an opportunity to further upscale African trade through Special Economic Zones where the new wave of the Global Value Chains becomes the trigger and accelerator!



Mrs Cecile Billaux

Head of the the Private Sector,
Trade and Investment Unit
European Commission



...There is work going on to capture the potential to improve regional supply chains in a way that is “new generational”, on a local production dimension that is really needed in Africa to be developed along key supply chain...The EU is ready to continue this discussion to see how SEZs can be further developed in the context of the regional integration that is taking place...



Dr Ciyong Zou

Managing Director, DPPFC
UNIDO



...The AfCFTA undoubtedly provides new opportunities for special economic zones as production centers to boost the intra Africa trade and foster economic integration, in particular regional and global value chains. SEZs have the capacity to generate the high productivity, stimulate innovation, promote investment, and foster social inclusion...



Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki

CEO
AUDA-NEPAD



..Africa seems resilient about building solid industrialization for domestic supply chain or finding an appropriate mechanism to participate in the global value chains strategically. ..



Another backbone for greater resilience and transformation is to boost agricultural productivity-led through Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ).

African Development Bank suggests that agriculture has long been undervalued in African economic strategy and policy debate as a mean of achieving durable and long-term development, despite the said sector outperforming the larger economy in 2020 precisely because it was more robust.

The establishment of the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) as an integrated development initiative and an investment framework would stimulate private sector interest, to drive a market-oriented agricultural transformation and modern agro-processing capacity in the continent. It would also connect key actors in the value chain such as farmers and industrialist with customers, importers, exporters, and logistics service providers.

Regional integration also opens up opportunities for African manufacturers to learn from regional markets before they attempt to break into global markets. Regional exports in the East African Community (EAC) for example have been growing substantially faster than exports to other destinations.

Strengthening regional integration will be a stepping stone into the larger picture of the global value chain. Africa has a low economy and many economies are located inland, so a regional approach must be adopted to deal with

infrastructure and trade-related services, customs management, and trade corridor transportation supervision.

Africa's integration into regional and global value chains is also critical for job creation and technology transfer, feeding its population and beyond. There is room to expand intra-African agricultural trade within and amongst the Regional Economic Communities.

In addition, the private sector's involvement at the national level in the SEZs will ensure that they remain close to the regional markets as well as the domestic market. However, Africa needs to address challenges of structural transformation including: the high cost of transport & logistics !

Increasingly, the role of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is linked to global value chains, with most final products embodying value added from different countries. Hence, firms established in SEZs need to meet international standards to benefit from incentives that can reduce costs and enhance competitiveness.



Mr Mohamed Ali

Secretariat's Director Trade in Goods and Competition | AfCFTA



...In the AfCFTA , we had our first consultative meeting in Gabon and we are having this conversation here now which will feedback again deliberation to develop regulations , we are trying not to over regulate the special economic zone under AfCFTA . We try to keep it simple and within the spirit of article 23...



H.E. Amb Dr Michael Oquaye Jnr

Chief Executive Officer | GFZA



...The AfCFTA is now allowing all economic zones of the continents to know each other. This is what Africa is trying to achieve, to talk and act more together and eventually, the over 1.3 billion population of Africa will all be able to succeed moving together in the right direction...



African trade in goods and services amounts to only 3% of global exports and imports on average. Primary commodities are Africa's main export to the rest of the world, accounting for 82% of total exports.

Intra-African trade amounts to just 16% of Africa's total trade, which is significantly less than various other regions in the remainder of the world. The intra-continental exports are expected to increase by more than 81%, while exports to the rest of the world would rise by 19%.

This would create new opportunities for African businesses and SEZs. While some countries are concerned about potential loss of tariff revenue, reducing the cost of imports would help regional integration and establishment of economies of scale. The more difficult part would be to address non-tariff barriers and to cut costs to trade. Non-tariff barriers are hard to tackle because oftentimes they are difficult to detect.

Trade facilitation remains to be the best tool in terms of reducing trade costs, particularly for many landlocked developing countries of the continent. African countries mainly export commodities, and the volume of intra-regional trade is low, which demonstrates the potential for development of regional value chains. A properly implemented framework for trade in services would contribute to the achievement of economies of scale, improve the allocation of resources, spur investment, and promote regional value chains.

In recent years, goods and services have been produced as dispersed activities in multiple regions and by different suppliers. This trend has facilitated a trade and investment liberalization, lower logistic cost and technological innovation at the same time. The COVID 19 pandemic has only opened our eyes to one of the most crucial Global Value Chains reality: A global multi sector interdependency that implements African SEZs in producing and delivering vital goods and services with important policymaking implications and substantial economic sequences.

Well-regulated global value chains should support inclusive investments and help "voles that are more vulnerable deal with sharks". In this regard, the accelerated industrial development strategy of African SEZs offers a solid framework to strive and adjust its participation to global value chains.

This step stems from the following three basic changes that made Africa a hallmark for the integration of SEZs into the Global Value chain: The availability of raw material in the African Continental which can be utilized for various produce, instead of importing it from other countries. The second being the COVID-19 outbreak, A thorough observation of global trade patterns is sufficient to conclude that there is a new wave of GVC bringing more consideration to nearshoring and expansion of new economic partners. Finally the AfCFTA agreement that marks a new era in connecting SEZs to the GVCs which has the potential to be a game changer !

Mr Souleymane Abdallah
Chief Economist | UNECA



the SEZ should implement and integrate more the agro-processing industry as it is a key factor to the economic development of African countries in upgrading livelihood, and enhancing job creation.



Mr Tidiane Boye

the representative of country office in
Cote d'Ivoire and Togo | UNIDO



The main focus should be on the methodology to develop a strategy that supports the development of these value chains in the context of regional economic communities. We have to build Special Economic Zones that actually generate more resources and production capacity...



Mr Richard Bowlijn

Head of Investment Research, Division on
Investment and Enterprise | UNCTAD



SEZs are the main actors when it comes to foreign direct investment, which slows down the growth of global fundraising investment and clearly also affect the trade...Strengthening regional integration will be a stepping stone into the larger picture of the global value chain.



RECOMMENDATIONS & WAY FORWARD

The AfCFTA creates a bigger market space through the opportunity to trade and improve regional value chains within the continent. The real challenge is how African SEZ can accelerate export diversification and product sophistication to make trade more inclusive. Diversification is supposed to lead African SEZs' performances that refers to product upgrading, productivity, and increases of the overall value of exports.

African SEZs must develop effective policies and strategies for exports, and identify new opportunities for industrialization to build innovative regional value-chain frameworks, involving high-end technologies and higher-quality inputs that support trade facilitation reforms under the AfCFTA.

Hence the AfCFTA is a business opportunity for extending SEZ activities in promoting intra-African Trade along with the development of regional value chains and industrial complementarity.

High levels of untapped trade potential reveal opportunities for inclusive growth, under the African Continental Free Trade Area concerning, supporting African regional value chains. However, it can only be achieved if the implementation of the AfCFTA is sided by coherent trade policies and strategies that focus on reducing commodity dependence in the region and promoting fair trade.

The future of SEZs will depend on decisive actions and collective efforts of the African member states. Concrete policy measures and investments policies are needed, to ensure that women, business owners and workforce, can be better involved and integrated in SEZs' development.

01 Providing end-to-end services that support industrial upgrading and FDI attractiveness.

African SEZs are entitled to develop new process for the supply chain supporting the vision of creating one African Market under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. This stands for making a significant contribution to reducing trade transaction costs and facilitating cross-border trade.

Through efforts, resources, talents and knowledge-sharing, the African SEZs can enhance their performances by improving manufacturing and transformation capacity and supporting the vision of creating a sustainable African market.

02 Involving the private sector as a driver of transformative growth

A bottom-up approach is necessary, the central role of the private sector can be supported through stronger industry associations and intermediaries, to help connect businesses and SEZ and facilitate access to human and physical capital as well as intermediate inputs and services.

An effective bottom-up approach that begins with addressing the obstacles to participating in economic activity at the micro level requires increased data collection and sharing knowledge from enterprise surveys. Trade, investment and competition policies that are implemented without an understanding of the market structure and the needs of the private sector will not be able to reap the full benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Area for inclusive growth.



03 Promoting efficient trade measures through digitalization of rules and practices.

The digitalization of trade and the promotion of paperless trading systems has significant potential to support SEZ attractiveness and performances. The adoption of technologies, which has increased during the pandemic, should be accelerated across SEZ in Africa, through dedicated efforts that support digital skills upgrading and awareness-raising.

This would allow not only for reductions in trade costs among regional chains but also help ensure the security, traceability and efficiency associated with electronically based systems.



04 Strengthening cooperation at the international and continental levels

The African Continental Free Trade Area is being implemented within a dynamic trading landscape, along with several multilateral and bilateral agreements, and at a time of significant competition in global markets and the ongoing pandemic-related measures.

The agreement can help to strengthen the position of African Special Economic Zones, to weigh in on debates on topical trade issues, including logistic competitiveness, e-commerce; investment facilitation; and industrial upgrading. In this regard, African SEZ can help economies in Africa to achieve a balance between regional and national value chains.

MEET AFRICAN ECONOMIC ZONES

LUANDA-BENGO SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE II ANGOLA



Dr Antonio Henriques Da Silva
Chairman

“

Many great investment opportunities reside in the Luanda-Bengo Special Economic Zone, which offers various quality services, generating an excellent business environment for investors...The ZEE has modern, flexible, unbureaucratic business practices and a commitment to simplifying business approval of new public and private investment projects.

”

TANGER MED ZONES II MOROCCO



Mrs Ilham Khalil
Tanger Free Zone Director

“

We are committed to drive strategic achievements through the establishment of an industrial platform of regional competitiveness in continuity and synergy with the Tanger Med port cluster. This brings more competitiveness to connect SEZ operators to GVCs.

”

LUSAKA SOUTH MULTI FACILITY ECONOMIC ZONE II ZAMBIA



Mr Kennedy Mwila
Managing Director

“

Our SEZ is designed to drive economic diversification of Zambia. One of the policy pronouncement is to promote export on manufacturing and production.

”

AGENCE POUR L'AMENAGEMENT ET LA GESTION DES ZONES INDUSTRIELLES II MALI



Mr Abdoulaye Maiga
Managing Director

“

Currently we are working to support the development of the new economic zones with the objective to meet the best international standards that attract foreign investment.

”

TOGO INVEST CORPORATION II TOGO



Mr Ekué Mivedor
Managing Director

“

The establishment of Togo Invest initiates aimed at accelerating economic growth and development of the economy of Togo. At the center of this approach is the development of a modern logistics and development corridor running the length of Togo and servicing its economy and those in the hinterland.

”

SUEZ CANAL ECONOMIC ZONE II EGYPT



Mr Waleid Gamal El Din
CEO

“

The conducive business environment, SCZONE provides, not only supports new businesses, but also supports existing investors to grow & expand creating job opportunities and boosting economic development. We also aim to foster SCZONE's position as an international investment hub and an export platform with a distinctive access to Africa.

”

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECT SESSIONS

FROM DESIGN TO ASSET MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

The first industrial prospect session brought experts from Tanger Med Engineering (TME) who provided guidance on technical challenges and comprehensive solutions that drive the development and the implementation of special economic zones.

Mr Nasser Tlassellal
Managing Director II TME



“ To meet the expectations of maritime, logistics and industrial operators in terms of reducing their carbon footprint, Tanger Med Engineering carries out feasibility studies for renewable energy production projects, as well as waste treatment and wastewater treatment projects... Tanger Med Engineering has been able to develop an integrated and diversified range of services. ”

Mr Ayoub Rmili
Director of Infrastructure, Industry and Logistics II TME



“ The key ingredients for the best implementation of SEZ are:
1- Technical survey, design and engineering that comprehends: Business and feasibility study, geo-technical, environmental and social impact assessment.
2- Project execution and development works
3- Economic Zones services deployment ”

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE ON SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES IN AFRICA

The second industrial prospect session organized with the African Development Bank showcased the establishment of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones as an integrated development initiative, an investment framework and how it would stimulate private sector interest oriented toward agricultural transformation and agro-processing capacity in the continent.

Mrs Atsuko Toda

Director, Agriculture Finance & Rural Infrastructure Development Dept II AfDB



Some of the principles are linked to legal, regulatory and institutional framework, to ensure strong legal regulatory, institutional framework for SEZs, we need to anticipate early what regulations and certification do we need for SAPZs, there is also a need to strategically integrate SAPZs into national development plans.



Professor Banji Oyelaran–Oyeyinka
Special Adviser on Industrialization to the President II AfDB



Hopefully post-COVID-19, we should be able to ramp up more on the agribusiness sector...the importance of the agricultural sector is such that growth in the sector is more effective in reducing poverty than growth in non-agricultural sectors.



SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES ACCELERATING AFRICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

The last industrial prospect session during the AEZO 6th Annual Meeting was co-organized with UNIDO, the session presented an opportunity to demonstrate the support for numerous SEZ studies through digital tools that aims to promote industrialization.

Mr Jean-Paul Gauthier

Senior industrial parks advisor
UNIDO



Here is a need to review the size of domestic consumption and labour markets (skills rather than costs), the composition of national export and import markets, as well as of sub-regional productive and trending sectors, and industry opportunities.



Mr Stefan Kratsch

Investment & Technology Promotion
Division, Department of Digitalization,
Technology & Innovation II UNIDO



UNIDO has been supporting numerous SEZ opportunity studies, pre-feasibility and feasibility analyses.



Mrs.Yvonne Semba Chileshe

Expert Commodities and Value Chains
Development II UNIDO



SEZs are a common feature in OACPS MS used as a tool to promoting industrialization.





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6TH ANNUAL
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Best-of Video



Our website



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