

## Joining hands to unlock Africa's Potential

#### A case for India - Japan Collaboration



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#### Africa's growth story

India's value proposition and aspiration for Africa

Balancing the significant role of other countries

**Japan-India Collaboration for Africa** 

**Key Takeaways** 



#### **Drivers of Africa's growth story**



#### **Improving Infrastructure**

- Bridging the deficit could boost GDP by nearly 2.2%<sup>2</sup>
- Annual needs above \$ 93 Billion<sup>2</sup>

#### The commodity boom

- World commodity demand increasing
- Global cost-competitive location for many

#### Macro and political stability

- ↓ Inflation , debt and currency volatility substantially reduced
- Political and economic risk steadily improving

#### **Ongoing economic reforms**

- Widespread business-friendly reforms
- Mutual agreements on cross-border trade

#### **Demographic shifts**

- World's largest working age population by 2035
- 100+ cities with population > 1 million by 2025
- ↑ Discretionary spending power<sup>1</sup>

#### Access to inter-national capital

- Average capital inflow > remittances + aid
- Among highest return on FDI (9%+)
- Aid in the form of funds and grants

1. Discretionary spending power implies income >USD 5,000 at PPP 2. World Bank Study

SOURCE: IHS Economics; IMF; Business Monitor International; C-GIDD; World Bank Group doing business 2013; UNCTAD – World Investment Report 2013; McKinsey Global Institute Cityscope 2.2; Press Search; McKinsey analysis

Slide adapted from McKinsey Presentation: "Joining hands to unlock Africa's potential", March 2014

#### **Country-wise and sector-wise FDI into Africa**



| Top 5 countries by FDI <sup>1</sup> flow into Africa |                     |                         | Size of overall FDI investment by sector               |                            |                               |          |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Per cent (2003–2012)<br>100% = USD 1,013<br>billion  |                     |                         | USD billion, per cent (                                | (2003–2012)                | India's share<br>of total FDI |          |
|  | <b>5.1 %</b><br>5.6 | China •<br>South Africa | China plans to<br>take it's to \$100<br>billion in the | Energy & Mining            | 34                            | 4.1 6.4% |
|  | 6.4 %<br>7.7        | India<br>UK             | next phase;  | Hotels & Tourism           | 29.0                          | ) 2.8%   |
|  | 8.3                 | France                  | Japan's FDI in<br>Africa is approx.                    | Communication              | 12.8                          | 23.8%    |
|  | 9.1                 | UAE                     | \$6 billion.   | Manufacturing              | 12.1                          | 1.0%     |
|  | 9.8                 | United States           |  | Software &<br>IT services  | 8.9                           | 6.6%     |
|  |                     |                         | Significant  | Business Services          | 7.0                           | 4.1%     |
|  | 47.9                | ROW <sup>2</sup>        | potential for<br>percent of FDI                        | Leisure &<br>Entertainment | 6.3                           | 0.2%     |
|  |                     |                         | by Japan to<br>be scaled-up                            | Agriculture                | 2.4                           | 11.7%    |
|  | 2003–2012           |                         |  | Healthcare                 | 1.4                           | 20.1%    |

1 Calculated based on FDI greenfield and M&A activity (both announced and existing investments); Excludes alliances, partnerships, privatization and SWF investments. 2 Rest of world. SOURCE: FDI Markets; Dealogic; press search; expert interviews; McKinsey analysis Slide adapted from McKinsey Presentation: "Joining hands to unlock Africa's potential", March 2014

### **Composition of African trade by trading partner**



Per cent<sup>1</sup>



1 Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding error. SOURCE: IHS Economics – World Trade Service 2013; Bloomberg, MGI analysis Slide adapted from McKinsey Presentation: "Joining hands to unlock Africa's potential", March 2014

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## **Oil Jetty for Mauritius Port Authority**





## Rock Phosphate Terminal at Aqaba, Jordan





#### **Road Projects**





## World's Tallest Rail Bridge – J&K, India





## Longest Span Cantilever Bridge – Meghalaya, India





#### **Industrial Installations**





## **Iconic Buildings - Seat of Government, Ghana**





#### India's possible aspiration for Africa



All figures in USD



1 Corporate sector revenues from exports and local sales from Africa, 2 Includes only FMCG category; 3 The overall revenues will not add up as sector revenues include exports and sales in Africa. SOURCE: IHS Economics – World Trade Service 2013; McKinsey analysis

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#### Who is building Africa's infrastructure?



~ USD 222 billion is being invested in projects with value over USD 50 million, ongoing as of June 1, 2013.

| Major stakeholders identified  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| West Africa  | East Africa  | Central Africa  | Southern Africa  | North Africa   |
| <ul> <li>EU/ US - 50%</li> <li>Africa<sup>1</sup> - 20%</li> <li>China - 11%</li> <li>Brazil - 1%</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>EU/ US - 37%</li> <li>Africa<sup>1</sup> - 13%</li> <li>China - 19%</li> <li>Brazil - 2%</li> <li>India - 1%</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>EU/ US – 29%</li> <li>Africa<sup>1</sup> – 41%</li> <li>China – 12%</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>EU/ US - 28%</li> <li>Africa<sup>1</sup> - 20%</li> <li>China - 8%</li> <li>Brazil - 3 %</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>EU/ US - 59%</li> <li>Africa<sup>1</sup> - 19%</li> <li>China - 4%</li> </ul> |
| Significant Poten  | tial for India and   | anan to increase  | their share of par   | ticination   |

Significant Potential for India and Japan to increase their share of participation

1. Africa includes Private Domestic, Intra-Africa, and Government entities; SOURCE: Deloitte on Africa Construction Trends Report 2013

#### China's consortium approach seen in Sicomines



Sicomines – A barter arrangement (JV) between DRC<sup>1</sup> and China, where China is allotted mines in return for infrastructure development (roads, hospitals, etc.)



1 Democratic Republic of Congo, 2 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries; SOURCE: Working paper (2013) by South African Institute of International Affairs; press search

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# Example: Participation in early stage studies to identify new opportunities

- France has signed a new partnership framework agreement with South Africa and Nigeria to develop its infrastructure and assist in urban development
  - French company Alstom, in partnership with Taleveras group, assisting in rehabilitation plans for power station in Nigeria; also supplying a 160 megawatt gas turbine
  - Gibela, a joint venture led by Alstom assisting in South Africa revamping its passenger rail network; supplying 600 passenger trains and building a local manufacturing facility

USD 5 bn

France

& Africa

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#### India-Japan-Africa: Win-Win-Win Partnership



|  | Africa's Requ  | uirements   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | <ul> <li>Export Earnings</li> <li>Constructive FDI</li> <li>Cost effective Infra Development</li> </ul> Japan's value proposition  | <ul> <li>Low cost healthcare solutions</li> <li>Job opportunities</li> <li>Education and skill development</li> </ul> India's value proposition   | A CONTRACT OF A |
| <ul> <li>India's needs</li> <li>Economic<br/>Growth</li> <li>Effective<br/>utilization of<br/>aid</li> <li>Project<br/>Exports</li> <li>Long-term<br/>access to<br/>natural<br/>resources<br/>on a fair<br/>basis</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Technology Leader: World leader in<br/>the supply of quality equipment and<br/>technology solutions</li> <li>Technology Transfer: Japan has<br/>experience in being able to transfer<br/>technology in local partnerships</li> <li>Capital Availability: Japan offers<br/>competitive finance through its bond<br/>markets or JBIC financial instruments</li> <li>Global Firms: Global firms with<br/>history of cross border partnerships<br/>and active presence in India</li> <li>Africa Committment: USD 32 billion<br/>pledged by the Japanese Prime<br/>Minister over a five year period<br/>during TICAD V held in May 2013</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Low cost innovation and<br/>operating model: (Appropriate,<br/>Adaptive, Affordable (AAA)<br/>solutions)</li> <li>Cultural affinity and<br/>understanding: Historical,<br/>political and cultural ties</li> <li>Skill and talent development:<br/>transfer technology and build<br/>capacity</li> <li>Entrepreneurship and service<br/>orientation: Navigate ambiguity;<br/>maintain global standards</li> <li>Infrastructure Development:<br/>Frugal engineering, efficient<br/>construction</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Japan's needs</li> <li>Economic<br/>Growth</li> <li>Aid<br/>disbursement<br/>on OECD<br/>guidelines</li> <li>Equipment<br/>Exports</li> <li>Long-term<br/>access to<br/>natural<br/>resources on<br/>a fair basis</li> </ul>   |

# Example: Japan-India Collaboration to develop Africa's power sector



| Utilize<br>India's<br>talent | <ul> <li>Bring in Indian<br/>managerial and<br/>technical talent for<br/>design, training, and</li> </ul>  | Provide a<br>holistic<br>solution | <ul> <li>Bid as a consortium for new projects to provide an end-to-end solution</li> <li>Have control across the value chain, either on your own or through partnerships</li> </ul>  |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
|                              | execution<br>management<br>Empower and transfer<br>skills to local talent in<br>Africa   | Ensure<br>project<br>viability    | <ul> <li>Focus on countries where consumer pays "cost reflective pricing" rather than relying on government subsidy</li> <li>Sign PPA<sup>1</sup> with credible "distribution company" for demand guarantee and lower cost of borrowed capital</li> <li>Bid for solicited PPAs where many demand side issues have been sorted out</li> </ul> |
| Capital +<br>Expertise       | <ul> <li>Get involved in early<br/>discussions on<br/>projects – fund very<br/>early stage studies</li> <li>Ensure fast</li> </ul>   | Secure low-<br>cost funding       | <ul> <li>Secure funding from JICA, JBIC, Government of India</li> </ul>  |
|                              | <ul> <li>commissioning of projects with low gestation period</li> <li>Tie-up with BTG<sup>2</sup> manufacturers at an early stage to ensure easy, low cost access to equipments</li> </ul> | Be a<br>responsible<br>alliance   | <ul> <li>Proactively invest in CSR activities in the project area at an early stage of the project</li> <li>Follow ethical business practices while dealing with government</li> <li>Sell Indian-Japanese solutions as being more "fit-for-purpose" and "maintainable" in the long term compared to other countries</li> </ul>               |

1 Power Purchase Agreement

2 Boiler, Turbine, Generator

SOURCE: McKinsey analysis

Slide adapted from McKinsev Presentation: "Joining hands to unlock Africa's potential". March 2014



#### **Creating a pool of funds for Infrastructure in Africa**



#### Debt

- Buyers Credit from EXIM Bank of India and JBIC for projects executed jointly by India and Japan in Africa
- Explore possibility for partial guarantees from JBIC to EXIM Bank for raising Samurai bonds of longer maturity (> 5 Years) for funding projects to be jointly executed in Africa

#### Equity

- **Equity fund** can be established as a collaborative initiative.
  - Representative parties and stake can include: JBIC, EXIM Bank of India, and Private Investment Bank
  - The EXIM Bank of India can front end negotiations to develop such a collaborative arrangement
- Feasibility studies to establish viability of projects through aid can be funded jointly by Japan and India

- India and Japan need to work jointly to identify key projects and execute them together, using collaborative funding arrangements as identified above
- Low-cost Japanese funds combined with low-cost Indian development skills can be winning combination

### Illustrative projects for India-Japan partnership



| Project                          | Details   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | <ul> <li>A few berths out of a total of 32 berths in the Lamu Port can be executed jointly by<br/>India and Japan, apart from other components of the LAPSSET corridor</li> </ul>   |
| LAPSSET<br>Corridor              | <ul> <li>The Lamu Port and Lamu-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor<br/>includes the Lamu port, a standard gauge railway line, road network, oil pipelines, oil<br/>refinery, three airports, and three resort cities</li> </ul>   |
|                                  | The total investment is around \$24.5 billion for all components of LAPSSET   |
| Ghana                            | follows:<br>1. Construction + Upgrading of Elubo – Asemkrom - Enchi: \$ 205 million   |
| Ghana                            | <ol> <li>Construction + Upgrading of Elubo – Asemkrom - Enchi: \$ 205 million</li> <li>Construction of Enchi – Juabeso – Benchema: Goaso: \$ 358 million</li> </ol>   |
| Highway<br>Authority<br>Projects | <ol> <li>Reconstruction to asphaltic concrete of Goaso – Sunyani – Buoku: \$ 140 million</li> <li>Asphaltic overlay of Buoku – Wenchi – Bamboi: \$ 70 million</li> <li>Asphaltic overlay of Bamboi – Sawla: \$ 125 million</li> <li>Asphaltic overlay of Sawla – Wa: \$ 90 million</li> </ol> |
|                                  | 7. Upgrade + Asphaltic concrete overlay of Wa – Nadowli – Nadom – Hamile: \$ 135<br>million   |

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### An India - Japan alliance can unlock value in Africa Confederation of Indian Industry Common Interests to ensure balance of power Strong diplomatic ties between the countries – The Prime Minister of Japan was the chief guest at the recently concluded Republic Day Celebrations **Strategic** Common focus on development **Partnership** • At the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in 2013, Japan pledged \$32 billion over five years At the India-Africa Forum Summit in 2011, the Government of India pledged \$5 billion over a three year period Japanese technology can be combined with appropriate/ frugal engineering and construction expertise from India to execute projects in an economical manner and **Synergies** engage on a larger scale in Africa Financing and execution of key infrastructure projects in Africa to support its **Developmental** growth; a World Bank study estimates an annual amount of \$93 billion for 10 years Impacts to support Africa's infrastructure requirement

#### An India - Japan alliance can unlock value in Africa



- Geo-politically sound partnership
- Cost of long-term borrowing for projects would be lower due to high Japanese sovereign rating
- Projects of large size can be executed; Indian companies can execute service contracts that go beyond the extent of India's funding
- Japanese companies may enhance their profitability and contribution that may have been otherwise outsourced to third parties
- Possibility for Japanese companies to set up a JV in India and utilize India as a manufacturing hub
- India's goodwill and Japanese reputation for quality technology can be advantageous in securing resource investments and participating in developmental projects in Africa
- Enhanced potential for technology exports from Japan as its project participation in Africa increases
- A partnership that can engage on a larger scale would create a positive image for India and Japan in Africa

Benefits of the India-Japan Alliance



**Way Forward** 



- Prepare a list of possible projects which can be executed using Indian and Japanese funding
- Speedy processing of application creation and submission for availing joint line of credit

 Ensure generation of employment opportunities for Africa in the execution framework

- Set a target for engagement in Infrastructure development of Africa
- Engage Indian and Japanese companies with proven track record in Infrastructure development in Africa.



## **Thank You**

