



POST CONFERENCE REPORT

Sandton Convention Centre
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6 - 8 December 2022

gabs2022

About German-African Business Summit (GABS)

The 4th GABS was held from 6 - 8 December in Johannesburg at the Sandton Convention Centre.

The German-African Business Summit (GABS) is Germany's signature business event in Africa. At the GABS, top business and government leaders from Germany and Sub-Saharan Africa meet every two years in Africa to discuss and promote economic relations between Europe's largest economy and the fastest-growing region in the world. The GABS is organized by the Sub-Saharan Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI) and chaired by the SAFRI Chairman, Prof Dr Heinz-Walter Große.



WORD OF THANKS

Prof Dr Heinz-Walter Große

Chairman of the Sub-Saharan Africa Initiative of German Business



The fourth edition of the German-African Business Summit (GABS) 2022 in Johannesburg has been a huge success. More than 650 delegates from more than 30 countries presented and explored business opportunities and established or deepened personal contacts during the two-day conference. This new record of participation also proves the acceptance of the event as Germany's signature business event on the African continent.

I received very positive feedback, particularly relating to the topicality of the subjects as well as to the quality and number of decision-makers participating.

The contribution of Germany's Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck, nine African Ministers, and various high ranking politicians from African States has been appreciated by all participants. Furthermore, we have witnessed very productive discussions among African and German business partners in Johannesburg.

All contributions confirmed our vision of a new era of African-German economic co-operation – based on mutual interest and the creation of win-win opportunities. The German business community clearly indicated that it intends to play a crucial role in this process. I am already looking forward to building up on this in two years' time for the next edition of the German-African Business Summit.

We are very grateful to our South African partners and friends for their cooperation and hospitality. I also would like to thank our sponsors for the generous support of the 4th German-African Business Summit. They made a major contribution to the realization of this Summit. The success of the GABS should also be dedicated to a highly motivated organising team of the Southern African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

OFFICIAL SPEECH

Dr Robert Habeck

The German Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the German-African Business Summit here in Johannesburg.

President Ramaphosa, thank you so much for your wonderful hospitality. I would also like to thank the organisers of the German-African Business Summit, who have now brought large numbers of African and German decision-makers together for the fourth time in order to promote and deepen economic relations between Germany and African countries.

As you know, intensifying these economic relations, building up new partnerships in our mutual interest, is a top priority on the German Government's trade agenda.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is my first visit to southern Africa as Minister. And it is certainly taken place at a serious time:

Since the last German African Business Summit in Ghana three years ago, we have all lived through the horrors of a pandemic – with all its impacts on our lives.

It hit the southern part of Africa particularly hard – not least because the way the vaccines were distributed across the world was anything but fair. The pandemic had severe economic and thus social repercussions, for example for tourism in South Africa and for international trade, which is just beginning to get back to normal. And we have now had nine months of war in Europe, a war which is also impacting the entire world.

Here in Johannesburg, we are many thousands of kilometres away from the suffering and killing in Ukraine – but, nevertheless, our meeting is overshadowed by this war. Because by waging this war, Russia is attacking not just Ukraine, but the entire international order.

Because Russia is using energy and food as a weapon not just against Ukraine and Europe, but particularly also against the African continent. Because Russia is attacking the universal values of peace, freedom, and human rights not just in Ukraine, but worldwide.

So our meeting is taking place against a changed geopolitical backdrop, and we all – European and African countries – need to find an answer to this. And hanging over all of this, there is the most fundamental crisis of our age: the climate crisis, whose effects we also need to fight together, as a global community.

The people on the African continent in particular have been feeling the effects of global warming for a long time now – even though they are not responsible for the climate crisis. Many regions are suffering from drought, desertification, dried lakes and rivers. Sudden flooding is destroying the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people. We all know that the time in which we can slow down global warming has become frighteningly short. But we hold the solutions in our hands: If we act smartly – in Germany, in Europe, in Africa and all around the world. If we think the solutions to the decarbonisation of our economies together with our goal of safeguarding prosperity and sustainable economic growth around the world. It is in everyone's economic interest.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I was just saying that we need to find common answers to the new geopolitical situation and the familiar climate problems. I am sure that this conference is one such answer: it aims to strengthen the economic ties between Germany and southern Africa. Because, in view of the many crises facing the world, we need to cooperate more together, to work more closely with one another – in a way that enables the partners to mutually benefit each other, to learn from each other, and thus to strengthen each other.

Against this background, permit me to share four observations with you about what I believe is the great significance of the continent of Africa for an economic policy which meets the needs of our time.

Firstly: The importance of the African continent is growing in the international community.

In the coming decades, the world is unlikely to be a world with just one or two strong centres. It won't be a world which finds its place in a bipolarity between the United States and China. Rather, it will be a world which is shaped politically and economically by several strong regions and countries.



This is very much in the European interest – and I believe that the same is true of Africa. Both Africa and Europe are continents which are multifaceted and speak with many voices at all levels – culturally, politically, economically, linguistically. We are therefore both particularly reliant on a rules-based order which is not determined by two geopolitical blocs.

In this world of many voices, the continent of Africa will play a key role given its diversity of countries and its many young people. Not least economically.

It is forecast that roughly 25 percent of the world's population will be Africans by 2050. [Quelle: UN World Population Prospects 2019; 2021 waren es rund 17,5 Prozent (Quelle statista.de)] Also, it is predicted that seven African countries will be in the world's top ten fastest growing economies in the next five years. [Quelle IWF, World Economic Outlook 2022: Mosambik: 9,0%; Libyen: 8,2%; Niger: 8,0%; DR Kongo: 6,8%; Senegal: 6,7%; Rwanda: 6,7% und Uganda: 6,6%]

The Pan-African Free Trade Agreement, which has been in force since the beginning of 2021, is to bring all 55 member states of the African Union together into an inner- African, continental free trade area. [Bisher Ratifikation durch 44 afrikanische Staaten.]

This will create the first comprehensive African internal market and foster more investment in Africa and more trade between African countries.

This is very good news. The German Government will support this process wherever it can.

Because even if we in Europe, and particularly in Germany, are currently learning a painful lesson that economic integration does not necessarily prevent violence and war:

it is nevertheless the case that economic cooperation certainly brings people closer together.

The establishment of the EU's single market shows the positive impact that economic and political cooperation between equals can have on prosperity, security and stability. I therefore wish our African partners every success as they move forward step by step to build the pan-African single market. It will make a big contribution towards boosting the continent's economic and political weight.

And it offers a big chance for more and fairer economic ties between our continents.

German-African economic relations already offer a host of opportunities. But we are a long way from making full use of them. So we have some homework to do. It is estimated that more than 100 million young people are currently seeking work on the African labour market. [Quelle: International Labour Organization (ILO), 2022] Between 130 and 170 billion dollars need to be invested in African infrastructure each year to open up the prospect of sustainable growth and fair prosperity to the continent, and to take account of the growing population. [Quelle: African Development Bank (AfDB), 2022]

The most important precondition for investment is of course a good and stable policy framework. The most important precondition for investment is of course a good and stable policy framework. This includes a reliable legal system, respect for universal human rights, the fight against corruption, transparent administration and equal treatment for domestic and foreign companies.

We will do our utmost with our African partners to achieve our common goal: to boost trade and private-sector investment in Africa and thus to contribute to the prosperity of the countries of Africa.

Secondly: We will make our economies more diversified. By "we", I mean Germany, Europe and the African continent.

For Germany, this means expanding our economic and trade relations in order to boost our political and economic independence and sovereignty.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the resulting energy crisis have shown clearly what can happen when we become too dependent on individual countries. We need to broaden our sources of raw materials, our production sites and our sales markets. But the crucial factor here is a fresh understanding – an understanding rooted in serious and fair partnership. An understanding that ensures that new value chains do more to promote prosperity and growth in the partner countries too. This is the understanding which must underpin our partnerships. In terms of the African countries, diversification primarily means broadening the sectors in their economies. More agricultural processing, skilled services and more industrial production. Here, the German business community can support its African partners – and also diversify itself and reduce its risks. This truly is an example of a win-win situation.

Last year, German firms invested some 1.6 billion euros in Africa, of which roughly 1.1 billion went to the sub-Saharan region. Nearly 650 German firms in sub-Saharan Africa provide jobs for almost 100,000 people today. [Quelle: Deutsche Bundesbank, 2022]

That is encouraging, but it is far from being enough: So far, German FDI [foreign direct investment] in sub-Saharan Africa amounts to less than one percent [ca. 0,65 %] of global German direct investment. [Quelle: Deutsche Bundesbank, 2022]

In the light of this, the Federal Government and my ministry will be updating our guarantee instruments for exports and investments.

There will be additional incentives to invest in regions like southern Africa where we want to encourage more German investment and trade.

Thirdly: As I said at the beginning: like the pandemic, the climate crisis is a global crisis which cannot be solved by an individual country or an individual region. Here, too, it is important to expand existing and build new partnerships between countries which can support each other. And we are doing this: by setting up more climate and energy partnerships around the world, and particularly on the African continent. And then breathing life into these partnerships by realising specific projects.

This type of international energy and climate cooperation is essential to give the world economy a new direction, a direction that makes climate action a lead market and which preserves our planet as a shared habitat for us all. And which thus maintains our prosperity into the future. Because I am convinced that environmental sustainability and economic prosperity will be mutually dependent.

Germany is the world's fourth strongest industrial nation, and it will have to play a big part in ensuring that the transformation to global climate neutrality succeeds. That is part of our – not least historical – responsibility.

The German Government is therefore working very hard to make Germany greenhouse-gas- neutral by 2045. This has not been changed by Russia's war of aggression and the resulting energy crisis.

Making the transition from a fully functioning fossil economy to one based on renewable energy is not easy. And we will be reliant on imports, particularly of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

African countries are therefore especially important partners in our efforts to diversify and decarbonise the global energy systems.

The continent is rich in renewable resources. For example, it has more than 60% of the best solar capacity in the world.

So far, solar, wind and geothermal energy have been playing a growing but still minor role in the African energy mix [ca. 1 %].

And yet the technologies for renewable energy are already cheaper in most African countries than the operation of coal-fired and gas-fired power stations. This is the key to supplying everyone in Africa with electricity in future. And this creates massive investment opportunities for German firms and their technological expertise.

One encouraging example is our host country today. We joined with other countries a year ago to set up a Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa and created an investment roadmap that will help the country to transition to renewable energy.

Our International Climate Initiative already promotes more than 30 projects in South Africa, some of them focused on the issue of "Just Transition". We would like to keep building up this partnership. It will enable us to create new jobs for people who were dependent on coal mining. Not only for the miners themselves, but also for the communities in the mining regions.

We in Germany have already gathered a lot of experience with the energy transition and particularly with the phase-out of coal. We would like to feed this experience into our cooperation with African countries. Because the roll-out of a sustainable and reliable energy system in southern Africa is also the precondition for successful cooperation on imports of green hydrogen to Europe. This is the only way to build up energy partnerships which benefit the economies and societies of both sides.

This brings me to my fourth and last point:

I was just saying that German and European companies can bring technological expertise to the region.

But the times in which this transfer of knowledge and innovation was a one-way street are over. And this is very good news.

Just last week, Chancellor Scholz awarded the German Africa Prize to two outstanding South African scientists for their life-saving discovery of the Omicron variant. That didn't happen by chance. For years, cutting-edge research in the field of bio- informatics and virology has been taking place in Africa. And Germany and Europe can gain a great deal from Africa's experience in the field of healthcare.

In the other direction, German firms, for example, can bring their world-famous dual vocational training to Africa and thus invest in the vocational training of young people here. This will lead to genuine, mutually beneficial cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we in Germany are working intensively on responses in industrial, energy and climate policy to the new global situation. That takes time, and there's a learning curve. But the direction is clear: we need more global diversification and more cooperation on trade with the African continent – not just in the field of energy supply, but right across the economy.

The German Government and the EU have already done a lot over recent years to promote German and European investment in Africa and trade with Africa. By using the state investment guarantees I mentioned earlier. By building up the network of bilateral chambers of commerce. By developing my ministry's "Africa Business Network", which does so much to support German SMEs. And through the close cooperation between the EU and the African Union. Through development-oriented economic partnership agreements which promote regional integration. Through the Global Gateway Initiative, which supports sustainable infrastructure projects in Africa.

We will be strengthening and expanding this cooperation in the spirit of partnership I described earlier.

I am convinced that, if we do it right, this enhanced cooperation will benefit both our continents.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I invite you to make good use of the fourth German African Business Summit as we set out and travel along this road. I wish everyone here fruitful discussions.



"Your presence at this summit is proof of how diverse and broad our economic ties already are. As a government, we stand at your side when it comes to strengthening these ties. And we will continue to promote the rule of law, legal security and good governance which are essential for the ease of doing business."

Katja Keul

Minister of State, Federal Foreign Office



"To be successful in our African-German business relations, we as entrepreneurs depend on a favourable business framework. And for this, I turn to the political decision makers: African as well as German companies need pragmatic approaches. Rules and regulations should support sustainable economic co-operation."

Peter Adrian

President, Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK)

"I must admit that it has not been an easy path to this summit. In light of the massive global disruptions, uncertainties and geo-political tectonic shifts, it required a leap of faith around June/July this year to plan for a major international high-level conference like ours. It worked out well, as you can see. And the timing couldn't have been better. The run to diversify established international supply chains has just started, the race for new and more sustainable energy resources is drastically accelerating."

Jens Papperitz

President, Southern African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry



"The GABS has been the flagship of fostering economic relationship between our esteemed economies for many years. Given the current global challenges it comes with no surprise that innovative ideas are in demand and this year's conference offers an ideal platform to exchange views aiming at common initiatives. The German Chamber network does not only assist the endeavors of the private sector but strives for pragmatic governance solutions allowing a fast implementation of desired projects. We therefore particularly applaud the summit participation of many government representatives from Africa and from Germany."

Jan Noether

Spokesperson of the Global German Chamber Network

GABS OVERVIEW

"TODAY AFRICA NEEDS GERMANY BUT TOMORROW GERMANY NEEDS AFRICA"

Jens Papperitz – President, Southern African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The 4th German – African Business Summit 2022 held at the Sandton Convention Centre, from 6 – 8 December 2022 brought together over 700 German and African participants in one venue to promote and deepen the economic relations between the German and African countries, the world's fastest-growing region.

The German Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Dr Robert Habeck , accompanied by a large political and business delegation, delivered a keynote address at the conference. Dr Habeck used the conference to exchange views with decision-makers, companies, and colleagues from various African countries and Germany, who are responsible for economic and trade issues as well as climate protection and energy for their country. The talks focused on the diversification of supply chains and the green transformation of energy systems, among others.

"WE NEED TO FIND COMMON ANSWERS TO THE NEW GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION AND THE FAMILIAR CLIMATE PROBLEMS. I AM SURE THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS ONE SUCH ANSWER: IT AIMS TO STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC TIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOUTHERN AFRICA"

Dr Robert Habeck - The German Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action

The Minister of the Republic of South Africa for Trade, Industry, and Competition (DTIC), Minister Ebrahim Patel was accompanied by Deputy Minister Fikile Majola and a DTIC delegation. He delivered a keynote address that said Africa was seeking to build mutually beneficial partnerships to bolster its manufacturing output in "greener and more sustainable ways". To attract investment, Minister Patel said African countries needed to promote political stability, the rule of law, and intra-African trade and investment, while developing skills and modern infrastructure, including reliable energy supplies. He also called for greater support from German investors in Africa, including promoting higher levels of value addition in manufacturing and mining.

"WHILE THIS IS VITAL FOR AFRICA, IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GERMANY TOO".

Ebrahim Patel - Minister of the Republic of South Africa for Trade, Industry, and Competition (DTIC)



From left to right: Minister Ebrahim Patel and Vice Chancellor Dr Robert Habeck



GABS OVERVIEW

At the 4th German-African Business Summit 2022 we also welcomed participants from the following countries: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Portugal Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States.

The following foreign Ministers in Trade, Industry, Water, Energy, and Mines attended:

Zimbabwe: Hon. Minister Dr Sekai Nzenza, Minister of Trade and Industry

Angola: Minister Joao Baptista Borges, Minister of Energy and Water

Nigeria: Hon. Minister Richard Adeniyi Adebayo, Minister Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment

Zambia: John Mulongoti, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry

Mozambique: H. E. Carlos Zacarias, Minister of Mines and Energy

Democratic Republic of the Congo: H. E. Julien Paluku Kahongya, Minister of Industry

Delegations:

South Africa (Minister Ebrahim Patel), Germany (Vice Chancellor Dr Robert Habeck), Bremen, NRW, and Cameroon



WELCOME RECEPTION



MEET AND GREET



OPENING CEREMONY





Energy Cooperation for a Green Industrialisation and Climate Action

While the energy partnership between Europe and Africa has huge potential to bring clean energy to Europe and value addition to African countries, it is extremely important to rethink cooperation in this space.

"South Africa is currently going through a difficult supply crisis. With the Just Energy Transition Partnership, South Africa can overcome this crisis, restore security of supply, and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. A reliable power supply is a prerequisite for economic growth and jobs. International partners stand ready to help with \$8.5 billion and their expertise."

Rainer Baake

Special Envoy of Germany for the Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa

Energy Crisis

The current global energy crisis has once again highlighted the importance of affordable and accessible energy – and the only way to achieve global energy stability and our joint climate goals is through partnerships. One example of this is the Just Energy Transition Partnership, that South Africa entered into with a number of international partners. The aim is to reduce the carbon footprint and transition power supply and industry from coal to renewables. This Partnership could be a blueprint for future partnerships on the continent.

Affordability and Sustainability

Affordability and sustainability are very important for energy transition and the decarbonisation of industry. One of the bottlenecks that energy providers are facing access to the grid: renewable energy projects can be developed quite quickly depending on the scale of the project, but to feed the produced electricity into the grid, is one major problem that project developers and power producers are facing. The grid needs to be extended and reliant, so that it reaches the industry and private households.

A new partnership

There are still too many resources extracted without leaving the much-needed development on the African continent and renewable energy production in Germany is not enough to power its industry. Africa should be allowed to use its natural resources in a just way and can offer the solution for Germany's industry need for power. In a time of a global shift Germany and the African continent have the opportunity to establish a new kind of energy cooperation: a partnership for a green industrialisation in Africa, for a transition of industries and one for climate action. Only if these objectives are the pillars of a common path, we will be successful in being partners and leaders within this global transition.



Modernisation of Agriculture

"We are using European space agency satellites to improve production of quality food products in Africa, which are then exported to European markets. That is a win-win that should be promoted."

Prof Moses Cho
CSIR

Precision agriculture in Africa

Agriculture is the backbone of developing economies. 60% of the world's uncultivated arable land is in Africa and 23% of sub-Saharan Africa's GDP comes from agriculture. More than 60% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa is small holder farmers. Farmers strive to meet the ever-growing demand for food. Added to this is the major challenge of climate change. Climate change pressures mean that Africa must modernize its agriculture in a climate-smart way in response to the crisis in its agricultural system. Agriculture requires the use of often finite natural resources such as soil and water, and most agricultural inputs such as fertilizers also rely on non-renewable minerals. The future of modern agriculture in Africa therefore requires sensible and thoughtful management of natural resources. By incorporating technology, data, and the Internet of Things into production processes, new agricultural business models will become more efficient and produce higher quality yields.

Smart farming and precision agriculture play a crucial role in sustainable agriculture. They use big data and new technologies such as IoT, drone imagery and smartphone apps to harvest as much material and products as possible, while using less energy and inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, water).

Considerations for modernisation of agriculture in Africa

Agriculture is key for economic transformation, ensuring food security, and improving nutrition. In order to do this, agricultural transformation must become a reality. This includes the transition of traditional technology to modern technology. It is important to develop new technology for agriculture specifically aimed at Africa. Smallholder farmers (SHF) should be taken in consideration when developing these technologies.

Increasing energy costs and inflation due to the geopolitical situation has increased prices of modern agricultural inputs in the whole world, but especially also in Africa. It is important to keep these modern inputs affordable for Smallholder farmers and to limit the impact of these rising costs. The fear of the impact of mechanization and digitalization on job losses on farms were also addressed. Increased use of technology and automation in agriculture carries with it the risk that certain farm jobs will become redundant. However, the use of certain digital technologies could make a meaningful contribution to improving employment opportunities in agriculture, especially in developing economies. Instantaneous measurements enable farmers to make better decisions. Drones, aerial images from satellites, and soil sensors improve measurements and crop monitoring. For farmers to profit from increased agricultural productivity, they need access to markets, both at home and abroad. Digital technology could bridge the information gap by connecting smallholders to buyers while raising quality and transparency and creating an atmosphere of trust. New technologies also offer opportunities for skills development. Jobs that generate and build skills will prepare workers for the future.



Global Supply Chains

World trade has lost momentum in 2022 and remains subdued in 2023 as multiple shocks still weigh on the global economy. Supply chains are currently under pressure. Russia's war in Ukraine has pushed up prices for primary commodities, particularly fuels, food, and fertilizers.

Many countries are still struggling with continued supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic. Especially German companies, which are highly integrated in international supply chains, are now looking into the diversification of their supply chains. Africa's economy rebounded strongly after the pandemic, but the aforementioned issues might also dampen further growth on the continent. Especially as this recovery had been supported by improved global trade.

The deepening economic relations

For many Germany companies it has now become a "must" to strengthen their engagement on the African continent. They have realised that the diversification of their supply chains is crucial for reducing economic dependencies. Not only regarding raw materials and energy. In Africa, this will require some efforts, as, in recent years the economic relationship has increasingly seen competition by Asian countries, most notably China. In addition, a number of existing issues still need to be addressed. For instance, the extent to which it will be possible to solve the existing logistics problems on the African continent will be of decisive importance. In addition, the question of how African countries can deal with increasing demands from Germany in the area of sustainability should not be underestimated, especially with regard to the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains or the proposed EU Carbon Adjustment Mechanism.

The AfCFTA can lead to a greater integration in international supply chains

Trade is the key to long-term, sustainable economic growth and development. To reduce poverty on a large scale and transform their economies, African countries need to find a way to scale up and diversify their participation in international markets and global value chains. For Africa, the regional integration initiative African continental free trade area (AfCFTA) can promote export diversification and economic resilience to future shocks. More intra-African trade could contribute significantly to increasing Africa's share of value added in international supply chains.



Innovation and New Technologies – Game Changer for Africa’s Development?

“Earth observation through satellites provides an unprecedented overview of entire countries. It can be of great importance to governments around the world.”

Irene Benito Rodríguez
Planet Labs, Germany

Innovation in Africa

The fourth industrial revolution is transforming Africa. New technologies are helping to drive social and economic development. For example, Data Integrated Limited in Kenya provides cashless payment systems and offers a public transport solution that provides bus management with customized ticketing and tracking. Across Africa, major cities are transforming into hotspots for young and creative entrepreneurs. At the same time, large parts of the African continent are not connected to the internet. Almost 300 million Africans live more than 50 km away from a fibre or cable connection. But comprehensive internet, as well as electricity, are crucial factors for Africa’s economic catch-up process. Without them, no leapfrogging is possible.

Data revolution through satellites

To provide stable internet in remote regions, satellites are becoming increasingly important for providing internet from space. Satellite data will play a key role in agriculture and early disaster management. They can be used to apply seeds, fertilizer, and water to the fields with centimetre precision. They will also reduce risks due to climate impacts and enable rapid response to natural disasters. Satellites can provide real-time monitoring and immediate data for authorities, relief workers and those affected. Thus, space technology can become a driver of economic growth in Africa. Developments in the African NewSpace market are enormous. It makes NewSpace companies from Africa and Germany, such as Luvhone, OHB System and Planet Labs, valuable actors for sustainable development on the African continent.

Africa’s path into space

Many African countries have already developed their own space strategies. By 2024, an estimated 20 African states will launch their first satellites, including Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritius, Uganda and Zimbabwe. In addition to government programmes, more and more private African companies are active in the NewSpace sector. Innovation and new technologies open up entirely new possibilities for African German cooperation.



Building an African Auto Industry: Industrialisation, Sustainability & Trade

The automotive sector holds a key position for the development of Africa due to its sustainable value creation in supplier networks, assembly plants, distribution structures and pan-African trade relations.

"Africa has the potential to become a booming continent with regards to sustainable development, mobility solutions and being an important supplier of what is needed to transform the mobility sector. Africa should use its own internal market via the AfCFTA agreement and develop deeper trade relations with Europe and other countries."

Angela Mans

Head of Foreign Trade at VDA

The mobility sector offers great potential for innovation, growth and jobs. This is why the German Association of the Automotive Industry (VDA) has developed an association partnership with the African Association of Automotive Manufacturers (AAAM) which is supported by the German Government.

At the high-level panel at GABS 2022 Martina Biene, Chairperson and Managing Director Volkswagen South Africa, highlighted that Africa is in terms of size and population bigger than other established markets such as the United States, Europe, or China. All other panellists (Andreas Brandt, CEO Mercedes Benz South Africa, Dr. Markus Thill, President Region Africa Bosch, Themba Khumalo Industrial Development Advisor, AfCFTA Secretariat, Dave Coffey CEO AAAM) supported the belief in the development of the continent and described the framework conditions, which are needed.

Moderator Angela Mans Head of Foreign Trade at VDA, underlined the importance of a true internal market within Africa to be able to grow.

Training & Skills Development, Value chains and new technologies

The panel concluded that the priority is the development of policy frameworks across the continent, working closely together with the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat (AfCFTA) and AAAM. Furthermore, training and skills development, vehicle and asset financing, the building of local value chains and fostering trade within Africa and with Europe is essential for the growth of the sector.

Partnership between the German and the pan African automotive industry

Therefore, the German Automotive Industry steadily increases its involvement in Africa. The aim is to foster trade relations and promote investment. Africa is not only a partner in the manufacturing sector but also regarding important fields as diversification, energy, raw materials and the transformation of raw materials to products needed for the global transformation - to achieve our climate goals.



Raw Materials and Mining in Africa and Opportunities for Germany

Current Exploration and Mining Landscape

Africa has a massive role to play in supporting the global economy and demand recovery since the lifting of COVID-19 travel restrictions and the ongoing Russia and Ukraine conflict. The exploration budget for the Africa region in 2022 increased to 1,263.6\$M from 1,010.9\$M in 2020, with a strong focus on rare earth elements, cobalt, copper, lithium, gold and platinum group metals. There is also new exploration and capacity additions in graphite in Mozambique. In southern Africa, electricity production is stagnating as demand rises in the wake of industrialization and countries are therefore developing their own energy projects. With the increased demand for minerals to support the low carbon transition, it is anticipated that mining will see mines expanding and new sites being developed. Despite having many challenges, investments are happening in African mining and the diversity of strategic raw materials found on the continent bodes well for its future.

Opportunities for co-operation between Germany and Africa

Infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable growth, and industrialization for strong economic development benefiting both Africa and Germany are enablers for a transparent investment climate. Access to raw materials and cheap green energy will be the drivers behind future industrialization and Africa has the potential to offer both.

The expansion of mines in Africa due to the increased mineral demand, will result in a greater need for safe, reliable and efficient mining equipment and machinery. Conversely, Germany's engineering and technology dominance in the automotive, power transmission, heavy industrial and mining sectors gives it a clear picture of opportunities that the African region presents as a source of materials critical for assuring ongoing technological success. First mover application of block chain and other supply chain and sourcing tracking technologies to these key inputs is critical to German industry for retention of market share but is also of prime importance to all SADC countries as the sector embraces digitalisation and the fourth industrial revolution.

Opportunities for a circular economy are also at the top of the agenda for major mining investors with ongoing environmental, social and governance projects. The mining industry in Africa obtains much of its social license to operate through its socio-economic development and employment opportunities within their host communities. Furthermore, economic transformation to a decarbonised society requires Germany and Europe to invest heavily across the supply chain. It is not just about extraction but also value addition through processing of the extracted minerals.

The current geopolitical developments show once more that the improvement of livelihoods on a global scale will only be possible with free trade and open economic systems. A holistic and sustainable approach to investment is essential in order to establish a fair and balanced long-term business relation with countries in Africa.

The African Continental Free Trade Area

The automotive sector holds a key position for the development of Africa due to its sustainable value creation in supplier networks, assembly plants, distribution structures and pan-African trade relations.

"This ambitious agreement has the potential to address the chronically low levels of intra-African trade observed today and to spur economic growth across African economies"

Professor Hinz

Study of Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW)

Development and more economic resilience through a unified African market

Although some improvements in trade integration through tariff reductions have been achieved by Regional Economic Communities, the African market remains fragmented. Different factors like non-tariff barriers, long waiting times at the border or lengthy and cumbersome export requirements raise trade costs on the continent.

With the Treaty of Abuja, the Member States of the Organisation for African Unity agreed on a roadmap for the creation of a common African market.

To accelerate the implementation of the Treaty and strengthen regional integration, the African Union (AU) Trade Ministers agreed to establish an African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). So far, 54 out of all 55 Member States of the AU have signed the agreement.

Impact of the AfCFTA from SMEs to Multinationals Stakeholder action for a successful implementation of AfCFTA

The AfCFTA is a pan-African trade agreement aimed at fostering intra-African trade. At the same time, it has implications for private sector stakeholders in Africa as well as from outside the continent. The agreement also presents a valuable opportunity for the EU to stem its declining share in African economies' trade baskets. However, in order to capture the full benefits of economic integration, AfCFTA members must ensure that NTBs are effectively and irreversibly reduced during the agreement's implementation phase, where-ever possible in a multilateral fashion. There is a valuable opportunity for the EU and Germany to demonstrate their support of Africa's economic growth and development:

1. Businesses in the EU and Germany can inform ongoing efforts in both the EU and AfCFTA economies to reduce critical NTBs.
2. Public and private sector actors in Germany should focus on the agreement's provisions concerning NTBs, monitor future negotiations between AfCFTA members on NTBs and provide technical support to AfCFTA economies in lowering NTBs on a multilateral basis.
3. In addition, European and German companies should consider geographically diversifying their exports to Africa, tapping into new markets within the continent. This suggestion is motivated by the finding that multilateral NTB reductions produce high rates of revenue growth for German companies in economies that currently do not feature prominently in its export basket.



Health Innovation in Africa

Background

Universal health coverage remains one of the major challenges of our time – not only within the light of the COVID Pandemic.

Significant gamechangers are the development of solid and innovative health systems around the globe, prevention and access to essential health services and medicine.

Digital innovations are on the rise and are leading to an upheaval in healthcare around the globe, enabling the creation of new health service models with no analogue precedent and are linked to a “digital transformation”. To shape a sustainable, inclusive and just transformation a multi-sectoral, a holistic approach is needed.

Health services need to be affordable for everyone and so one crucial innovation in health is the model of micro (health) insurance which enables low- and middle- income populations to access quality health care through innovative insurance products.

As part of the private public partnership model, microinsurance providers partner with Governments as well as private insurance companies to ensure their products are needs-based, affordable and stimulating to the national market as well as supporting the overall Government agenda of leaving no one behind in health.

Multilateral cooperation plays a unique role as it opens new opportunities towards multi-country and global engagement around innovative private sector engagement in global health. Multi-lateral organizations are crucial actors in the current pertaining (post) Covid-19 era as they enforce public private partnership around the globe.



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GALA DINNER



GALA DINNER



PARTNER PANELS

- **HyShiFT - Enertag, Sasol, Linde & Hydregen** – Making sustainable aviation happen
- **German Energy Solution Initiative (Exportinitiative Energie, BMWK)** - Tailor-made for Africa
- **NRW Business Global** - High -Tech & Sustainable Cooperation
- **PtX Hub Namibia (GIZ)** - Pathways to build a sustainable hydrogen economy in Southern Africa
- **GGDA** - Gauteng Special Economic Zones and opportunities available
- **Agency for Growth & Economic Development (GIZ)** - Just Transition: Private Sector and German Development Cooperation Working Together Towards Socially Just and Climate-Neutral Economies
- **TUV SUD** - Renewables and green hydrogen in the EU-Brainstorming technical collaboration between Germany and Southern Africas
- **German Trade & Invest** - Made in Africa: Challenges and opportunities to create sustainable local value chains



PARTNER PANELS



CLOSING CEREMONY

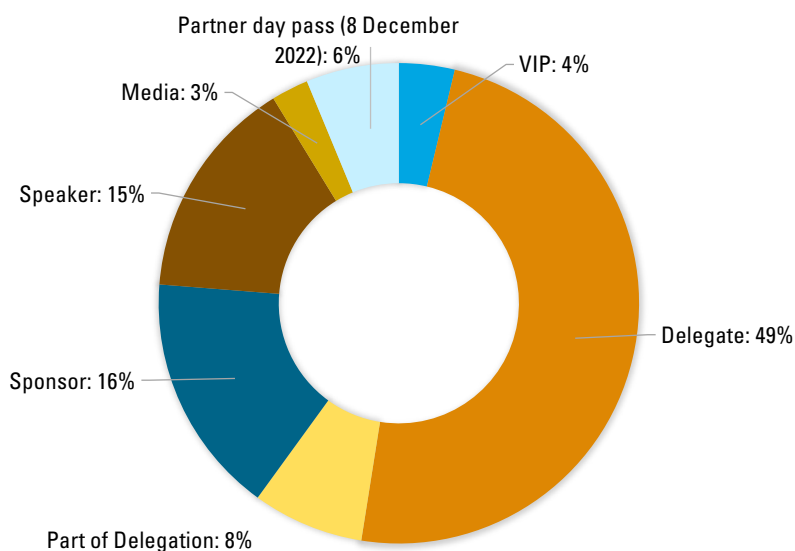


POST CONFERENCE SURVEY

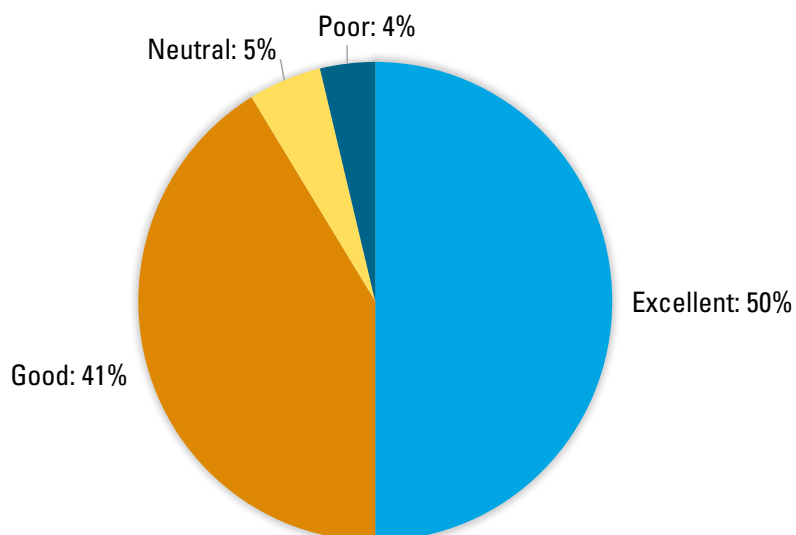
The Southern African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry co-organiser of the 4th GABS 2022 conducted the survey from the beginning of January until the end of February 2023.

The total number of attendees surveyed was 616 with a response rate of 13% (80 responses).

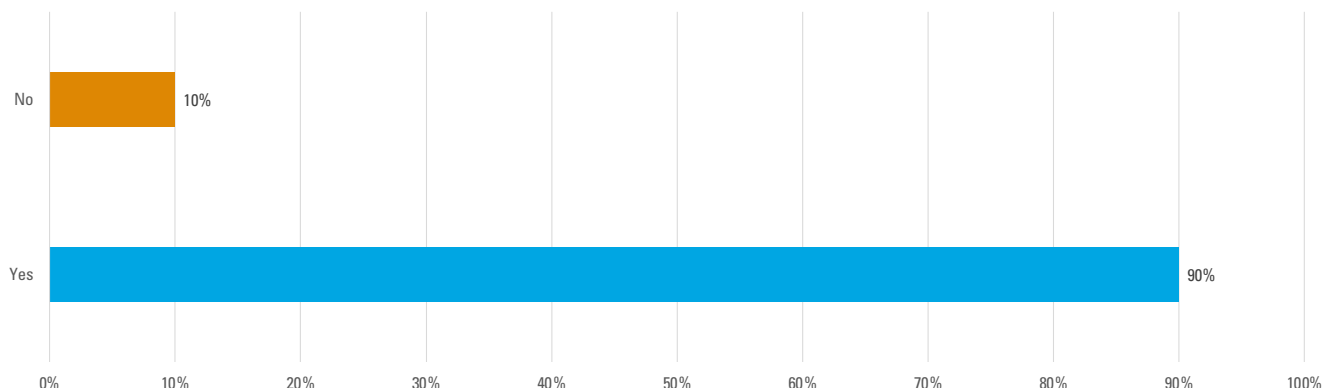
Overall participants feedback



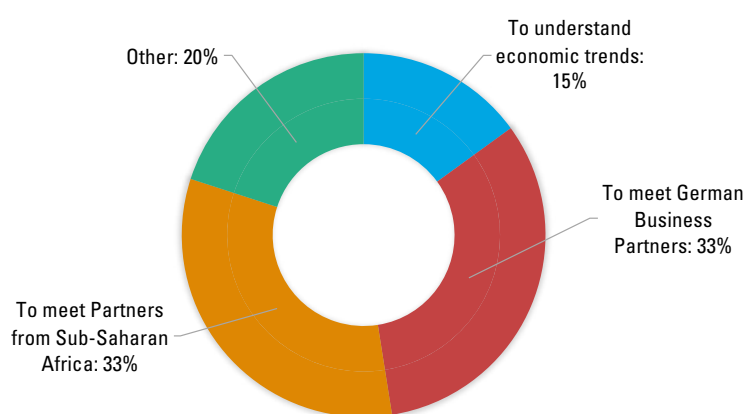
How would you rate your overall experience at the event?



In your opinion, did the conference meet its objectives?



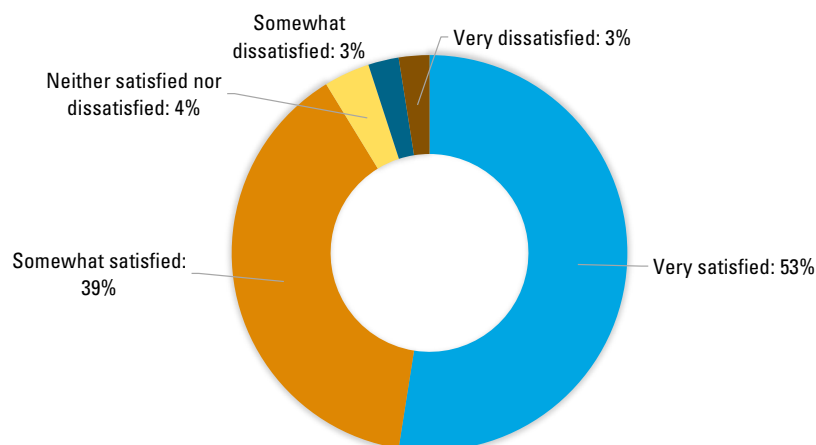
Why did you attend the 4th German-African Business Summit?



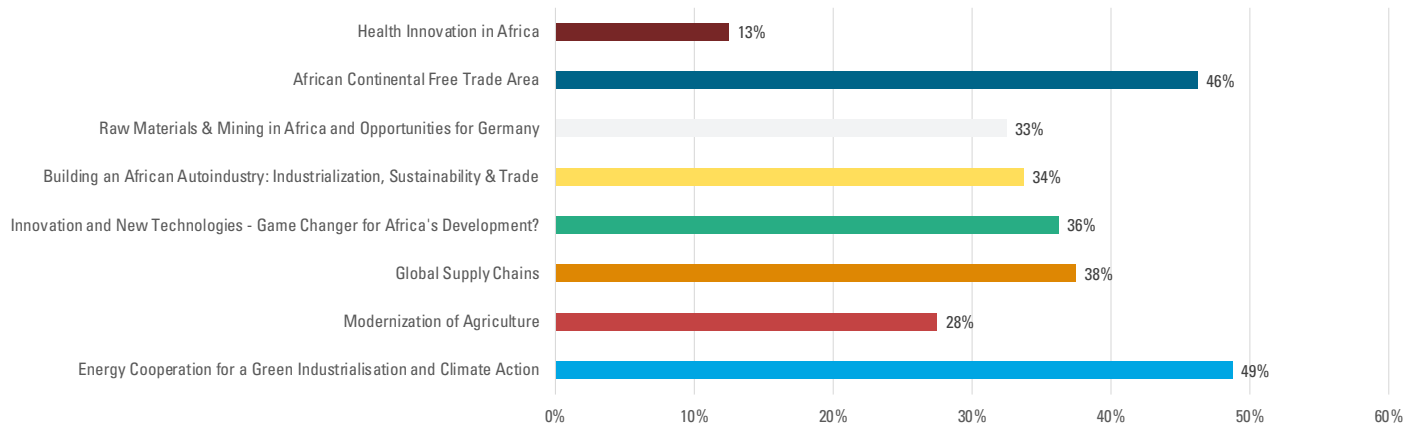
Other:

- To promote German investments in Africa and attract attention for Africa as an investment destination
- To cover the event, newsworthiness
- To Report about German and Sub-Saharan Africa relations.
- To promote the services of our company in the green energy sector
- To benchmark our operations and strategies with the overall German African strategies.

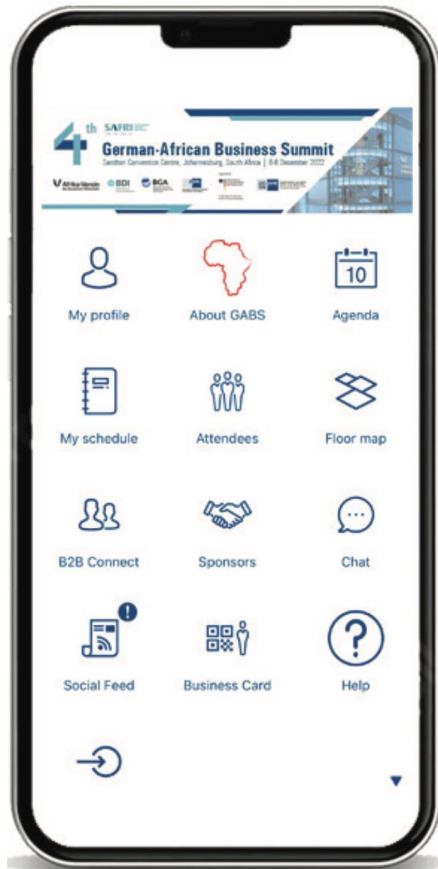
How satisfied are you with the variety of topics presented at the conference?



Which topic was most important to you? (multiple answers are possible)



What was your experience using the GABS mobile app?

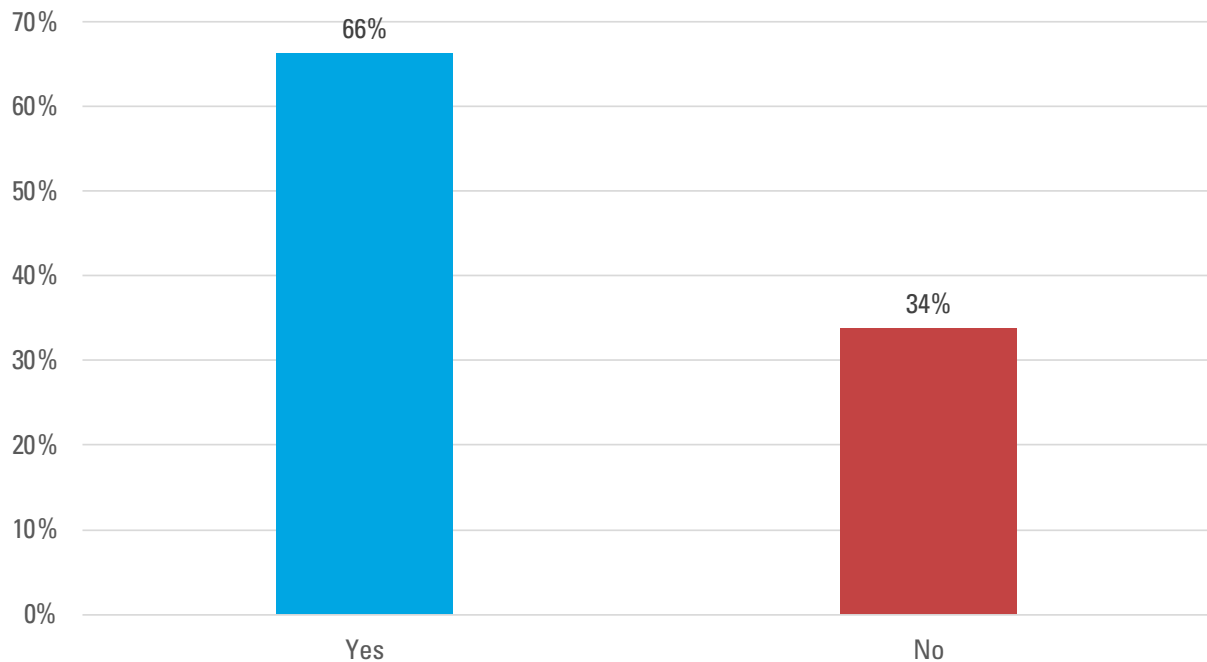


Overall 58 of 80 respondents were happy with the APP

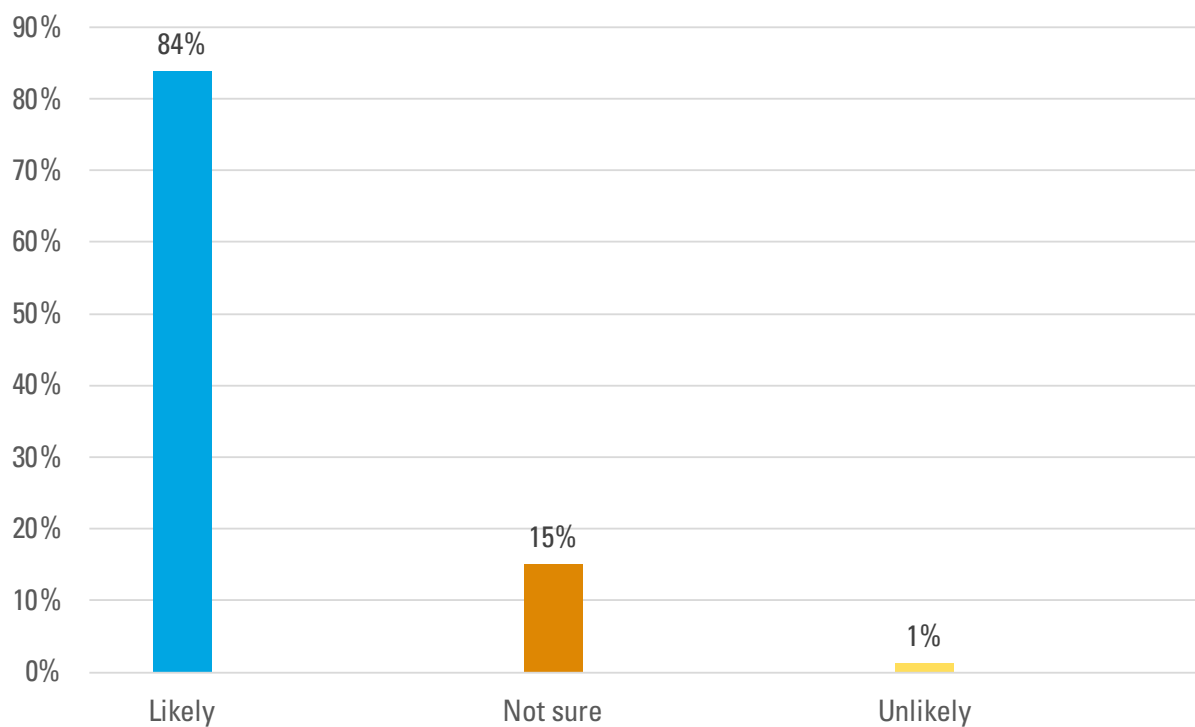
The following feedback was provided:

- + Useful
- + Easy to navigate
- + Helpful to setup B2B meetings and locate panel rooms

Were there enough B2B opportunities?



How likely would you be to attend our events in the future?



What was your favourite experience or moment of the event?

Establishing networks that I went on to connect and chat with on business opportunities post the event.

Round table of German delegation with Minister Patel, lead by Robert Habeck

The opening session with Vice-Chancellor of Germany, as well the networking sessions.

Frequent networking opportunities

The Gala Dinner was very nice and the cultural inputs very special.

Interviews and Politicians engagements

The engagement at the womens breakfast event

Panel discussions on various topics

The opening ceremony certainly!

APPRECIATION NOTE TO SPONSORS

The sponsors' role at GABS was much appreciated by the organisers Sub-Saharan Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI), and co-organisers Southern Africa-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAGCC), for the economic development initiatives not only in South Africa but in Africa as a Continent and demonstrating that Africa is full of business opportunities.

SAFRI is jointly supported by the following business associations: Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag – DIHK), Federation of German Industries (Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie – BDI), Federation of German Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services (Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen – BGA), and German-African Business Association (Afrika-Verein der deutschen Wirtschaft – AV).

SAFRI offers a platform for a united approach with the African partners focused on building and intensifying economic cooperation as well as promoting investment and trade.

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- Agency for Business & Economic Development (AWE) & GIZ
- Baden Wuerttemberg International (BWi)
- DEG Invest
- German Energy Solution Initiative (Exportinitiative Energie, BMWK)
- Gauteng Growth & Development Agency (GGDA)
- Germany Trade & Invest (GTAI)
- IBN Immigration Solutions
- KSB Pumps and Valves (Pty) Ltd
- LEX Africa
- TUV SUD South Africa (Pty) Ltd
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in Germany



BENEFICIARIES

Local economic empowerment was on the agenda of the co-organizers Southern Africa-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAGCC), as the event was held in South Africa, it was important to identify a suitable organization that deserved an opportunity of benefitting. The SAGCC appointed three beneficiaries namely: The Skills Village, MIAGI, and The Fashion Agent.

The **Skills Village** is a cooperative organization of small businesses that are owned by youth, women, and black South Africans. They were tasked to design conference bags and also handcraft the delegate's memorabilia gifts. The Skills Village has voluntarily committed to supporting and implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a strategy.



'Music is a great Investment', advances young South Africans' life prospects through extensive music programs. **MIAGI** also runs the internationally celebrated MIAGI Orchestra that has embarked on five extensive tours to Europe's prestigious concert halls. At GABS 2022 the orchestra, supported by a vocal ensemble from the university choirs of Johannesburg and Pretoria, are performing the anthems of the Federal Republic of Germany, the African Union and the Republic of South Africa.

DESIGNERS, MAKERS, PEOPLE - The Fashion Agent

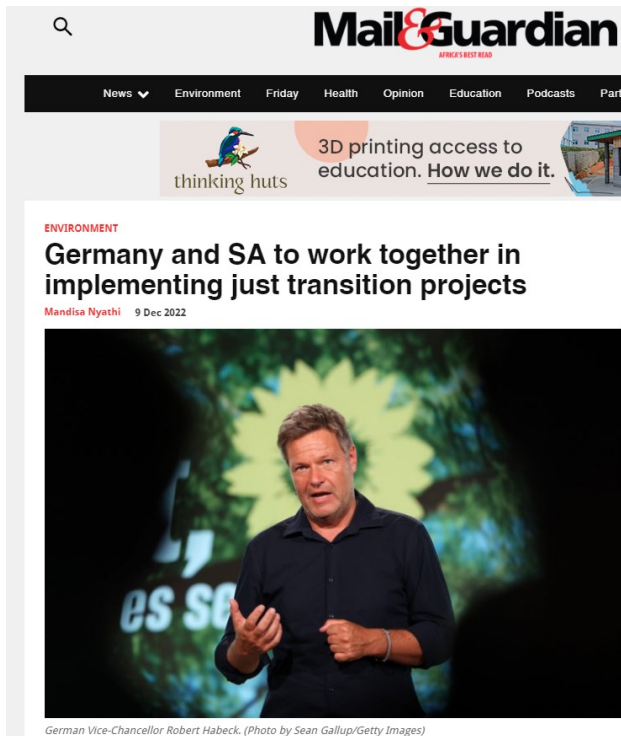
Making clothing is labour intensive work. When hidden, injustice persists. When transparent, the people who give fashion its value are revealed. Behind its beauty and glamour, fashion represents livelihoods. Tonight GABS is showcasing designers who recognise and respect this value and the people who create it.

These designers turned their creativity into sustainable fashion businesses. They are providing jobs, upskilling people on the African continent and putting food on many families tables."



Artistic Intelligence was originally a dance crew founded in the year 2004, and in 2017 we finally opened an academy. We pride ourselves by enriching every individual that we encounter through sharing the practicalities and theories of dance. We are also dedicated to teach you more than how to dance, but also the development of your mental, physical, emotional, and artistic growth. Our mission is what allows us to make a positive impact in communities where we live and work within the African continent. They were accompanied by singer song writer and theater performer Nolo Harmony.

SOCIAL FEEDBACK



#GABS2022
#NETWORKING
#AFRICA
#GERMANY
#SAFRI

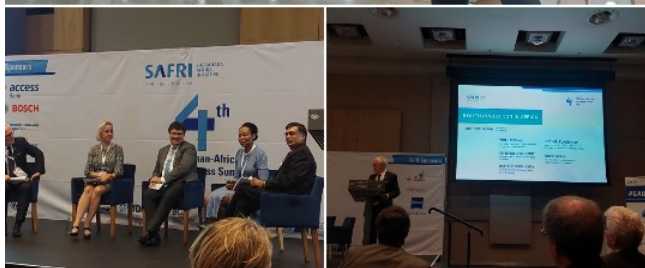


Claudia Aguirre • 2nd

+ Follow ...

Head of Project "Vaccines for Africa: roll-out and production..."
3mo • 📍

Great to (re)connect with new and old partners from the German and African private sector at the [German-African Business Summit \(GABS\) 2022](#) in Johannesburg today. Fantastic panel on Health Innovation and public-private partnerships in Africa with an inspiring opening by State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth and amazing participants like [Dineo Lioma](#), [DINAH MWANGI](#) and [Bernd Ohnesorge](#). Thank you [Judith Helfmann-Hundack](#) for the excellent moderation



Alexa Gerrard • 1st

Regional Coordinator Southern Africa at Southern African - G...
3mo • 📍

We wear a lot of different hats at the SA-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry and one of these is to help companies from the Southern African region enter German supply chains. This year, we played an active role in the #GIZ funded #HealthInnovation project, together with the leverist.de team, PIRON Global Development and the #BSfD Christina Pfandl, to source #African #HealthInnovators ready to enter German markets.

4 companies were chosen to take part in the German-African Business Summit (GABS) 2022 to network and create tangible business opportunities.

Lyndon Mungur, Shona McDonald, Daniel Kimani and Zanga Musakuzi, it was a privilege to have you join our event! You are the change makers of the future. #cooperation #business #team #event #network #change #development #supplychains #businessopportunities #gabs2022

Thank you Bernhard R. and Cora Bay for your inspired ideas and thank you Bennet Niemann Meghan Rossouw Timo Pleyer René Zarske for being an amazing team.



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