



MALTA AND AFRICA

A Strategy for Partnership 2020-2025

for Public Consultation

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MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND TRADE PROMOTION

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AU	African Union
CoSS	Commonwealth of Small States
EU	European Union
MFTP	Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PREU	Permanent Representation (of Malta) at the EU
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

AFRICA



Note : As of 19 April 2018 Swaziland known as eSwatini



FOREWORD BY MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE PROMOTION

MALTA AND AFRICA: A NEW PARTNERSHIP

This document guides the development of Malta's relations with the countries of Africa in the period ahead, thus ensuring that we are not simply passive players in a changing world but active contributors to solutions as well as worthy creators of mutually beneficial opportunities for Malta and for Africa. The Strategy responds to the demands of a changing Africa and charts how we can deepen relations with all the countries of that continent. The proposals to build on our strong existing relationships include a greater role for Maltese business, a role that will help create new investment and trade which will

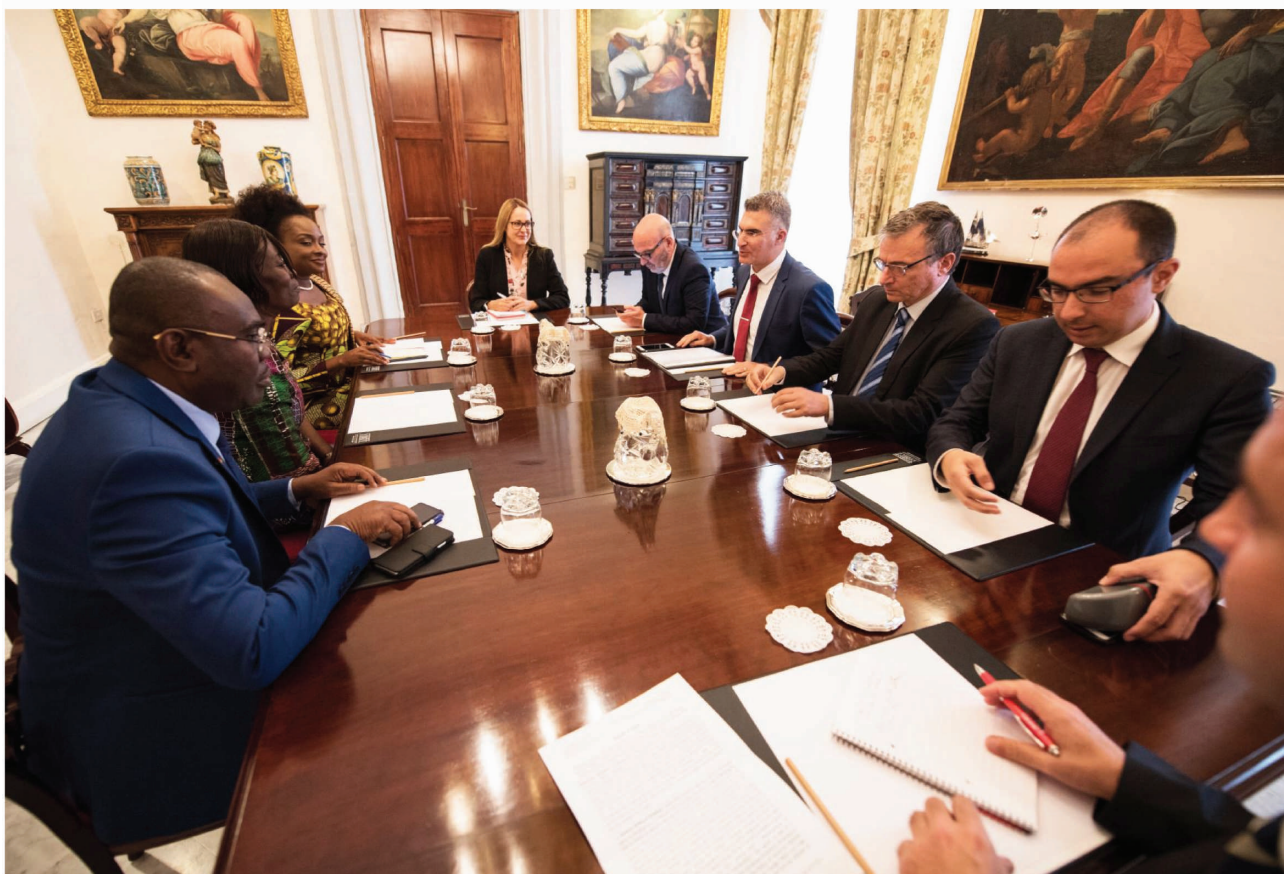
be mutually beneficial to Malta and Africa. It will be based on sound and ethical principles which will make it sustainable over time.

Africa is very much the place in which trade and aid aspects come together and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion is where they connect at the policy and Governmental level. As Minister with responsibility for Trade Promotion and for our Overseas Development Assistance programme I have prioritised our engagement with Africa as I believe in the maxim that if we cannot be part of a solution then we are effectively part of a problem. Malta must find a way to engage with Africa which recognises the challenges while also creating opportunities. We recognise that development aid alone will not solve these problems. Lasting solutions will need to be underpinned by increased foreign direct investment, more regional cooperation within Africa, greater integration of Africa into world markets and more two-way trade between Africa and the rest of the world, including the EU and Malta. This document serves as a road- map for engagement with the continent of Africa, recognising both Malta's strengths as well as its limitations, cognisant of challenges while recognising that Africa is a changing continent. This is a vision for a *Connected Malta* - one which is proudly European and also global.

I have had the privilege of visiting Africa a number of times in my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion. Africa is very much on the agenda at EU fora and as part of our process of engagement with Africa, Malta has had the honour of hosting African thought leaders and future leaders who have contributed to this vision. In my own engagement with Africa I have received a clear message emerging which we must heed. Africa does not simply want aid. It wants more private sector investment, more trade, more joint ventures and more business-to-business contact overall. We are responding to this message through this document which will be implemented with determination over the coming years.

Africa needs a new narrative - a renewal partnership - and Malta seeks to connect with new global realities. This document is pursuing these complementary objectives in the hope that with a positive agenda for and with Africa, the challenges of today will become the opportunities of the future.

Carmelo Abela
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion



In 2019 Malta announced the opening of its first diplomatic mission in Sub-Saharan Africa in Accra, Republic of Ghana. This followed a State visit and a Trade delegation to Ghana which took place in July 2017. A number of high level agreements have been signed since then.

PART ONE

SETTING PRIORITIES FOR MALTA IN AFRICA

This document proposes a rationalisation of Malta's foreign policy towards a strategic and multi-thematic approach which embraces opportunities and fosters dialogue with African countries in line with MFTP's 2006 Strategic Objectives updated by the 2014 Guiding Principles of Malta's Foreign Policy document, namely:

- *Promoting Malta's strategic geographic position in the Mediterranean as a regional and international hub for investment, commerce, education, health, tourism and culture;*
- *Enhancing and promote further Malta's bilateral relations at the political, economic and cultural levels with countries in Malta's neighbourhood and beyond;*
- ***Intensifying Malta's bilateral relations with its partners in the European Union and at the same time enhance existing relationships and promote closer ties with major and newly emerging economies;***
- *Supporting neighbouring countries in their endeavours to establish functioning democracies based on the principles of justice, freedom and the rule of law.*

These existing Strategic Objectives, particularly the third point in bold, form the basis of this document. MFTP recognises the emergence of the continent of Africa as a new emerging economy. Malta's strategic position, our desire for stronger bilateral links and our commitment to principled engagement, are valuable elements of our Strategy for Africa.

Africa is not a completely new continent for Malta. **Appendix 1** provides a historical and social setting to this document and highlights episodes in Malta's engagement with Africa. Missionaries, scholarships and trade feature prominently in Malta's Africa narrative. However, it is also true to say that in recent years Malta's links with Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa have not been so strong. This situation has been recognised and began to be addressed at the start of this legislature in May 2017. Over the past eighteen months there has been a concerted endeavour by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion to open up diplomatic channels and trade opportunities in emerging economies in line with the Ministry's objective to reach out to new and promising markets. A recent announcement regarding the opening of Embassies in Asia and South America reflects a commitment to establishing a truly global network for Malta's diplomatic service and Africa has been repeatedly highlighted as a priority continent. A growing Maltese economy seeks new opportunities to grow further. The arguments to explore Africa as a trade partner took on even greater weight following the Libyan crisis. Feedback from Maltese companies indicated a desire to explore new opportunities in Africa but this was coupled with very natural concerns around entering new markets. Meanwhile, greater economic growth, more trade, more investment and democratic participation are more apparent on the African continent than ever before. Africa is becoming more integrated into the global economy. The views of African countries are gaining increasing weight at international level. In this context, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion, Carmelo Abela confirmed Malta's interest in Africa in November 2017 at the working session of Ambassadors of European Union Member States accredited to Malta on Africa:

"While acknowledging the challenges being faced in Africa, we are also presented with a myriad of opportunities that can result in a win-win situation with our African partners. The opening of a Maltese Diplomatic Mission in Sub-Saharan Africa in the near future - Malta's first mission in this region - will serve to consolidate our ties, besides opening a trade gateway."

Minister Carmelo Abela



One Africa. A continent of opportunities.

MFTP's engagement with Africa since May 2017 has been clear and purposful. In June 2017, then President of Malta H.E Marie Louise Coleiro-Preca and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion visited Ghana accompanied by a trade delegation led by Trade Malta. The State visit led to the signing of a number of Agreements. The success was two way, with the Government of Ghana recognising the value of partnership with Malta to access regional and EU markets. A follow up visit by H.E President Nana Akufo-Addo took place in May 2019 and a further number of agreements were signed which have set the foundations for the future ⁽¹⁾. In a relatively short time, a number of Maltese companies from various sectors have grown their business in Ghana. The official opening of a Maltese High Commission in Accra, Ghana- Malta's first Mission in Sub-Saharan Africa - was recently announced and in February 2019 a non-resident Ambassador presented his diplomatic credentials to President Sahle-Worke of Ethiopia, swiftly followed by accreditation to the African Union in Addis Ababa. A non-resident High Commissioner has also presented credentials to South Africa (October 2019). In a short period, Malta is laying the groundwork for a diplomatic network engineered around a hub and spoke approach which will cover most of Africa, emanating from these key countries:

West Africa	Ghana
East Africa	Ethiopia (and through Ethiopia, the African Union)
Southern Africa	South Africa and the so-called 'smaller' countries of Southern Africa (Rwanda and Namibia, among others)

Appendix 2 details how these three countries, coupled with our presence in North Africa, will serve as a platform for hub and spoke activity across the continent of Africa. In this mapping our representations in **North Africa** are vital. Malta enjoys strong trade, commercial and political relations with Malta's closest African neighbours, the Southern Mediterranean States or Maghreb countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. Malta's diplomatic footprint in five countries in North Africa is a tremendous asset and fundamental to this Strategy for these reasons:

- All Maghreb countries are also members of the African Union and therefore our activity in North Africa contributes to our overall strategy for Africa.
- All EU-AU agreements, e.g. ACFTA and Cotonou automatically incorporate the Maghreb.
- Our business community has been exposed to risk management and cultural differences in Africa through their experience in North Africa. While not always a carbon copy, the implications of currency control, legal set ups and customs procedures are not entirely new to Maltese traders.
- Malta can boast of a number of notable successes in North Africa which are recognised across the rest of the continent.
- Our presence in North Africa Malta's permits us to extend Malta's reach into the Sahel, Sudan, etc.

Knowledge and skills gained by Malta in these five countries over many years are acknowledged as vital sources of experience which will contribute to our overall Strategy for Africa. Malta is thus promoting a vision of Africa which goes beyond our current North Africa-exclusive approach to embrace a united vision of Africa as one continent - a 'One Africa' approach. This requires a significant change of perspective on our part, recognising the complexity of working effectively across a vast continent and beyond our North Africa experience. This Strategy provides an opportunity to establish a new relationship with Africa-one of equals with a long-term vision based on respect. This requires investment in the cultivation of trust and knowledge, recognising the values of listening and responding to Africa's needs rather than pushing forward pre-ordained solutions.

Malta is Africa's neighbour state and share much in common with our neighbouring continent:

(1) (<https://www.tvm.com.mt/en/news/il-president-tal-updateupdated-malta-and-ghana-sign-six-agreementsd-malta-and-ghana-sign-six-agreements-bi-zjara-statali-fmalta/>)



Africa - A new dawn

- a history of colonisation and decolonisation
- languages (especially English) and shared cultures manifested in membership of Commonwealth and Francophone organisations.
- Commonalities in governance, administration and government processes
- a common understanding of the developmental state and its relevance to many countries in Africa in post-colonial development.

These commonalities serve to inform our approach to Africa and help us articulate a first version of a Mission Statement based on Malta's experience and aspirations.

A preliminary Mission Statement which serves as a working framework for our Africa Strategy is suggested below.

Malta Mission Statement

Malta supports AU's vision as articulated in Agenda 2063, namely an 'integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena'.

Malta supports African efforts towards self-sufficiency, promoting a 'trade not only aid' policy to ensure sustainable economies and a better future for Africa.

Malta will be Africa's natural partner in the EU; a bridge connecting South and North, West and East.

Strategically positioned between Europe and Africa, Malta promotes its potential as a logistical, maritime and aviation hub for Africa.

As an English-speaking and Commonwealth country and also as an Observer on Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, Malta will identify new opportunities and will engage with Africa on selected themes.

Malta is committed to putting women and girls at the heart of our work, ensuring that peace is forged on the basis of rights, equality and inclusion.

It is expected that Malta's relationship with Africa and individual African countries will mature along these important lines to ensure that the connections between the different elements in the relationship - political, development cooperation, trade and investment - become clearer and acceptable to all.



Malta and Africa - Working together. As part of Malta's ODA commitments, Malta's Civil Protection Department trains Ghana's Firefighting Services in civil protection skills.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion plays an ongoing role in efforts to promote political, economic and development dialogue with over 55 countries on the continent of Africa



PART TWO

MULTILATERAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Malta's strategic objectives are articulated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Strategic document of 2006

Strategic Objective I: Harness Malta's geopolitical relevance to maximise political and economic benefits:

'Malta's foreign policy is furthermore directed at also exploiting other new opportunities which have arisen from the new context of European Union membership and the increased visibility it has given to Malta. These opportunities are particularly present in new emerging major economies such as India and China. In harnessing Malta's geo-political relevance to maximise economic benefits, Malta's foreign policy seeks to position Malta as the dual gateway for business in Africa and the Middle East, and in the single European Market.'

The promotion of peace and security, neutrality and nonalignment, disarmament, respect for human rights and the rule of law are core priorities in Malta's foreign policy and are therefore central to our relations with Africa as they provide the conditions for the achievement of sustainable economic and social development goals. We will continue to work for progress in these areas bilaterally, in our relations with African partner countries as well as at the multilateral level, through our relationships with the European Union, the United Nations and African institutions, particularly the African Union, highlighting Malta's role as a gateway country.

The European Union

MFTP will work closely with the EU's External Action Service to ensure greater effectiveness in its approach to Africa through active engagement with the Permanent Representation of Malta to the European Union. Malta will thus strengthen its capacity to engage with EU institutions on key emerging African issues correspondingly building up its capacity at the African Union as this organisation grows in stature and establishes itself as the EU's counterpart in Africa.

"Africa does not need charity, it needs true and fair partnership. And we, Europeans need this partnership just as much. Today, we are proposing a new Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs between Europe and Africa. This Alliance, as we envision it, would help create up to 10 million jobs in Africa in the next 5 years alone. I believe we should develop the numerous EU-African trade agreements into a continent-to-continent free trade agreement, as an economic partnership between equals'.

President Jean-Claude Juncker. 12 September 2018 on the occasion of his State of the Union Address.

It is anticipated that EU-AU dialogue will deepen as we go forward.

The European Union with the African Union has a vital role to play in efforts to promote political, economic and development objectives in Africa. The relationship between the EU and Africa is built around the EU-Africa Strategy which in recent years has seen a remarkable broadening and deepening of the cooperation between the two regions. The EU is already Africa's key trade partner surpassing China. Since 2000, the Cotonou agreement, the EU's agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP), has been the framework for the EU's relations with 79 ACP countries. It was designed to establish a comprehensive partnership with three pillars: Development cooperation; Political cooperation; Economic and trade cooperation.



Cotonou expires in 2020 and the draft negotiating mandate includes future provisions that will outline the next agreement with ACP countries after 2020.

AfCTA - The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a free trade area, outlined in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement among 54 of the 55 African Union nations. The free-trade area is the largest in the world in terms of participating countries since the formation of the World Trade Organization. The agreement was brokered by the African Union (AU) and was signed in Kigali, Rwanda on March 21, 2018. The agreement initially requires members to remove tariffs from 90% of goods, allowing free access to commodities, goods, and services across the continent. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa estimates that the agreement will boost intra-African trade by 52 percent by 2022. The implications of ACFTA for Malta are considerable. ACFTA places Malta at the intersection of West-East African trade, AU-EU trade routes and extends to opportunities to cultivate inward investment from Japan, India, China, Vietnam and Turkey to deliver products and services in West Africa. Similarly there is an argument which places Malta on a trade route in the Mediterranean from the US on to the Eastern coast of Africa and beyond.

Malta's profile in Africa as a small country on the border between Africa and Europe gives us a valuable perspective which will serve to consolidate our partnership approach to Africa while making an important contribution to policies at EU level that affect the Continent.

Other ongoing discussions which are relevant to Malta include the draft EU-Africa Compact which is proposed to deepen existing relations between the European Union and Africa and establish a mutually beneficial political partnership allowing both to deliver on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and on key interests of each of the Parties. At the Fifth African Union-European Union Summit, held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (29 and 30 November 2017), EU and African countries agreed to continue to strengthen the partnership by addressing common challenges and opportunities. Various AU-EU summits have also brought together EU and African leaders to define the future direction for cooperation between the two continents.



Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, is the seat of the African Union. Malta recently appointed a Permanent Representative to the African Union which is composed of 55 member states.



As an EU Member State, Malta has an important role to play in the formulation of EU policy leading to job creation and improved livelihoods

Trade Malta notes an uptake in the number of Maltese companies exploring opportunities for EU-funded activity in Africa (e.g. Horizon 2000 funding). It is anticipated that as Malta strengthens its network across the continent there will be greater awareness and uptake of EU funding in Africa. As interest in Africa grows there will be more demand for active presence in Africa to support Malta's activity. As an EU Member state, working closely with PREU and EEAS, Malta will seek to maximise such opportunities for growth with Africa.

Malta and the African Union

The African Union (AU) is the continent's principal inter-governmental organisation and has become an increasingly important player in conflict resolution, mediation, peacekeeping and governance. The AU is taking on greater prominence in promoting stronger Pan-African positions on issues such as security as well as climate change and maritime issues among others.

Deepening Malta's relationship with the AU will enhance our understanding of developments in Africa. Malta's representation to the African Union through Addis Ababa will enable more effective engagement.

Malta and Regional Economic Communities

RECs are integral to the African Union's 50-year structural transformation and development plan for realizing the Pan-African vision of 'an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.' RECs will be highly essential and instrumental for the effective implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and its flagship programmes, particularly at the regional levels and for this reason require active engagement by our Malta's network in Africa. RECs include eight sub regional bodies which are the building blocks of the African Economic Community established in the 1991 Abuja Treaty which provides the overarching framework for continental economic integration. These are:



Africa Day was commemorated on 26 May 2019 with a discussion on the role of women in Africa. Speakers included the Ethiopian Ambassador and the High Commissioner of Ghana in Malta together with senior MFTP Officials



*Malta will prioritise gender and empowerment
in its engagement with Africa*

- The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU/UMA) in the north,
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the west,
- The East African Community (EAC) in the east,
- The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) also in the east,
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the south,
- The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in the southeast,
- The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in the centre, and
- The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD) in the north.

Africa's RECs constitute key building blocks for economic integration in Africa and are also key actors working in collaboration with the African Union (AU) in ensuring peace and stability in their regions. As the building blocks and implementing arms of the African Union (AU) the RECs have been central to various transformative programmes of the continent, including the AU's Agenda 2063 adopted by its Summit in January 2015 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan adopted by the 25th Summit of the AU in June 2015. Beyond their role in peace and security, RECs also have the immense challenge of working with governments, civil society and the AU Commission in raising the standard of living of the people of Africa and contributing towards the progress and development of the continent through economic growth and social development.

Malta, the U.N. and Africa

Malta will work for increased engagement at UN level with African countries to explore areas of common interest and will continue to support progress on UN Reform which relate to development and related programmes of the United Nations.

In view of Malta's UNSC bid in 2022, Malta will align its proposal in consultation with African partners in Addis Ababa to ensure that we are informed and representative in our approach to this important bid. This will require a stronger presence in Addis Ababa and New York to ensure that Malta's channels of communication with African partners are open at all times.

Malta and the Commonwealth

Strategic Objective VIII: Actively contribute to further development and good governance with the Commonwealth *'Malta will carry out an increasingly active role in the Commonwealth with the aim of furthering development and good governance and enhancing the Commonwealth's capacity to implement programmes and policies. Malta will continue to promote respect for the Harare Principles and respect for democratic legitimacy and the rule of law.'*

The Commonwealth is an important platform on the international arena. Malta may utilise dual membership of EU and Commonwealth to support a focus on African Commonwealth countries. There are at present nineteen Commonwealth member states in Sub-Saharan Africa⁽²⁾. Malta, is one of the only three (soon to become two after Brexit) Commonwealth members which are also EU Member States. As a respected Commonwealth member state, Malta is in a position to play an important role in Africa particularly in a post Brexit scenario as a country which is both a member of the Commonwealth and a member of the EU.

The Commonwealth also attaches importance to small states, recognising that small states are particularly vulnerable to external shocks as a result of their geographic positioning, inherent structural challenges, and deep integration into the global economy. COS (Commonwealth of Small States) was established in partnership with the Government of Malta and provides a platform for countries to share their knowledge and experiences as well as access information to promote partnership and development. Malta continue to play an important role in COS and is recognised as a lead country for small states. The Commonwealth Centre of Excellence in Malta has piloted a number of highly relevant capacity-building programmes in identified areas.

(2) The 19 Sub Saharan African countries that are Commonwealth members are Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Uganda and Zambia.



The Commonwealth of Small States was established in partnership with the Government of Malta to share knowledge and experiences between Small States. 19 Sub-Saharan countries are Commonwealth members.



Malta supports development through scholarships programmes which enable African women to further their studies.

Malta and Francophonie

More recently, Malta has been accepted as an observer member of the International Organisation de la Francophonie which represents one of the biggest linguistic zones in the world. The International Organisation de la Francophonie was created in 1970 and its mission is to embody the active solidarity between its 88 member states and governments which account for a population of over 900 million people.



IOF has the potential to help Malta connect to French-speaking Africa which opens up new opportunities and challenges across an extensive swathe of Africa for which Malta will need to equip itself both culturally and linguistically in the future.



*Windhoek, capital city of the Republic of Namibia -
A partner country for Commonwealth of Small States programmes.*



African trade is growing. MFTP plays a vital role in enabling Maltese business to grow in Africa.



PART THREE

TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The economic sphere serves to increase and shape interaction between Malta and Africa in line with MFTP's overall strategy and its commitment to Trade Promotion. MFTP's Strategic Objective five which explicitly recognises new and emerging economies.

Strategic Objective V: *Promote Malta's Relationship with existing and emerging economies. 'Malta will seek to strengthen and promote relations with existing and emerging major economies, with the aim of increasing the presence of Malta's goods and services in these markets and attracting inward investment to Malta. Efforts will focus on consolidating Malta's economic and political relationships with existing major economies such as the United States and the European Union, but also targeting new and emerging economies such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa.'*

Africa can no longer be considered a marginal player in economic or political terms. It is the third fastest growing region in the world, after China and India and there is an expectation that Africa's current pace of growth will remain at a high level. In countries where the economy is still at an early stage of development, the formulation of a strategy for economic engagement in Africa now can help Malta to begin to lay the groundwork for economic activity in these countries in the future.

Current trade figures from 2018 data derived from NSO Statistics indicate that Malta registered a trade surplus with Africa of €171,180 million. This data needs to be treated with some caution for various reasons but considering that there has been limited strategic input to date and recalling that the first State visit in recent years to Sub-Saharan Africa (Ghana) took place as recently as June 2017 it is not unreasonable to plan to grow trade significantly from current levels. There are good reasons to be optimistic in this regard:



Open for business. Senior officials from Ethiopia exploring opportunities for trade and investment, December 2019





Maltese companies are growing in Africa. Corinthia Hotel, Khartoum, Sudan

- a) Africa trade is rising and it is reasonable to anticipate that there will be future growth.
- b) Ghana sets an example. Since establishing Malta's first Mission in Sub-Saharan Africa there has been significant interest from both sides in increasing two-way trade and investment between Malta and Ghana.
- c) These figures do not include Services provided from Malta to Africa particularly IT services and do not include Malta to Africa trade passing through hubs such as Dubai.

A breakdown of trade figures (ICT/NSO) for 2018 follows with country-by-country data provided in **Appendix 3**:

	IMPORTS € millions	EXPORTS € millions	SURPLUS / DEFICIT € millions	TOTAL TRADE € millions
CENTRAL AFRICA	13,557	15,153	- 1,597	28,709
EASTERN AFRICA	18,980	30,554	- 11,574	49,534
NORTHERN AFRICA	182,284	367,050	-184,766	549,334
SOUTHERN AFRICA	14,830	6,675	8,155	21,505
WESTERN AFRICA	46,264	27,663	18,601	73,927
	275,915	447,095	-171,181	723,009



A changing world - growing populations, an emerging middle class and improved governance are leading to economic growth across Africa.



MFTP plays a vital role in securing these agreements as a prelude to trade engagement. Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) have been signed with South Africa in 1997, with Mauritius in 2015 and Botswana, Ghana and Ethiopia in 2017 (Ghana and Ethiopia still to be ratified). Air Services Agreements have been initialled with Gambia, Nigeria, South Africa, Ghana and Sudan. Negotiations are ongoing at various stage with Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Ethiopia.

TRADE PRIORITIES IN AFRICA- SECTORS

Trade Malta's role goes beyond trade missions and includes online training for Maltese companies seeking to enter the African market, institutional agreements with Chambers of Commerce and on-the ground knowledge of identified markets. Through Trade Malta, MFTP will continue to create trade and service opportunities in sectors where Malta excels. The following sectors are identified, among others:

• Health • Education • Maritime	• Heritage • EU Projects • Tourism/hospitality	• Science products/services • Construction/Supplies • Aquaculture
Future Industries:		
• Aviation • Blockchain and Governance	• Robotics/AI	• Urban Cities

Malta's partnership approach as articulated in our Mission statement will create opportunity for new industries seeking international growth opportunities particularly in new technology, science and creative economies which are all areas directly relevant to Africa.

Malta will also support already successful economic activity in Africa. The footprint of Maltese economic activity in Africa has been enhanced by the presence of multinational companies with strong Maltese connections which are investors and creators of employment. Their brands are recognised by many African business people and Government contacts and the presence of these companies is of great benefit in terms of building recognition for Malta in Africa, raising awareness of Malta's economic activity and potential.

It is recognised that there are a number of fundamental challenges for Maltese companies seeking to engage in Africa.

- General perceptions of Africa in Malta tend to be out-dated. There is insufficient or incomplete data. We lack of experienced 'Africa experts' or personnel. There is insufficient preparation at University for next generation Maltese seeking to grow links in Africa
- Banking and Letters of Credit and visas both incoming and outgoing coupled with travel routes present an ongoing challenge
- Language and culture (beyond Commonwealth countries), especially in Portuguese or French speaking Africa. Legal systems can be challenging and can vary greatly from one jurisdiction to another.

Overall, Africa is not an easy market and the business potential differs from country to country but for the right companies in the right sectors which are willing to invest time and effort in building up relationships and market knowledge there are significant opportunities in some countries and regions of Africa. Our Missions in Africa will play a crucially important role in raising awareness of Malta and its capacities while providing

opportunities to identify areas where there is a good fit between the strengths of Maltese business and the needs and gaps that exist in African economies.

To support the development of economic opportunities in Africa, a strengthened mandate on trade and investment issues will be given to Malta's Embassies in Africa to operate in consultation with Trade Malta. An information sharing platform between our Embassies in Africa will be developed to ensure that our Embassies are equipped to identify and follow up on suitable opportunities which may exist and where possible encourage the sharing of information and contacts. In this way, a Maltese company seeking internationalisation opportunities in Ghana, for instance, may automatically be registered in Ethiopia and South Africa as appropriate. This will ensure that Malta makes the best use of its resources on the ground to facilitate the interests of companies by linking up our presence in West, East and Southern Africa. Trade Malta will thus continue serving an important function in Africa as an agency that initiates contact and provides market knowledge while supporting Maltese companies in their internationalisation efforts.

A Logistics Hub for West-East Trade Through Malta

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is an agreement that sets up of one trade bloc for Africa. It is expected to boost intra-African trade by 52 percent by 2022. Most countries in Africa also benefit from the American AGOA agreement - African Growth and Opportunity Act - which provides access for African goods into U.S markets. AGOA- African Growth and Opportunity Act. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a United States Trade Act, enacted on 18 May 2000 as Public Law 106 of the 200th Congress. AGOA has since been renewed to 2025. The legislation significantly enhances market access to the US for qualifying Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries.

Key AGOA Facts - Trade and Investment Statistics (Source: The **USTR 2018**)

- Total two-way goods trade between the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa increased 5.8%, from \$36.9 billion in 2015 to \$39 billion in 2017
- Top US goods exports to Sub-Saharan Africa: machinery (\$2.3 billion), vehicles (\$1.6 billion), aircraft (\$1.5 billion), mineral fuels (\$1.4 billion), and electrical machinery (\$864 million)
- Top US export markets in the region: South Africa (\$5 billion), Nigeria (\$2.2 billion), Ghana (\$886 million), Ethiopia (\$873 million), and Angola (\$810 million)
- Top US imports from Sub-Saharan Africa: oil (\$11.2 billion), precious metals (\$4.1 billion), cocoa (\$1.2 billion), vehicles (\$1.2 billion), and iron and steel (\$950 million)
- Top Sub-Saharan African suppliers to the United States were South Africa (\$7.8 billion), Nigeria (\$7.1 billion), Angola (\$2.6 billion), Cote d'Ivoire (\$1.2 billion), and Botswana (\$772 million).
- US investment in Sub-Saharan Africa stood at \$29 billion in 2016, the latest year available, down 23% compared to \$37.5 billion in 2014. The three largest destinations for U.S. investment were Mauritius (\$6.7 billion), South Africa (\$5.1 billion) and Nigeria (\$3.8 billion).
- Sub-Saharan Africa foreign direct investment in the U.S. stood at \$4.2 billion in 2016, up 164% compared to \$1.6 billion in 2014.

Both AGOA and AfCFTA are relevant to Malta as they reinforce our vision of Africa as a unified entity. Malta is at the intersection of new trade routes emerging from these trade agreements, namely:

- East West trade routes (Japan, India, China, Vietnam and Turkey for instance)
- West-East trade (for example, products and services from the UK post Brexit delivered in East Africa through Malta)
- AU-EU trade routes. The EU is Africa's largest trade partner

The argument for Malta to promote a versatile logistics hub offering services in line with these different trade agreements is evident. Malta has a number of additional advantages - language, culture and position

coupled with new industries required in Africa such as AI, Space technology and space mining, data mining and data centres, the Blue Economy, 5 D printing and medical services (isotopes and prosthetics). Direct flights between Malta and Africa would provide a vital argument to further secure Malta's claim as a logistical hub for East to West trade.

International Procurement

Malta's success rates in UN procurement calls can be improved considerably. There is a relatively untapped potential for Malta and Maltese companies to improve their performance in winning business and contracts from international financial institutions, EU funding streams, World Bank and UN, etc. Many markets in Africa are characterised by a dominant Government procurement dimension and also often by the involvement of International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank or other external donor financing bodies.



A Connected World - Malta is strategically positioned on trade routes connecting East and West.





In line with international commitments, MFTP delivers Overseas Development Assistance with a focus on capacity building, economic development and creating opportunities. Malta's ODA budgets were recently increased.



PART FOUR

A DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

Malta remains fully committed to a long-term sustainable engagement with Africa and thus continues to deliver Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in line with UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) with an emphasis on capacity-building and sharing of knowledge. Malta's Official Development Policy remains a central theme in our foreign policy and reflects our values in terms of solidarity, compassion and goodwill in line with MFTP's objectives (2006).

Strategic Objective XVIII: Elaborate and action a policy and work programme of humanitarian and development assistance, based on the value of solidarity. *'The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also elaborate a Policy of Humanitarian and Development Assistance to assist the poorest countries, particularly in sub-Saharan and the Horn of Africa, to achieve economic and social progress in these societies torn by structural economic disparities, poverty, unsafe water and poor sanitation. The Policy of Humanitarian and Development Assistance will be based on the notion of 'combating poverty through development and will envisage contributing towards ongoing initiatives at the international level, particularly of the European Union as the world's largest contributor to development aid.'*

In line with OECD requirements, Malta's total ODA contribution in 2018 was approximately €4,000,000 which included a separate ODA budget of €1,300,000, out of which €598,689 were disbursed for humanitarian aid. Other contributions were made towards the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, scholarships to students from Africa, sponsored capacity building programmes and training of officers from Ghana (Civil Protection Department).

Recognising the importance of ODA as an opportunity to engage with African partners, the 2019 -2020 ODA budget was further increased from €1,300,000 to €2,000,000 to permit a more strategic approach to delivering Malta's ODA into the future in a manner which is measurable and effective with a focus on capacity-building, economic development and creating opportunity in line with SDG objectives. Malta embraces opportunities to partner with Africa on themes such as Foreign Direct Investment, indigenous enterprise and entrepreneurship, trade, tourism and effective domestic resource mobilisation as these are all crucial ingredients in the economic and social development mix.

The Commonwealth Small States Centre of Excellence also imparts targeted capacity-building programmes and interventions in the areas of both democracy and development as well as public debt management, natural disaster management and mitigation, broadband internet connectivity, diplomatic training, women and enterprise, and ocean governance.

As Malta's economy grows, our commitment to ODA will correspondingly increase in line with Malta's international obligations. An outline of Malta's ODA portfolio in 2019 is provided in **Appendix 4**. A separate paper on how ODA can contribute more effectively in line with foreign policy objectives will be the subject of a separate paper.

Putting ODA funds to good use: Fire fighters from Ghana attending a specialised course in Malta funded through MFTP ODA funds with Ministry of Home Affairs.

MIGRATION

The issue of migration remains a critical factor which impacts on the public's perception of Africa. MFTP's remit is encapsulated in Strategic Objective VII.

Strategic Objective VII: *Address holistically the international aspects of Illegal or irregular Immigration*
“Malta will continue to work towards resettlement of refugees and persons with valid humanitarian status and the repatriation and reintegration of illegal immigrants. Malta will also continue to support development action in the countries of origin, and increased development assistance for those countries that honour their international obligations to accept back illegal immigrants. In the context of the European Union, Malta will continue to seek more rigorous application of Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement and related articles. Malta will also continue to seek increased policing of borders. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will promote the need for countries of origin and transit to bear their responsibilities and to uphold the rule of law by a vigorous pursuit of clamping down on international criminal activity in human trafficking and smuggling. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will seek more active diplomatic engagement with countries from which illegal immigrants transit or originate.”

The proposed structure of Malta’s network in West and East Africa through Embassies and High Commissions provides a point of reference to address various aspects of the migration agenda ranging from repatriation and reintegration to policing, human trafficking and other areas. Working closely with line Ministries responsible for Home Affairs, Integration, Education and Health, among others, MFTP will ensure that ongoing dialogue with key destination countries is enabled and enhanced. The policies and programmes of the African Union viz. migration also need to be more clearly understood in terms of their impact on Malta. It is recognised that internal displacement and migration is also taking place within Africa. Ethiopia, for instance, hosts hundreds of thousands of refugees from Somalia, South Sudan and other conflict areas. Rwanda recently initiated a programme of migration support hosting 30,000 refugees from Libya per year (3).



Turning challenges into opportunities - Improved education and health to support stronger communities in Africa.

(3) <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2019/10/5da040054/second-life-saving-evacuation-vulnerable-refugees-libya-lands-rwanda.html>



*Civil protection training for firefighters from Ghana.
Africa beyond charity, engaging the private sector, civil society and Government entities to share knowledge and skills.*



Sharing knowledge in Aquaculture science in partnership with the private sector.



PART FIVE

WAY FORWARD

Implementing this Strategy will necessitate a changed approach, reflecting the values and objectives outlined in this document to ensure that our Missions in Africa are equipped appropriately to deliver to defined objectives.

- **Engagement with Line Ministries:** Successful engagement with Africa has the potential to deliver results for all line Ministries as can be seen in a general overview on the implications of this Strategy across Government (see **appendix 3**). Further discussion with line Ministries will be undertaken to strengthen Malta's presence in Africa.

- **Embassies:** Malta's presence in Ghana and the appointment of non-resident Ambassadors in Ethiopia and South Africa represent valid first steps implemented in a relatively short time. These now need to be consolidated in line with this Strategy. A network in Africa will encourage sharing of resources to provide a one stop shop for Maltese business to enter markets in West, East and Southern Africa and will examine options for further initiatives and activities encouraging collaboration between Maltese and African counterparts and involving the private sector. An enhanced relationship with institutions such as the World Bank and the EU will help to strengthen our analytical capacity, assist in the way we design and implement development cooperation and economic actions in the region, and act as reassurance for Maltese companies wishing to invest in national and regional ventures in Africa. In view of the central importance of the EU, the World Bank and the African Development Bank to broader economic and social development in Africa we will focus on developing further our involvement with relevant divisions within the EU in Brussels with a view to optimising opportunities for Maltese involvement in large-scale projects.

- **Trade and Development:** Trade Malta will be tasked with working closely with Maltese Embassies in Africa. Malta will likewise expand its role in cooperation with partner countries to ensure stronger presence and sustainability in our efforts in Africa.

- **African Union. EU and UN:** Malta recognises the importance of African regional integration as an engine of political stability and economic growth. The Ministry will examine ways in which we can engage more effectively through our representation in Addis Ababa with the African Union and with Africa's Regional Economic Communities. Correspondingly, Malta will play a more active role in regard to EU policy on Africa, engaging with PREU to strengthen Malta's capacities to engage with EU institutions on African issues, including with the European External Action Service (EEAS). Malta will support progress on the UN Reform agenda as it relates to the development funds and programmes of the United Nations, and the effective delivery of aid to Africa. Malta will step up dialogue on political, economic and social issues with African partners and arrange for more regular political consultations at official level between Malta and Africa to support more regular visits by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion, anticipating more inward visits from African Governments and Parliaments as well as meetings between Maltese Ministers and African counterparts in international fora.



*Malta and Africa -
Sound values and a commitment to sustainable partnerships.*

- **UNSC:** Through enhanced presence at the African Union in Addis Ababa, Malta will enhance knowledge and capacity to deliver our duties as a prospective member of the UNSC. Through our Cultural Diplomacy Fund, targeting African Missions we will promote Malta's values through the arts and diplomacy in support of our UNSC bid. Our Africa Strategy will contribute effectively to our UNSC efforts before, during and after to ensure longer term value in this bid.

The full extent of internal change required to implement this strategy within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion will be explored further separately.



"I have prioritised our engagement with Africa as I believe in the maxim that if we cannot be part of a solution then we are effectively part of a problem". Hon. Minister Carmelo Abela in his foreword to the Africa Strategy (December 2019)



PART SIX

POST-SCRIPT

This new Africa Strategy recognises Africa's diversity as a continent of more than 50 countries and challenges us to update our appreciation of this continent and our analysis of trends and developments across Africa and the way in which Africa relates to the wider world. A confident Malta that embraces global opportunities deserves no less.

Malta's relationship with Africa has been a very positive and constructive one. We have had strong links built, initially through the work of Missionaries and aid workers as well as through Malta's engagement with newly-independent African countries in the period of de-colonization and State-building. We have consolidated our links with Africa through meaningful membership of the Commonwealth where we have demonstrated that our size does not impede us from engaging with vision.

Our 'brand' in Africa is a positive one. We are a proud, independent, peace-loving nation that seeks to create wealth and opportunity in changing times. We can be a bridge between two continents- Europe and Africa. The time is now ripe for us to turn a new page in our relationship with Africa, and in doing so to recognise the way in which African countries have progressed and matured.

Demand for goods and services is growing from African countries and Malta-based companies are well-placed to play a greater role in Africa. Through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and our newly established Embassies and Consulates across Africa in close cooperation with Trade Malta and other Agencies and business associations, we commit ourselves in this Strategy to helping with the research, the networking and the groundwork that can identify and facilitate two-way trade and investment to ensure that Malta can grow in partnership in a global environment and a Connected World.

The strategy does not shy away from critical comment. While we acknowledge that progress is being made in reducing conflict, fostering democracy and observing and implementing human rights norms, Malta also sees areas where we can engage as partners for change. In this spirit, Malta seeks to share our experience as a country that has had to build its institutions and often learn from its mistakes. Malta offers a template for development as a small country that punches above its weight.



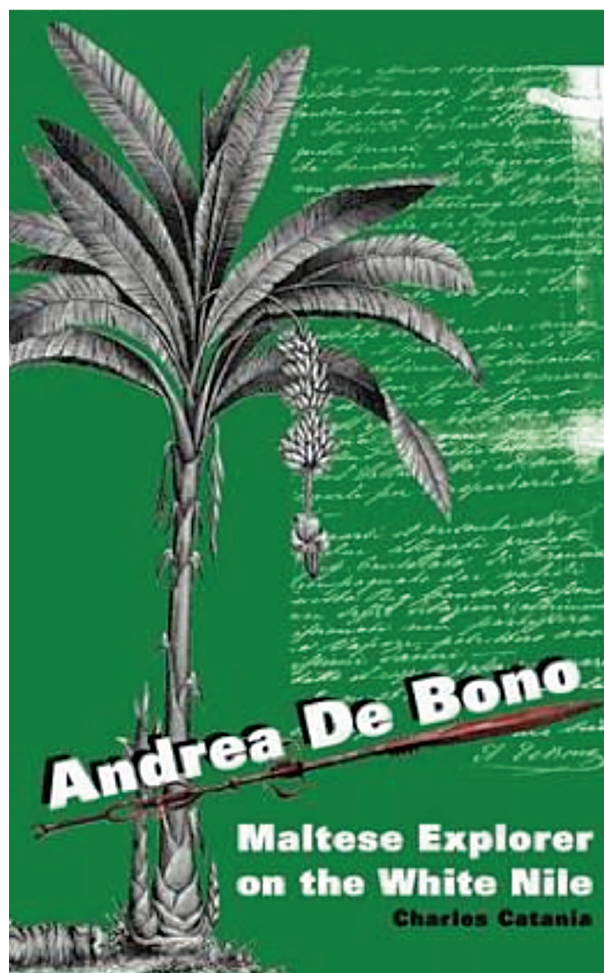
New ideas. Changing perspectives. Building a new narrative for Malta in Africa.

APPENDIX ONE : MALTA AND AFRICA-PAST TO PRESENT

Malta's sea-faring tradition linked us to Africa beyond the Mediterranean. Phoenician traders are known to have made it down the coast of Africa to the Southern-most point of the continent. The Knights of St. John were among the first traders with Africa. Maltese missionaries have served across Africa in education, health and social sectors. Their contribution continues to this day.

Dun Angelo Mizzi, brother of Prime Minister Nerik Mizzi. Dun Ang, was a missionary in 1930's Abyssinia. He was a highly proficient linguist who immersed himself in the language politics of Ethiopia and codified the language of the Oromo people by translating the bible into Oromo language.

Senglea-born explorer Andrea De Bono (1821-1871) is noted as the first Maltese explorer in Africa. French sources cite De Bono as the first explorer to discover the source of the White Nile. De Bono spent almost twenty years of his life trading in Equatorial Africa. His first expedition in 1847 was funded by the Maltese Bishop Annetto Casolani (1815-66), then Bishop of Cairo. William Edward Harding Howard - Prime Minister Howard's son- led a major reform of the Ethiopian Civil Service and was responsible for setting up the Supreme Court of Ethiopia. He was appointed Ethiopia's legal adviser to the Emperor Haile Selassie in 1955 and was awarded the Bronze Star for his services. The First Director of the Ghana National Lottery Authority from 1958 to 1967 was Maltese. Mr Frank William Brennan introduced the first Ghana Fixed Odds Lottery in 1962. The Malta Lotto was managed from Malta and was available to large numbers of customers in Nigeria and Ghana. It was highly popular and contributed hugely to the economy of Malta at the time (4).



Malta took bold and vital initiatives in support of the Independence movements of various countries, most notably former Rhodesia in the lead up to the Lancaster House Agreement which led to the birth of modern-day Zimbabwe. Malta provided four-year training programmes at Trade Schools and in the Nursing School in Malta for Namibian and Zimbabwean students. Independence for Namibia was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations when the late President Emeritus Profs. Guido Demarco was U.N President at this important time which coincided with the fall of apartheid in Southern Africa. These

(4) <https://timesofmalta.com/articles/view/demise-of-the-first-lady-of-maltese-lotteries.147275>

historical points are still highly valued and bear great significance to Malta's engagement in both Namibia and Zimbabwe today.



The Lancaster House Agreement. Malta played a key role in bringing together rival factions for the signing of this agreement which spelled the end of apartheid in Africa.

In more recent years, Malta's brand in Africa has also been carried forward through Commonwealth agencies through scholarship programmes via the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the University of Malta. Over 160 diplomats from across Africa are graduates of MEDAC. The role of IMLI in consolidating resource to implement the Law of the Sea deserves to be recognised as hundreds of graduates from all over Africa have graduated through IMLI in Malta.

In recent years, Maltese NGOs, often funded via ODA (Overseas Development Assistance), have taken forward important projects - hospitals, schools and social projects - in various countries in Africa.

Malta's hosting of two Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM) in 2005 and in 2015 together with the Valletta 2015 Summit represents another point of reference in the history of Malta-Africa relations.

The Valletta Summit brought together European and African Heads of State and Government in Malta with the aim of strengthening cooperation in the area of migration. A monument commemorating this event is located opposite the Office of the Prime Minister at Auberge de Castille- a testament to Malta's commitment to serving as a bridge between Africa and Europe.



*Monument.
Valletta Summit 2015. Castille, Valletta.*



Africa past and future. The Independence Museum in Windhoek, Namibia. Malta supported the Independence of Namibia through the granting of scholarships to over 400 students.



Africa past and future. Monorail and skyscrapers dominate the city view of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia today.

APPENDIX TWO: A NETWORK FOR MALTA IN AFRICA

There are 48 States in Sub-Saharan Africa. These are Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tomè and Príncipe, Senegal, The Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Eswatini (Swaziland), Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For administrative purposes, the regions of Africa may be grouped as follows with countries highlighted in bold signifying current locations of our Embassies and High Commissions in Africa:

North Africa: **Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt**, commonly referred to as the Maghreb. An Arabic speaking region, Malta has established five Embassies and Consular Offices in this region, recognising them over many years as our Mediterranean and neighbourhood points of contact in Africa.

West Africa: Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, **Ghana**, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. A sub-division of this geographical area is the Sahel - Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. West Africa reflects both Commonwealth and Francophone influence. Malta has recently established a High Commission (Accra)- Malta's first in Sub-Saharan Africa.

East Africa: Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda. A sub-division captures the Horn of Africa which includes Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is also the seat of the African Union. Malta has recently appointed a non-resident Representative in Addis Ababa.

Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Southern Africa countries are all members of the Commonwealth. Malta has recently appointed a non-Resident Ambassador to South Africa.

Central Africa: Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomè and Príncipe. At present, Malta has no direct representation with Central Africa. Countries in this region are contacted directly or through our Embassies in London, Paris, Rome and Addis Ababa, the seat of the African Union.



APPENDIX THREE: Trade Figures for Malta-Africa Trade

A break down of trade figures for 2018 follows:

	IMPORTS € millions	EXPORTS € millions	SURPLUS / DEFICIT € millions	TOTAL TRADE € millions
CENTRAL AFRICA	13,557	15,153	- 1,597	28,709
EASTERN AFRICA	18,980	30,554	- 11,574	49,534
NORTHERN AFRICA	182,284	367,050	- 184,766	549,334
SOUTHERN AFRICA	14,830	6,675	8,155	21,505
WESTERN AFRICA	46,264	27,663	18,601	73,927
	275,915	447,095	- 171,181	723,009

NORTHERN AFRICA						
	ALGERIA	EGYPT	LIBYA	MOROCCO	SUDAN	TUNISIA
Exports	17,518	75,473	213,557	8,623	-	51,879
Imports	2,015	99,488	29,479	14,680	2,320	34,302
TOTAL TRADE	19,533	174,961	243,036	23,303	2,320	86,181
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	- 15,503	24,015	- 184,078	6,057	2,320	- 17,577

CENTRAL AFRICA							
	ANGOLA	CAMEROON	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CHAD	DR CONGO	GABON	REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Exports	5,701	5,333	-	2,293	972	96	758
Imports	-	13,538	-	-	-	4	14
TOTAL TRADE	5,701	18,871	-	2,293	972	100	772
	- 5,701	8,205	-	- 2,293	- 972	- 92	- 744

SOUTHERN AFRICA					
	BOTSWANA	LESOTHO	NAMIBIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND
Exports	113.00	963.00	4.00	5,137.00	458.00
Imports	1,083.00	-	670.00	13,077.00	-
TOTAL TRADE	1,196	963	674	18,214	458
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	970	- 963	666	7,940	- 458

WESTERN AFRICA									
	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	CABO VERDE	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA BISSAU	IVORY COAST
Exports	-	558.00	-	474.00	467.00	4,609.00	7.00	222.00	158.00
Imports	-	-	21,763.00	-	-	187.00	-	-	249.00
TOTAL TRADE	-	558	21,763	474	467	4,796	7	222	407
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-	- 558	21,763	- 474	- 467	- 4,422	- 7	- 222	91

WESTERN AFRICA									
	LIBERIA	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SIERRA LEONE	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	TOGO
Exports	1,142.00	3,078.00	190.00	402.00	10,921.00	2,539.00	376.00	172.00	2,348.00
Imports	-	13.00	-	-	23,457.00	595.00	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADE	1,142	3,091	190	402	34,378	3,134	376	172	2,348
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	- 1,142	- 3,065	- 190	- 402	12,536	- 1,944	- 76	- 172	- 2,348

EASTERN AFRICA									
	BURUNDI	COMOROS	DJIBOUTI	ERITREA	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI	MAURITIUS
Exports	2.00	-	6,171.00	-	-	3,657.00	722.00	100.00	15,105
Imports	-	-	-	-	2.00	186.00	3.00	428.00	2,749.00
TOTAL TRADE	2	-	6,171	-	2	3,843	725	528	17,854
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	- 2	-	- 6,171	-	2	- 3,471	- 719	328	- 12,356

EASTERN AFRICA									
	MOZAMBIQUE	RWANDA	SEYCHELLES	SOMALIA	SOUTH SUDAN	TANZANIA	UGANDA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
Exports	68.00	1,121.00	57.00	1,149.00	912.00	731.00	758.00	1.00	-
Imports	14,680.00	-	385.00	-	-	122.00	303.00	-	122.00
TOTAL TRADE	14,748	1,121	442	1,149	912	853	1,061	1	122
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	14,612	- 1,121	328	- 1,149	- 912	- 609	- 455	- 1	122



APPENDIX FOUR: ODA PROJECTS (2019)

KENYA

Koperazzjoni Internazzjonali Malta - KOPIN. HUGE - Holistic Uwezo Girls Empowerment in Kibera, Kenya. (Main focus: Girls empowerment and education)

High rates of school dropouts among girls due to an increase in child marriages and teenage pregnancies are linked to the fact that girls have limited access to knowledge and life skills that would enable them to make informed decisions. The project seeks to empower 60 girls between the ages of 10 and 24, as well as young single mothers and girls from the Kibera by equipping them with the necessary tools and skills that will help them find employment, able to start their own business or identify other means of livelihood.

Right to Smile Foundation. Agriculture and water security project: Rift valley, Kenya. (Main focus: Capacity building, education and agriculture)

The project involves training the local community living in Ngong Hills to develop sustainable agricultural practices. The project seeks to ensure food security for the local community and a constant income. Phase I of the project has already been terminated. Thanks to Phase I, 8 families have turned their kitchen garden into a farm. If phase 2 is successful, more families will be given this opportunity. Tree planting is envisaged together with a water conservation project which will secure access to water to sustain the crops and ensure sustainability and long-term benefits.

Mission Fund. A girls' secondary school in Ruiru, Kenya. (Main focus: Education and girl's empowerment)

Mission Fund, a catholic organisation, will build a secondary school for girls in the area of Ruiru. The school will consist of 5 classrooms, 6 washrooms (incl. 1 for special needs children), a veranda and a laboratory. This will encourage parents to enroll their daughters for secondary school after they have finished their primary. The project aims at increasing girl's access to quality education and eliminate barriers which reinforce make privilege and lack of girls' education is one of these barriers.

UGANDA

Rotary Club Malta. Kankuji School, Luwero district, Uganda. (Main focus: Education)

The Rotary Club Malta will be working on the building of a school in the district of Luwero, Northern Uganda. The school will consist of 10 new classrooms, male and female toilet facilities, kitchen, refectory and an administrative office. This new school will replace an existent small school, which has been damaged by storms.

GHANA

The Ghana Mission Foundation. The Endoscopy Department, Ghana. (Main focus: Healthcare and gender equality)

The HopeXchange Medical Centre in Kumasi, Ghana, is an innovative public-private partnership that delivers state-of-the-art clinical care to those in need. Leveraging an integrated global network of physicians, government agencies, universities and partner organizations, the HopeXchange Medical Centre represents the first healthcare facility in Ghana to embrace the modern mission of premiere academic institutions in Europe and the United States, to advance medical knowledge and improve health through high quality research and training, while educating and inspiring healthcare experts to advance the practice of medicine and biomedical sciences. This year, the Ghana Mission Foundation

is envisioning the opening of a new Endoscopy Department within the HopeXchange Medical Centre in Ghana. Endoscopy is a long-standing, minimal invasive procedure used for diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal tract disease. This is often a lifesaving procedure. Endoscopy is also very important to diagnose early gastrointestinal cancer. Given that oncology is an area, which the hospital specialises in, the new endoscopy department would increase the centre's capacity to diagnose and possibly treat various cancers.

MADAGASCAR

The Arnaud Guesry Foundation. La Maison d'Arnaud, Madagascar. (Main focus: Education, healthcare, integration, empowerment)

In 2013, the Foundation launched its first project, 'La Maison d'Arnaud', a centre with a residential home built in Antanamitarana in the Northern Province of Diana, in Madagascar, which provides a long-term housing health services and a home for up to 50 children who are orphaned, neglected and abused.

The Foundation first built a large residential centre, and the following year it worked on securing access to constant water with a borehole that reaches a fresh water table at 60m of depth. The centre has over 20 members from the local community caring for around 50 children who have been placed in their home by the social services offices of Madagascar. The centre has been providing education, and healthcare services which has been made possible through the Official Development Assistance funding received from the Maltese Government through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion. With the support received, the Foundation has been strengthening its educational programme.

In 2018, the Foundation started offering a six-week Summer school programme as well as organising a community football league, family planning lectures, and computer courses, among other services. The Foundation also works in the local prison to support pregnant and nursing women. Recently, the foundation embarked on a number of sustainable projects which include the training of staff in permaculture techniques, as well as caring for laying hens and ducks. They are continuously working towards transforming their garden into a small farm, which they hope would supply enough food for their kitchen and maybe even yield some surplus to sell.

This year's project includes financial support for the annual running of the facility. Main activities include daily maintenance of the home; supervision and financial support for pre and post-natal care for women in prison; a summer school; school's enrolment fees; uniform and stationery; vaccines; medication, doctors and much more.

ETHIOPIA

Tabgha Foundation. Water project for Arramo, Ethiopia. (Main focus: Water, girls' and women empowerment)

The Tabgha Foundation have been working on water projects in Ethiopia for 20 years. The Project will take place in Arramo. The people live in the mountains and their only access to water is a deep valley below the mountains, which is far away, from where they live. The project will dig a borehole to facilitate water access for 3000 people living in the area, including a school, which houses 750 students, a clinic and a kindergarten. The borehole will reduce women's workload as well as children who are usually tasked with getting water from the valley rather than attending school or take care of their families.

Koperazzjoni Internazzjonali Malta - KOPIN. ECCE Gelan, Ethiopia. (Main focus: Education)

KOPIN will extend a primary school in Akaki Kality, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to provide children (from 4 to 6 years) in Akaki Kality access to education. The project will increase the school capacity and make it accessible to another 100 students. The area of Akaki Kality is highly industrialised and unemployment rates are high.

APPENDIX FIVE: WORKING ACROSS MINISTRIES

The Africa Strategy proposed here impacts on most Ministries within the Government of Malta. It is not the intention of MFTP to outline a plan of action for each Ministry in this report but it is important to succinctly highlight some of the implications of this strategy on other line Ministries. Cabinet responsibilities derived from

<https://www.gov.mt/en/Government/Government%20of%20Malta/Ministries%20and%20Entities/Pages/Ministries%202017/OPM-Portfolio.aspx>

Office of the Prime Minister	Statement	Implication
International affairs	Raising Malta's profile in Africa through active engagement in UN, EU and Commonwealth and other fora	Seeking UNSC and other multilateral votes
<i>Falling under OPM</i> Gaming	Significant growth in gaming industry is currently taking place in Africa	Malta-based companies can increase their market. Creation of new services and products for African market
Public Registry, Passports and citizenship	Due diligence Security Public records	Stronger links with African source countries ensures a higher standard of scrutiny with regards to documentation and facilitates processes of voluntary returns
Research and Innovation. Science and Technology	Specific niche areas for Africa	Identifying EU and Development funds to broaden Maltese researchers access to facilities, data and academic communities. Promoting Malta as a science hub, particularly in newly emerging areas, e.g. space technology
Oil exploration	Maintaining Malta's state of readiness for oil exploration by engaging with key players in the industry	Promoting Maltese companies in this sector and highlighting Malta as a hub for oil and gas services, study and logistics
Digital Economy	Exporting Malta's know how in this area	Recognising Africa's achievements and gaps, embarking on a concerted effort to promote Malta as an IT centre of excellence for countries in Africa.
Gender quotas reform	Recognising and learning from Africa's experience in this area.	Promote opportunities for new dialogue via women (entrepreneurs, politicians and civil society)
Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things	Recognise achievements in Africa. Identify Africa-specific needs in this sector to ensure market lead for Malta	Recognising African points of strength in this area
Esplora	Promote Esplora concept to create a franchise across Africa, identifying STEM (science education) as a highly important subject area.	Identify EU funds for this area.
Malta Gaming Authority	Share expertise across Africa to grow market for gaming	Recall Malta's role in setting up Ghana's national lottery in the 1950's

Office of the Deputy PM and Minister for Health	Statement	Implication
Medical training	Barts training hospital	Increase recognition of brand across Africa to support marketing efforts in Africa
Medical tourism	Recognise current needs in Africa serviced by Malaysia, Thailand and India and prepare ground for Maltese involvement in this sector	Visas, air services, network of referral clinics will be required
Chinese acupuncture	Reflecting interest in Chinese medicine in Africa, establish Malta as an international centre of excellence targeting African markets	
Ministry For The Economy, Investment And Small Businesses		
External Trade, Industry, Investment Promotion	ACFTA and AGOA. Identifying trade flows across Africa which can have a value-added component via Malta	Identify investment niches in Africa to attract EU based companies to Malta via a logistics base.
Small Businesses and the Self-Employed Cooperatives	Encourage SMEs and start-ups to go beyond traditional markets and explore opportunities in Africa	
Ministry for Education and Employment		
Education	Embark on structured integration programmes by encouraging voluntary short-term assignments in Africa for teachers. Set up a dedicated corps of teachers who can take forward integration pedagogy.	Appropriate schools could be identified for this purpose.
Archiving	The science and principles of archiving are vital skills highly needed in Africa.	Currently, there is a risk that historical documents could be lost forever. Maltese expertise could address this.
Libraries and National Book Council	Internet penetration in many countries in Africa remains low. Libraries retain their importance.	Explore opportunities via other cultural agencies to promote our authors to large, new markets
National Council for the Maltese Language	Recognise the relevance of Malta's bilingual legacy and promote Malta as a centre of research and study into the challenges and opportunities of multilingualism in Africa	
MCAST	Secure partnerships for trainer training in TVET, recognising the vital importance of vocational education across Africa.	Promotion in Africa
University of Malta	Increase student numbers from Africa and secure academic partnerships with leading Universities in Africa to ensure that UoM's curriculum is truly internationalised	Participate in emerging disciplines which are gaining traction in Africa

Private sector and ELT	Enhance knowledge of market. Develop market specific courses and brand Malta as the educational bridge between Europe and Africa	Promote ELT to institutions and public sector particularly in Francophone Africa
Employment	Improve co-ordination on migration and employment related concerns	Recognise employment needs, documentation, standards, etc.
Voluntary Organisations	Already participating in MFTP-funded development work, grow and professionalise this sector	Provide safe environments and local partnerships to grow this sector
Youth Exchange	Utilise existing EU funding to promote safe and ethical youth exchange programmes to broaden life experiences of Maltese youths	Encourage credit-bearing voluntary work in Africa as part of students' summer experience
Scholarships	Further promote Malta's scholarships to Africa and create an alumni association for students from Africa	Set up a digital platform for alumni from Africa
Sports	Recognise and build on the important contribution to African sportsmen and women in Malta.	Create more opportunities for Malta-Africa dialogue through sports as part of our national Overseas Development Strategy
Ministry for Energy and Water Management		
Reverse Osmosis and Water Management	Recognising Malta's strengths in this area and the vital importance of water as a resource across Africa	Expertise, consultancy and trade services
Gas, Oil and alternative energies	Wind and solar farms in Africa Carbon offsetting Energy dialogue with oil producing states in Africa Aviation services	 Training and logistical services
Ministry for European Affairs and Equality		
Perm. Rep. EU	Consolidate links between MFTP and PREU on Africa-related policy and strategy	Provide opportunities for more regular consultation and updating
Equality	Learning from Africa's experience in gender policy	Support exchanges between women parliamentarians and entrepreneurs
LGBTIQ and Civil Liberties	Sharing Malta's experience on LGBTIQ-related policy	Share experience in an appropriate and culturally sensitive manner
Integration	Close collaboration between MFTP and MEAE particularly	Consular issues, documentation and bilateral agreements
EU funds and Programmes	Leveraging maximum benefit from EU-Africa funds and opportunities	

Ministry For Finance		
Economic Policy	Training, experience sharing and participating actively in EU-AU economic policy fora	Share Malta's experience in FDI Banking etc
National Lottery	Expanding National lottery experience to promote a good causes fund for interested countries	
Customs and Excise	Double taxation agreements and harmonisation processes	Build-up a network of DTAs in Africa
Development Finance	Malta Investment Bank	
Malta Stock Exchange	Twinning with viable partners in Africa to enhance Malta Stock exchange services	Partnerships with key Stock Exchange and experience sharing
Finance Malta	Partnering with selected countries on emerging Digital finance opportunities on the continent	Recognised Africa's strengths e.g. M-pesa
Banking	Training and consultancy services	
Ministry for Tourism		
Tourism	Malta is recognised as a centre of excellence for tourism studies, policy-making and branding. Further promote the Centre of Excellence brand through education (Institute of Tourism studies) Market Malta as a tourist destination for the African market	Explore possibilities for tourism from Africa, especially conferences, cruise holidays etc
Aviation	Initiate direct flights between Malta and Africa to support trade and tourism objectives	Especially Ghana and Ethiopia
Film Industry	Recognise the emergence of African film and games industry. Promote Maltese films in Africa on private TV stations (dubbed)	Interest expressed in joint productions
Malta Freeport	Enhance connectivity between Malta and Africa in line with Malta's objectives to become a logistics hub. Recognise the importance of new trade agreements which place Malta on a trade route.	Especially Ghana and East Africa
Cruise terminal	Highlight Malta's success and expertise in this area in view of anticipated growth of this sector in Africa.	Promote to high value African Customers
Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security		
Defence	Malta's maritime borders with Libya are, by extension, linked to the African Union's maritime zone	The African Union will be a border country with Malta in coming years
Home Affairs/ Correctional Services	Correctional services	Consular and cultural issues relating to correctional services and inmates from Africa

Immigration	Ongoing links with Africa	
Security Services	Recognising potential threats exported from Africa, both in terms of physical security and money laundering	Security Services of Malta require ongoing collaboration with African counterparts
Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government		
Culture and the Arts	Establishing Malta as a creative crossroads between Africa and Europe	Recognition of the importance of African art, literature and culture. Creative economy possibilities in sectors such as film production, fashion, etc.
Product standards and Medicines	Opportunities for Malta in terms of developing Africa's infrastructure in medical products, standards and protocols	Ongoing dialogue in Ghana and Ethiopia
Broadcasting	Opportunities for Maltese Television and film products to be broadcast commercially across Africa	High demand for international content for African TV stations
Cultural Heritage/Restoration	Specialist knowledge in Malta especially in paper restoration and general restoration	Can be offered as part of EU efforts to support tourist industry
Ministry For The Environment, Sustainable Development And Climate Change		
Sustainable Development Goals	Ongoing	ODA activity contribution
Climate change	Ongoing	Recognising link between climate change and migration
Agriculture, horticulture and aquaculture	Significant Maltese experience in aquaculture.	Malta has specific strengths in agriculture, particularly small-holdings and training.
Ornis Committee	Recognising Malta as part of a bird route connecting Africa and Europe	Widening perspectives to incorporate African conservation efforts in our own policy and practices.
Ministry For Transport, Infrastructure And Capital Projects		
Ports And Maritime	Linking harbours and harbour services as part of a West to East and North and South network	Linking maritime trade, East to West, through Malta
Maritime Law	Ensuring that Malta retains leadership in maritime law and related shipping industries	Promotion of IMLI

Ministry For Gozo		
Trade Promotion For Gozo-based Firms	Engaging with new potential partners for adoption purposes	Support development of a Gozo-based international NGO hub in Gozo
Ministry For The Family, Children's Rights And Social Solidarity		
Child Policy And Adoptions Pensions	Implementing a Blockchain based system for future pension outlays by Malta for African migrant workers	Recognise existing commitments viz. adoptions from Ethiopia



A Connected World - Malta and Africa - A New Partnership with a Changing Continent.



