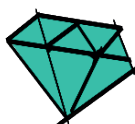
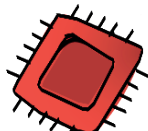


Africa

Rethinking Africa and its
potential in the 21st century



Key facts

The continent holds

1/3 of the world's natural resources

including **half** of its gold

→ 15

Demand for Africa's lithium, copper, manganese, graphite and vanadium will rise

5x by 2050

→ 17

Africa has **60%** of the world's best solar resources

Its weather patterns favor **wind-power development**

Hydropower green hydrogen and geothermal energy have massive growth potential in Africa

→ 17-23



By 2050, more than half of the continent will be under 25 years old

The world's growing working-age population **shifts to Africa**

→ 11

Africa's 150-year population surge



→ 12

Integrative processes

The **African Continental Free Trade Area**, the **Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons** and plans for a **Single African Air Transport Market**

→ 35

Vast agriculture potential:

173 million hectares

under cultivation could expand fourfold



→ 14

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Experts



Prince Michael of Liechtenstein

Prince Michael of Liechtenstein graduated from the Vienna University of Economics and Business with a master's degree in business administration. During his studies, he worked with banks and manufacturing companies in Canada, the United States and Belgium. From 1978 to 1987, he worked for Nestlé SA in the fields of controlling, marketing and management in various markets throughout Europe and Africa.

Prince Michael is executive chairman of Industrie- und Finanzkontor Ets., a leading trust company with tradition and expertise in long-term, multi-generational preservation of wealth, family values and businesses. He is also the founder and chairman of Geopolitical Intelligence Services AG, publisher of Der Pragmaticus and a co-founder of the International Institute of Longevity and Longevity Center.



Rudolf G. Adam

Dr. Rudolf G. Adam is an author and a former diplomat and intelligence official, and an expert in security, arms control and nuclear strategy. His positions included ghostwriter for Federal President Richard von Weizsacker, vice president of the Federal Intelligence Service of Germany and president of the Federal College of Security Studies. He speaks Russian and Mandarin and served in Moscow (twice), in Beijing and Singapore. His last position was in London, where he ran the German Embassy.



Emmanuel Martin

Dr. Emmanuel Martin has served as the director of the Paris-based Institute for Economic Studies-Europe, as editor of the francophone reformist projects UnMondelibre.org and then LibreAfrique.org. He has moderated and lectured in seminars for the Institute for Economic Studies, the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, and AtlasNetwork for several years in various countries. He is senior lecturer in economics at the Aix-Marseille University and Catholic Institute of Vendee in France. He worked with the Cato Institute in Washington, D.C., and for the Association pour la Liberte Economique et le Progres Social in Paris. His areas of focus range from French and European economics to African issues.



Teresa Nogueira Pinto

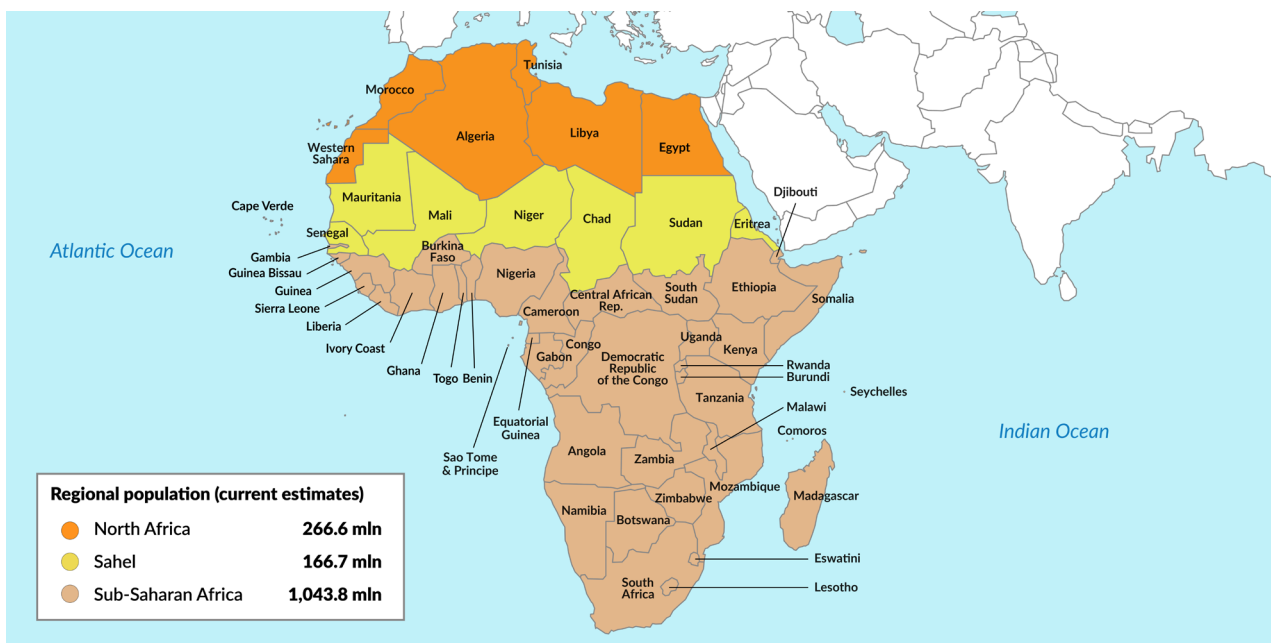
Dr. Teresa Nogueira Pinto is an African affairs expert. She wrote her master's degree thesis at the Catholic University of Lisbon on the Rwandan genocide: "A Genocide among Neighbours: Justice, Power and Survival in Rwanda." Her PhD dissertation at Nova University in Lisbon was on "Presidents for Life in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Cases of Zimbabwe and Rwanda." Dr. Nogueira Pinto was a visiting researcher at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C., in 2007.

Foreword

Africa is the continent of the future. Strategically located between the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the world's second-largest continent (after Asia) covers around one-fifth of the earth's land surface. It is richly endowed in minerals, energy, water and agricultural potential, and its population is rapidly growing.

This continent is highly diverse: the vast Sahara Desert separates Northern Africa from the distinctive Sahel belt and the rest of the landmass. The northern area lies in proximity to Europe, situated on the opposite side of the Mediterranean Sea.

The rising continent



Source: GIS

Demographic trends indicate that Africa's weight in the international order will grow significantly over the coming decades.



With a current population¹ of about 1.48 billion, Africa is home to about 18 percent of humanity today and is projected to account for 39 percent of the total, or 4.4 billion, by 2100. The continent's 54 countries recognized by the United Nations collectively represent 28 percent of the UN voting members. Its high fertility rate presents an opportunity, as elevated birthrates combined with increased life expectancy often drive economic and social development.

Centuries of maritime connections in the Mediterranean fostered a shared cultural zone among Southern Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East. However, the emergence of Islam in the 7th century contributed to the separation of Northern Africa from Europe. For long, the Sahara was also a barrier for European exploration of the continent.

Since decolonization, however, Europe and the United States have paid little attention to the continent, particularly sub-Saharan Africa. Aside from some business engagements and poorly allocated aid, the West has largely been absent from the region.

Africa's strategic location is bound to play a crucial role in future geopolitical developments. China, Russia and Turkey already appreciate its growing importance.

Recent concerns about mass migration from the continent have sparked renewed interest in Europe. Unfortunately, this does not signal an improvement; by concentrating on immediate, short-term issues, European leaders risk overlooking a broader geostrategic opportunity, says Geopolitical Intelligence Services founder Prince Michael of Liechtenstein.²

This GIS Dossier concentrates on the sub-Saharan region of Africa. It is not too late for Europe to rethink its approach to Africa and its peoples. They will respond positively if their northern neighbors offer understanding, equal treatment and respect – the same as what they receive from partners outside the West.



A resurgent Russia and rapidly developing China have begun to capitalize on the neglect of Europe to redefine its role and influence in Africa