



# Africa and the OECD: Partnership for competitiveness

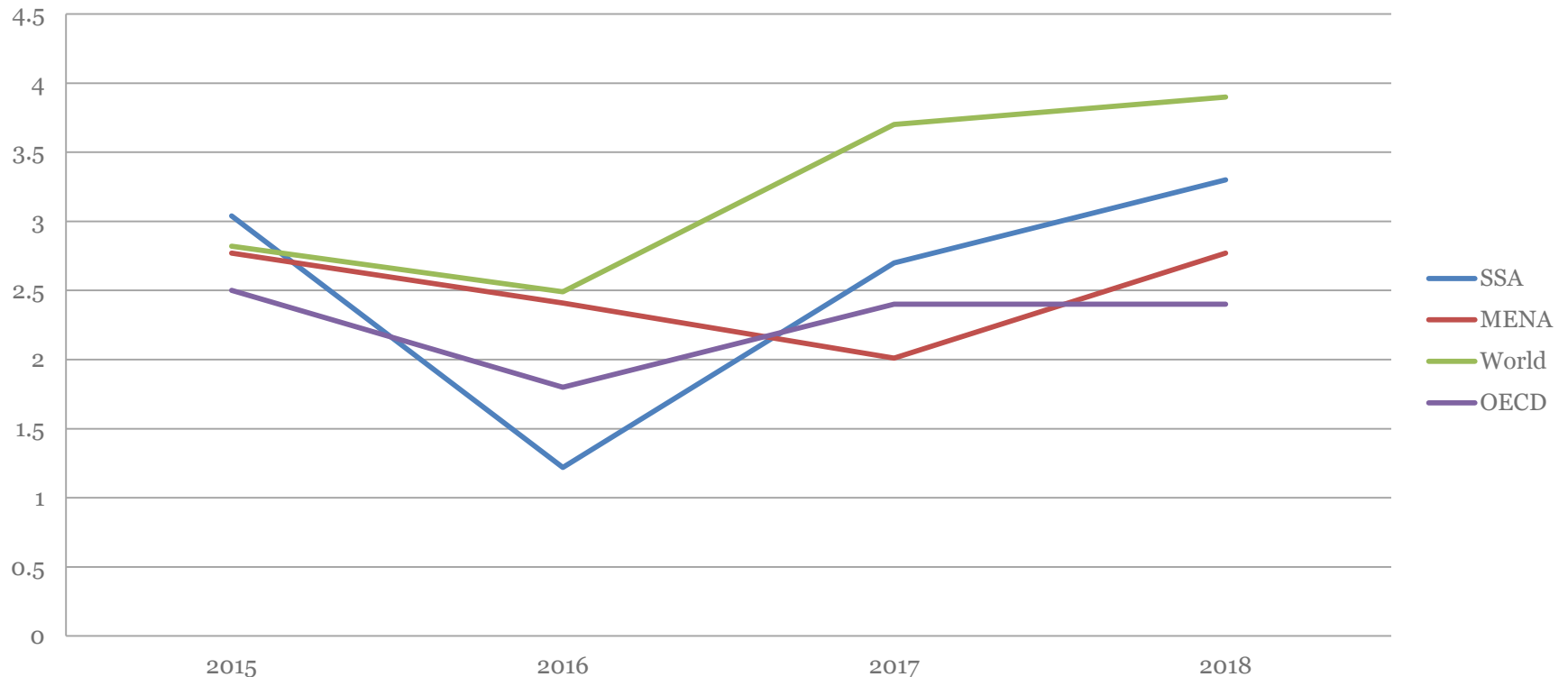
Afro-Arab Parliamentary Economic Forum

Rabat, 25 April 2018



# The African economy: overview

## Real GDP percent change

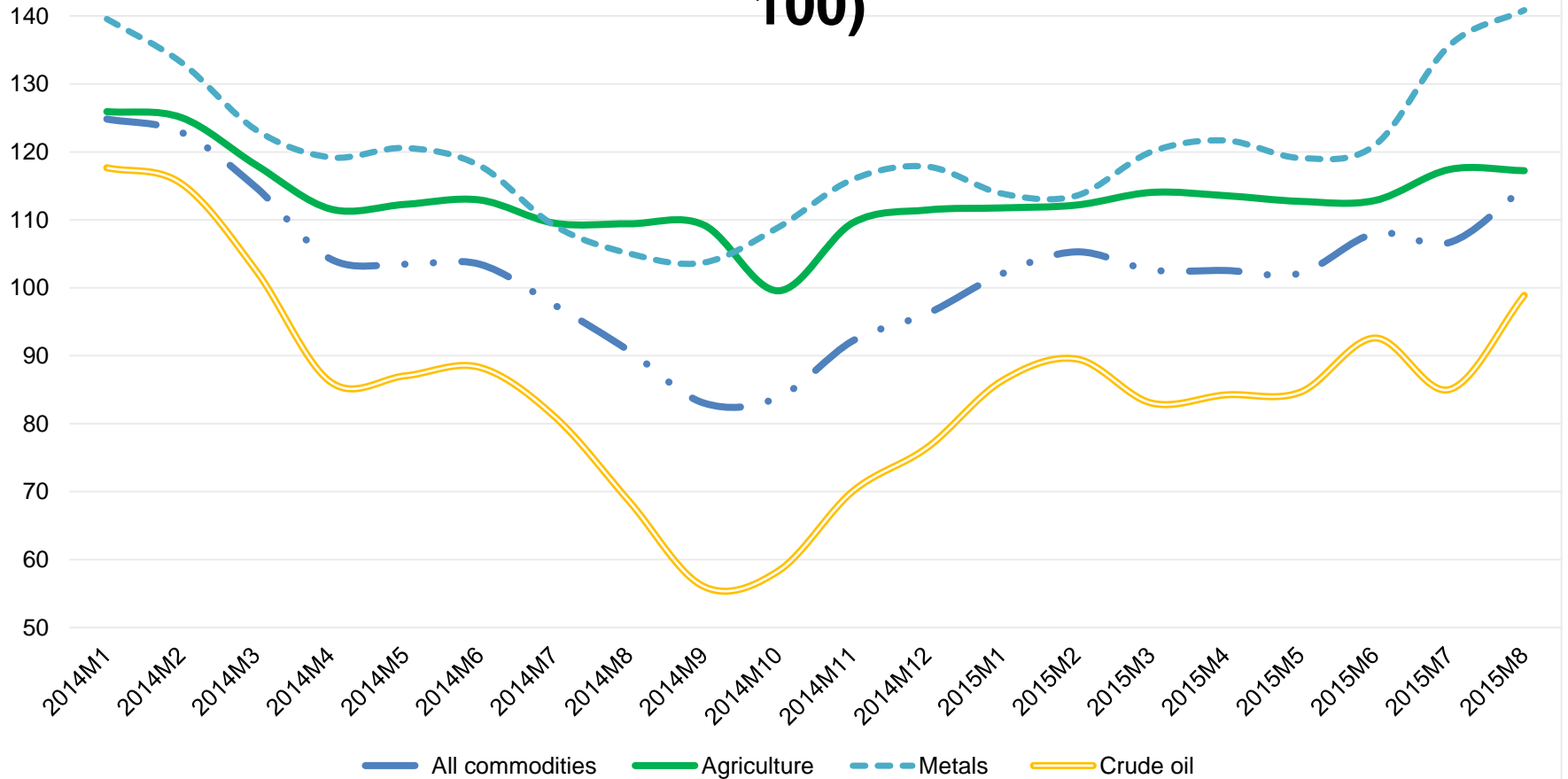


Sources: Data for SSA, MENA and World 2015-2016 taken from World Bank database and data for SSA, MENA and World 2017-2018 (projections), taken from IMF database. OECD data taken from OECD database. MENA data analysed for Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE.



# The African economy: commodity prices

## Commodity price indexes, monthly (2005 = 100)

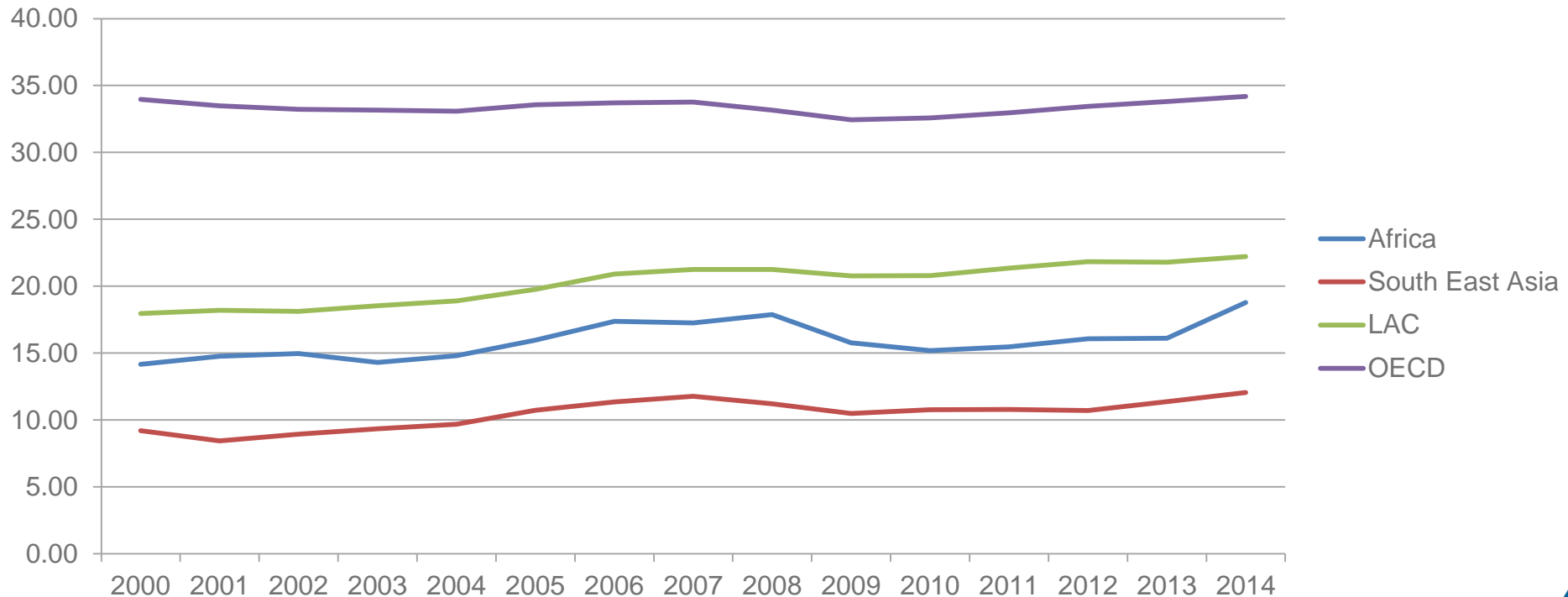


Source: AfDB, OECD and UNDP, African Economic Outlook 2017 – Entrepreneurship and Industrialisation.



# The African economy: domestic revenue mobilization

## Total tax revenue as percentage of GDP

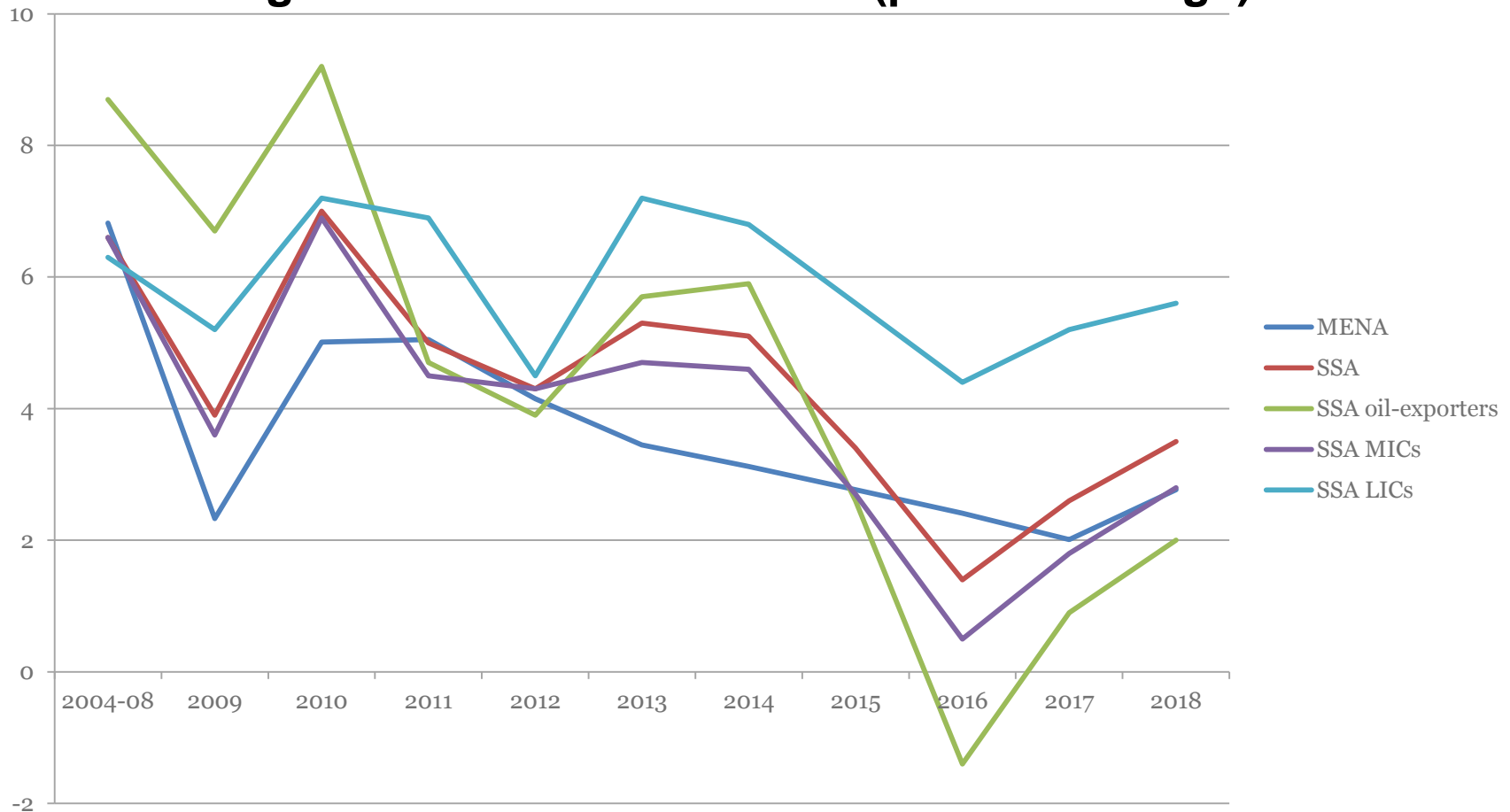


Source: OECD, Revenue Statistics in Africa 1990-2015; OECD database, consulted April 2018; World Bank database, consulted April 2018.



# The African economy: sub-regional differences

## Real GDP growth distribution in SSA (percent change)



Source: Data on SSA taken from IMF, Regional Economic Outlook Sub-Saharan Africa, October 2017. Data on MENA 2015-2016 taken from World Bank database. Projections 2017-2018 for MENA taken from IMF database. MENA data analysed for Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE.



# Competitiveness challenge: TIVA

## Share of trade in value added by region, 1995 and 2011

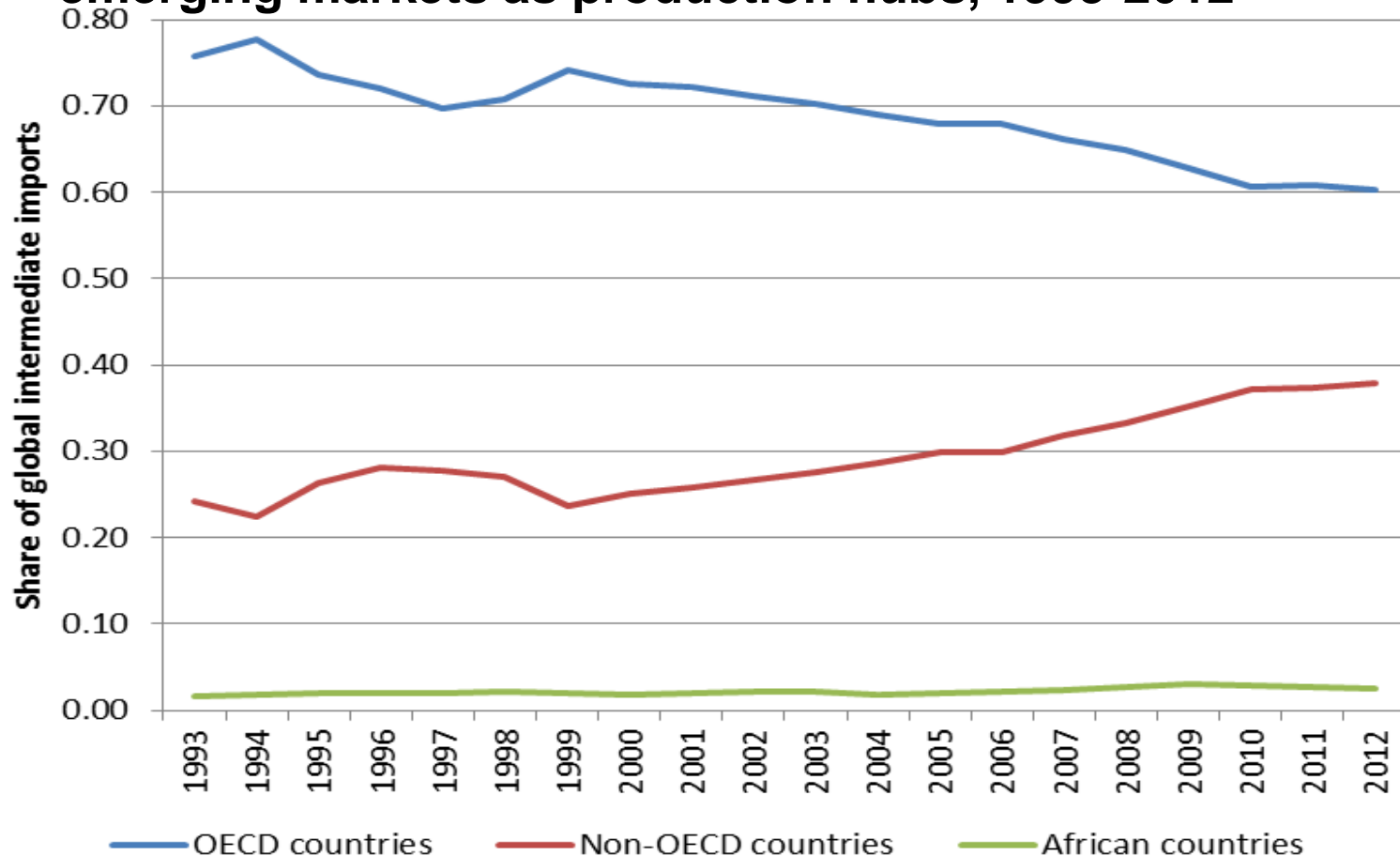
Region	1995	2011
Europe	57.5%	50.9%
East Asia	14.4%	16.2%
North America	13.1%	11.8%
Southeast Asia	6.0%	6.8%
Latin America	3.2%	4.2%
Middle East	2.0%	3.0%
Africa	1.4%	2.2%
Russia and Central Asia	0.9%	2.0%
South Asia	0.7%	1.7%
Oceania	0.9%	1.3%

Source: AfDB, OECD and UNDP, African Economic Outlook 2014 – Global Value Chains and Africa's Industrialisation.



# Competitiveness challenge: integration in GVCs

## Global imports in intermediate goods reflecting the rise of emerging markets as production hubs, 1993-2012

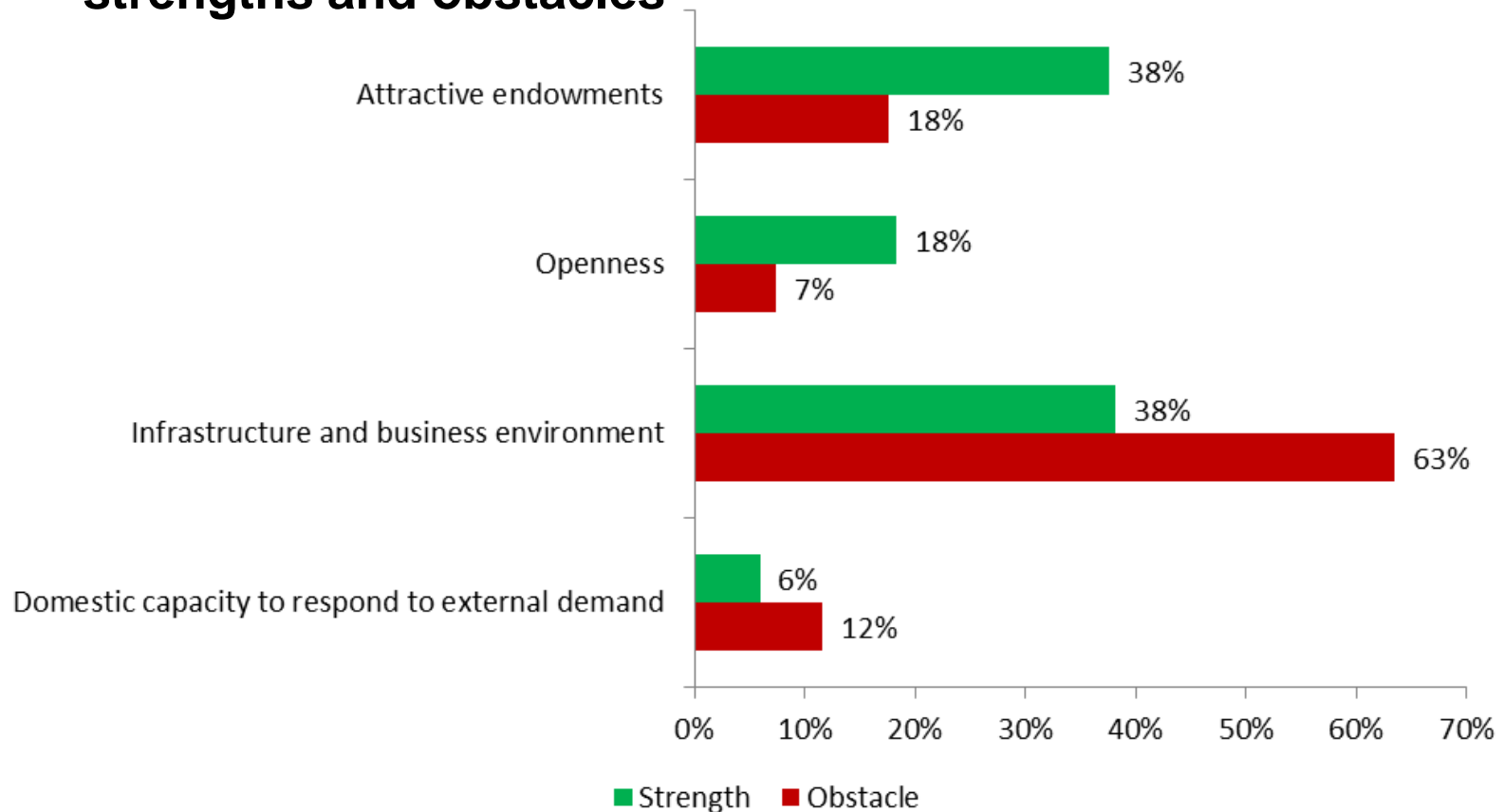


Source: AfDB, OECD and UNDP, African Economic Outlook 2014 – Global Value Chains and Africa's Industrialisation.



# Competitiveness: challenges and opportunities

## Drivers of GVC participation and upgrading: perceptions of strengths and obstacles



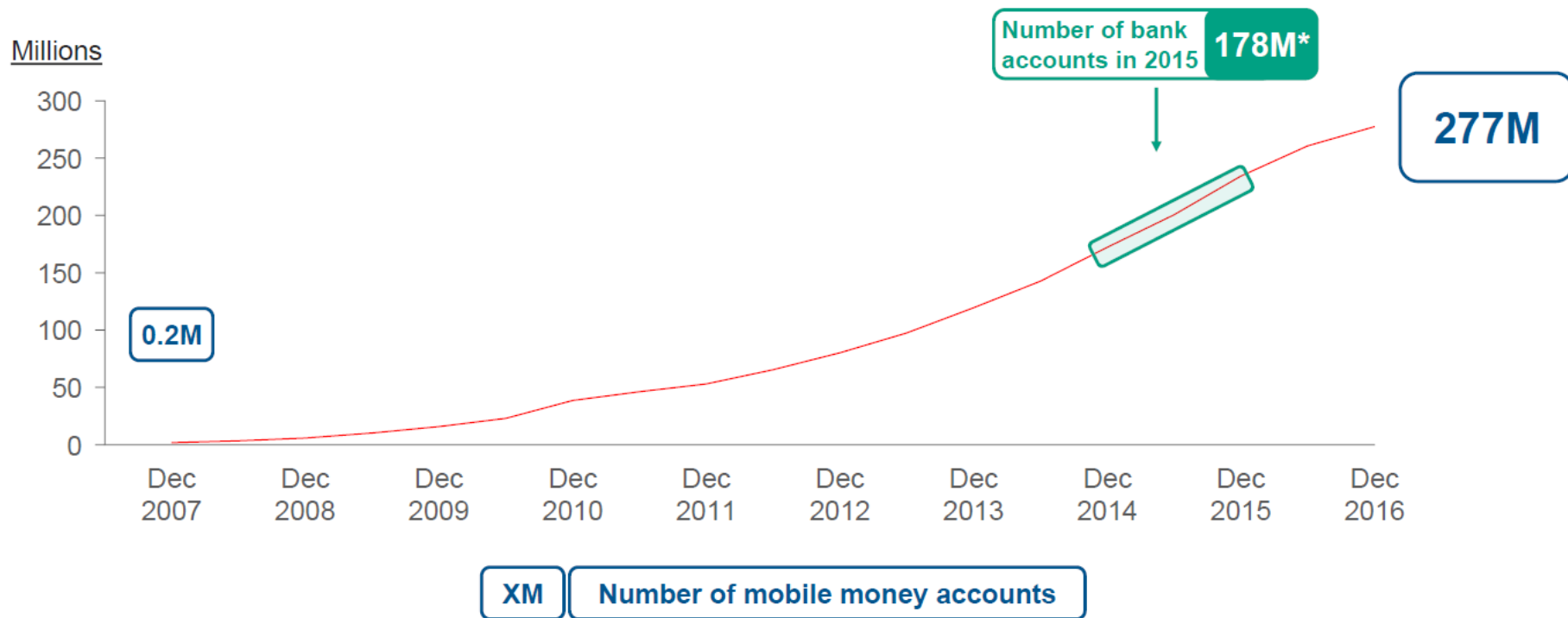
Source: AfDB, OECD and UNDP, African Economic Outlook 2014 – Global Value Chains and Africa's Industrialisation.





# Financial inclusion in sub-Saharan Africa

## Growth of registered mobile money accounts in sub-Saharan Africa, 2006-2016

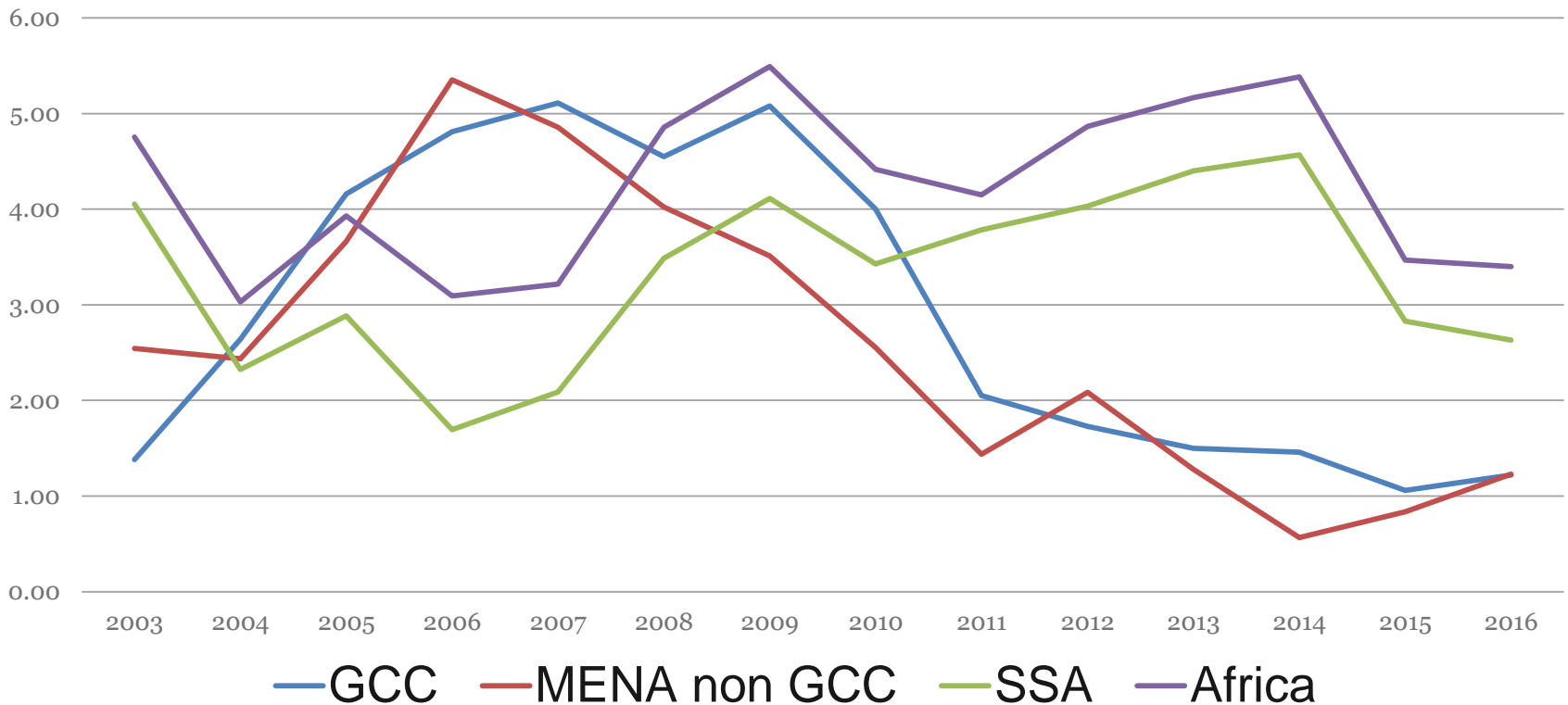


Source: GSMA, The state of mobile money in sub-Saharan Africa, 2016.



# FDI in Africa and MENA

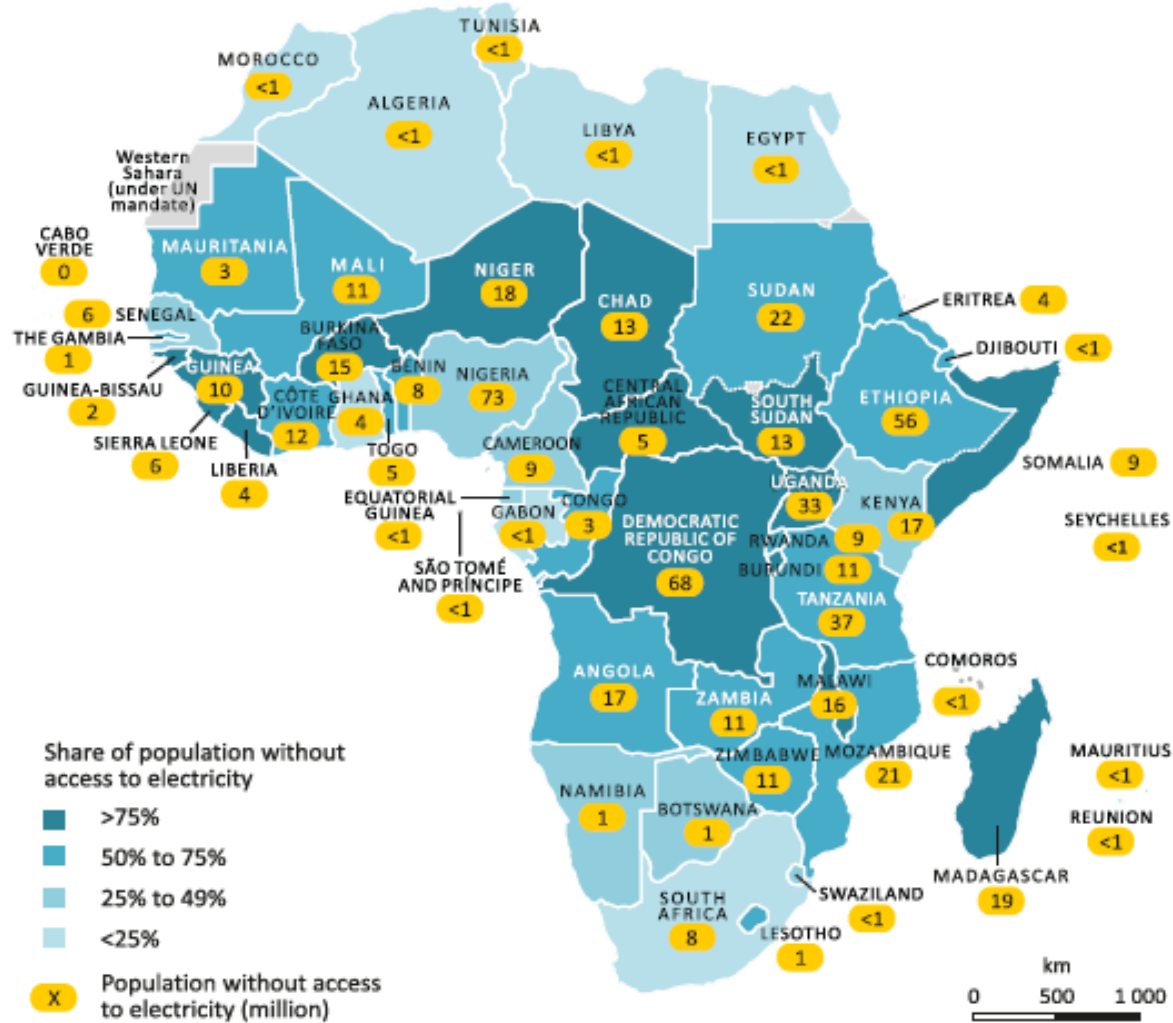
## Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, percentage of GDP



Source: UNCTAD database.



# Access to electricity in Africa



This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: IEA, Energy access outlook 2017. From poverty to prosperity.



# Productivity-inclusiveness nexus

---

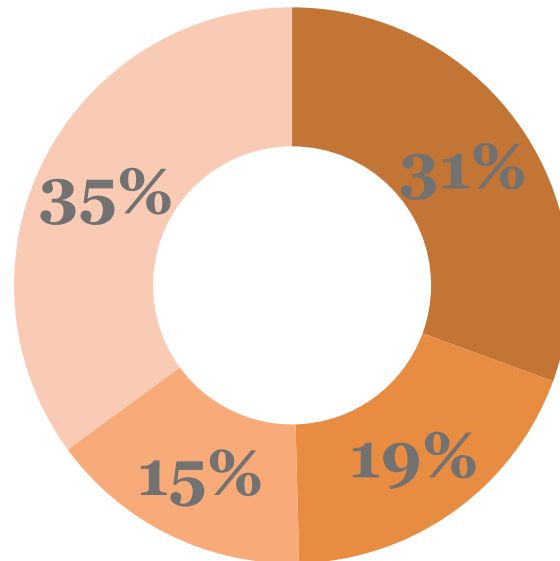
- There is slow progress towards **poverty reduction** despite accelerated economic growth. The majority of the poor in Africa are women and youth, indicating that growth is not inclusive.
- **Gender inequality** in the labour market alone cost sub-Saharan Africa about USD 95 billion annually between 2010 and 2014.
- African population is expected to grow rapidly. Between 2017 and 2050, the populations of 26 African countries are projected to reach at least double their current size and around 60 per cent of Africa's population is below age 25.
- Africa's **youth** is more educated than ever but matching their skills with those required by domestic labour markets remains problematic.



# Youth employment

## Youth employment status in Africa, 2015

- Unemployed and discouraged
- Inactive
- Wage employment
- Vulnerable



Source: AfDB, OECD and UNDP, African Economic Outlook 2017 – Entrepreneurship and Industrialisation.

# Africa and the OECD



## Perspectives économiques en Afrique 2017

novembre 2016  
Entrepreneuriat et industrialisation



17<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM ON AFRICA

PARIS, 4 OCTOBER 2017 - OECD Conference Centre

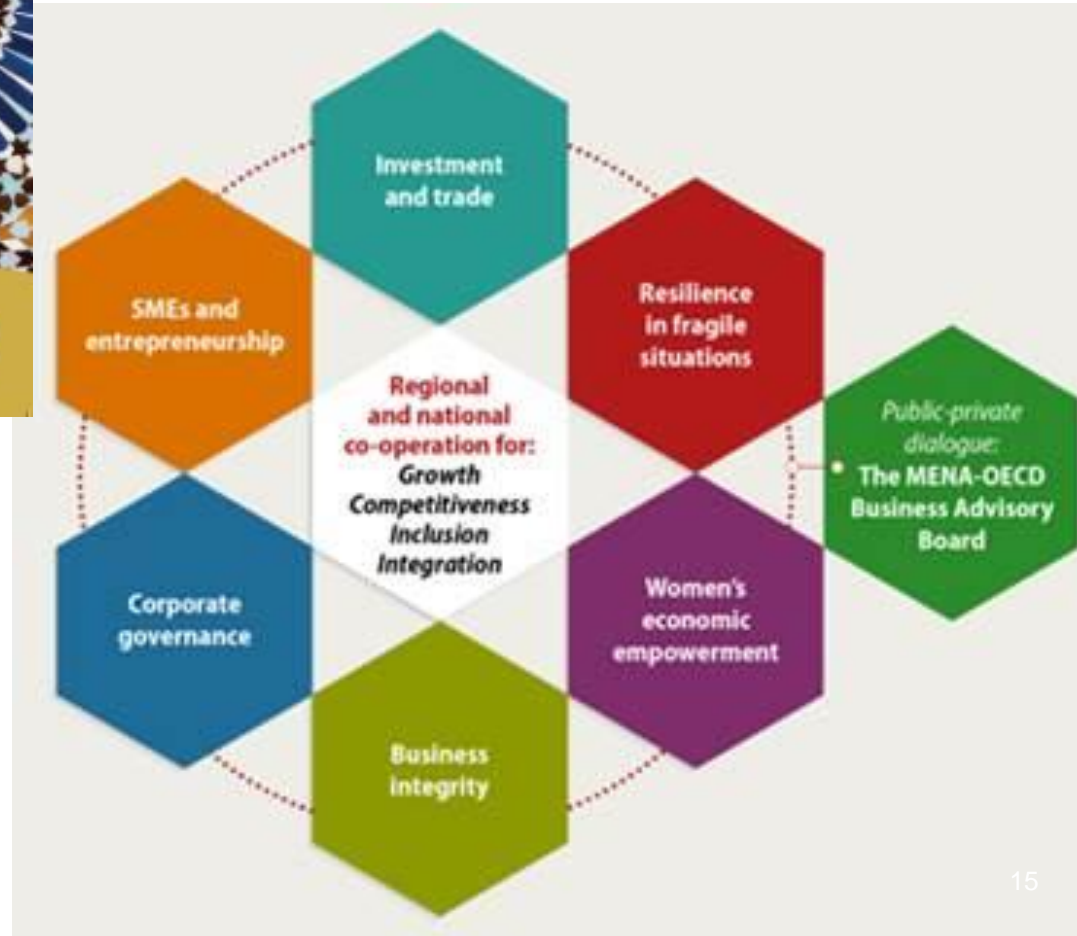
Entrepreneurs and industrialisation  
in Africa

#AfricaForum @OECD\_Centre





# Africa and the OECD: competitiveness

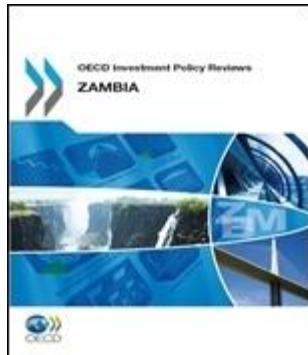




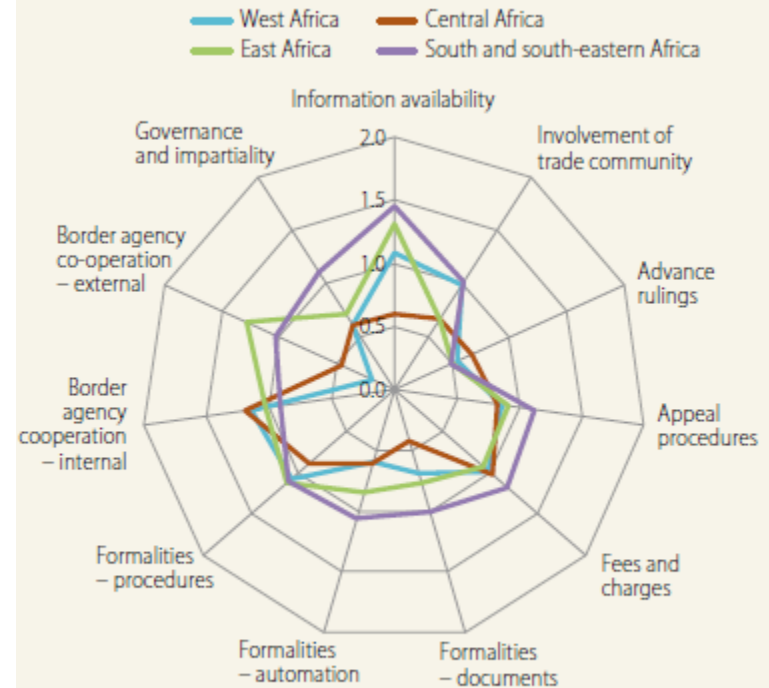


# Africa and the OECD: investment and GVCs

## NEPAD-OECD AFRICA INVESTMENT INITIATIVE



### OECD trade facilitation indicators



Source: OECD





# Thank you for your attention

Karim Dahou

[Karim.dahou@oecd.org](mailto:Karim.dahou@oecd.org)