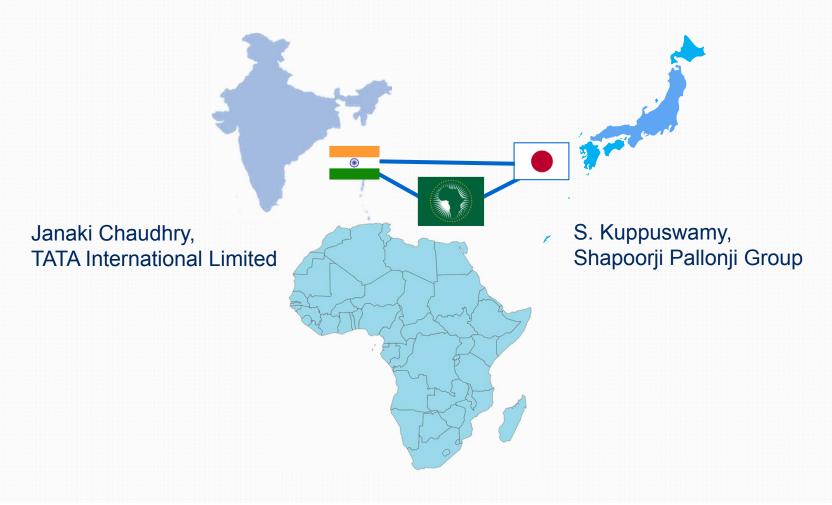


Joining hands to unlock Africa's Potential

A case for India - Japan Collaboration



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Drivers of Africa's growth story



Improving Infrastructure

- Bridging the deficit could boost GDP by nearly 2.2%²
- Annual needs above \$ 93 Billion²

The commodity boom

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

Macro and political stability

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

Ongoing economic reforms

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

Demographic shifts

- World's largest working age population by 2035
- 100+ cities with population > 1 million by 2025
- ↑ Discretionary spending power¹

Access to inter-national capital

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

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

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

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

Country-wise and sector-wise FDI into Africa



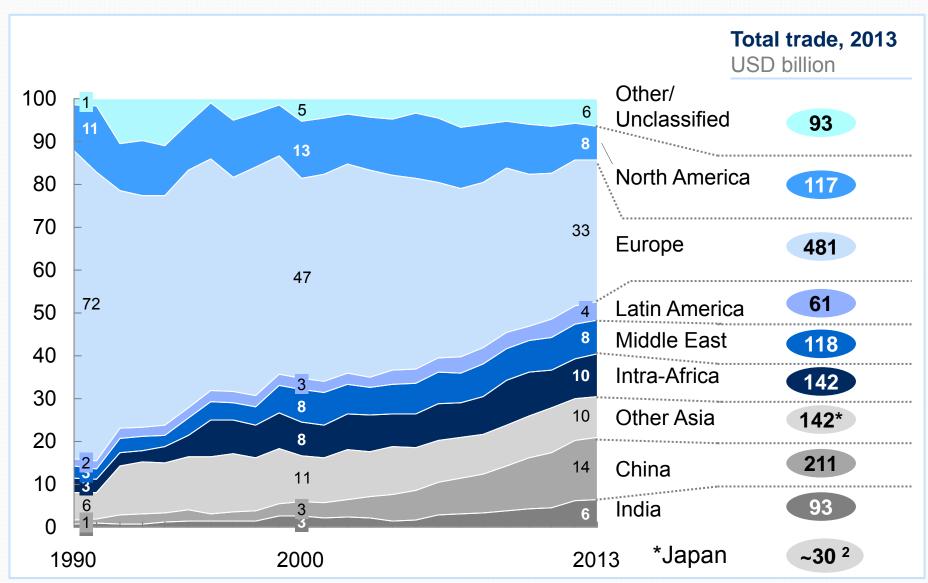
| Top 5 countries by FDI ¹ flow into Africa | | | Size of overall FDI investment by sector | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Per cent (2003–2012) 100% = USD 1,013 billion | | | USD billion, per cent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

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

Composition of African trade by trading partner



Per cent¹



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

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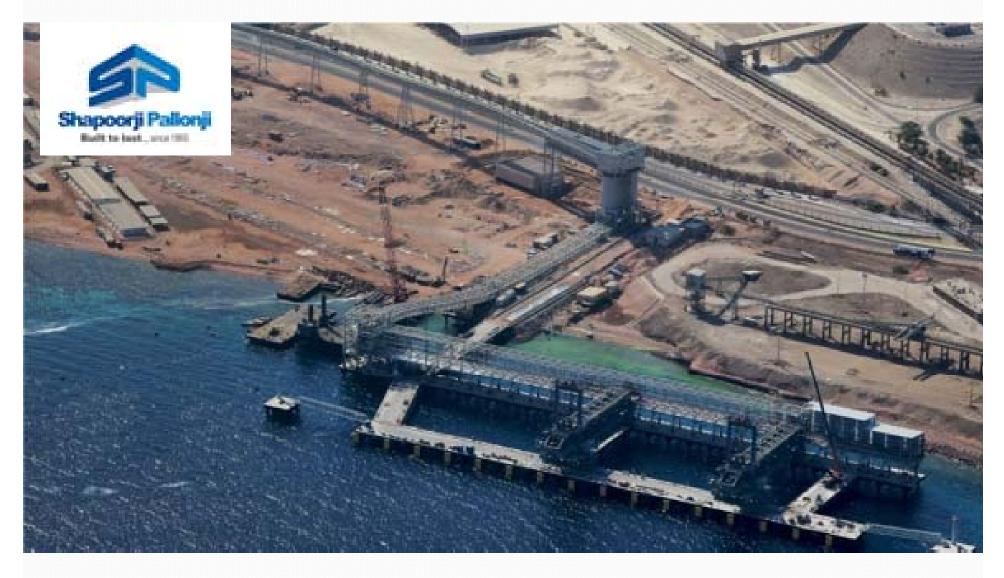
Oil Jetty for Mauritius Port Authority





Rock Phosphate Terminal at Aqaba, Jordan





Road Projects





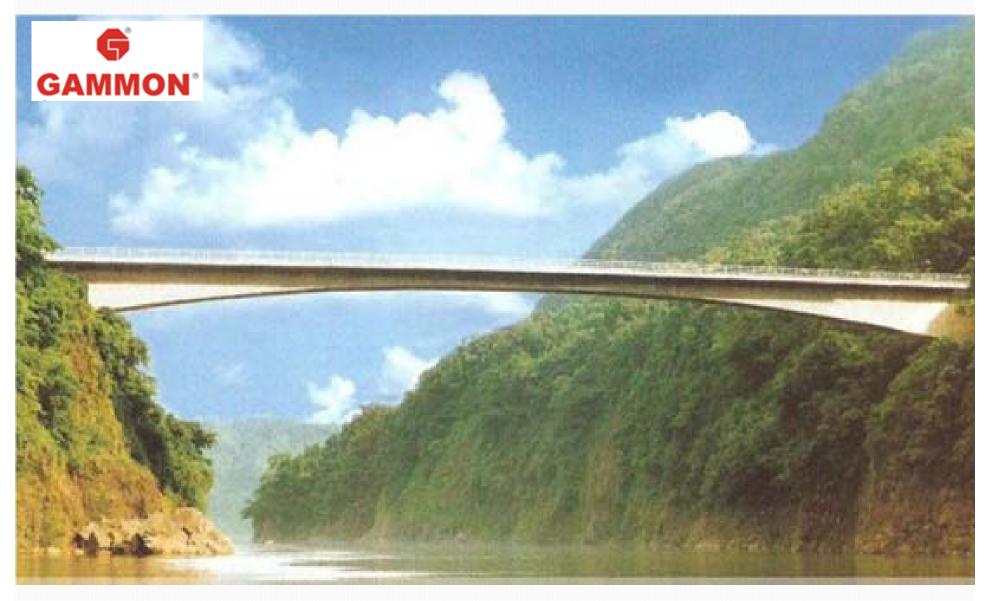
World's Tallest Rail Bridge – J&K, India





Longest Span Cantilever Bridge – Meghalaya, India





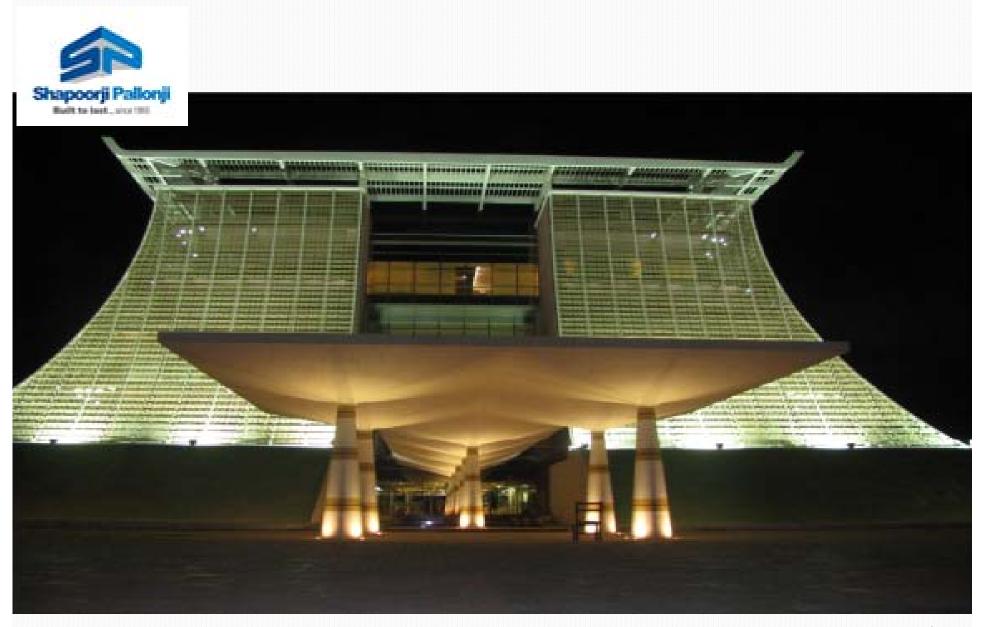
Industrial Installations





Iconic Buildings - Seat of Government, Ghana

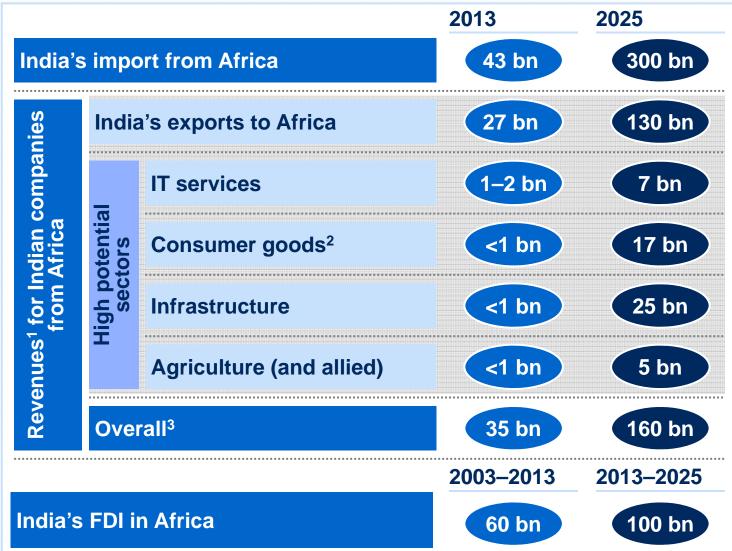




India's possible aspiration for Africa



All figures in USD



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

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Who is building Africa's infrastructure?



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

| Major stakeholders identified | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| West Africa | East Africa | Central Africa | Southern Africa | North Africa |
| EU/ US - 50% Africa¹ - 20% China - 11% Brazil - 1% | EU/ US - 37% Africa¹ - 13% China - 19% Brazil - 2% India - 1% | EU/ US – 29% Africa¹ – 41% China – 12% | EU/ US - 28% Africa¹ - 20% China - 8% Brazil - 3 % | EU/ US - 59% Africa¹ - 19% China - 4% |
| Significant Poten | tial for India and | anan to increase | their share of par | ticination |

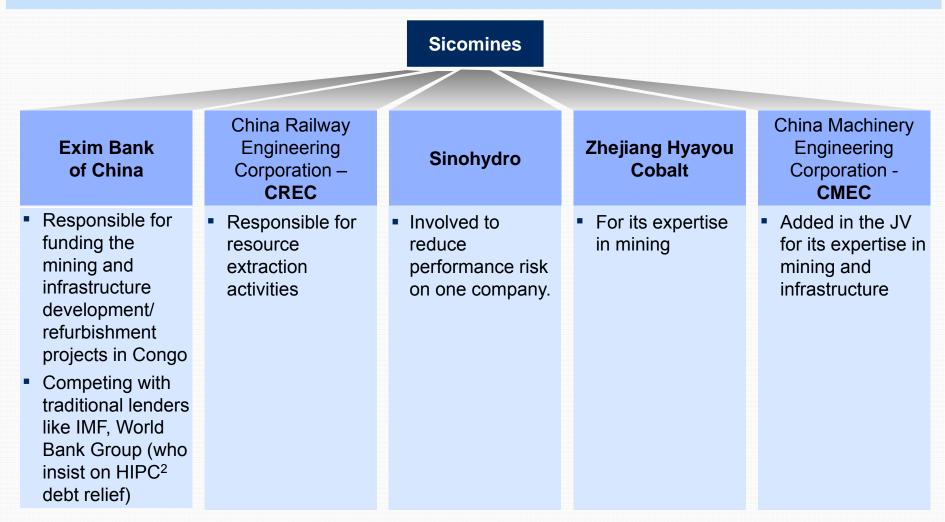
Significant Potential for India and Japan to increase their share of participation

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

China's consortium approach seen in Sicomines



Sicomines – A barter arrangement (JV) between DRC¹ and China, where China is allotted mines in return for infrastructure development (roads, hospitals, etc.)



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

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



Example: Participation in early stage studies to identify new opportunities

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

USD 5 bn

France

& Africa

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



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

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



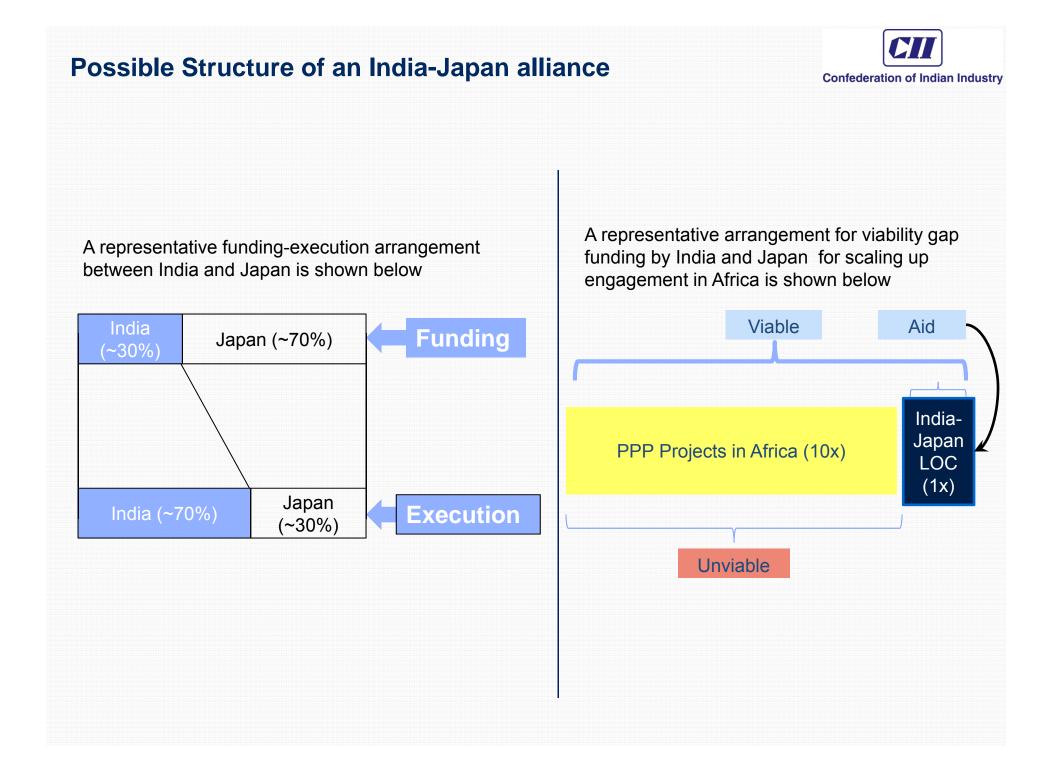
| Utilize India's talent | Bring in Indian managerial and technical talent for design, training, and | Provide a holistic solution | Bid as a consortium for new projects to provide an end-to-end solution Have control across the value chain, either on your own or through partnerships |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | execution management Empower and transfer skills to local talent in Africa | Ensure project viability | Focus on countries where consumer pays "cost reflective pricing" rather than relying on government subsidy Sign PPA¹ with credible "distribution company" for demand guarantee and lower cost of borrowed capital Bid for solicited PPAs where many demand side issues have been sorted out |
| Capital + Expertise | Get involved in early discussions on projects – fund very early stage studies Ensure fast | Secure low- cost funding | Secure funding from JICA, JBIC, Government of India |
| | commissioning of projects with low gestation period Tie-up with BTG² manufacturers at an early stage to ensure easy, low cost access to equipments | Be a responsible alliance | Proactively invest in CSR activities in the project area at an early stage of the project Follow ethical business practices while dealing with government Sell Indian-Japanese solutions as being more "fit-for-purpose" and "maintainable" in the long term compared to other countries |

1 Power Purchase Agreement

2 Boiler, Turbine, Generator

SOURCE: McKinsey analysis

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



Creating a pool of funds for Infrastructure in Africa



Debt

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

Equity

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

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

Illustrative projects for India-Japan partnership



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

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

An India - Japan alliance can unlock value in Africa



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

Benefits of the India-Japan Alliance



Way Forward



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

 Ensure generation of employment opportunities for Africa in the execution framework

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



Thank You

