Industrialisation in africa pdf

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With its 500 million workforce expected to increase to 676 million workers by 2030, according to the International Labour Organization, Africa could benefit from a demographic dividend if it fixes some of its pillars, including increased government support for industrial development policies. The Industrialization in Africa Conference, organized by the IndustriALL Global Union in sub-Saharan Africa, recommended how public policy can promote the interconnection between the production and trade of goods and services, technological innovation, investment in production, recycling and reduced transport costs. Infrastructure, skills and stronger institutions have also been identified as key elements. The conference stated that these changes are necessary for Africa to compete in global value chains. Walter Sanchez, General Secretary of the IndustriALL Global Union, says: Sustainable industrialization can create jobs, especially in the manufacturing sectors of African economies. With more decent jobs that pay the living wage, we believe that poverty will be eradicated. Sub-Saharan Africa currently has the highest poverty rate, especially in low-income and conflict-affected countries. It also has the largest number of working poor people. Unemployment remains high, especially among young people, with most earning a living in the informal sector. Sustainable industrialization can reverse this and turn the fate of workers around. Africa's global production, which accounts for less than 10 per cent of GDP, continues to lag behind other continents, with manufacturing concentrated in only a few countries, including South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco. Adding production value is also low. However, there is potential in industries that are based on information and communication technologies that are common with Industry 4.0. These industries provide workers with skills for the digital economy that include advanced analysis of the data needed in future workplaces. Heavy production in Africa consists of vehicles, appliances, electronics and industrial equipment. Foreign direct investment is also conducive to production. At the African Investment Forum, organized by the African Development Bank in Johannesburg on November 13-15, investors pledged more than $40 billion for various projects to be implemented in 25 countries. Textiles and clothing are another sector important to Africa's industrialization. In Ethiopia and Kenya, global brands work with small and medium-sized enterprises to create thousands of jobs. Eyegelb/Getty Images China has developed and implemented policies that have curtailed industrialization in just 25 years - something many economies have taken at least a century to do. This redesign has brought huge dislocations in global trade and industry, allowing China to become one of the the world's leading economies. China's success has forced many African capitals to follow the same trajectory of the country's industrialization. Over the past few years, African leaders have pursued policies aimed at imitating china's path. Some of these strategies include the creation of special economic zones after China's Shenzhen and the positioning of the manufacturing sector as a support for attracting investment and creating new jobs. Despite these efforts, Africa has yet to move forward with its industrialization at the same rate as China. Simply put, what worked for China would not work for Africa. China has already won significant global production, accounting for more than 32% of global industrial production from May 2019. It has become the world capital of production due to a combination of factors, including optimal infrastructure and price-competitive local manufacturing talent. By doing so, China has created a well-differentiated comparative advantage that has made companies from the US and Europe - and then other parts of the world - outsourcing manufacturing activities to China. For more than three decades, a virtuous circle has been created: the presence of demand from the United States and Europe has given China the opportunity to invest to meet its needs. Over time, China has moved from basic manufacturing to advanced manufacturing areas, where modern technologies are used to improve processes and many lower-skilled processes are automated. Consequently, China has improved its capabilities in robotics and broad new technologies such as virtual reality, augmented reality and artificial intelligence. Today, China is recognized as a leading AI player. It is in these technological advances that China can continue to dominate while Africa can struggle. AI is expected to distort the balance in the global labour market, eliminating many factory jobs. Most Western companies will use AI to make the most of the manufacturing jobs that they are currently outsourcing to China. Indeed, AI will create a massive shift in the way 21st century products and services are developed, produced and distributed. If manufacturing jobs by global organizations such as Dell, HP and Siemens should not be outsourced, the expected opportunity africa is betting on may not materialize. African leaders expect that as China continues to grow, its wages will create incentives for global producers to continue to send their jobs there. As that happens, they hope that countries like Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Kenya can be seen as reliable alternatives that provide workforce with sufficient infrastructures for basic manufacturing. But with AI achieving cuts to outsourcing, the availability of cheap wages becomes irrelevant. China understands this, and is investing heavily to win the race of advanced manufacturing by clicking on the he acquired by doing things for the world. If any outsourcing production remains, it is advanced production. Based on the reports available, Africa is not yet preparing for this level, as it continues to struggle with basic ways of electricity, problems that many countries faced decades ago. Africa may find ways to industrialize, but in a way that does not imitate China. Here are some of the ways for the continent; some of them were already in the process of being developed and needed to be deepened: the promotion of domestic consumption and intra-trade. Africa should build processes to improve domestic consumption, rather than focusing on the use of cheap labour as a comparative advantage for global production. If Africa expands domestic consumption by trading more between Member States, separating from the old colonial trade routes, it may industrialize because it has significant markets to support the growth of companies. Today, the share of intra-African exports as a percentage of total African exports is about 17 per cent, well below the 69 per cent recorded in Europe and 59 per cent in Asia. Improving intra-African trade will help to advance the continent. Promote the Free Trade Agreement. The African Continental Free Trade Agreement, which entered its phase on 7 July, will remove some of its inherent barriers to intracontinental trade, which have forced most African countries to favour trade with European countries and other global partners rather than with African countries. The agreement was designed to allow goods produced in Africa to travel across the continent at low rates. Manufacturers are expected to be interested in investing in Africa in order to have access to an integrated market. If it works as planned, the trade agreement will be a catalyst for Africa's industrialization. Create a single African currency. The planned currency gained momentum when the regional economy, the Economic Community of West African States, announced plans to launch the ECO as a regional currency in 2020. It is expected that once the regional economies receive the convergence of the monetary union, a continental monetary union will be established. The single currency will reduce barriers to trade by eliminating several exchanges in which currencies must be converted into one of the world's leading currencies, such as the US dollar, euro or British pound sterling, before trading in Africa. This drastic reduction in trade friction will contribute to industrialization. However, there are risks associated with these structural changes that need to be managed. Union of the single currency, would require the supranational bank to coordinate monetary policy, depriving member countries of individual flexibility in monetary policy. It is implied that some large countries will have an undue influence on the productivity of the union. Without careful management of the small economies affected loss of well-being, making them worse than before integration. Improving infrastructure. In its African Economic Forecast for 2019, the African Development Bank wrote that trade costs due to poorly functioning logistics markets can be a greater barrier to trade than tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Africa needs deeper seaports, railway lines, airports and other critical opportunities for modern trade to move forward. For a factory in Accra, Ghana, importing coffee from Rwanda remains more expensive than, for example, a Paris company. And most of the exports outside Africa are unprocessed raw materials, which, because of supply chains and the disparate nature of markets, have not stimulated local processing. Infrastructure investment will close these gaps. Invest in education. Africa also needs to invest in education in order to compete and promote its citizens so that it can stimulate domestic consumption. The continent must make primary and secondary education compulsory and free, while improving quality and more resources for education. If Africa cannot educate its citizens so that they can compete with the best in the world, it will struggle to rise. As robotics and AI evolve, most countries will maintain their manufacturing processes at home, eliminating the need for cheaper labour abroad. In this redesign, Africa's competitor is not China; robots and AI are real competitors. Africa can no longer depend on global production to become industrialized, and it cannot simply imitate China's policies. But if Africa trains its citizens, integrates effectively into trade and currency and improves intra-African trade, its industries can compete, at least, to serve their local markets. Where this happens, Africa can achieve industrialization more quickly by scaling up indigenous innovation and using AI as a means. Enable. industrialisation in africa pdf. challenges of industrialisation in africa. challenges of industrialisation in africa pdf. importance of industrialisation in africa. colonialism and industrialisation in africa. impact of industrialisation in africa. remittances finance and industrialisation in africa. challenges facing industrialisation in africa

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