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3 February 2025

MINING INDABA 2025: AMDC
INDUSTRY INTEL SESSION

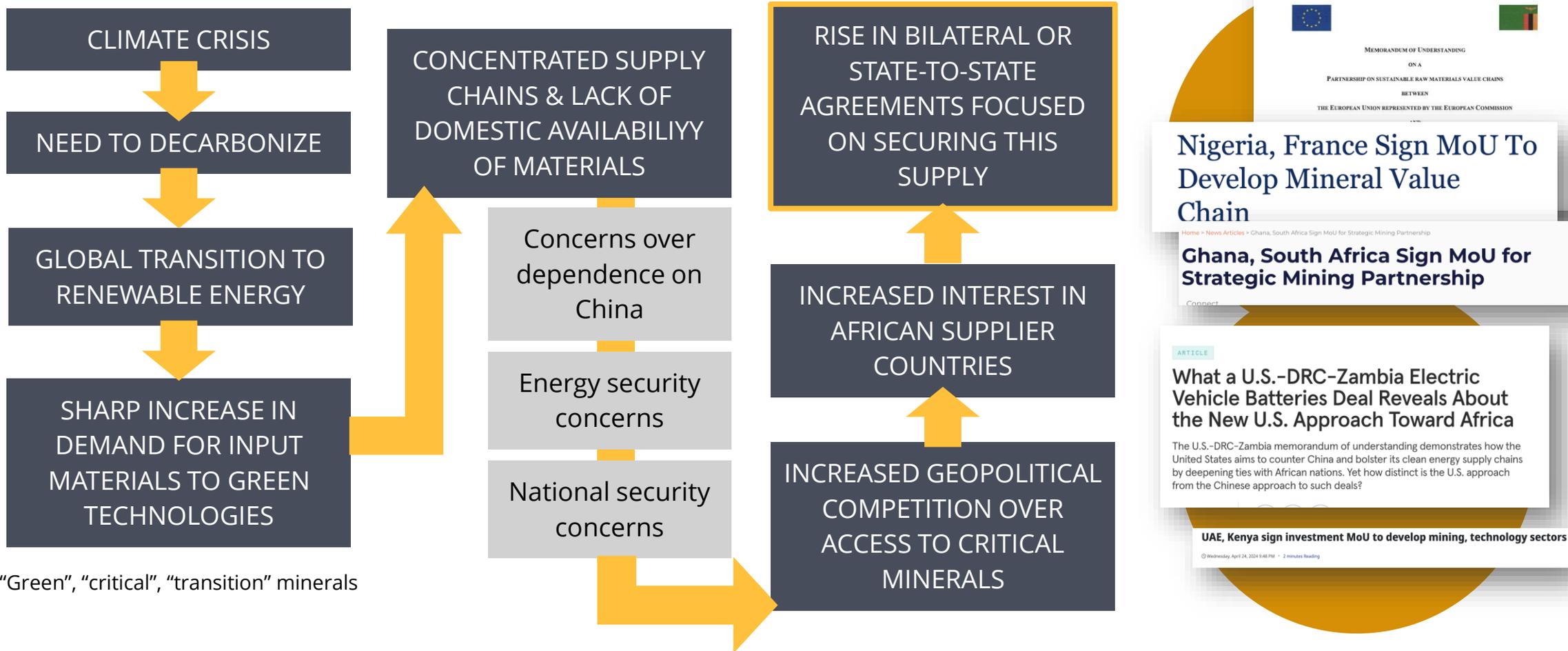
MAPPING AFRICA'S GREEN MINERAL PARTNERSHIPS

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THE CRITICAL SURGE

Critical minerals are vital for green technologies (batteries, wind turbines, solar panels). Nations are prioritizing supply chain resilience amid rising geopolitical competition. Control over critical resources is now a strategic pillar of global influence. This has sparked growing global interest in African producer countries.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE RAW MATERIALS VALUE CHAINS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Nigeria, France Sign MoU To Develop Mineral Value Chain
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Ghana, South Africa Sign MoU for Strategic Mining Partnership
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ARTICLE
What a U.S.-DRC-Zambia Electric Vehicle Batteries Deal Reveals About the New U.S. Approach Toward Africa
The U.S.-DRC-Zambia memorandum of understanding demonstrates how the United States aims to counter China and bolster its clean energy supply chains by deepening ties with African nations. Yet how distinct is the U.S. approach from the Chinese approach to such deals?

UAE, Kenya sign investment MoU to develop mining, technology sectors
© Wednesday, April 24, 2024 9:48 PM - 2 minutes Reading

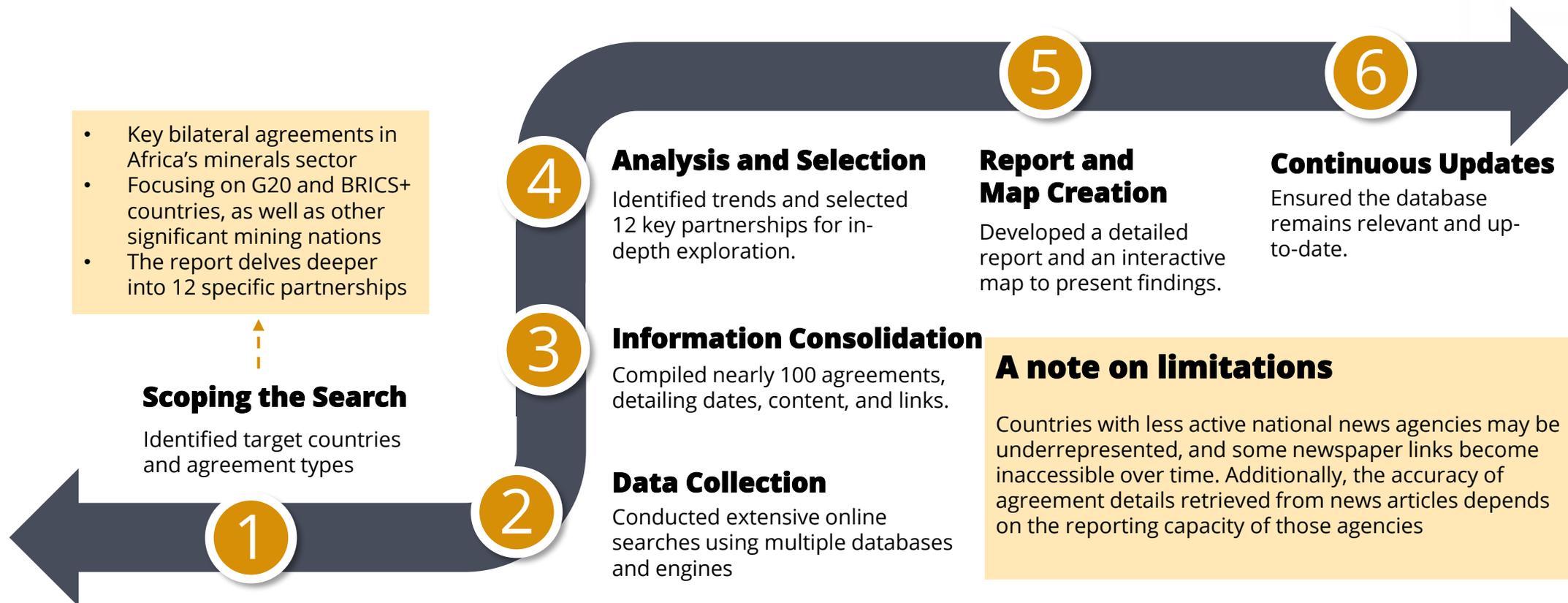
OUR MISSION

We aimed to bring clarity to these agreements by conducting a comprehensive and far-reaching online search, followed by sharing our findings in a format that is both accessible and user-friendly.

The gap:

- Agreements are often opaque, with limited public accessibility
- Challenge to see the “big picture” or do any kind of comparative analysis

➔ **Our approach:**



- Key bilateral agreements in Africa’s minerals sector
- Focusing on G20 and BRICS+ countries, as well as other significant mining nations
- The report delves deeper into 12 specific partnerships

THE OUTPUT

The collected data is explored in a report and depicted in an interactive online map which includes nearly one hundred agreements.



Mapping Africa's Green Minerals Partnerships

Pia Beuter, Rajneesh Bhuee, Lili Gabadadze, Amandine Gnanguènon and Judy Hofmeyr
January 2025

Explore state-level agreements regarding access to Africa's critical minerals. Select a country on the map or a non-African partner on the left-hand pane to view specific agreements. Print 

African countries overview

Bilateral partnerships ▲

- Austria
- Belarus
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Cuba
- East Timor
- EU
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Italy
- Japan
- Portugal
- Qatar

Multilateral partnerships ▼

Show country names



Indonesia

Partnerships with African countries

Kenya

MoU on Cooperation in the field of mining and geology
Signed: 2023-08-21
Access: Publicly available  [View agreement](#)

Areas of cooperation:

- Extraction and exploration partnerships
- Knowledge and capacity building
- Economic linkages and diversification
- Sustainable governance

United Republic of Tanzania

Agreement on Investment in Minerals
Signed: 2024-01-25
Access: Publicly available  [View agreement](#)

Areas of cooperation:

- Extraction and exploration partnerships

Last update: 30.11.2024

Hard copies available

<https://afripoli.org/projects/crm-mapping/>

OUR INSIGHTS

Our research points to Africa's central position in the race to secure critical minerals, but key uncertainties remain on investment, value addition, and regional collaboration.

Our findings reflect...

- 🔍 Intensifying competition over critical minerals
- 🔍 Growing interest in African producers
- 🔍 Greater variety of global actors, reflecting the changes to African nation's diplomatic relationships
- 🔍 Principled support for Africa's ambitions to realize value addition
- 🔍 Increased leverage that African countries have over negotiating the terms of extraction.

However, questions remain:

- ❓ How the presence of these state-to-state agreements will result in **concrete outcomes**, such as drawing in other partners that can allocate the capital required for local value addition.
- ❓ To what extent agreements will succeed in:
 - Stimulating **broader economic activity** upstream and downstream and embedding the right capabilities locally
 - Mobilizing **investment beyond the mining sector**, in unrelated industries but also in 'enabling' industries such as transport and energy
 - Directing investment to **strategically viable cases** / locations for value addition
- ❓ How agreements will **help or hinder collaborative efforts** between African states, whether that means a united approach to policymaking or collaborating across borders to enable more resources, larger domestic markets, strategic transport corridors, etc.
- ❓ To what extent national-scale agreements may **impact the rights and interests of local communities** who stand to be affected by extraction

Thank you for your attention.