

iffs on overseas imports on the same products, a phenomenon only practiced in Africa. In this way, such policies continue to subdue Africa's competitiveness on the world market.

Africa's trade within the continent as envisaged in the AfCTA protocols will hopefully address some of these glaring discrepancies and in so doing, spur the continent's industrialisation trajectory at a more impressive pace as it positions itself as the next world factory. Dr. Kituyi believes that the continent is well positioned as the next frontier for producing labour intensive products away from the intensifying economic nationalism and technology cold war between the West and the East.

Industrialising Africa will directly

impact regional security and the continent's relationship with the European Union, because it will create more job opportunities on the African soil and mitigate the continued northward flow of economic immigrants and refugees fleeing the economic hardships back home. The industrialisation drive opens a whole new frontier for international cooperation with Africa to support the vulnerable economies of these developing countries through such sustainable and purposeful initiatives.

The UNCTAD Secretary General Emeritus surmises that, the world will be welcoming of a qualitatively transforming Africa through industrialisation.