Africa's Growing Economy vs Intermodal Infrastructure and Handling Capacity

Logistics CEO's Vision for Meeting Africa's Growing Economies, Trade Requirements and Collaborations with Landlocked Countries



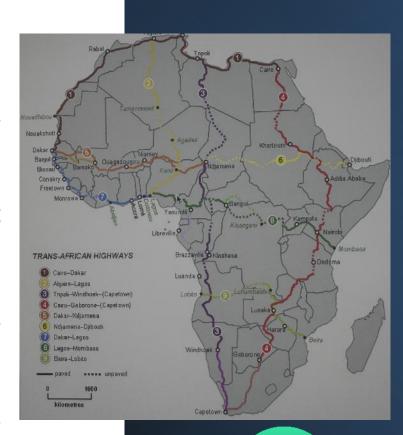
Félix Machado, Founder & CEO - TML Holding



Africa's Rapid Economic Growth & Trade Expansion

- Africa's GDP projected to surpass \$3 trillion by 2035.
- > Rising intra-African trade under AfCFTA by over 50%.
- Youthful population and growing middle class.
- > Strategic geography: 38 of 54 African countries are coastal or near a key trade corridor.
- Africa's Economic Momentum Africa holds 30% of the world's mineral reserves

Increased demand on logistics and transport corridors





Africa"s Intermodal Reality



Poorly coordinated multimodal transport systems:

ports, rail, road & air

Bureaucratic and fragmented customs procedures:

Lack of harmonized regulations across borders

Infrastructure deficits:

Economic growth outpaces logistics development

Logistics costs among highest in the world What
Makes
Africa's
Supply
Chains
Fragile?



So many Government institutions regulating the same activities

Corruption & bureaucratic bottlenecks

Inconsistent regulations across borders

Reputational Risks & Trust
Deficits

Economic volatility & currency depreciation

Political instability & conflicts

Weak infrastructure & lack of Maintenance

Pandemics & public health crises

Natural disasters & climate risks

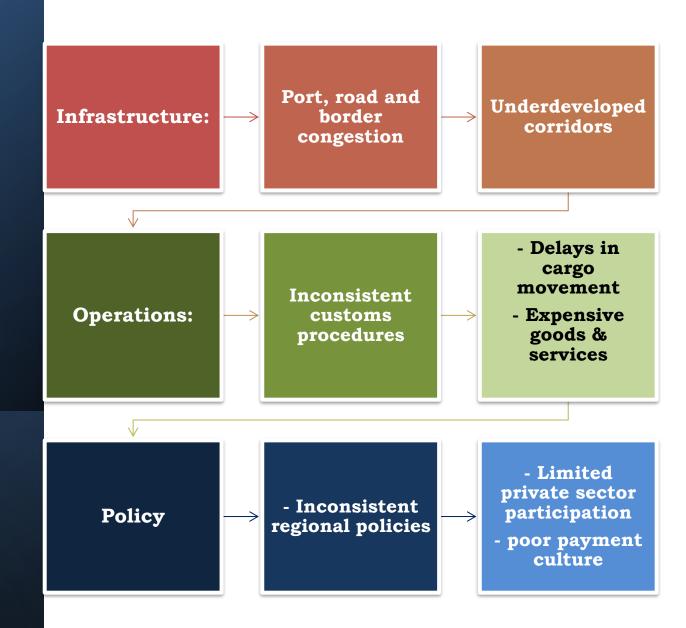
Natural & external factors

Human-made

factors

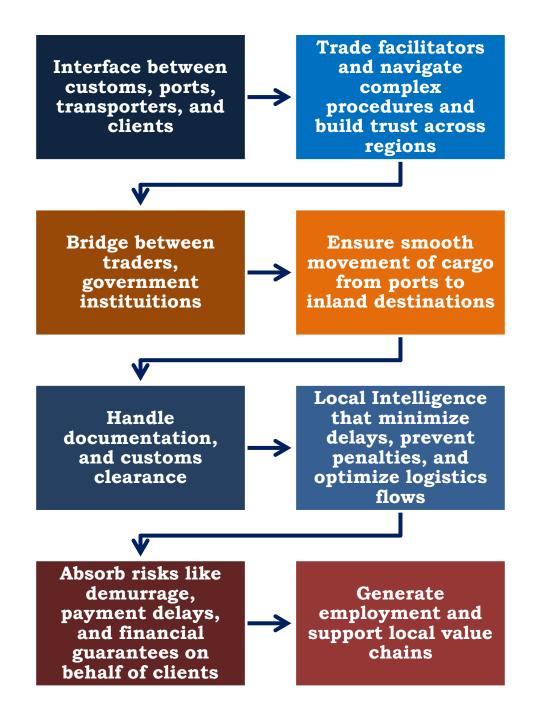
Main
Challenges
to be
addressed





Role of Clearing & Forwarding Companies in Africa





Financial & Trust Challenges in C&F industry





High Financial Burden: Banks, ports, customs, and railways often demand expensive bank guarantees from clearing agents.



Risk Without Support:

Clearing companies take on major financial risks and including penalties and delays. Unpaid invoices and client defaults



Lack of Trust Limits Growth:

A system of mistrust towards local agents blocks investment and prevents long-term partnerships.

Logistics
CEOs'
Vision &
Role in
Driving
Change in
Africa



Promote	Promote policies and logistics strategies that unlock intra-African trade.
Advocate	Advocate for and invest in infrastructure that links ports, roads, rail, and inland dry ports.
Work	Work with policymakers to reform customs, reduce bureaucracy, and promote public-private investment.
Lead	Lead the shift to e-logistics, cargo visibility, and integrated platforms.
Collaborate	Collaborate with local companies, invest in talent development, and help build resilient supply chains that serve Africa's long-term growth.

Logistics CEO's Strategic Priorities



Build integrated supply chains bv Built partnering with trusted local agents and leveraging each country's strengths. Upgrade transport infrastructure to improve Upgrade connectivity, reduce transit times, and lower logistics costs. Harmonize data systems and implement real-time cargo tracking and paperless Harmonize border procedures, while we are waiting for the One Stop Border Projects. Establish regional platforms to link clearing Establish agents and logistics providers, standardize operations, and resolve disputes. Promote joint ventures and reputational scoring to strengthen cross-border trust **Promote** and long-term collaboration.

Who Owns the Movement of Goods in Africa?

- > Over 80% of Africa's cargo is handled by foreign logistics firms.
- > Shipping lines control ports, inland transport, clearing & forwarding, and warehousing.
- > Multinational mining companies that controls the entire logistics chain from extraction to export.
- > Well-connected individuals and politicians often hold key stakes in local logistics companies.
- > Traders that control the movement of goods, influencing timelines, pricing, and destinations.





Thank You / Q&A







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