

Third Congress of Africa's Mineral Resources Development

5 - 7 October 2026
Cairo - Egypt



AFRICA
BUSINESS
COUNCIL



**CONGRESS OF AFRICA'S MINERAL
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

CAMRED III

Fostering Mineral Development, Local
Content, Value Addition, Beneficiation and
Industrialization to realize Africa's 2063
Agenda, SDGs, and Africa Mining Vision (AMV)

Africa's Wealth for Africa

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In collaboration with
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Concept Note

Third Congress of Africa's Mineral Resources Development

Under the Theme

Fostering Mineral Development, Local Content Value Addition and Industrialization to realize Africa's 2063 Agenda, SDGs and Africa Mining Vision (AMV)

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➤ Introduction and Background

Africa is home to a vast array of mineral resources, including gold, diamonds, copper, petroleum, and natural gas. Critical commodities that are essential components in many of today's rapidly growing clean energy technologies and industries represent a significant segment of the continent's vast mineral wealth. Africa, known for its rich natural resources, has an abundance of these minerals, which are key for the global transition to sustainable and renewable energy technologies. About 30% of all global mineral reserves are found in Africa.

The continent's proven oil reserves constitute 8% of the world's stock and those of natural gas amount to 7%. Minerals account for an average of 70% of total African exports and about 28% of gross domestic product. The contribution of extractives to public finance is significant, with some African countries' public revenue almost entirely dependent on them. Indeed, AfDB estimates that Africa's extractive resources could contribute over USD 30 billion per annum in government revenue for the next 20 years. The Bank also estimates that revenues from recent oil, gas and mineral discoveries could contribute between 9% and 31% of additional government revenues over the first ten years of production for countries such as Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda.

In a similar vein, Africa's Green minerals refer to those minerals used in the production of renewable energy technologies and environmentally sustainable applications. This category includes minerals like lithium, cobalt, and nickel, which are essential for manufacturing batteries for electric vehicles and energy storage systems. The demand for green minerals is rapidly increasing as the world shifts towards cleaner energy sources to combat climate Change.

Rare minerals, often overlapping with green minerals, include rare earth elements (REEs) like neodymium and dysprosium. These elements are crucial for the production of high-strength permanent magnets used in wind turbines, electric vehicles, and various high-tech applications. Despite their name, rare earth elements

are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust, but their concentration levels are low, making their extraction economically challenging.

Africa's rich deposits of these minerals offer tremendous opportunities for economic growth and development. Countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which holds a significant portion of the world's cobalt reserves, and Zimbabwe, rich in lithium deposits, are key players in the global supply chain of green minerals.

However, the extraction and exploitation of these minerals also come with challenges. Issues like environmental degradation, human rights violations, and the need for sustainable and responsible mining practices are at the forefront of the discourse around the extraction of green and rare minerals in Africa. The continent's future in this sector depends on balancing economic development with environmental sustainability and social responsibility. Green and rare minerals in Africa play a pivotal role in the global transition to a greener economy. The continent's vast reserves of these minerals position it as a key supplier in the renewable energy and technology sectors. However, addressing the environmental and social impacts associated with their extraction is crucial for sustainable development in this promising sector.

The continent's mineral wealth represents a significant opportunity for economic growth and development, but it also poses challenges related to sustainable management, governance, and environmental protection. The Africa Mineral Resources Summit aims to address these issues by bringing together stakeholders from across the continent to share ideas, best practices, and solutions. CAMRED will encourage responsible green mining operations that ensure the production and trade of minerals critical to the energy transitions are just sustainable and provide maximum added value in the countries supplying the raw materials. Most specifically, Africa must not be only producers of raw materials.

CAMRED is a Three-day event that will bring together stakeholders from across the African mineral sector to discuss and explore opportunities for sustainable mineral development in Africa and realizing Africa's 2063 Development Agenda.

CAMRED will focus on the theme of fostering local content and value addition, highlighting the importance of promoting local ownership, development, and processing of mineral resources in Africa. CAMRED is in alignment with the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) of the African Union to promote Mineral development for sustainable growth and socioeconomic development in Africa and seeks to promote the processing and beneficiation of mineral resources in Africa, with a focus on adding value to minerals that are currently exported in raw form. It will also discuss the investment opportunities regarding industrialization and harnessing the potentials of the resources in Africa.

➤ Objectives

The primary objectives of CAMRED are as follows:

- To promote local content and value addition in the African mineral sector, with a focus on creating sustainable and equitable value chains that benefit local communities and economies in alignment with the principles of the AMV.
- To facilitate knowledge exchange and collaboration between stakeholders in the African mineral sector, including government agencies, industry representatives, Private Sector, and academic institutions, on topics related to local content and value addition.
- To showcase best practices, innovations, and success stories in local content and value addition in the African mineral sector.
- Foster collaboration and partnerships between governments, industry, and Private Sector to promote responsible and sustainable mineral resource development in Africa.
- Showcase the latest technologies, practices, and innovations in mineral exploration, extraction, processing, and management.
- Promote investment opportunities in Africa's mineral sector and facilitate business partnerships and deals.
- Address challenges related to environmental protection and social responsibility, in the mineral sector.
- Provide a platform for dialogue and knowledge exchange among stakeholders involved in mineral resource development in Africa.
- Advocate for an Enabling policy and regulatory environment for mineral exploration and production in Africa, with a focus on promoting transparent and sustainable practices in alignment with AMV with a focus on promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance.
- Promote Linkages and diversification as per The Africa Mining Vision that seeks to promote linkages between the mineral sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as diversification of the mineral sector itself to maximize its contribution to socioeconomic development.
- Promote the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) including SMEs owned by Women and youth.
- Promote economic empowerment of women and youth in Mineral development resources and value addition.
- Promote Investment Opportunities in different Member States of Africa
- Establishment of a Road Map for Mineral development in Africa with inclusion of the different Stakeholders for integration among the Stakeholders

➤ **Topics for Discussion**

CAMRED will cover a range of topics related to local content and value addition in the African mineral sector, in alignment with the AMV, including:

- Strategies for promoting local ownership and development of mineral resources
- Best practices and innovations in local mineral processing and beneficiation
- Opportunities for local content and value addition in the mineral sector value chain, including equipment manufacturing, logistics, and marketing
- The role of government policies and regulations in promoting local content and value addition
- Challenges and opportunities for artisanal and small-scale mining in promoting local content and value addition
- Collaborative models for promoting local content and value addition, AMV, including public-private partnerships and community-led initiatives and the
- There will also be discussions on mining taxation, fiscal prudence and commodity price volatility.

➤ **Format:**

CAMRED will take place over three days and will include the following components:

1. Plenary sessions featuring keynote speakers, panel discussions, and presentations on the themes outlined above.
2. Workshops and roundtable discussions on specific topics related to mineral resource development in Africa.
3. Exhibition showcasing the latest technologies and innovations in the mineral sector and companies and organizations in the Mineral Development Sector.
4. Networking opportunities, including business-to-business meetings and social events.

➤ **Target Audience**

CAMRED is aimed at a wide range of stakeholders in the African mineral sector.

➤ **Who should attend CAMRED**

Participants and stakeholders who should attend CAMRED fostering local content and value addition in the African mineral sector:

1. Government agencies and policymakers responsible for mineral sector regulation and development, including ministry officials, regulatory bodies, and regional economic communities.
2. Industry representatives, including mining companies, exploration firms, equipment suppliers, and logistics and marketing companies.
3. Academic institutions and researchers studying mineral sector development, including geologists, engineers, economists, and social scientists.

4. Investors and financial institutions who are interested in funding mineral sector projects, including private equity firms, investment banks, and impact investors.
5. International organizations and development partners involved in mineral sector development, including the United Nations, World Bank, African Development Bank, and regional development agencies.
6. Local entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises involved in mineral sector value addition, including mineral processing and beneficiation, equipment manufacturing, and logistics and marketing.
7. Civil society organizations and community groups involved in mineral sector advocacy.
8. Women and Youth in Mining Associations.
9. Small Scale Artisanal miners

By bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders, CAMRED can facilitate knowledge exchange, collaboration, and innovation in promoting local content and value addition in the African mineral sector and overcome challenges facing Mineral sector development in Africa that are and not limited to:

1. **Governance and regulation:** Weak governance and poor regulation that can result in negative impacts on local communities, the environment, and the economy.
2. **Infrastructure:** Insufficient infrastructure, such as roads, rail, and power, can make it difficult to extract, transport, and process minerals, leading to higher costs and lower profitability.
3. **Skills shortages:** There is a shortage of skilled workers in the mining sector in Africa, which can lead to lower productivity and efficiency.
4. **Access to finance:** Limited access to finance can make it difficult for small-scale miners and new mining ventures to access capital and investment, hindering their ability to grow and innovate.
5. **Lack of Technology and Equipment** to empower the Mineral sector development in Africa.
6. **Environmental protection:** The extraction and processing of minerals can have significant environmental impacts, including deforestation, water pollution, and soil erosion, which can have long-term negative effects on ecosystems and local communities.
7. **Social responsibility:** The mineral sector can have negative social impacts, such as displacement of communities, and labor exploitation.
8. **Market volatility:** The global market for minerals is subject to volatility, which can affect the profitability and stability of the sector. So it will be of interest to African countries, who are price recipients in the global commodity markets, to look this issue from the perspective of fiscal stability and domestic resource mobilization.

Addressing these challenges requires collaboration and coordination between governments, industry, Private Sector and civil society to promote responsible and sustainable mineral resource development that benefits all stakeholders.

➤ Outcome of the CAMRED

- Establishment of a Road Map for Mineral development in Africa with inclusion of the different Stakeholders for integration among the Stakeholders
- Initiation of a Mapping Exercise and the development of an interactive database for the existing Mineral Resources in Africa by sectors including Green Minerals, Oil and Gas, etc. This will be in the interest of AU member states and private sector.
- Exploration of Investment Opportunities in the Mining and Mineral Development Sector
- Business Deals by the Private Sector.

➤ Conclusion

CAMRED (Congress for Africa's Mineral Resources Development) is an important opportunity to promote local content and value addition in the African mineral sector and facilitate knowledge exchange and collaboration across the industry. By focusing on sustainable and equitable value chains that benefit local communities.

➤ Organizers

- Africa Business Council (Mineral Development Resources Cluster, Oil and Gas Cluster, Energy Cluster)
- African Union Commission, Department for Economic Development, Trade, Tourism, Industry, and Minerals (ETTIM)
- Africa Mineral Development Centre (AMDC)
- Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI)
- African Alliance for Women (AFRAWE)

➤ Invited Strategic Partners (TBC)

- AUDA/NEPAD
- UNIDO
- UNECA
- UNDP

➤ Partners and collaborators (invited)

- African Financial Institutions and Banks
- African Development Bank
- AfreximBank

➤ Regional and International Organizations

- RECs (Regional Economic Communities)
- Governments. Ministers of Minerals, Mineral Development Authorities
- Organizations Supporting Small Scale Miners and Artisanal, MSMEs.
- Financial Institutions and Banks
- Development Partners

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