

Ευρώπη στον Κόσμο
Γεωστρατηγικές και Γεωοικονομικές Διαστάσεις
(Ευρωπαϊκές Σπουδές)

Ευρώπη-Αφρική Δυναμικές, Προκλήσεις και Προοπτικές

Δρ. Χρύσανθος Βλάμης

Εντεταλμένος Διδάσκων

chrysanthos.vlamis@gmail.com, chrysanthos.vlamis@unipi.gr

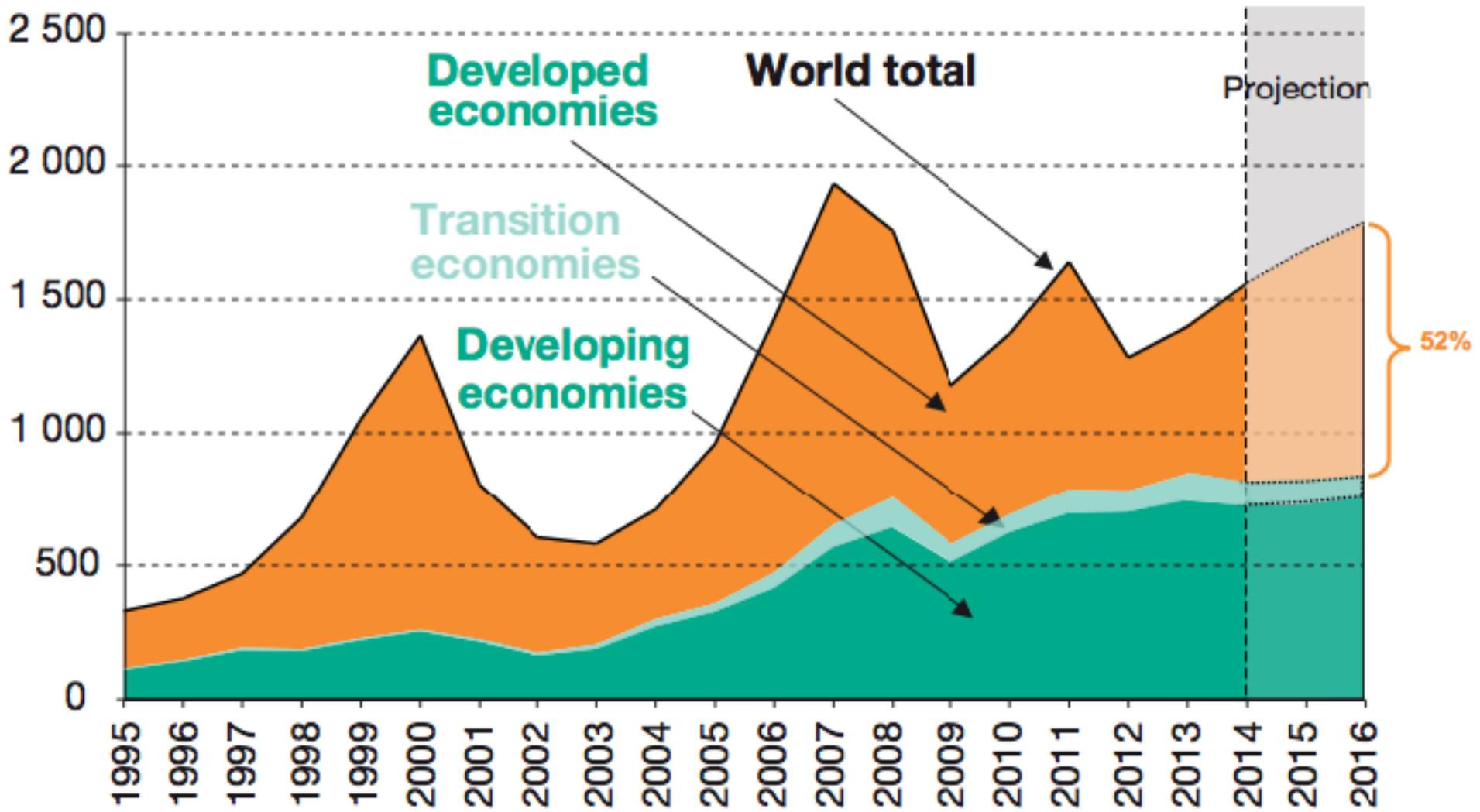
3η εβδομάδα, 11/03/2026, Εαρινό Εξάμηνο 2026

Τμήμα Διεθνών και Ευρωπαϊκών Σπουδών, Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς



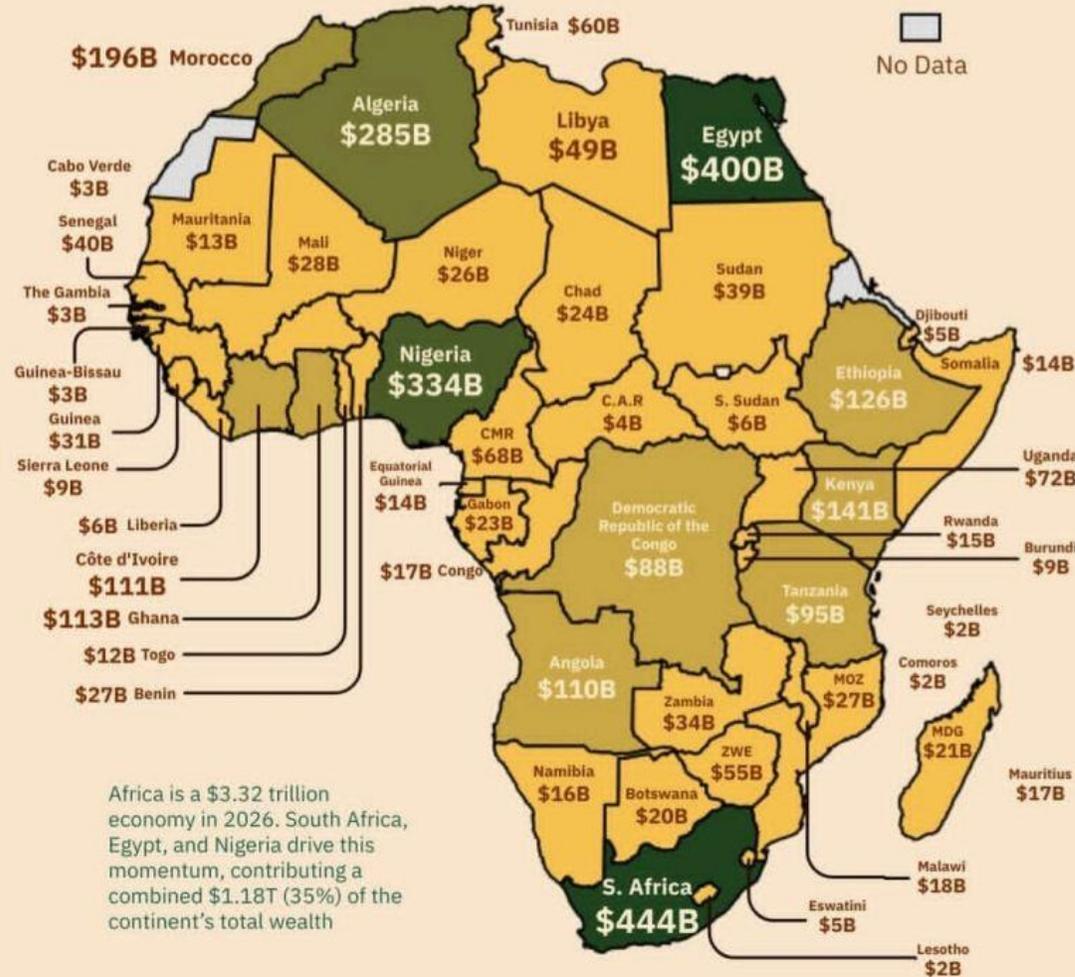
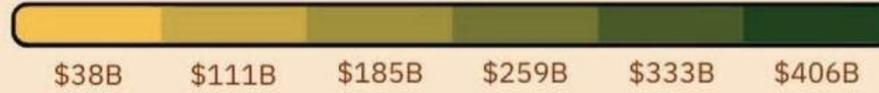
FDIs developing & transition vs developed economies 1995-2013

Inflows in \$ bil.

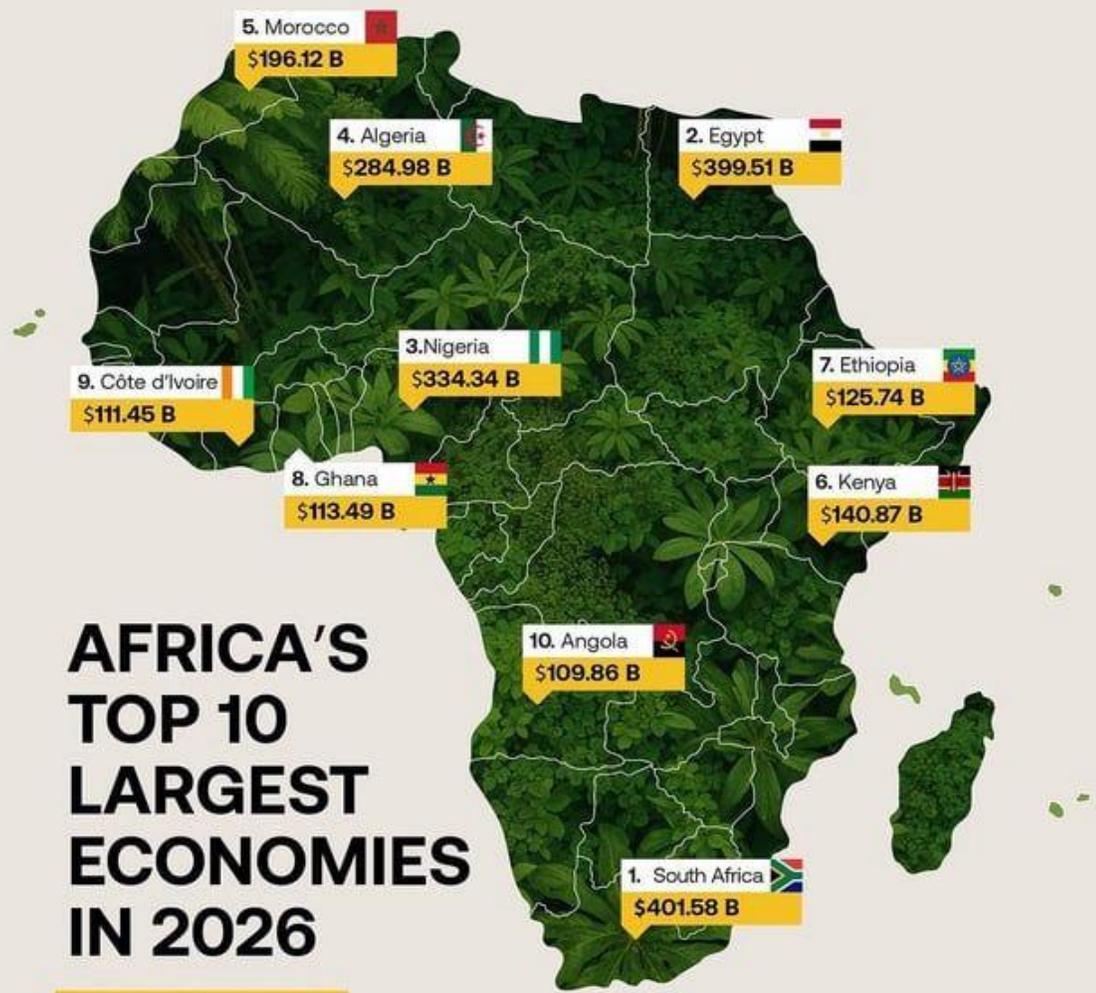


Source: UNCTAD, 2014. World Investment Report. Investing in SDGs: An action plan. Geneva: UNCTAD

The GDP of African Countries in 2026



Africa is a \$3.32 trillion economy in 2026. South Africa, Egypt, and Nigeria drive this momentum, contributing a combined \$1.18T (35%) of the continent's total wealth



AFRICA'S TOP 10 LARGEST ECONOMIES IN 2026

Nominal GDP,
IMF Projections

Source: IMF



ΜΕΤΑΒΑΣΕΙΣ (ερμηνευτικό σχήμα)

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ			ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ		
Πολιτική μετάβαση: κομμουνισμός σε φιλελεύθερες δημοκρατίες			Οικονομική μετάβαση: κεντρικός σχεδιασμός σε οικονομίες της αγοράς		
Αυταρχικά Ελαττωματικές/μη τακτικές εκλογικές αναμετρήσεις, περιορισμένα ανθρώπινα/πολιτικά δικαιώματα	Υβριδικά Σχετικά τακτικές εκλογικές αναμετρήσεις, αλλά ελαττωματικές, περιορισμένα ανθρώπινα/πολιτικά δικαιώματα (σποραδικά)	Δημοκρατικά Τακτικές, διαφανείς εκλογικές αναμετρήσεις, ανθρώπινα/πολιτικά δικαιώματα	Κεντρικά οργανωμένα Κεντρική κυβέρνηση ελέγχει τα παραγωγικά μέσα	Ανάμεικτα Το κράτος παρεμβαίνει μερικώς στις ελεύθερες αγορές (ανά περιπτώσεις)	Φιλελεύθερα Το κράτος επιτρέπει τις ελεύθερες αγορές (παρεμβαίνει όπου κρίνεται απαραίτητο)
Αναπτυξιακό κράτος (κρατικά υποκινούμενη ανάπτυξη)			Αναπτυξιακό κράτος (κρατικά υποκινούμενη ανάπτυξη)		
Δομικές συνθήκες Εξωτερικές: Πολιτικές προϋποθέσεις (αναπτυξιακή βοήθεια, δημοκρατικές μεταρρυθμίσεις, κρατική οικοδόμηση, διατήρηση της ειρήνης) Εσωτερικές: Ηγεσία (προνομιούχες/ελίτ ομάδες)			Δομικές συνθήκες Εξωτερικές: Οικονομική φιλελευθεροποίηση (κρίσεις, τεχνολογική πρόοδος, ιδιωτικοποιήσεις, άμεσες ξένες επενδύσεις) Εσωτερικές: Μακροοικονομική προσαρμογή (πληθωρισμός, ανεργία, συνάλλαγμα)		

ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ (απασχόληση, ενσωμάτωση, ανθρώπινα/πολιτικά δικαιώματα)

Implications for Political Transitions

- **Colonial administrative inheritance**
- **Ethnic fragmentation**
- **Developmental expectations**

Transitions of post-communist African countries

Country	Collapse Type	War Role	Economic Base	Post-1990 Regime Type
Benin	Negotiated reform	Low-intensity	Aid-dependent	Competitive electoral
Congo-Brazzaville	Reform → relapse	Civil war	Oil-dependent	Hybrid authoritarian
Somalia	Total collapse	Fragmented war	Weak state	State failure
Ethiopia	Insurgent overthrow	Guerrilla war	Agrarian → developmental state	Centralized hybrid
Mozambique	Negotiated peace	Civil war stalemate	Aid-dependent	Dominant-party competitive
Angola	Negotiated → relapse → consolidation	Proxy war	Oil rent	Oligarchic dominant-party



EIU Democracy index, 2022



□ Coup occurred, Jan 2020-Sep 2023

Sources: EIU; BMI

CASE STUDY: East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) in Uganda

- 1,443 klm from Lake Arbert in Uganda to Tanga in Tanzania on the Indian Ocean
- At least 60,000 people in Uganda and Tanzania will be affected (Oxfam)
- After resettlement all families received a standard house as a replacement
- Loss of harvests
- Compensation came too late
- Evacuation standards were not easy to understand
- Lack of transparency
- 10 of the 34 drilling stations are located in Murchison Falls is Uganda's oldest national park
- Impact on fishermen

Source: Tagespiegel, May 2022. Oil in the national park. [What Total's oil production means for the people of Uganda.](#)



ΑΙΘΙΟΠΙΑ



Ethiopia

Pop'n by 2015 - 100 million

Less than 2000 midwives

Less than 130 OB/GYNs

5.32 births per woman

Life expectancy 42

24% literacy

Source: nationmaster.com



The Ethiopian transition



TRANSITION DRIVERS

	Political	Economic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPRDF's governance (Tigray ethnic group 6%) • External challenges: Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia • Internal challenges: Ethnic federalism (Oromo), Decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's developmental model • Economic diversification • Privatizations • IMF (after each arrangement an election follows – 7 arrangements 1991-2022) • Import-Export partners (Export: Sudan, EU, China – Import: China, EU, Saudi Arabia)
	Developmental state (manufacturing)	
Structural	Internal	External
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership (elite groups) • Federalism • Centralized governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's trade surplus, trade deficits with the EU • Industrial parks and Displacements • High dependency on development aid despite sovereignty in managing the resources <p style="text-align: center;">Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic adjustment • Commodity dependence • Food security

CONCLUSIONS

• Combining democratic (regular elections - 5) and non-democratic characteristics (**authoritarian state**) • **Economic resilience**, High Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) • **China's increased intervention** is double-sided (**growth vs exploitation**) • **Increasing middle class** • Need for **agricultural innovations**

The Angolan transition



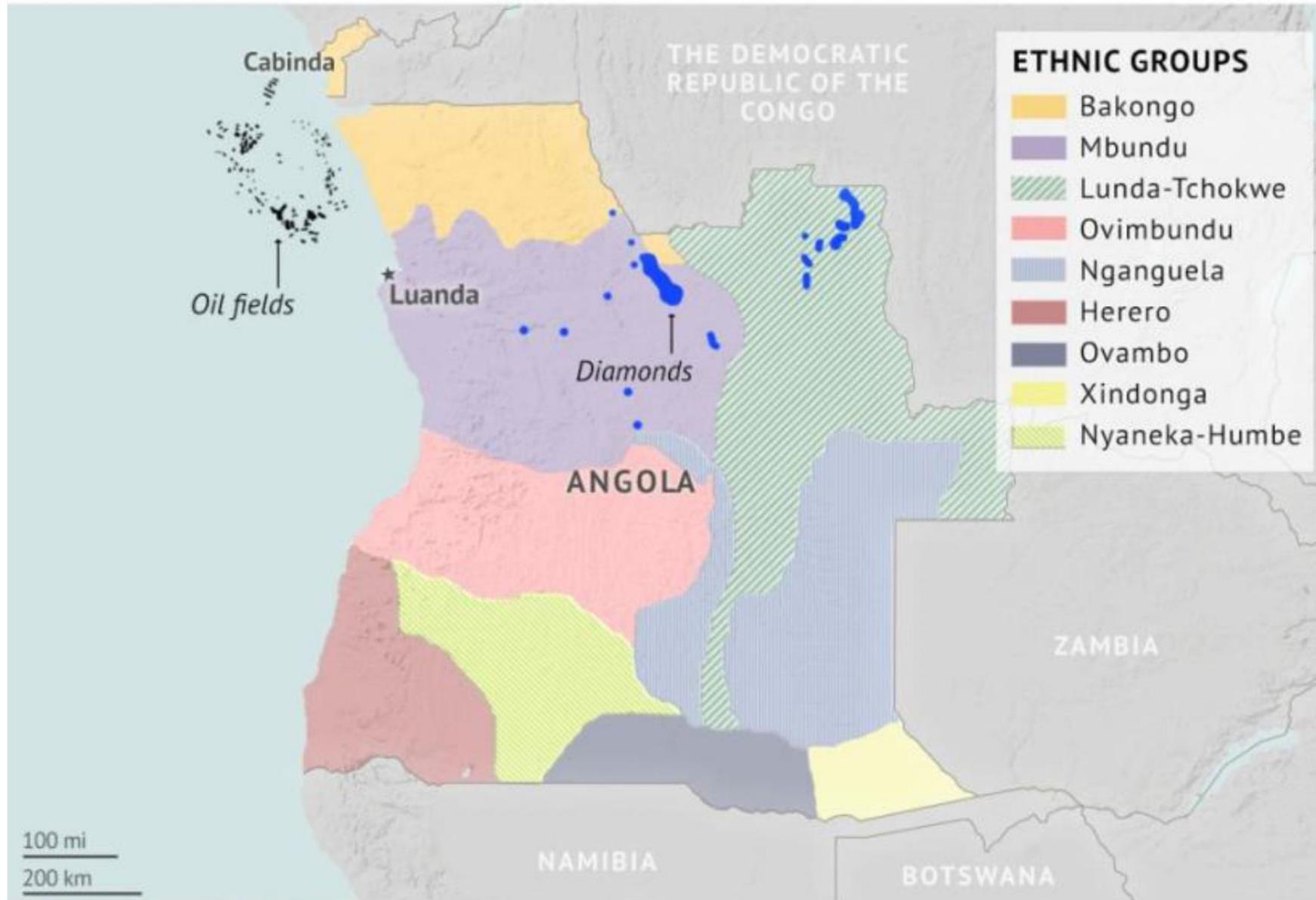
TRANSITION DRIVERS

	Political	Economic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPLA's governance (José Eduardo dos Santos rule for 38 years) <p>External challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN's failure intervention to secure peace • US support to UNITA <p>Internal challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recourses (MPLA for oil and UNITA for diamonds) and neighboring alliances • Urbanization and infrastructure • Local Elections and elected local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's developmental model (Angola model: oil exports in exchange for China's loans and infrastructure development) • High dependency on oil – 95%, low economic diversification • IMF: low engagement – 2 arrangements, the first in 1989, the second in 2018 • Import-Export partners (Export: China, India, EU - Import: EU, China, South Korea – 2019)
	Developmental state (petro-developmentalism)	
Structural	<p style="text-align: center;">Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership (elite groups) • Centralized governance 	<p style="text-align: center;">External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's oil financed investments • Development aid <p style="text-align: center;">Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic adjustment • Oil dependence • Food security

CONCLUSIONS

• Combining democratic (regular elections - 4) and non-democratic characteristics (**authoritarian state**) • Low economic resilience (ANS) • **Highly dependent on global oil price** volatility • **Corruption**, rent-seeking, kleptocracy • Need to give **incentives to local market** opportunities (employment, banking) • **Infrastructure** for increased urbanization (sanitation, access to water and sewage)

ANGOLA'S ETHNIC GROUPS AND RESOURCES



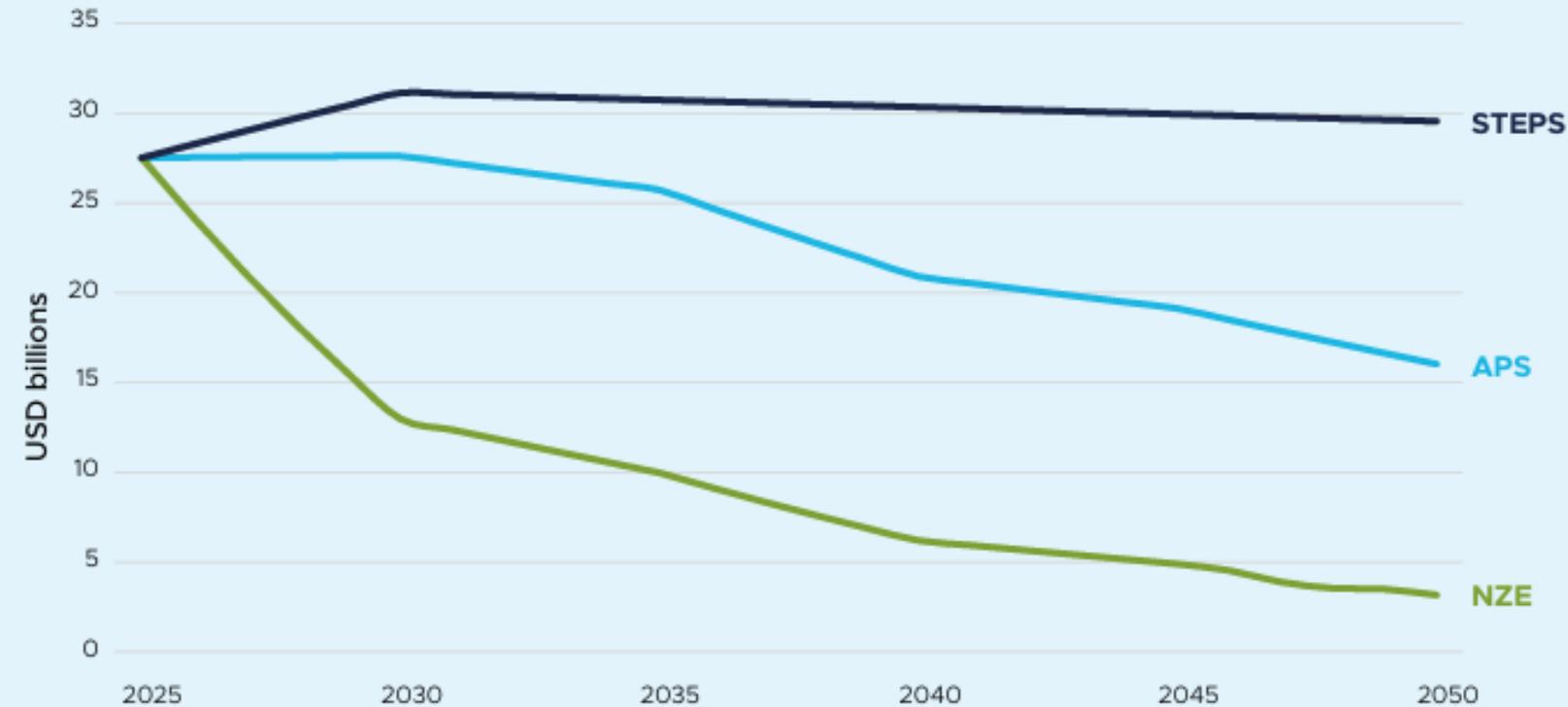
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Source: Stratfor, 2015

Angola: Oil market value

Spot market value of oil production under IEA scenarios



STEPS (Stated Policies):

What happens if governments implement only current energy policies.

APS (Announced Pledges):

What happens if governments fully deliver on announced climate and energy pledges.

NZE (Net Zero):

What a pathway to net-zero CO2 by 2050 would require.

Metrics

Traditional economic metrics

- GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
- GNI (Gross National Income)

Climate change implies that a human and environmental-centric approach is imperative.

Measuring sustainability through other suggested innovative metrics:

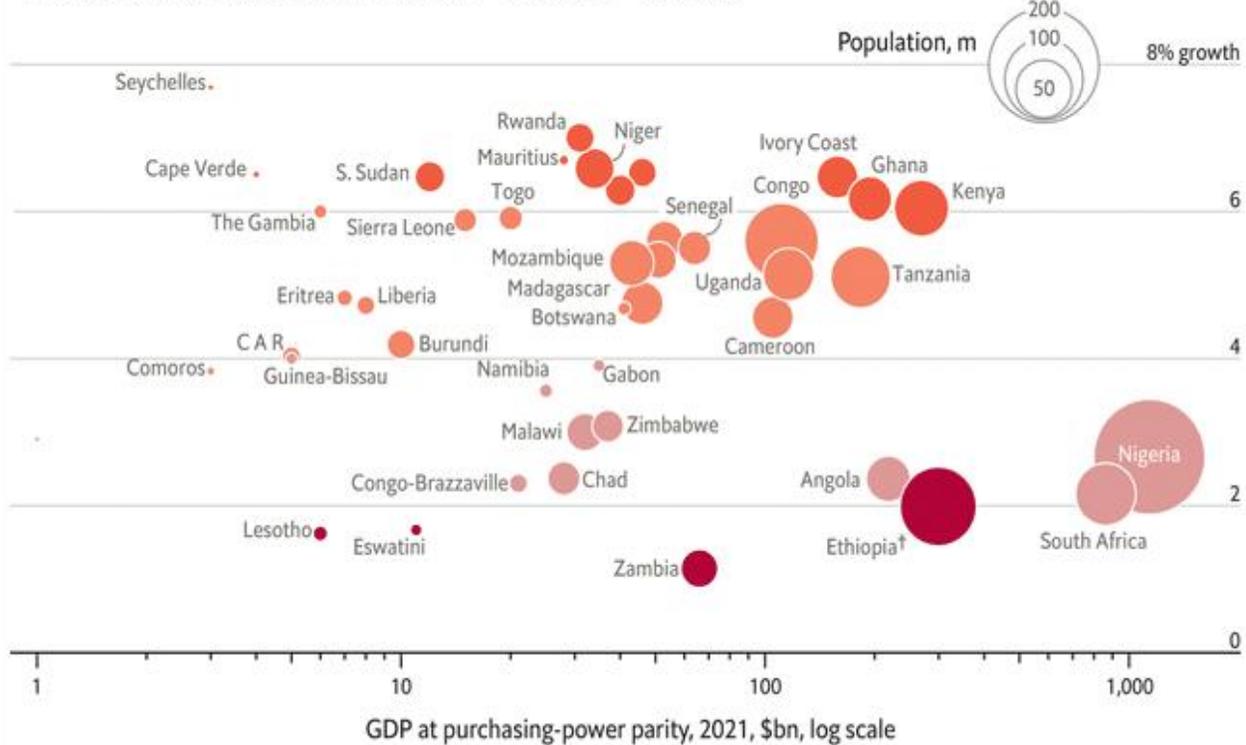
- HDI (Human Development Index: life expectancy, education, per capita income)
- ANS (Adjusted Net Savings): ANS (used by the World Bank) measures the true rate of saving, taking into account the human capital, depletion in natural resources and damages caused by pollution
- GRI Standards (business-oriented metric with multiple indicators which apply to our research)

Metrics: GDP, GNI, ANS

Comparing resource-rich vs non-resource rich economies

Africa, 2022 GDP forecast*, % change on a year earlier

*Excluding Equatorial Guinea, 2022 forecast: -5.6% †2021 forecast Source: IMF



The Economist

- Ethiopia and Angola present **similar levels of GDP growth at an average of 8-9% between 2001-2009**
- **Ethiopia's GNI increased** from \$260 in 1989 to \$850 in 2019
- **Angola's GNI increased** from \$860 in 1989 to \$2,970 in 2019
- **Ethiopia's ANS** presents an **increase** from 10,3% in 2015 to 20,8% in 2018
- **Angola's ANS** shows a **decline** from 8% in 2015 to 4,7% in 2018.

Comparative economic perspective: Resource-rich vs non-resource rich economies

Numbers tell the truth but they change depending on the angle we look at them

- Angola appears stronger in terms of revenues and GDP and GNI growth
- However, Ethiopia's economy appears more resilient compared to Angola's economy
- In other words, the average Ethiopian improves gradually his/her living standards compared to the decreasing living standards of the average Angolan.
- Further, Angola's high GDP growth rates arise questions with regard to unequal wealth distribution (kleptocracy, nepotism, rent-seeking: exploitation of resources by certain elites)

Comparative political perspective: Autocracies vs Democracies

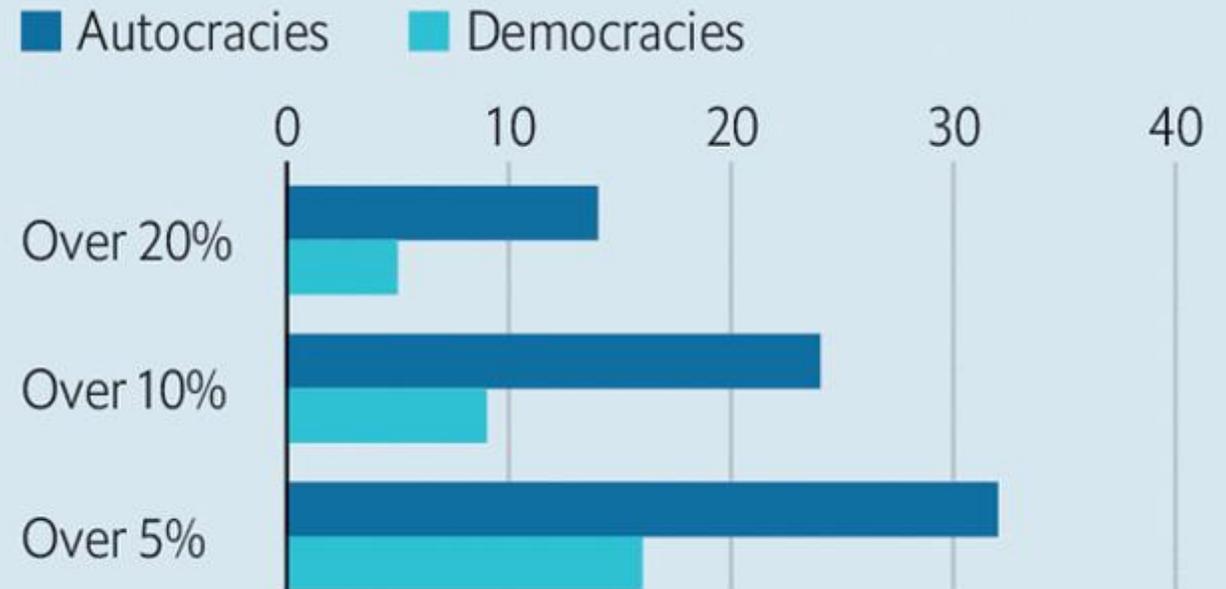
- Energy majors (countries producing commodities that are used for the green transition) are more autocracies than democracies
- Metrics measuring political transition: Democracy Index of the Economist Intelligence Unit, Freedom House (free, partly free, not free)
- Democracy Index measures democracy in 167 countries separating them in four categories; full democracies, flawed democracies, hybrid regimes and authoritarian systems
- Democratic progress is measured according to the electoral processes and pluralism, civil liberties, political participation and culture as well as the functioning of the government

Source: The Economist, 26 March 2022. The transition to clean energy will mint new commodity superpowers

The energy majors

2

Number of countries by commodity revenue as % of GDP*, 2040 forecast



*Regime type as of 2021

Sources: Benchmark Minerals; Bloomberg; IEA; IMF; Liberum Capital; LME; Our World in Data; Refinitiv; Rystad Energy; USGS; Wood Mackenzie; *The Economist*