Appendices

Appendix A: Chinese Investments in Africa (19 investigated projects)

Company/Project/Activity (Note: Several activities listed in the “land grab” databases turned out to be agreements, or projects, not companies. Therefore, this rubric also comprises agreements and project names.)	Recipient Country	Size (ha)			Purpose, Approach, and Goal	Project Development	Project Announ-ced	Sources
		Announced	Acquired	Under Production				
Sino Cam Iko The company is a subsidiary of the Chinese state-owned (provincially managed) Shaanxi Land Reclamation General Corporation and part of the Chinese State Farm System. (Note: This project is run by a manager named *Wang Jianjun*. Several databases list the project as a separate project by “business man Wang Jianjun,” like, for instance, GLP (2010: 31, 35)).	Cameroon	10.000 (long-term)		100-150 (in 2011)	*Project Purpose:* Food production for local markets.	After bilateral negotiations and an exploratory visit in 2005, the project was announced at the FOCAC 2006 Summit. An investment agreement of over USD 62 million was signed by both countries’ governments. Funding took place through the China EXIM Bank, which transferred USD 40 million in 2009. In 2010, the contract for land was awaiting approval from Cameroon’s Prime Minister. The project’s current status (as of 2014) is unclear. The project was launched as part of China’s technical co-operation framework. The overarching goal was to reduce rice imports to Cameroon by increasing the country’s output from 50.000 to 400.000 tonnes per year. Apart from rice, the project also comprised maize, fruits, vegetables, and cassava production. One location, the Nanga-Eboko Rice Station, was formerly a Taiwanese cooperation farm (until 1972). According to available information, no consultation with local authority took place, with the exception of one location. The investment faced local opposition as well as organized urban civil society opposition due to fears that the produce would not be sold locally (as there was no such legal guarantee). The operationalization of this MoU began in 2008 on the preliminary 120 ha site. However, as of 2011, the investor was still waiting for the concession license to be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. To gain access to the fertile ground in a moderate climate zone of the preliminary site, the investor cut down trees, which might result in problematic changes to the regional micro-climate, but the local Ministry of the Environment had not been allowed to access the site and conduct the mandatory environmental impact assessment. In addition, local residents complained about the lack of sufficient compensation.	2006	Brautigam and Zhang (2013), 1684-1685; Li (2010); Khan and Baye (2008), 7, 15; Wikileaks (2010a); World Bank (1998); Putzel et al. (2011), 31; Afriquinfos (2011, October 4); GLP (2010), 31, 35; Grain (2010, October 22).
Resettlement of Chinese farmers This project has been one of the very few explicit Chinese land lease requests.	Mozambique	Unknown scale			*Project Purpose:* Resettlement of farmers from China to Mozambique, worth RMB 700 million.	The resettlement project was first proposed in 1997. It was later discontinued due to political sensitivities, but negotiations were reportedly resumed in 2010. The current status of the project is unknown.	1997	Ekman (2010); Jansson and Kiala (2009).

China International Fund - MOZ The company is a joint venture between the China International Fund and SPI. The latter is a holding of the Frelimo Party, whereas China International Fund is a Hong Kong real estate company.	Mozambique			4.1	*Project Purpose*: Mining and production of cement for the local market.	The background of the project is the shortage of cement and the related high prices in Mozambique, together with Chinese commitments to rebuild infrastructure. (Other Chinese companies also applied for licenses to survey for suitable terrain to mine and produce cement.) The mining concession in Matutuine (Maputo province) was approved in 2011; it is valid until 2036. The total investment for the cement factory amounts to USD 72 million. Allegedly, the factory construction took place without a prior environmental impact assessment. Moreover, the project commenced without a prior resettlement of the 230 families affected by the construction.	By 2011	Brautigam (2010, June 2); Duran 2012: Cementchina.net (2011, May 31).
ZTE Energy Established in 2007, the company focuses on R&D of bio-energy, R&D of energy saving and system services, and palm cultivation and oil processing trade. It is a subsidiary of the *ZTE Corporation* (its largest shareholder), a Shenzhen-based corporation with previous links to the China Ministry of Aerospace.	Democratic Republic of Congo	3,500		10 to 600 ha are used as an experimental plot.	*Project Purpose:* Food production for local use. *Project Approach:* Training farmers in food production techniques and planting high yielding crops.	ZTE Energy started producing food in 2008 on an experimental plot of 10 ha near Kinshasa, in cooperation with the DRC Ministry of Agriculture. According to the corporate website, ZTE Energy was also accredited as a supplier of the UN World Food Programme, In 2010, the company became involved in the effort to rehabilitate Domaine agropastoral industriel de la N'Sele (DAIPN), a former Sino-Congolese cooperation project dating back to 1972. The area of 600 ha was granted for the new project by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2010.The project – focused on maize, soybean, kidney, cassava, and vegetables – was supposed to involve Chinese investors as well as other foreign companies and the African Development Bank. This project is one of several agricultural projects in the DRC that is operated by a subsidiary of the ZTE Corporation.	2007	Baende (2010, March 29); Braeckmann (2009, September); CAITEC (2010); ZTE Energy (n.d.b); ZTE Energy (n.d.a); Putzel and Kabuyaya (2011), 34-35; ZTE Energy. (n.d.c).
ZTE Agribusiness Company Ltd. This company is a subsidiary of the Shenzhen- based ZTE Corporation with previous links to the China Ministry of Aerospace. It invests in agriculture and palm oil projects, and is part of the ZTE Corporation's decision to diversify its operations.	Democratic Republic of Congo	100.000	256		*Project Purpose*: Palm oil production for local use. *Project Approach:* Plantation.	The ZTE project in the DRC would have consumed up to 100.000 ha. It was negotiated in 2007 between the DRC Ministry of Agriculture and the ZTE Corporation. It intended to convert palm oil into biofuels, reportedly in abandoned plantations in Bandundu and Equateur. However, the project did not materialize. Instead, as of 2013, the company operated a 256 ha farm that produced maize, soy, meat, chicken, and eggs. Officially, the company has said that high transport costs made the palm oil project unprofitable.	Negotiations in 2007	Brautigam (2009); Brautigam and Zhang (2013), 1686; Putzel and Kabuyaya (2011), 34-35; Beiping. (2009, July 10); Koswanage (2011, April 29); Sun (2011), 15.

Malawi Cotton Company The company is a joint venture of the *China-Africa Development Fund* and the *Qingdao Ruichang Cotton Corporation*.	Malawi			Access to land through 110.000 rural households.	*Project Purpose*: Cotton production, including agriculture and processing for export to China. *Project Approach:* Central farming contract scheme ("company + rural household")	The Malawi Cotton Company involves over 110.000 rural households under a central farming contract scheme. The farmers produce cotton, and the company provides inputs as well as takes the harvest and processes it at a spinning and ginning plant in Balaka for export to China. In 2011, the company harvested close to 40.000 tonnes of cotton. To ensure sufficient cotton supply for domestic ginneries, Malawi put an export ban in place for unprocessed cotton. At the same time, a China Restraint Agreement was negotiated to reduce textile imports.	2008	China Development Bank (2012, May 31); Chirombo (2009, December 29).
SUKALA SA The company is a China-Mali joint venture with a 70% majority stake by the Chinese state-owned *CLETC*.	Mali			5.000	*Project Purpose:* Biofuels production (ethanol) for domestic and regional markets (Burkina Faso). The molasses is used as animal feed. *Project Approach:* Sugar cane plantation and processing activities.	The China-Mali joint venture owns a sugarcane plantation of approximately 5.000 ha. It started in the form of a debt-equity-swap between the Chinese state-owned company CLETC and the Malian government. The arrangement gave the Chinese side control over operations due to its majority stake (70%) in the project. The project dates back to 1996, but it has changed significantly over time. Prior to the joint venture with a Chinese majority stake, it was part of an aid and technical cooperation program under cooperative and transitional management. Also, precursor factories were built and renovated by the Chinese government in the 1960s and 1980s.	1996	Diaz-Chavez et al. (2010), 41, 50, 53, 113; Baxter and Mousseau (2011); Nolte and Voget-Kleschin (2013), 16-17; World Trade Organization (2004), 50; Xinhuanet.com (2009, February 11).
N-SUKALA SA A China-Mali joint venture created in 2009.	Mali	19,142 (long-term vision of leasehold for sugar production)		857 ha titled land for factory premises	*Project Purpose*: Sugar cane production for consumption (candy). *Company Goal:* Producing 103,680 tonnes of sugar and 9,6 million liters of ethanol per year.	The creation of the company, dedicated to growing and processing sugar for food production, was approved by the Malian parliament in 2009. The company has a renewable 50-year land lease for an area of 19,142 ha. The China EXIM Bank financed the construction of a processing factory based on a preferential loan which covers less than the overall costs. Main competitors have been complaining about the preferential position of this venture. For example, the US Company Schaeffer has alleged that N-SUKALA SA plans to expand on land originally reserved for Schaeffer in an attempt to preserve its quasi-monopolistic position in Mali. The project provides 639 permanent and 10.000 seasonal jobs.	2009	Diaz-Chavez et al. (2010), 50, 53, 113; Baxter and Mousseau (2011); Wikileaks (2009a); Xinhuanet.com (2009, February 11).

ChongQing Seed Corporation The state-owned (municipal) company runs one of the Agricultural demonstration centers that were announced during the 2006 FOCAC meeting.	Tanzania			62-300	*Project Purpose*: Food production, mostly for domestic markets; training local farmers. *Project Approach:* Centralized out-grower scheme with local farmers.	The company grows and processes hybrid rice (its own intellectual property). The company's seeds are said to double the usual output. Some of the rice might be sold to China. The project is expected to profit from the Chinese experience and boost the Tanzanian agricultural development.	2006	ChinaDaily.com.cn (2008, May 17); Tanzanian Affairs (n.d.); Moshi and Mutui (2008), 5-7.
Intergovernmental Agreement The two countries allegedly signed an agreement stipulating that China would deliver fertilizers and provide other forms of assistance, while Senegal would grow peanuts for export to China.	Senegal			100.000	*Project Purpose*: Food production.	It has been reported that the farmers' association of Senegal organizes the production of peanuts on 100.000 ha, with 30% of the yield to be shipped to China and the rest processed at local factories. It should be noted that while China imports significant amounts of peanuts from Senegal, the details of this particular case has not been confirmed.		Smaller et al. (2012), 16; China DSIC International Trade Co. Ltd. (2014); The Japan Times (2013, March 26).
Datong Enterprises The private Chinese company invested in sesame production.	Senegal			35.000	*Project Purpose*: Food (sesame) production for export to China, Latin America, and Europe. *Project Approach:* Out-grower scheme eventually involving up to 200.000 people.	The Chinese private company announced plans to invest USD 5 million and produce 150.000 tonnes of sesame per year. It is not clear whether those plans came to fruition. It has been reported that the company received credit from Caisse Nationale and subsidies from the Senegalese state, and that the project is part of the Senegalese Growth Plan ("GOANA"). This plan resulted from the food crisis, and it includes the promotion of foreign investments in agriculture through the free repatriation of profit and tax breaks. Allegedly, the project faced problems because farmers sold their harvest to other buyers at a better price.	2008	Smaller et al. (2012), 17; Lewis (2009, February 11); Aiddata.org (n.d.a); People's Daily (2009, February 20).
Jonken Farm The former friendship farm is operated by *Jiangsu Agricorp* (Jiangsu State Farms Group Corporation) and *Zhongguo Agricorp* (China National Agricultural Development Group Corporation) since 2003.	Zambia			3,500	*Project Purpose:* Food production (crops, husbandry, animal breeding) for local markets.	The Chinese project in Zambia employs 200 people. The project dates back to 1994, when the company began to rehabilitate a former China-Zambia friendship farm. The farm was an assistance project, but it was privatized in 1990 because it was not economically viable. Since 2003, Jiangsu Agricorp (Jiangsu State Farms Group Corporation) and Zhongguo Agricorp (China National Agricultural Development Group Corporation) now hold 40% and 60% respectively of the Friendship Farm.	1994/2003	Mwanawina (2008); Freeman et al. (2008), 17; Liu (n.d.), 1-2, 12-14; China National Agricultural Development Group Corporation (n.d.).

Chipata Cotton Company The company (now the *China Africa Cotton Company*) is a subsidiary of *Qingdao New Textiles Ltd*, a Chinese SOE that has been present in Zambia since 2004.	Zambia			2,500 contract farmers, with a vision of 20.000 contract farmers	*Project Purpose:* Cotton production. *Project Approach:* Intermediate contract farming, which involves three actor groups, i.e. the company, the agent, and the farmer.	The Chipata Cotton was renamed into the China Africa Cotton Company, following a 2008 investment by the China Development Bank. It is a subsidiary of Qingdao New Textiles Ltd., which has been operating in Zambia since 2004. Originally, only 2,500 out of the envisioned 20.000 contract farmers were involved. The project is one of several investments by the Chinese companies in the Zambian cotton sector. These investments have increased competition in this sector.[1] The project conforms well with the plans of Qingdao province to upgrade its domestic textile industry.		China Development Bank (2012, May 31); Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Zambia (2013, September 10); Phiri (2013, September 11); Schoneveld et al. (2014), 25-27; Times of Zambia (2004, June 14); Tschirley and Kabwe (2009); Wang (2014, June 30); Pedersen (2009).
SUCOCOMA The Chinese state-owned company, *Complant*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the state-owned *State Investment and Development Corporation* (SDIC). SDIC relies on Complant to implement Chinese foreign co-operation programs, particularly in the area of construction.	Madagascar			unclear	*Project Purpose:* Land restoration, and construction of a sugar refinery	It has been reported that SUCOCOMA's project revolved around restoring irrigated land formerly used by a state-owned sugar company for sugar case production. The current status of the project is unclear. However, a cable from the U.S. Embassy in Antananarivo, as well as corporate information, suggests that the Chinese SOE Complant manages two sugar refineries in Ambilobe and Namakia since 2008, under a twenty-year management contract. Complant also built a sugar refinery in Morondava, financed by the Chinese government. While this was turned over to the government of Madagascar in 2008, Complant continued to manage operations in 2012.		Üllenberg (2009); Wikileaks (2010b); Complant (n.d.); SDIC (n.d.); SDIC (n.d.a); Tossa (2012, August 25).

Viscount Energy Officially, the company presents itself as a "Chinese supported Nigerian firm."	Nigeria				*Project Purpose:* Biofuel factory construction.	In 2006, the Ebonyi State Government and the Chinese company signed a MoU about building a factory for producing biofuel. The factory was built as a turnkey project by Tianjin Energy Resources Ltd., a Chinese construction company. The project by Viscount Energy is intended to improve domestic energy security. However, while it matches Nigeria's National Biofuel Development Policy, the project is problematic in terms of food security and (the lacking) land use rationale. The ethanol plant intends to produce 20.000 gallons of ethanol per year, based on the input of 150.000 tonnes of a mix of cassava and sugar cane.	2006	Biopact (2006, August 14); Isiguzo (2006, August 28); Rothkopf (2007), 336; Oyeranti et al. (2010); McDowell (2012).
Hebei Hanhe Investment Company This is a state-owned provincial company.	Uganda	17.000 (10-year target)		173	*Project Purpose:* Food (maize, rice, vegetables) production for local and international markets.	The Hebei Company's 10-year target is to develop around 17.000 ha. In 2010, it was growing maize, vegetables, and trees on the total area of only 173 ha. Hebei Hanhe Investment Company has started in Uganda in 2009.	2009	Wang (2011, October 10); Aiddata.org (n.d.b).
China International Water and Electric Corporation The state-owned company is attached to the *Chinese Ministry of Commerce*.	Zimbabwe	100.000			*Project Purpose*: Irrigation system construction.	The company's cooperation with the government of Zimbabwe was not successful, and the project never got off the ground. Initially, the company had been approached by the Zimbabwean government to build an irrigation system and boost agricultural production. In the process of implementing the project, the company discontinued its operations due to political difficulties.		The Herald (2013, December 4); SW Radio Africa (2003, August 1).
SUCOBE The company is an affiliate of *COMPLANT*, a Chinese SOE. COMPLANT is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the state-owned *State Investment and Development Corporation* (SDIC).	Benin			4,800	*Project Purpose*: Biofuel production (ethanol) for export to Europe. *Project Approach*: The company uses sugar cane from its own land plot, plus cassava from local farmers in the production of biofuels.	Since 2003, SUCOBE runs the Savé Factory, which was established in 1973 by Benin and Nigeria. After a period of mismanagement and economic crisis, the factory had undergone several management changes. The factory produces and processes sugar cane into sugar and alcohol. It employs approx. 5.000 workers, of which 4,637 are casual and seasonal workers, mostly women. The company relies on external harvests to complement its own agricultural output. In addition to the sugar cane produced on 4,800 ha of land, which the company is leasing for 99 years (renewable), the company uses cassava bought from local farmers for its plant operation. As a result, there has been a cassava price hike in Benin. SUCOBE Company in Benin is an affiliate of the Chinese SOE COMPLANT.	2003	Nonfodji (2011); Tossa (2012, August 25).

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) The project is headed by the *Taiyuan Iron & Steel Group*, the *Shanxi Group*, and the *Tianli Group*.	Mauritius			200-500	*Project Purpose:* Build a manufacture hub in the form of a Special Economic Zone, including light industrial products, medicines, textiles, and electronics.	Negotiations began in 2007, development in 2009, and completion is expected in 2016. Comprising an area of 200 to 500 ha, this SEZ is headed by Chinese companies. It is intended to become a major manufacturing hub for Chinese light industrial products, medicines, textiles, and electronics. It is expected to accommodate 40 Chinese companies and create 34.000 jobs, of which 8.000 will be given to Chinese contractors. The SEZ is expected to generate USD 220 million through exports and to attract investments worth USD 750 million. On a global scale, China plans to build 50 Special Economic Zones.	By 2009	Alves (2011); Brautigam and Tang (2011); Dwinger (2010, August 2).

Appendix B: British Investments in Africa (22 investigated projects)

Company	Recipient Country	Size (ha)			Purpose, Approach, and Goal	Project Development	Timelines			Sources
		Announced	Acquired	Under Production			Project Announced	Land Transfer	Harvest	
SunBiofuels (SBF) SBF is a UK-based company with several subsidiaries across Africa. It was established in 2005. In 2008, it came under majority control (shareholding) of *Trading Emissions Plc.* (TE), a carbon trading fund managed by EEA Fund Management Ltd. In 2011, SBF went into administration, and its operations were closed or sold off to investors.	Ethiopia	80.000	5.000	1.000	*Project Purpose:* Production of biodiesel, using Jatropha (originally on marginal land, later on prime land). *Project Approach:* Plantation and outgrower scheme. *Company Goal:* SBF: to become the largest provider of biofuel, first for export markets, later for the African market. TE: to profit from climate change mitigation policy by producing "clean" and renewable energy.	In 2005, SBF signed a lease with Benshangul Gumuz Regional State Government for 80.000 ha and purchased 80% of National Biofuel Corporation (Ethiopia) to strengthen presence in Ethiopia. SBF was also involved in the drafting of the Ethiopian Biofuels Strategy. SBF Ethiopia was not economically viable due to poor soil conditions, limited seed input, and the lack of third party finance (in addition to TE). The company used seed input from D1Oils (UK) and Diligent Tanzania Ltd. (the Dutch subsidiary uses 3,500 ha through outgrower scheme to produce seeds for planting). SBF went into administration in 2011, when TE, its majority shareholder, denied it additional funds. It is unclear what happened to the Ethiopian operation of SBF.	2005	2005		Bergius (September 2012); Trading Emissions Plc. (2008); Trading Emissions Plc (2011), 7; Hawkins and Chen (2011), 29-30; Sosovele (2010), 120; Trading Emissions Plc (2009).
	Tanzania		8-9.000	2.000		SBF Tanzania negotiated a 99-year government-backed lease in 2006. The 8-9.000 ha were spread over 11 villages with 11,200 people. This land was formerly used by charcoal makers and also included a swamp area important for local water security. The affected population was promised a compensation of USD 250 per household. After SBF went into administration, the Tanzanian subsidiary was sold to Lion's Head Global Partners (in 2011). There have been allegations that this company only employs 50 of the previous 700 workers, and that it has abstained from addressing the problem of the incomplete process of compensating the affected population.	2006			Bergius (September 2012), 3; Hawkins and Chen (2011), 29-30, 88, 96, 196.
	Mozambique		4,854 plus two farms of 607 ha and additional 3.000 ha under negotiation	2,310		SBF Mozambique secured land under a 50-year DUAT lease that was backed by the host government. The land is considered to be of prime quality regarding the combination of climate, location, soil quality, and infrastructure. The company also signed a MoU to supply the state-owned enterprise Petróleos de Moçambique SA with Jatropha crude oil, and it planned to export biofuel to Europe and India. In 2010, crude oil was sold to UOP Houston for experiments in the aviation sector; and in 2011, a lot of 30 tonnes of biofuel was sold to Lufthansa for trials. After SBF went into administration in 2011, the Mozambique subsidiary was sold to Highbury Finance. This is a project development and investment advisory firm, founded in 2004, that focuses on "alternative investment opportunities." The new investor claims to have 2,310 ha (of the total area of 4,854 ha) under operation, focusing on food production.	2006		2010	Highbury Finance (2013); Hawkins and Chen (2011), 29-30, 93, 225, 227; Sun Biofuels Mozambique (2011).

Vepower Ltd. The UK-incorporated bioenergy company operates plantations in Ghana and Malaysia, and power plants in the UK, and provides related services.	Ghana	50.000	50.000		*Project Purpose*: Provision of bioenergy through the planting of Jatropha and the production of fuel.	The company has leased a 50.000 ha plantation to grow Jatropha. It is in the process of securing finance. It signed a feedstock acquisition agreement with Jatropha Africa in 2010. The current status (as of 2014) of operations is unclear. The company's major partner, Jatropha Africa, allegedly went into administration in 2013 (see below).				BioZio (2011), 110, 127; Vepower (n.d.).
Unilever (UK-Netherlands) The company, which has long been present in Ghana, operated a plantation from 1999 to 2010.	Ghana		7,200		*Project Purpose:* Production of palm oil.	Unilever Ghana operated plantations in Ghana that it acquired in 1999 through the host government's divestiture program. In 2010, Unilever sold its majority share in the 7,200 ha Benso Oil Plantation Ltd. (which is listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange, and on which more than 9.000 people's livelihoods depend) to Wilmar Africa.				Ntsiful (2010), 129-137.
Jatropha Africa Jatropha Africa is an industry partner of the EU funded program "Capacity Building in South Africa, Namibia and Ghana to Create Sustainable, Non-food Bio-oil Supply Chains." Its current status regarding ownership structures and operations is unclear.	Ghana	50.000	100		*Project Purpose:* To grow Jatropha seedlings in the nurseries, and produce Jatropha crude oil for biodiesel refining companies. *Company Goal*: To provide renewable energy sources, whilst working in partnership with rural African communities to support economic development.	Jatropha Africa was invited to support the development of the Renewable Energy Policy for the Ghanaian Ministry of Energy in 2010. The bioenergy project started out with a pilot farm of 100 ha with 100.000 trees and aimed to expand to 50.000 ha in partnership with three villages in Ghana (no timeline). The latest project status is unclear. A report by Antwi-Bediako (31 October 2013) mentions that Jatropha Africa went into administration, due to the lack of funding and difficult policy environment. Personal communication with the Ghanaian farm manager in 2012 indicated that the company had come under Ghanaian ownership and was listed as a company with limited liability in Ghana.				Jatropha Africa (2010, August 22); Jatropha Africa (n.d.d); Jatropha Africa (n.d.a); Jatropha Africa (n.d.b); Jatropha Africa (n.d.c); Antwi-Bediako (2013, October 31).

D1 Oils The UK-based share company was founded in 2005. In March 2012, it changed the name to *NEOS Resources Plc.* As of 2014, it is in the process of developing a new business strategy.	Zambia (subsidiaries also in Malawi, Ghana, South Africa, Swaziland, and Asia)	220.000 (total for India, Indonesia, Malawi and Zambia)	155.000-174.000 in Zambia (including outgrower schemes)	2,411 planted and 20,760 used through contract farming (in Zambia in 2007)	*Project Purpose:* Biofuel production for export and domestic use. *Project Approach:* Selling Jatropha oil for direct use in diesel engines or to companies producing biodiesel.	D1 Oils, founded in 2005, used to be the biggest Jatropha producer worldwide, with several subsidiaries in Africa and Asia. However, the company has been struggling with economic viability of its operations throughout its existence, and has never paid any dividends to its shareholders. D1 Oils abandoned its plan to sell Jatropha crude oil internationally, after its partner Beyond Petroleum (BP, formerly British Petroleum) withdrew from a joint venture project on Jatropha production in 2009. Since then the oil has only been sold domestically. From 2007 to 2012, the company's share value drastically decreased; by 2012, operational losses amounted to more than GBP 1 million. To indicate a fresh beginning, the company changed its name to NEOS Resources in 2012, shifted its focus to India, and announced a diversification beyond Jatropha production in African countries. However, severe financial difficulties have continued. As of 2014, the company is in the process of selling off its assets, while negotiating its future business outlook with major shareholders.	2005	2005		StockMarketWire.com (2012, March 13); Hawkins and Chen (2011), 21-23; Mitchell (2010), 118-125; NEOS Resources Plc. (2012, October 12); NEOS Resources Plc. (2012, November 15); NEOS Resources Plc. (2012, March 15); Investigate.co.uk (2014, January 30). Data on total hectares secured or operated remains unclear. See also GEXSI LLP (2008), 50, 55; Investigate.co.uk (2006, June 14); Reuk.co.uk (2007, January 15).
Cru Investment Management This investment company was indirectly involved in operations in Malawi through shareholding (14.54%) in the Malawi-based *Africa Invest Fund* (running from 2006-2008). The fund and other Cru's operations went into administration in 2011.	Malawi		6.000		Project Purpose: Investment in agricultural land for food and land management, with a focus on paprika and chilies grown for export. *Company Goal:* Profiting from growing scarcity (related to the rising global demand for food production) by investing in agricultural land; generating income from efficient management of land and from holding direct stakes in agricultural land.	Cru Investment Management managed the Africa Investment Fund from 2006 to 2008. The fund operated five to seven farms covering 6.000 acres in Malawi. It had a commercial farm workforce of more than 1,450 workers, and it cooperated with more than 5.000 outgrower farms. In 2010, the auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers found that it was unlikely for Cru Investment Management to recuperate the money it had received as loans, due to the overvalued asset base. The Cru trustee, Capital, froze the money of the six funds managed by Cru. The operations managed by Africa Invest Fund in Malawi were sold in 2010 for GBP 175.000. The money was used for fees and liabilities, while investors hardly recovered their investments. Moreover, a fraud investigation took place, due to the alleged misappropriation of funds. Money from Arch funds managed by Cru had been lent to Africa Invest without shareholder notification, and Africa Invest and Cru chairman Maguire had allegedly withdrawn money without following proper procedure. Cru's case even resulted in a briefing to the UK Parliament.				BBC (2010, February 6);Grote (2009, March 24); Grote (2009, April 14); Grote (2010, March 16); Merian Research and CRBM (2010), 28; Merrett (2013, November 29); Miller (2011, July 7); Ntsiful (2010), 129-137;Paler (2010, July 14).

CAMS Agri-Energy Tanzania CAMS Agri-Energy belongs to the CAMS group, established in 1972. In the 1970s, the group focused on airport and port operations; now it invests in emerging market growth sectors, such as renewable energy, oil and gas, carbon credits, housing, project finance, technology, infrastructure. CAMS Agri-Energy started operating in 2008. Its current status (as of 2014) is unclear.	Tanzania		45.000		*Project Purpose:* Sweet sorghum-based ethanol production that does not undermine food security. *Project Approach*: Food and Fuel: farmers already grow sweet sorghum; the tall stalks can be used for ethanol production, without using food grain. Project will be profitable due to rising fuel prices and CO2 reduction finance schemes.	The project in Tanzania was set up in 2008, using 45.000 ha of land in two county districts. The aim is to develop ethanol and power production from sweet sorghum stalks, with distribution centers in rural Tanzania. Funds have been raised through equity financing and from a commercial bank in London. To produce ethanol, the project intends to use Chinese technology of fermentation and distillation in each village. The company cooperates with the Tanzanian seed authority and with an Indian NGO to reach out to farmers.	2008			Obulutsa (2008, September 19); Oakland Institute (2011b), 4, 18-19, 30; WWF-TPO (2009), 14-15, 23, 26, 29-36; Locher and Sulle (2013), 6-7, 13-14, 32, 36.
Lonrho Lonrho – a formerly UK listed company with operations in agriculture, infrastructure, transport, and support services in SSA dating back to 1909 – was taken over by two Swiss investors in 2013, and it has restored its status as a private company.	Angola	2			*Project Purpose:* Construction of a John Deere equipment dealership. *Company Goal:* Profiting from African growth markets.	Lonrho, a formerly UK-listed company with an ambiguous reputation, was taken over by a Swiss investor in 2013. Two years before that takeover Lonrho described the attractiveness of investments in land and agriculture in Africa as a composite of the following factors: Africa hosts a large share of the world's arable land; it remains the major continent for oil and gas reserves as well as the primary source for minerals; and African countries have relatively low external debt levels. The current status (as of 2014) and the timelines of the project are unclear.				Bloomberg News (2011, July 20); Lonrho (2012), 1-5.
		25.000			*Project Purpose:* Food production (rice) for domestic consumption.	In 2009, Lonrho Agriculture announced it had signed a deal with the Angolan government to carry out agricultural projects on 25.000ha of land in the provinces of Uíge, Zaire and Bengo. The company secured a 50-year lease. The project was to be implemented within the scope of government initiatives to promote agricultural reconstruction and development. The agreement, signed on the Angolan side by the Agriculture and Rural Development Minister, Afonso Pedro Canga, and by the director of Gesterra, Gestão de Terras Aráveis, Carlos Alberto Jaime, anticipated rice production. This deal would have used up the bulk of the planned spending on agricultural projects in 2009 (USD 6 million), and would have been leveraged with Angolan financing. As of 2014, it is unclear what has become of this particular investment. The website of the now Swiss company, however, suggests that the company is still active in the farming sector, stating that it has "60% of [agricultural, A.G.] production coming from our own farming operations, and 40% from out growers (including commercial farms and Lonrho organised local cooperatives and small farmer programs)."		2009		Burgis (2009, January 16); Lonrho Fresh (n.d.); Lonrho Ltd. (2014, January 24); Macauhub (2009, January 14).

Procana The 2007 bioenergy project of Procana, a subsidiary company of the British-based firm *Bioenergy Africa*, did not get off the ground.	Mozambique	30.000	30.000	--	*Project Purpose:* Production of biofuel from sugar cane ethanol.	In 2007, after negotiations and a signed contract with the Mozambican government, the British-based company Bioenergy Africa decided not to follow through with its biofuel investment in southern Mozambique. Consequently, the government cancelled the contract, assigning 30.000ha in Gaza province for the development of a sugar cane plantation for the production of ethanol. Earlier in 2007, Procana had also announced its plans to invest an additional USD 510 million in construction of a new plant for the production of ethanol, sugar, electricity and fertilizers.		2007		Allafrica.com (2009, December 23); Biopact (2007, September 4).
Central African Mining and Exploration Company Plc (CAMEC) CAMEC was listed at the AIM Stock Exchange during 2002-2009. Its Mozambican operations started in 2005. The company delisted from AIM once it was bought by a Kazakh firm in 2009.	Mozambique		300.000 in 2005; plus 67,620 in 2007		*Project Purpose:* Mining (coking and thermal coal).	During 2002-2009, CAMEC was active in mining projects in DRC, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In 2005, the company acquired ten licenses, covering 300.000ha, to explore for coal in Mozambique's northern Tete Province. In 2007, CAMEC acquired the majority share of Belde Empreendimentos Mineiros Limitada (Belde) of South Africa. Through the joint venture, CAMEC attained three additional mining licenses (coal), covering 67,620ha altogether. CAMEC also held approximately 54.84% of Agriterra Ltd., a British agribusiness active in Mozambique (see below) and had common directors with this company (as of 2009). In 2009, CAMEC was sold to Eurasian Natural Resources Corporation, a Kazakh firm. Thereafter the company changed its management and withdrew from the London-based AIM Stock Exchange.		2005		Agriterra Ltd. (2009, January 12); Creamer Media (2009, November 11); Marima (2012, August 20); Refractories Window (n.d.); Webb (2009, September 18); Macauhub (2009, April 22).

Agriterra Ltd Since 2009, Agriterra has been an AIM-listed agricultural business active in the production, processing and trading of multiple commodities in Africa. It has been aiming to "build itself into a multi-commodity African focused agricultural business." Until 2008, the company was active in the oil exploration business and named White Nile.	Mozambique		17,050 (since 2008/2009), plus 2,500 (since 2013)		*Project Purpose:* Food production, namely livestock (beef ranch) and feedlot; intended for domestic consumption and export.	Agriterra Ltd.'s subsidiary, Mozbife Ltd., runs the Mavonde Stud Ranch and the Dombe Ranch that altogether comprise 16.000ha. The 1000ha Mavonde Stud Ranch is envisioned to expand both with regard to land and herd size; the company is in negotiations about additional 3.000ha. The 15.000ha Dombe Ranch has a lease (DUAT) until 2061 that was granted by the Mozambican government. In addition, as of 2012, the comapny operated the 1,050ha Vanduzi Feedlot and managed maize processing facilities. The company's objective is to build a total herd in excess of 10.000 head by 2015. In January 2013, the company acquired the 2,500ha Inhazonia Ranch.				Agriterra Ltd. (2012, February 29); Agriterra Ltd. (n.d.b); Verdin (2009, March 26).
	Sierra Leone		Access to 3,500 farmers, and 45.000ha		Project Purpose: Cocoa production and trading; palm oil production. *Project Approach:* Buying a trading company with a buying register of 3,500 farmers to access cocoa; securing a lease on brownfield agricultural land suitable for palm oil plantations.	Agriterra operates multiple businesses in Sierra Leone. It bought a Sierra Leone-based trading and agricultural company to expand its operations in cocoa production and trading, including storage, a buying register of 3,500 farmers, and a 3,200ha cocoa plantation. There are also plans to include coffee and palm oil production. As of 2014, negotiations are in place to acquire an additional 1,600ha of land adjacent to this plantation. The project management aims to plant a total of 4.000ha by 2017, with the ultimate aim of producing a minimum of 8.000 tonnes of cocoa per annum by 2020/2021. Agriterra also bought control over a lease of 45.000ha brownfield agricultural land that is suitable for palm oil production with highest levels of rainfall (as of 2012). According to the Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SLIEPA), the "President and Cabinet have identified oil palm as a priority growth sector and are prepared to provide support at the highest levels to accelerate investment." In this context, SLIEPA is "earmarking and preparing a number of suitable sites for 10.000ha+ palm plantations." Companies are able to lease land up to 71 years, for USD 20-30 per ha per year, with basic labor costs of USD 2-3 per day, flexible labor regulation, and 0% taxes for some investors.				Agriterra Ltd. (2012, February 29); Agriterra Ltd. (n.d.a); Carrere (2013).
	Liberia					In 2009, Agriterra signed a memorandum of understanding to acquire Equatorial Biofuels (Guernsey) Limited, a palm oil producer based in Liberia. Equatorial Biofuels Ltd. (now named Equatorial Palm Oil Company, see next project) has a total land holding of 169.000ha granted by the Liberian government in the form of concessions. However, the deal did not materialize and Agriterra decided to withdraw from it (see below).				Macauhub (2009, October 28); Public Ledger (2009, September 22).

Equatorial Palm Oil Company The company was founded in 2005 as Equatorial Biofuels, and changed its name to Equatorial Palm Oil Plc in 2008. It has been a publicly listed (AIM) crude oil producer since 2010.	Liberia	89.000 (concession), plus 80.000ha (Memorandum of Understanding).			*Project Purpose:* Palm oil production for export. *Project Approach*: Large-scale oil palm plantation.	The Equatorial Palm Oil Company has been granted concessions for three palm oil plantations in Liberia, all of which are located in a favorable climatic zone, close to cities, and in proximity to ports with facilities that can accommodate export operations. In 2009, Agriterra Ltd. was interested in acquiring the Equatorial Palm Oil Company, however, decided against it. As of September 2014, the UK incorporated company is a subsidiary of the parent company and ultimate controlling company Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad ("KLK"), a company incorporated in Malaysia. KLK owns and controls 62.86% of the Equatorial's share capital. Both, Equatorial Palm Oil and KLK have made significant losses in their operation in 2013 and 2014. The Equatorial Palm Oil Company's 169.000ha holding, of which 89.000ha are concessions granted by the government and 80.000ha are part of an MoU with the county district and tribal communities, is embedded in a plan by the Liberian government to re-establish export-oriented plantations as a growth sector and foreign exchange earner.	2005			Equatorial Palm Oil (2015); Investigate.co.uk (2009, August 18); Public Ledger (2009, September 22); Equatorial Palm Oil 2011; Equatorial Palm Oil (2013); Global Witness (2013, December 20); Equatorial Palm Oil (2011); Equatorial Palm Oil (2013); The Rights and Resources Group (2013), 267; Equatorial Palm Oil. (2014); Ejatlas.org (2014).

GEM Biofuels Founded in 2005, Green Energy Madagascar (GEM) has been active in establishing Jatropha plantations. Since 2007, it has been listed at the AIM London Stock Exchange. In 2013, the company changed its name (to *Hunter Resources Plc*) and operational focus.	Madagascar	495.000		55,700	*Project Purpose:* Jatropha crude oil production for export to the EU, North America, and Australasia. *Project Approach:* Plantation and outgrower scheme. *Company Goal:* Focus on Jatropha because it meets European criteria as a non-edible oil seed (since food-based biofuel industry faces sustainability challenges); become the largest producer of biofuels in Madagascar and the region.	The company was founded in 2004, and it has been AIM listed since 2007. Focusing on Jatropha production, GEM managed to secure over 495.000ha in Madagascar. According to its reports, the company secured this land – which included over 40.000ha natural forest – in the period from 2005 to 2011 through a 50-year lease, with parcel size ranging from 2,500ha to 50.000ha. Moreover, the company concluded 18 agreements with local communes for exclusive plantation rights as well as informal agreements about wild seed delivery. In 2007/2008, GEM was employing 4,500 local farmers in nine locations. The original plan was to plant 200.000ha by 2010. Yet, planting operations came to a halt in 2009, when tied up capital markets and bad plantation management forced the company to focus on maintaining existing plantations rather than (re)investing in their planned expansion. In 2010, the first revenues of GBP 18.000 from Jatropha oil were made, with shipments to Germany and Australia. These came largely from the harvest of a 40.000ha forest with many Jatropha trees, allowing the company to start harvesting earlier. During 2011, GEM concentrated on letting the plantations mature, and it did not engage in any further planting. It also reduced the number of staff. By the end of 2011, it had planted Jatropha on a total of 55,737ha. Still, the share value did not recover, nor did the company manage to attract additional funding. Unable to profit from its land bank, the company changed its name to Hunter Resources PLC in January 2013 to indicate its new investing policy and board changes. A corporate notice from December 2013 stated that share trading had been suspended as the company did not become an investment company in time to meet AIM London Stock Exchange requirements. The same notice announced that the management was in negotiations to become active in Peruvian mining projects 563km from the city of Lima, in an area where eight exploration concessions (a total of 3,500ha) are located. What has happened to the Jatropha production is unclear.	2005			Üllenberg (2008); ADVFN.com (2013, August 1); Investigate.co.uk (2008, September 20); GEMBioFuels (2011, September 28); GEMBioFuels (2012, April 12); GEMBioFuels (2012, December 5); Gerlach and Pascal (2010), 7; Hawkins and Chen (2011), 3, 24-25; Hunter Resources Plc. (2013, December 30); OnVista.de (2014); Bloomberg News (2009, September 30).
Madabeef Madabeef appears to be a UK company which intends to raise beef cattle on 200.000ha for the export market. Status unclear.	Madagascar	200.000			*Project Purpose:* Livestock (cattle) for export.	No details available.				Douguet (2013, September 5); Hamelinck (2013), 87; International Land Coalition (n.d.); Üllenberg (2008); Van Der Werf (2012), 95, 179.

Avana Resources This Malagasy subsidiary of the UK-based Avana Group was set up in 2008 to hold and manage Avana's assets in Madagascar. *Avana Group* was founded in 2007 to develop uranium opportunities. For some time it was also active in the production of biofuels, but those activities seem to have been terminated.	Madagascar		30.000 ha (mining), plus plans to establish a 10.000ha biofuels plantation		*Projects Purpose:* Minerals exploration and exploitation (uranium), as well as biofuels production. *Company Goal:* "Investment in energy sources that improve supply security and diversity while reducing carbon emissions per unit of energy used," namely, uranium (nuclear power) and biofuels.	Avana Group in Madagascar exploits minerals. Temporarily it was also involved in biofuel production. It seems that Avana has dropped its biofuel activities and is now focusing only on mining. The company acquired mining licenses in Beronono over an area of 18.000ha, and in Starokala and Irina over a total area of 12,000ha. No information is available regarding the former plans to plant Jatropha on 10,000ha by 2015.	2008 license agreement	2009 and 2010 exploration of uranium		Avana Uranium (n.d.); Energy-Profile (2009), 53; GEXSI LLP (2008), Slide 58; Matthews (2010), 117-119.
G4Industries Ltd (UK) The company withdrew from the biofuel project in 2011 due to environmental concerns.	Kenya	28,000			*Project purpose:* Biofuel production based on sweet sorghum. *Project Approach:* Field to fuel and field to power model.	G4 Industries Ltd., a British-based company active in power, fuel and equipment projects, participated in the writing of the UEMA biofuel strategy for West Africa 2008. The company used to have two subsidiaries. The only one still active is G4 International (Denmark). This subsidiary benefits from Danish logistics and industry, and it works with the Danish government to provide farming solutions in Africa that are approved by the UN. The second subsidiary used to be G4 International Kenya, but G4 Industries Ltd. abandoned its 28,000ha biofuel project in Kenya before operations begun. This decision was taken in response to pressure from NGOs over the potential negative impact on wildlife in the wetlands of the Tana River Delta.				Cernansky (2011, October 26); Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (n.d.).
Equatoria Teak Company (ETC) The company has operated since 2006, together with its sister company *Central Equatoria Teak Company*. From 2007 to 2010 it was run by governmental development funds, the *CDC* and *Finnfund*; then it was sold to unknown investors.	Sudan		18,649		*Project Purpose:* Timber (for export).	In 2006, a concession agreement between the Sudanese government and the ETC was signed relating to a 18,640ha forest reserve. Thus, ETC and its sister company gained control over the total area of 20,450ha forest reserves that were granted as concessions by the government for 32 years. The agreement stipulates royalty payment of USD 100 per cubic meter of exported sawn board; 80% of this amount goes to Western Equatoria State Ministry of Agriculture and 20% to Yambo County local government. ETC sold some consignments between 2007 and 2010, while its sister company never harvested timber. From 2007 to 2010, the company was represented by the CDC, after the CDC and Finnfund – two governmental development funds associated with the British and Finnish governments – had obtained a majority interest. In 2010, Finnfund and CDC sold the two companies. This followed controversies due to protests from local communities, and it being impossible to make the forest plantation economically viable in an environmentally and socially sustainable way.		2007-2010		Concession Agreement (2006, June 28); Deng and Mittal (2011), 2, 4, 28-29.