Guy Mhone

Memorial Conference on Development
Conférence commémorative sur le développement

25-27 July/juillet 2008, Lusaka, Zambia

Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Re penser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

Bibliography / Bibliographie
Introduction

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) will be organising the second conference on development in memory of the late Guy Mhone, from 25 to 27 July 2008, at Lusaka in Zambia. Guy Mhone was a famous Malawian economist and former member of CODESRIA Executive Committee who passed away on the 1st of March 2005.

The conference will focus on the theme of “Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development” for which the CODESRIA Documentation and information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography divided into two parts:

- The first part lists all the documents relating to the theme of the conference including both documents available at CODICE and documents accessible through the Internet. References are alphabetically presented by the author’s name
- The second part lists some of Guy Mhone’s publications on Development.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful for you and we welcome your suggestions in order to improve on our collection of late Professor Guy Mhone’s publications.

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise, du 25 au 27 juillet 2008 à Lusaka (Zambie), la seconde édition de la conférence sur le développement en hommage à la mémoire de Guy Mhone, économiste Malawite et ancien membre du comité exécutif du CODESRIA, décédé le 1er mars 2005.

Cette conférence porte sur le thème « Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain » et à cette occasion, le Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré la présente bibliographie qui est divisée en deux parties :

- une première partie recensant des documents relatifs à la thématique de la conférence et comprenant à la fois les références de documents disponibles au CODICE et celles de documents accessibles sur le Web. Les références sont présentées par ordre alphabétique d’auteurs
- une deuxième partie recensant un certain nombre d’écrits rédigés par Guy Mhone sur le thème du développement.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et sommes à votre écoute pour d’éventuelles suggestions qui permettront de renforcer la collection sur les écrits du Feu Professeur Guy Mhone.

CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE)
I : Trade and Industrial Policy in Africa / Politique commerciale et industrielle en Afrique

1. ABBAS, Mehdi
Une reconnexion asymétrique : le cas des accords de partenariat économique entre l’UE et les ACP
La Chronique des Amériques, No. 01, Janvier 2008

2. ABDEL-HALIM, Ahmad
Financing Mechanisms for Promoting Intra-African Trade

Abstract: This paper examines a number of financing alternatives for facilitating intra-regional trade in Africa. The author however maintains the best mechanism as the reserve pooling schemes. The latter, like convertibility arrangements, cannot be evenly developed throughout the continent, owing to political factors. Persistent balance of payments deficits and inefficient availability of resources hamper the choice of both regional credits facilities and regional export credit. Clearing systems are very simple and easy to handle in financing intra-group trade, but they are paralysed by structural imbalances. The author believes that a payments union providing both the simple clearing mechanism and medium-term credit facilities is the most appropriate arrangement for African countries.

3. ADEGBIBI, Florent Valere
Stratégie d'industrialisation et voie africaine du développement

4. ADEOYE, A.O.
Of Economic Masquerades and Vulgar Economy: a Critique of the Structural Adjustment Program in Nigeria

5. ADESINA, J. O.; GRAHAM, Yao
Africa and Development Challenges in the New Millennium: The NEPAD Debate
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2006.- xvi-288p. (Africa in the New Millennium / CODESRIA)

6. ADETULA, Victor Adebola O.
The Role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the Industrialisation of West Africa
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Political Economy and Development Studies, University of Jos, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Political Science

7. AEROE, Anders
Rethinking Industrialization from a National to a Local Perspective: a Case Study of the Industrialization Process in Tanzania with Particular Emphasis on the Construction Industry

8. AFEIKHENA, Jerome Theo
Planning Investment Programme in the Nigerian Iron and Steel Industry
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Economics, University of Ibadan, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Economics

9. AGOSIN, Manuel R.
Réforme des politiques commerciales et performances économiques: un panorama de la question et quelques éléments d'appréciation préliminaires
Revue Tiers Monde, t. xxxv, No.139, Juillet-Septembre 1994, p.499-520

10. AKINLO, Anthony Enisan
Impact of the Structural Adjustment Programme on Industrial Development in Nigeria
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Economics, Obafemi Awolowo University, 1992

11. AMIN, Samir
La réforme des institutions de Bretton woods et la transformation nécessaire du système mondial
Dakar: Codesria, Juin 1999.- 30p
12. AMMOR, Mohammed Fouad
La filière textiles - habillement : de la réalité des entraves protectionnistes à la nécessité de l'intégration régionale
Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat, Sciences Economiques, Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales de Fès

13. AMSDEN, Alice H.
A Theory of Government Intervention in Late Industrialization

14. ANCHARAZ, Vinaye D
Determinants of Trade Policy Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: Existing studies of trade reform in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) -- and elsewhere -- are mainly qualitative in character, partly because of the difficulty of measuring the intensity of trade liberalisation. This paper uses a quantitative measure of trade liberalisation to provide statistical evidence on the conditions accounting for Africa's timid reforms. This measure captures the change in the tariff equivalent of all trade barriers and is therefore a summary indicator of the intensity of reform. The measure provides a fairly accurate description of the trade liberalisation experience of SSA countries, indicating that the most significant reforms occurred during the period 1986--90. The empirical model includes a set of hypotheses suggested both by theory and the anecdotal evidence of Africa's liberalisation experience. The empirical methodology distinguishes between the conditions that affect the likelihood of reform and the factors that determine the intensity of trade liberalisation. The empirical results justify this distinction. The findings suggest that larger aid flows, higher levels of urbanisation, a strong current account position and a relatively large manufacturing sector enhance the probability that trade reform is adopted. There is also some evidence that economic crises facilitate reform. Conversely, heavier fiscal dependence on trade taxes, greater import competition and a large government make trade reform less likely. However, only five of these factors -- current account balance, size of manufacturing sector, size of government, fiscal dependence on trade taxes and aid -- are found to exert a statistically significant effect on the intensity of trade reform.

15. ANDERSON, Kym; VAN DER MENSBRUGGHE, Dominique
Effects of multilateral and preferential trade policy reform in Africa: The case of Uganda

Abstract: This paper estimates the effects on production, trade and economic welfare of current trade policy regimes throughout the world on Uganda relative to other economies. This will be a benchmark against which to examine various multilateral and preferential trade policy scenarios that might emerge over the next decade as part of the WTO's Doha Round and from the expected move later this decade towards Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union. The results suggest modest gains or worse for Uganda, in part because it already has low tariffs and
ready preferential access to rich-country markets. Several important caveats to this type of analysis are stressed though, before drawing out some trade and policy implications for Uganda.

16. ANUGWOM, Edlyne Ezenongaya
Thesis, Master of Science, Industry, University of Nigeria, Department of Sociology/Anthropology

17. ASHIEKAA, Christopher Vershima
Colonialism and the Decline of Handicraft Industries in Tivland Circa 1900-60 AD
Thesis, Master of Arts, History, University of Jos, Department of History

18. ASSOGBA, Augustin; LAMA, Joachim; MAMAN, Abdo Hassan; WOBA, Ali
Analyse des Politiques de Protection et d'Incitation Industrielle au Niger (Projet-Pilote)
(Document de Travail / Réseau de Recherche sur les Politiques Industrielles en Afrique)

19. ASSOGBA, Jean-Innocent
Les économies ACP dans la stratégie CEE

20. AUSTEN, Raph A.
On Comparing Pre-Industrial African and European Economics
_African Economic History_, No. 19, 1990, p.21-24

21. AYITTEY, George B.N.
Africa Unchained: the Blueprint for Africa's Future
22. BAGACHWA, Mboya D.; STEWART, Frances
Rural Industries and Rural Linkages in Sub-Saharan Africa: a Survey
(Development Studies Working Paper / QEU, No. 23)

/RURAL INDUSTRY/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /RURAL AREAS/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

23. BAIROCH, Paul
Le Tiers-Monde dans l'impasse : le démarrage économique du XVIIIe au XXe Siècle. - 3e Ed.
Paris: Gallimard, 1992.- 659p.- (Collection Folio Actuel, No. 26)

/PAYS EN DEVELOPPEMENT/ /INDUSTRIE/ /REVOLUTION VERTE/ /AGRICULTURE/ /DEMOGRAPHIE/ /URBANISATION/ /COMMERCE EXTERIEUR/ /DETTE/ /REVOLUTION INDUSTRIELLE/ /REVOLUTION AGRICOLE/

24. BALASSA, Bela; BERLINSKI, Julio; HOCK, Ow Chin; HUTCHESON, Thomas L.; KIM, Kwang-Suk; LEE, T.H.; LIANG, Kwo-Shu; SCHYDLOWSKY, Daniel M.; SUSSMAN, Zvi; TAN, Augustine H.H.; WESTPHAL, Larry E.
Development Strategies in Semi-Industrial Economics
(A World Bank Research Publication)

/DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /INCENTIVES/ /INDUSTRY/ /ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE/ /SEMI-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS/

25. BALDWIN, Robert E.
The Political Economy of Trade Policy

/TRAD POLICY/ /POLITICAL ECONOMY/ /MONEY/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /FOREIGN POLICY/

26. BANGURA, Yusuf
Structural Adjustment and De-Industrialization in Nigeria
Dakar: CODESRIA, October 1987.- 43p.

/ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /INDUSTRIAL SECTOR/ /NIGERIA/ /DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION/

27. BANGURA, Yusuf
Structural Adjustment and De-Industrialisation in Nigeria: 1986-1988

/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /INDUSTRY/ /AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /NIGERIA/
28. BARBA NAVARETTI, Gioro
Joint Ventures and Autonomous Industrial Development: the Magic Medicine? The Case of the Ivory Coast
(Development Studies Working Papers / QEH, No. 25)

/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /JOINT VENTURES/ /FOREIGN INVESTMENT/ /LOCAL INDUSTRY/ /CÔTE D'IVOIRE/

29. BARBIER, Jean-Pierre; VERON, Jean-Bernard
Les zones franches industrielles d'exportation : Haiti, Maurice, Sénégal, Tunisie
(Collection Economie et Développement / Courade, Georges)

/ZONES INDUSTRIELLES/ /PORTS FRANCS/ /EXPORTATIONS/ /INDUSTRIALISATION/ /ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES/ /HAITI/ /MAURICE/ /SENEGAL/ /TUNISIE/ - /ZONES FRANCHES INDUSTRIELLES/

30. BELGHAZI, Saâd, ed.
Concurrence et compétitivité industrielle au Maroc

/INDUSTRIE/ /COMPETITIVITE/ /CONCURRENCE/ /MAROC/ /POLITIQUE INDUSTRIELLE/ /PROPRIETE INDUSTRIELLE/

31. BEN HAMMOUDA, Hakim
Le post-ajustement en stratégies en Afrique


32. BEN HAMMOUDA, Hakim; OSAKWE, Patrick N
Global Trade Models and Economic Policy Analyses: Relevance, Risks and Repercussions for Africa
University Library of Munich, 2006, 36p. - (MPRA Paper Series, no. 1851)
http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/1851/1/MPRA_paper_1851.pdf

Abstract: Computable general equilibrium (CGE) models are widely used for trade policy analyses and recommendations. Simulation results from these models have also been used as a basis for offering advice to African countries on what positions to take in multilateral trade negotiations. There is however increasing discomfort with the use of these models for policy recommendations, especially in Africa. In this paper we compare the results of several CGE studies that examined the impact of potential Doha Round reforms on Africa and demonstrate that the results differ drastically both in terms of magnitude and direction. Part of the discrepancies in results can be explained by differences in database, model structure, and choice of parameters. Others are, however, difficult to explain because several studies either do not report key assumptions made or do not provide a clear description of how their framework differs from those in the literature. We also show that the modelling approach and the database used in most CGE studies do not take account of key features of African economies that have serious implications for the impact of trade reforms on Africa. Finally, we outline potential consequences of the misuse of CGE models for policy evaluation and suggest pitfalls to avoid if CGE model results are to be taken seriously by policy makers in Africa.
33. BEN HAMMOUDA, Hakim; OSAKWE, Patrick N
Global Trade Models and Economic Policy Analyses: Relevance, Risks and Repercussions for Africa

Abstract: Computable general equilibrium models are widely used for trade policy analyses and recommendations. There is, however, increasing discomfort with the use of these models, especially in Africa. This article demonstrates that the results of several such studies of the impact of trade reforms in Africa differ drastically in terms of both magnitude and direction, failing to take account of key features of African economies. It also outlines potential consequences of the misuse of CGE models for policy evaluation and suggests pitfalls to be avoided.

34. BENNELL, Paul
Fighting for survival: manufacturing industry and adjustment in sub-Saharan Africa

35. BERMAN, Bruce J.; LEYS, Colin, ed.
African Capitalists in African Development

36. BIENEN, Henry
The Politics of Trade Liberalization in Africa

37. BLACK, Anthony
Globalization and restructuring in the South African automotive industry

Abstract: The South African automotive industry has been subjected to rapid structural change as a result of policies, which have liberalized imports but also encouraged exports. The sector has become much more internationally integrated with a particularly rapid increase in exports. This paper assesses these developments. It is argued that the costs of liberalization have been fairly low partly because of the strong encouragement given by the programme for major foreign firms to draw South African operations into their international networks. In spite of the successes, structural problems remain such as the limited rationalization that has so far taken place. Also there are question marks over the nature and sustainability of export expansion.

38. BOHOUM, Bouabre; KOUASSY, Oussou
La performance des entreprises industrielles en côte d'ivoire : analyse des impacts des incitations le long des filières agro-industrielles

Abstract: The performance of industrial enterprises in Côte d'Ivoire: analysis of the impacts of incentives along the agro-industrial chains

Codice, July / Juillet 2008 8
39. BOOGAART, Ernest Van Den
The Trade between Western Africa and the Atlantic World, 1900-90: Estimates of Trends in Composition and Value

/TRADE/ /COMMODITIES/ /SLAVERY/ /GOLD/ /1600-1690/ /WEST AFRICA/ /WESTERN AFRICA/ /ATLANTIC WORLD/

40. BOUKELLA, M.; BENABDALLAH, Y.; FERFERA, M.Y., ed
La Méditerranée occidentale : entre régionalisation et mondialisation


41. BRAUTIGAM, Deborah A.
What can Africa Learn from Taiwan? Political Economy, Industrial Policy, and Adjustment

42. BROWNBRIDGE, Martin; HARRIGAN, Jane
Positive Terms-of-Trade Shocks and Structural Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa

/TERMS OF TRADE/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /COMMODITY MARKETS/ /MACROECONOMICS/ /EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA/

43. BURNIAUX, Jean-Marc; VAN DER MENSBRUGGHE, Dominique

/TRADE POLICY/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /AGRICULTURAL MARKETS/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS/ /GLOBAL MODELS/ /RUNS/

44. CAMPBELL, Bonnie K.; LOXLEY, John, ed.
Structural Adjustment in Africa


45. CARLSSON, Jerker; SHAW, Timothy M., ed.
Newly Industrializing Countries and the Political Economy of South-South Relations
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

46. CHAN, Kenneth S.
Bilateral Trade Negotiations and Trade Diversification: Evidence from Semi-Industrialized Countries

47. CHIKHI, Said
Déindustrialisation et crise de société en Algérie

48. CHOLE, Eshetu; MLAY, Wilfred; OYUGI, Walter, ed.
The Crisis of Development Strategies in Eastern Africa

49. COLCLough, Christopher; MANOR, James, ed
States or Markets? Neo-Liberalism and the Development Policy Debate

50. COLLIER, Paul; TOYE, John
Trade Policy and Regional Integration: Implications for the Relations between Europe and Africa
CEPR Discussion Papers, no.1012

Abstract: For Africa, a regional customs union is unlikely to realise net welfare gains (in the sense of trade creation dominating trade diversion) which cannot be attained through unilateral trade liberalization. Unilateral reform has often failed in Africa, however. A regional customs union tied to Europe with reciprocal free trade is likely to dominate unilateral liberalization in several ways. Most importantly, it would make trade liberalization credible and thereby easier to sustain.

51. COLOMBATTO, Enrico
Trade-Policy Adjustment in LDCs: a Short-Run View
52. COOK, Paul; NIXSON, Frederick, ed.
(International Political Economy Series / SHAW, Timothy M)

53. COULIBALY, Massaoly; DIARRA, Amadou
Indicateurs d'incitation dans l'industrie textile du Mali
Dakar: CODESRIA, Septembre 1996.- 35p. (Document de Travail / RPI, No.6)

54. COULIBALY, Noufou; GHERSI, Gérard
Stratégie et Développement de l'Industrie Agro-Alimentaire en Côte - d'Ivoire

55. CURRY, Steve; STONEMAN, Colin
Problems of Industrial Development and Market Integration in Namibia

Abstract: This paper reports on a recent survey of manufacturing industry in Namibia, and uses this and other data to attempt an analysis of the possibility and desirability of industrialization in a very small economy. The analysis is located in the context of Namibia's long-standing integration with the economy of South Africa, its present membership of the Southern African Customs Union, and its membership of developing regional organizations. The constraints on industrialization are identified, and the paper concludes with an elaboration of the role that industry should play in employment creation and general economic development.

56. DAUDA, Bola
Industrial Policy and the Nigerian Bureaucracy, 1900-1988

57. DAVIS, Victor A.B.
Ajustement Structurel en Sierra Leone : Analyse des Mesures portant sur les PME
Dakar, Janvier 1998.- 35p. (Série Document de travail / RPE, No.14)
58. DELAPIERRE, Michel
Les stratégies d'industrialisation face aux complexes industriels transnationalisés
Les cahiers du CREAD, No. 25, 1991, p.53-75

59. DEME, Mamit
The Impact of ECOWAS on Intraregional Trade Flows: an Empirical Investigation

60. DEROUSA, Dean A.
Protection and the Own-Funds Window in Tanzania: an Analytical Framework and Estimates of the Effects of Trade Liberalization

61. DESFONTAINES, Serges
L’ industrialisation de l’Afrique : quelques idées pour la réussir

62. DESSUS, Sébastien; SUWA-EISENMANN, Akiko
Trade Integration with Europe, Export Diversification and Economic Growth in Egypt
Paris: OECD, June 1998.-52p. (Development Centre Technical Papers/OECD, No.135)

63. DEVEREUX, Michael B.
Growth, Specialization, and Trade Liberalization

Abstract: This paper examines a two-way interaction between trade liberalization and economic growth. Through increasing returns to specialization, international trade can increase world growth rates. But growth alters patterns of comparative advantage, changing the incentives to levy tariffs in a dynamic tariff game between governments. Two types of equilibria are analyzed. In a Tariff War equilibrium, growth rates are low, tariffs are high and rising, the ratio of exports to income, the trade ratio, is low, and falls to zero asymptotically. In a Trade Liberalization equilibrium, growth rates are high, tariffs are low and falling, the trade ratio is higher, and is increasing over time.
64. DIAGNE, Abdoulaye, CABRAL, François Joseph ; DANSOKhO, Mamadou ; CISSE, Fatou ; BA, Samba

Politiques commerciales, intégration régionale, pauvreté et distribution de revenus au Sénégal". 
Cahier de recherche MPIA 2007-15, April 2007

65. DIAGNE, Abdoulaye, CABRAL, François Joseph ; DANSOKhO, Mamadou ; CISSE, Fatou ; BA, Samba

Trade Policies, Regional Integration, Poverty and Income Distribution in Senegal

Abstract: Since January 2002 and within the framework of the sub-regional economic integration process conducted by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), Senegal has adopted the institution of a Common External Tariff (CET) and the harmonization of the tax system. These measures have considerably reduced the protection of its economy (50% reduction in customs duties) and consolidated its domestic tax system. Such trade reforms induce considerable general equilibrium effects. The objective of this paper is to assess the impact of trade liberalization scenarios in Senegal on the well-being of both rural and urban households. The findings of this study reveal that Government has, under the implementation of the CET, given more priority to fiscal consolidation than to the potential negative effects of a higher VAT on income distribution and the well-being of households. This arbitration falls in line with the usual spirit of local stabilization and adjustment policies which have always been characterized by the primacy of fiscal rehabilitation over the enhancement of competitiveness and the reflation of economic growth.

66. DIAGNE, Abdoulaye; DAFFE, Gaye, Ed

Le Sénégal en quête d'une croissance durable
Dakar: CREA, 2002.- (Economie et développement/Courade, Georges)

67. DIALLO, Mamadou Lamine

Le Sénégal, un lion économique ? Essai sur la compétitivité d'un pays du Sahel
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 228p. (Collection Tropiques)

68. DIJK, Meine Pieter Van

Les rôles des micro, petites et moyennes entreprises dans le processus d'industrialisation

69. DJEFLAT, Abdelkader, ed.

L'Algérie : des principes de novembre à l'ajustement structurel
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999.- 362p
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

70. DODARO, S
Comparative Advantage, Trade and Growth: Export-Led Growth Revisited
World Development, Vol 19, No. 9, September 1991, p.1153-1163
/EXPORT PROMOTION/ /TRADE/ /COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE/ /ECONOMIC GROWTH/

71. DORNBUSCH, Rudiger
The Case for Trade Liberalization in Developing Countries
/TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ /TRADE BARRIERS/ /GATT/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

72. EDWARDS, Sebastian
Trade Liberalization Reforms and the World Bank

73. EDWARDS, Sebastian
Openness, Trade Liberalization, and Growth in Developing Countries

74. ENGEL, Charles; KLETZER, Kenneth M
Trade Policy under Endogenous Credibility
/TRADE POLICY/ /TARIFF POLICY/ /CREDIBILITY/

75. ERNST, Dieter; O'CONNOR, David
Competing in the Electronics Industry: the Experience of Newly Industrialising Economies
Paris: OECD, 1992.- 303p. (Development Centre Studies / OECD)
/ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS/ /COMPETITION/ /NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES/

76. ERUGO, Johnson
EEC and ACP Relations: the Implications of Lome IV Convention Provisions on Trade and Aid for the Nigerian Economy
Thesis, Master of Science, Political Science, University of Nigeria, Department of Political Science
/INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /TRADE AGREEMENTS/ /DEVELOPMENT AID/ /EEC/ /ACP/ /AFRICA/ /EUROPE/ /NIGERIA/ /LOME IV/

77. ESFAHANI, Hadi Salehi; SQUIRE, Lyn
Explaining trade policy in the Middle East and North Africa
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6W5X-4MBCJRP-4/2/7f1bdff8675b535a3ce16abb1e2bb0e12
Abstract: This paper examines the evolution of trade policy in the Middle East and North Africa (MNA) countries since the 1960s. It shows that contrary to the current popular perception, until the 1980s MNA countries were generally more open than the rest of the developing world. That situation changed in the 1980s and especially the 1990s as most MNA countries maintained their trade policies, while many other developing countries proceeded with liberalization. The paper develops and estimates a political economy model of trade policy to search for the factors behind the initial relative openness of the region and its reversal. The results show that the pattern is related to the rise and decline of the region's resource rents, which affected the political weight of domestic producers versus consumers. Other factors are also considered, but they all seem to have secondary effects.


79. FAGNISSE, Siméon; DJAGBA, Amoussou; Bada, Augustin Protection, incitation et avantages comparatifs de l'industrie du Bénin. Dakar: CODESRIA, Janvier 1998.- 45p (Réseau de Politiques Economiques/CODESRIA, No.17)

/INDUSTRIE//POLITIQUE INDUSTRIELLE//METHODOLOGIE//MESURES PROTECTIONNISTES//POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE//POLITIQUE COMMERCIALE//BENIN/

80. FALL, Babacar; TOURE, Amadou Cire; LOM, Aboubacry Demba; WADE, Mohamed El Bachir Système de protection et d'incitation industrielle au Sénégal sous la nouvelle politique industrielle Dakar: CODESRIA, Novembre 1995.- 69p. (Document de Travail / Réseau de Recherche sur les Politiques Industrielles en Afrique, No. 4)

/POLITIQUE INDUSTRIELLE//STIMULANTS//MOTIVATION//MESURES PROTECTIONNISTES//PROMOTION DES EXPORTATIONS//RESTRUCTURATION INDUSTRIELLE//SENegal//NPI/


Abstract: This paper presents a model of investment in six African economies over the 1970s and 80s, paying particular attention to the impact of the policy reforms which have accompanied structural adjustment programmes. A priori, the impact of trade reform on investment can be positive or negative; in practise, there is some evidence that it might be negative.


/TRADE DEVELOPMENT//MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS//TRADE AGREEMENTS//SOUTH SOUTH RELATIONS//AFRICA//ASIA/
83. FOROUTAN, Faezeh; PRITCHETT, Lant
Intra-Sub-Saharan African Trade: Is it too little?

84. FORREST, Tom
(Development Studies Working Paper/QEH, No. 24)

85. FRAZER, Garth; VAN BIESEBROECK, Johannes
Trade Growth under the African Growth and Opportunity Act
Toronto: University of Toronto, Department of Economics, 2007. 48p
Working Papers, no.289
http://repec.economics.utoronto.ca/files/tecipa-289.pdf

Abstract: This paper explores whether one of the most important U.S. policies towards Africa of the past few decades achieved its desired result. In 2000, the United States dropped trade restrictions on a broad list of products through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Since the Act was applied to both countries and products, we estimate the impact with a triple difference-in-differences estimation, controlling for both country and product-level import surges at the time of onset. This approach allows us to better address the ‘endogeneity of policy’ critique of standard difference-in-differences estimation than if either a country or a product-level analysis was performed separately. Despite the fact that the AGOA product list was chosen to not include ‘import-sensitive’ products, and despite the general challenges of transaction costs in African countries, we find that AGOA has a large and robust impact on apparel imports into the U.S., as well as on the agricultural and manufactured products covered by AGOA. These import responses grew over time and were the largest in product categories where the tariffs removed were large. AGOA did not result in a decrease in exports to Europe in these product categories, suggesting that the U.S.-AGOA imports were not merely diverted from elsewhere. We discuss how the effects vary across countries and the implications of these findings for aggregate export volumes.

86. FRIMPONG-ANSAH, Jonathan; RAVI KANBUR, S.M.; SVEDBERG, Peter, ed.
Trade and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

87. FUHR, Harald; SPATH, Brigitte
Les organisations internationales et la promotion de la petite industrie: constitution, mise en œuvre et changement d'une conception de la politique de développement
88. GALHARDI, Regina M.A.A
Flexible Specialisation, Technology and Employment: Networks in Developing Countries

89. GAUME, Bernard; OUEDRAOGO, Moussa
Sentiers inédits et voies fragiles au Burkina Faso : du commerce à l'industrie ?
Politique africaine, No.56, Décembre 1994, p.55-65

90. GEBREMARIAM, Yilma
Obstacles to Trade Liberalization and Economic among West African States

Abstract: Does the formation of a customs union reduce and eventually eliminate tariffs among member countries to
provide mechanisms or regional institutions for social, economic and political development? The literature examined
suggests that, although many problems of trade liberalization continue to occur, greater benefits could be obtained by
reducing tariffs on a non-discriminatory basis, or by removing protection from domestic enterprises altogether, and by
importing domestic requirements of the products of displaced industries from outside at world market prices. The
literature also provides a valid case for protecting certain activities in ECOWAS - particularly trade and industrial
enterprises - either for the purpose of increasing income or the rate of economic growth, or in order to achieve certain
non-economic objectives. The implications of economic integration in these terms can best be examined within a
broader theoretical framework of developmental theory of trade liberalization.

91. GEORGE, Emmanuel Oladapo
Development Financing and Small Scale Industries in Nigeria
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Economics, University of Ibadan, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Departement of Economics

92. GERBIER, Bernard; ABBAS, Mehdi
L’Organisation mondiale du commerce et l’américanisation du monde
Recherches internationales, N° 60/61(2/3), 2000, p.43-68

93. GHURA, Dhaneshwar; GRENNES, Thomas
Aggregate Trade Response to Economy-Wide Distributions in Sub-Saharan Africa
94. GILLIS, Malcolm; PERKINS, Dwight H.; ROEMER, Michael; SNODGRASS, Donald R.  
Economie du Développement. - 4e ed.  

95. GIRI, Jacques  
L'Afrique en panne : vingt-cinq ans de "développement"  

96. GOLDIN, Ian; VAN DER MENSBRUGGHE, Dominique  
Trade Liberalisation: what's at Stake?  

97. GOLDIN, Ian; MENSBRUGGHE, Dominique Van der  
Trade Liberalization: Global Economic Implications  

98. GOLDSMITH, Arthur A.  
The State, the Market and Economic Development: A Second Look at Adam Smith in Theory and Practice  

99. GROSCH, Barbara; SOMOLE KAE  
Mighty OAKS from Little Acorns: Can Microenterprise Serve as the Seedbed of Industrialization?  
100. HADJIYIANNIS Costas
Common Markets and Trade Liberalization

**Abstract:** The GATT Rounds show that trade liberalization is essentially a cooperative non-stationary dynamic process. Therefore, the impact of Regionalism on trade liberalization possibly changes over time. I adapt the trade liberalization model of Devereux (1997) to examine how this impact varies. Common markets lead to a one-time shock in immediate tariffs, as well as to a change in their rate of decline. I find that common markets that happen late in the trade liberalization process are more likely to lead to a decline in immediate tariffs. Common markets also increase the rate of decline of tariffs after their formation.

101. HARTZENBERG, Trudi
South African regional industrial policy: from border industries to spatial development initiatives

**Abstract:** Regional industrial development has been the focus of a number of very specific policy initiatives in South Africa since the 1960s. Until the end of the 1980s these initiatives were driven by political imperative: to develop the homeland areas and to stem migration to South Africa's cities. They failed on both counts. In the early 1990s, industrial policy was markedly less focused on location. However more recently the Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) and Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) programmes have both involved the identification of industrial locations and used incentives to encourage firms to locate in these areas. The SDI programme has specifically taken South African regional industrial policy into the southern African region with its cross-border development corridors. The paper questions the underlying rationale for South Africa's regional industrial policy, and in particular the role of incentives in influencing firm-level decisions, including their location decisions. The tentative conclusion is that there is no reason to suppose that the South African government could or can do better than the market in directing firm-level location decisions and those industrial policy incentives may be far less important to the firm than macroeconomic and market conditions.

102. HARVEY, Charles
Macroeconomic policy and trade integration in Southern Africa

**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to determine if macroeconomic policy convergence amongst member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is required for establishing and sustaining a free trade area (FTA). The paper also investigates whether a restraining mechanism is required in order to compel member countries to have compatible macroeconomic policies. The paper finds that macroeconomic policy convergence is not necessary for establishing an FTA, but is necessary for sustaining an FTA over time. The paper also finds that a credible collective agency of restraint against macroeconomic divergence must be created by SADC governments to ensure that SADC, as a free trade area is sustained.

103. HIBOU, Béatrice
L'Afrique est-elle protectionniste? Les chemins buissonniers de la libéralisation extérieure

**Abstract:**

104. HOLDEN, Merle
Trade policy in a liberalizing economy
*Journal of International Development*, vol. 13, No.6, 2001, p.711-723
105. HORMAN, Denis; IWENS, Jean Luc, ed.
Les "Marchés Communs" régionaux: quels enjeux pour quel développement?

/INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE/ /MARCHES COMMUNS/ /ZONES DE LIBRE-ECHANGE/ /
MARCHE UNIQUE EUROPEEN/ /RELATIONS ECON. INTERNATIONALES/ /ANASE/ /
AFRIQUE/ /AMERIQUES/ /EUROPE OCCIDENTALE/ /ALENA/

106. HUGHES, Helen, ed.
The Dangers of Export Pessimism Developing Countries and Industrial Markets: Executive Summary

/EXPORTS/ /TRADE NEGOCIATIONS/ /TRADE BARRIES/

107. HUGON, Philippe
Quels avenirs économiques pour l'Afrique

/DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/ /MATIERES PREMIERES/ /SOCIETES TRANSNATIONALES/ /
INDUSTRIALISATION/ /POPULATION/ /AFRIQUE/

108. HUMBERT, Marc
Technologie et industrialisation face aux programmes d'ajustement structurel en Afrique

/INDUSTRIALISATION/ /AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL/ /TECHNOLOGIE/ /DEPENDANCE TECHNOLIGIQUE/ /
TRANSFER TECHNOLOGIQUE/ /INVESTISSEMENTS ETRANGERS/ /AFRIQUE/

109. HUMPREY, Jhon; SCHMITZ, Hubert
The Triple C. Approach to Local Industrial Policy

/INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ /ENTERPRISES/ /LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /
PUBLIC SECTOR/ /INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION/ /COMPETITION/ /INDUSTRIAL NETWORK/

110. HZAIN, El Hassane
Hétérogénéité des niveaux et des modèles de développement et problématique de l'intégration régionale au Maghreb
Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat, Sciences Politiques, Université Hassan II, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques Economiques et Sociales

/INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ /THEORIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE/ /
COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE/ /LIBERALISME/ /NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES/ /
NATIONALISME/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/ /MAGHREB/ /ALGERIE/ /LIBYE/ /
TUNISIE/ /MAROC/ /MODELES DE DEVELOPPEMENT/
111. **ISMAIL, Faizel**  
Industrial Strategy and Economic Development in South Africa: 1990-93  

112. **JALILIAN, Hossein; WEISS, John**  
De-industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Myth or Crisis?  
*Journal of African Economies*, vol.9, no.1 March 2000, p. 24-43

**Abstract:** This article examines the de-industrialisation hypothesis in the context of recent developments in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Alternative versions of de-industrialisation are considered and a methodology for testing for such effects is put forward. This involves a cross-country analysis using a panel data approach with regional and time period, as well as country dummies. At the regional level no specific Africa effect can be identified. To allow for diversity of experience within SSA, country residuals from the benchmark equation are also considered and here there is some evidence of de-industrialisation in seven out of the 16 African economies for which data were available.

113. **JAMES, Jeffrey; BHALLA, Ajit**  
Microelectronics, Flexible Specialisation and Small-Scale Industrialization in the Third World  

114. **JAMES, Jeffrey**  
The Political Economy of Inappropriate Technology: Industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa  

115. **JEROME, Afeikhena**  
African Countries and the Prospects for Exports Oriented Industrialisation in the 1990s and Beyond  

116. **JOFFE, Avril; KAPLAN, David; KAPLINSKY, Raphael; LEWIS, David**  

117. **KABORE, Félix; KOANDA, Mady**  
Les politiques industrielles et les incitations au Burkina Faso  
(Document de Travail / Réseau de Recherche sur les Politiques Industrielles, No. 5)
118. KAKA, Amadou
Entreprises étrangères et activités industrielles en Afrique de l'Ouest
Afrique et développement, Vol XVIII, No. 2, 1993, p.79-95

119. KALENGA, Paul
Regional Trade Integration in Southern Africa: Critical Policy Issues
Development Policy Research Unit Working Papers, No.00/42

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to highlight key issues arising from regional trade integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as well as the concomitant policies required to facilitate the trade process. The paper highlights issues pertaining to distribution effects arising from integrating unequal partners and the need for open trade policies in order to realise potential positive spillovers. The main policy issues discussed are competition policies, standards and related technical regulations, rules of origin, macroeconomic policies, fiscal revenue implications, industrial strategies and the need for an appropriate institutional framework.

120. KAPLAN, David
State Policy and Technological Change: the Development of the South African Telecommunication Industry

121. KAPLINSKY, Raphael
From Mass Production to Flexible Specialisation: a case study from a Semi-Industrialised Economy
(Discussion Paper / IDS, No. 295)

122. KAPLINSKY, Raphael & MORRIS, Mike
Trade Policy Reform and the Competitive Response in Kwazulu Natal Province, South Africa
World Development, Vol.27, No.4, April 1999, p.717-737

123. KASSE, Moustapha
Le développement par l'intégration

124. KEBABDJIAN, Gerard
Le Libre-échange Euro-maghrébin : une évaluation macro-économique

/LIBRE-ECHANGE/ /ZONES DE LIBRE ECHANGE/ /COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES/ /PAYS MEDITERRANEENS/ /INVESTISSEMENTS/ /MARCHES COMMUNS/ /TUNISIE/ /MAROC/ /MAGHREB/ /UNION EUROPEENNE/ /URUGAY ROUND/

125. KHENNAS, Smaïl, ed.
Industrialisation, Ressources Minières et Energie en Afrique
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1993.-xi-348p. (Série des Livres du CODESRIA / CODESRIA)


126. KHENNAS, Smaïl, ed.
Industrialization, Mineral Resources and Energy in Africa


127. KHOR, Martin
Rethinking Globalization: Critical Issues and Policy Choices

/GLOBALIZATION/ /INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS/ /FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION/ /TRADE/ /INVESTMENT/ /WTO/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

128. KHOR, Martin
The WTO and Foreign Investment: Implications and Alternatives for Developing Countries / L'OMC et les investissements étrangers: implications et autres solutions possibles pour les pays en voie de développement / A Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC) e investimentos externos: implementação e alternativas para países em desenvolvimento / La OMC y la inversión extranjera: implicancias y alternativas para los países en vías de desarrollo)

129. KILJUNEN, Kimmo, ed.
Mini-NIEO: the Potential of Regional North-South Cooperation

/NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS/ /TRADE AGREEMENTS/ /IMPORTS/ /EXPORTS/ /DEVELOPED COUNTRIES/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTHERN-AFRICA/ /CARIBBEAN/ /CONGO/ /COMMONWEALTH/ /USSR/

130. KILICK, Tony
A Reaction too Far: Economic Theory and the Role of the State in Developing Countries
131. Killick, Tony
Markets and Governments in Agricultural and Industrial Adjustment

132. Kirkpatrick, Colin; Weiss, John
Trade Policy Reforms and Performance in Africa in the 1980s

133. Lahouel, Mohamed
Politique commerciale stratégique, croissance endogène et commerce international : pertinence des nouvelles théories pour les PVD

134. Lall, Deepak
Against Dirigisme: the case for Unshackling Economic Markets

135. Lall, Sanjay
Building Industrial Competitiveness in Developing Countries [Promouvoir la compétitivité industrielle dans les pays en développement]
Paris: OECD, 1990.-74p. (Development Centre Studies/OECD)

136. Lall, Sanjaya
Education, skills and industrial development in the structural transformation of Africa
(Innocente occasional papers / International child development centre, n°3)
137. LALL, Sanjaya
Trade Policy for Development: a Policy Prescription for Africa

138. LALL, Sanjaya
Structural Adjustment and African Industry

139. LALL, Sanjaya; STEWART, F.
Trade and Industrial Policy in Africa

140. LALL, Sanjaya; WANGWE, Samuel
Industrial Policy and Industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa

141. LEHADIRI, Abderrassoul
Les défis des expériences d'intégration africaine
Economie et socialisme, No. 11, Janvier 1992, p.7-16

142. LEVY, Santiago; NOLAN, Sean
Trade and Foreign Investment Policies under Imperfect Competition: Lessons for Developing Countries
144. LIEDHOLM, Carl
Small Scale Industry in Africa: Dynamic Issues and the Role of Policy
(Development Studies Working Paper / QEH, No.21)

/INDUSTRY/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AFRICA/

145. LYAKURWA, William
Comments on 'Trade Policy and Regional Integration in the Development Context: Emerging
Patterns, Issues and Lessons for Sub-Sahara

146. LYAKURWA, William M.
Trade Policy and Promotion in Sub-saharan Africa: a Review of Experiences and Issues

/TRADE POLICY/ /TRADE PROMOTION/ /TRADE STATISTICS/ /EXPORT PROMOTION/
/IMPORT SUBSTITUTION/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ /ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA/

147. MAASDORP, Gavin
The Future Structure of Regional Trade Integration and Development Cooperation in Southern
Africa
Africa Insight, Vol. 24, No. 1, 1994, p.5-10

/REGIONAL INTEGRATION/ /TRADE/ /DEVELOPMENT AID/ /ECONOMIC INTEGRATION/
/TRADE PREFERENCES/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /TRADE INTEGRATION/

148. MABUSHI, Eric
L'économie burundaise dans la problématique de l'intégration régionale
Mémoire, Licence, Sciences Economiques et administrartives, Econome politique, Université du
Burundi

/INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE/ /INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ /REGIONALISATION/ /ZONES
DE LIBRE ECHANGES/ /UNIONS DOUANIERES/ /MARCHE/ /PRODUCTION/ /BURUNDI/
/ECONOMIE/

149. MADELEY, John
Trade and the Poor: the Impact of International Trade on Developing Countries

/INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /COMMODITIES/ /MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS/ /SERVICE
INDUSTRY/ /TOURISM/ /TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS/ /DEBT/ /INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIAL MARKET/ /FREE TRADE AREAS/ /GATT/ /UNCTAD/ /IMF/ /WORLD BANK/
/DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /SOUTH-NORTH TRADE/ /SOUTH-SOUTH TRADE/
/INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS/

150. MAGANYA, Ernest N.
The World Bank and Economic Policy Making in Post Apartheid South Africa
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain


/ECONOMIC POLICY/ /WORLD BANK/ /POLICY MAKING/ /APARTHEID/ /TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ /LAND REFORM/ /AGRARIAN REFORM/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /POST-APARTHEID/

151. MAMDANI, Mahmood
Uganda: Contradictions of the IMF Programme and Perspective


152. MANI, Sunil
External Liberalisation and Import Dependence: a Note

/LIBERALISM/ /IMPORTS/ /INDUSTRIAL SECTOR/ /CAPITAL GOODS/

153. MANNING, Patrick
The Warp and Woof of Precolonial African Industry

/INDUSTRY/ /LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY/ /COLONIALISM/ /AFRICA/

154. MANSOURI, Brahim
Libéralisme économique et développement : quelques éléments sur l'évolution récente de l'économie marocaine
Mémoire, D.E.A., Sciences Economiques, Université Mohammed V, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques Economiques et Sociales

/LIBERALISME/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/ /AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL/ /MONETARISME/ /EFFICACITE/ /PRIVATISATION/ /LIBERATION DES ECHANGES/ /PROTECTIONISME/ /MAROC/ /NEOCOLONIALISME/

155. MARTIN, Guy
Une nouvelle expérience d'intégration régionale en afrique : la zone d'echanges préférentiels (ZEP) des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Afrique Australe
Afrique et développement, Vol 14, No. 1, 1989, p.5-18

/INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ /INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE/ /COOPERATION REGIONALE/ /COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE/ /ZONES DE LIBRE ECHANGE/ /AFRIQUE ORIENTALE/ /AFRIQUE AUSTRALE/

Résumé : Fonctionnelle depuis juillet 1984, la Zone d'Echanges Préférentiels (ZEP) des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Est est un ensemble sous-régional de 15 Etats ayant pour objectif de créer une communauté économique par l'élimination progressive des droits de douane et des barrières non tarifaires, la facilitation des paiements et la mise sur pied de
projets communs. Au regard de sa jeunesse et par rapport aux autres sous-ensembles africains, la ZEP a à son actif des réalisations impressionnantes. Cependant un bon nombre de problèmes doivent être soulevés, notamment la définition restrictive des "règles d'origine", la détermination des frais et bénéfices et les retards dans l'application ou la non application des décisions communes. En définitive, le succès éventuel de la ZEP dépendra, dans une large mesure, des arrangements que pourront faire des états membres qui font figure de géants économiques au niveau de la région (particulièremment le Kenya et le Zimbabwe) aux plus petits états membres, notamment le Burundi, Comores, Djibouti et Rwanda, qui semblent plutôt réticents et frustrés.

156. MARTIN, Philippe; ROGERS, Carol Ann
Localisation Industrielle, Intégration Régionale et Infrastructure Publique : Théorie et Implications pour l'Afrique
Dakar: CODESRIA, Mai 1996.- 17p. (Document Spécial/ Réseau de Recherche sur les Politiques Industrielles en Afrique, No.2)

/LOCALISATION INDUSTRIELLE/ //INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ //LIBRE ECHANGE/ //AFRIQUE//INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLIQUE/

157. MARTIN, William G.
The Making of an Industrial South Africa: Trade and Tariffs in the Interwar Period

/INDUSTRY/ //INDUSTRIALIZATION/ //TRADE/ //TARRIFS/ //SOUTH AFRICA/ //AFRICA/

158. M'BET, Allechi; CAMARA, Aïssata
Groupements économiques et commerce intra-africain: une analyse des obstacles à l'intensification des échanges de produits manufacturés en Afrique de l'Ouest

/COMMERCE INTRAREGIONAL/ //COMMERCE//BARRIERS COMMERCIALES//PRODUITS INDUSTRIELS//CEDÉAO//AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST//CEAO/

159. MCQUEEN, Matthew; STEVENS, Christopher
Trade Preferences and Lome IV: non Traditional ACP Exports to the EC


160. MEAGHER, Kate
A Back Door to Globalisation? Structural Adjustment, Globalisation & Transborder Trade in West Africa

161. MEIER, Gérald M.; STEEL, William F.; CARROLL, Richard J., Ed
Industrial Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa

/INDUSTRIAL ADAPTATION/ //INDUSTRIALIZATION/ //INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT// //STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT// //INDUSTRIAL POLICY// //PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/
162. MIDFORD, Paul
International Trade and Domestic Politics: Improving on Rogowski's Model of Political Alignments

163. MISTRY, Percy S
Regional Integration Arrangements in Economic Development: Panacea or Pitfall?

164. MKANDAWIRE, Thandika
The Road to Crisis, Adjustment and De-Industrialization: the African case

Abstract: The article examines the deep consequences of the current world crisis on Africa's industry. The analysis ranges from the beginnings of industrialization to the present regression. It points out the various phases of Africa's industrialization experience. The author argues that the colonial rule did not allow the establishment of industries. However with the attainment of independence Africa could launch its industrial policy. But African countries proved too conservative to attract foreign investments. Moreover national involvement in the process of industrialization was lacking. Emphasis is put on the stagnation of African economies and the subsequent industrial regression. To respond to balance of payment deficits due to the declining terms of trade, African countries have become heavy borrowers, pushing themselves into the hands of the IMF-World Bank teams for structural adjustment loans. The social effects of this reversal process are dramatic: retrenchment, reduction in real wages, and growth of the informal sector. Consequently the states become weak. Given those effects Africa will still be unable to jump at new opportunities, if any, in the world economy.

165. MKANDAWIRE, Thandika; OLUKOSHI, Adebayo, ed
Between Liberalisation, and Oppression: The Politics of Structural Adjustment in Africa

166. MKANDAWIRE, Thandika; SOLUDO, Charles C.
Our Continent, our Future: African Perspectives on Structural Adjustment
167. MKANDAWIRE, Thandika; SOLUDO, Charles C.
Notre continent, notre avenir : perspectives africaines sur l'ajustement structurel
//ADJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL// /POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE// /CONDITIONS ECONOMIQUES// /CONDITIONS SOCIALES//AFRIQUE/

168. MORRISSEY, Oliver
Politics and Economic Policy Reform: Trade Liberalisation in Sub-Saharan Africa

169. MORITZ, Lena
Trade and Industrial Policies in the New South Africa
Uppsala, 1994.-61p (Research Report, N°97)
//TRADE// /INDUSTRIAL POLICY// /COMMERCIAL POLICY// /EXPORTS// /FOREIGN TRADE POLICY// /SOUTH AFRICA/

170. MORTIMORE, Michael
A New International Industrial Order
Cepal Review, No. 48, December 1992, p.39-60
//NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER// /INDUSTRY/ /COMPETITIVENESS/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE// /FOREIGN INVESTMENT// /DIRECT INVESTMENT/ /REGIONALISM/ /GLOBALIZATION/

171. MOSELEY, K. P.
West African industry and the debt crisis

Abstract: Focused on six West African countries, this paper examines the specific ways in which the foreign exchange and debt crises of the past decade have been linked to the structure and performance of the manufacturing sectors. Informed by the correlation between commercial disruption and Third-World industrialization in the past, it suggests that the current crisis, too, may stimulate industrial development - at least in some cases, and in the longer run. Tendencies to deindustrialization still prevail in some of the weaker economies of the region. In others, however, and particularly Nigeria, local sourcing and exports may be major avenues of structural change as well as growth.

172. MOSHI, H.P.B.
Structural Adjustment Programmes and the Politics of De-industrialization and De-Indigenization of African Economics

173. MUKHOPADHYAY, Hiranya
Trade liberalization in sub-Saharan Africa: stagnation or growth?

Abstract: This paper argues that greater the liberalization of imports in a sub-Saharan African country, the more significant is the decline in its rate of growth due to excessive competitive imports. Furthermore, this result was
strengthened during recession in high income economies during the late eighties and early nineties. This could be explained by the fact that when industrial countries are suffering from recession, the terms of trade may move in favour of developing countries as a result of a fall in the dollar price of importable. Moreover, it is shown in the paper that the decline in the dollar price of importable is positively related to the degree of import liberalization, and this association improves during recession in high income economies. The volume of competitive imports may not rise in this circumstance in a country that has a well designed\textsuperscript{4} interventionist\textsuperscript{5} trade regime.

174. MUSONDA, Flora M.
Tanzania's Trade with PTA Countries: a Special Emphasis on Non-Traditional Products
(AERC Research Paper Series / AERC, No. 31)

TRADE/ EXPORTS/ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ TANZANIA/ KENYA/ NON-TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS/

175. NABUDERE, Dani W.
Africa's Development Experience under the Lome Conventions

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ CONVENTIONS/ INDUSTRIALIZATION/ TECHNICAL COOPERATION/ AGRICULTURE/ TRADE/ FINANCIAL AID/ ACP/ EEC/ STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ AFRICA/ LOME CONVENTIONS/

176. NATTRASS, Nicoli
South Africa: the Economic Restructuring Agenda, a Critique of the MERG Report

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION/ MACROECONOMICS/ MINIMUM WAGE/ INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING/ PRIVATE SECTOR/ SOUTH AFRICA/

177. NATTRASS, Nicoli
Economic Restructuring in South Africa: the Debate Continues

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION/ INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING/ ECONOMIC POLICY/ SOUTH AFRICA/

178. NDULU Benno; VAN de WALLE, Nicolas, ed.
Agenda for Africa's Economic Renewal
(U.S.-Third World Policy Perspectives / ODC)

ECONOMIC/ MACROECONOMICS/ ECONOMIC GROWTH/ AGRICULTURE/ TRADE/ INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ AFRICA/ AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA/ AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION/ POVERTY ALLEVIATION/ ECONOMIC RENEWAL/

179. NG, Francis; YEATS, Alexander
Good governance and trade policy: are they the keys to Africa's global integration and growth?

Abstract: Economists often argue that the level and structure of a country's trade barriers and the quality of its governance policies (for example, regulating foreign investment or limiting commercial activity with red tape) have a major influence on its economic growth and performance. One problem testing those relations empirically was the unavailability of objective cross-country indices of the quality of governance and statistics on developing countries' trade barriers. The authors use new sources of empirical information to test the influence of trade and governance policies on economic performance. They use a model similar to those used in the literature on causes and implication of economic growth but focus more heavily on the World Bank's index of the speed with which countries are integrating into the world economy. Their results show that countries that adopted less restrictive governance and trade policies achieved significantly higher levels of per capita GDP; experienced higher growth rates for exports, imports, and GDP; and were more successful integrating with the world economy. Regression results indicate that national trade and governance regulations explain over 60 percent of the variance in some measures of economic performance, implying that a country's own national policies shape its rate of development, industrialization, and growth. Their tests provide new insights into the phenomenon of economic "convergence" showing that poorer open countries are integrating more rapidly into the global economy than others. This finding parallels what others have observed about economic growth rates. They test their empirical results in a case study asking whether inappropriate national policies have caused Sub-Saharan Africa's dismal economic performance. The evidence strongly supports this proposition. Indices of the quality of national governance show that African countries have generally adopted the most inappropriate (restrictive) fiscal, monetary, property, and wage policies and that their own trade barriers (including customs procedures constraining commercial activity) are among the world's highest. Improving African trade and governance policies to levels currently prevailing in such (non-exceptional) countries as Jordan, Panama, and Sri Lanka would be consistent with a seven fold increase in per capita GDP (to about $3,500) and an annual increase of 3 or 4 percentage points in the growth rate for this variable.

180. NG, Francis; YEATS, Alexander
Open economies work better! Did Africa's protectionist policies cause its marginalization in world trade?

Abstract: In the mid-1950s sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 3.1 percent of global exports. By 1990 this share had fallen to 1.2 percent. The authors of this report find that Africa's extensive loss of competitiveness played a key role in its decline in world trade. If Africa had merely retained its 1962-64 OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) market shares, its exports now would be 75 percent higher. Africa's problem was two-pronged: (1) it experienced declining market shares for its major export products, which, in turn, were of declining relative importance in world trade; and (2) it was unable to diversify its export base. Empirical evidence developed by the authors shows that external protection has not played a major role in this decline; in fact, OECD trade preferences gave Africa an advantage over many exporters. Trade restrictions and domestic policy interventions often create a bias against tradable, especially exports, that prevents the achievement of otherwise attainable growth rates. Import barriers in Africa are far higher than in developing countries with faster export growth, and appear to work against potential export products. If the region is to reverse its unfavourable export trends, it must adopt trade and structural adjustment policies that help make it competitive and help African exporters capitalize on foreign trade opportunities.

181. NGUIDJOL, Esther
Analyse de l'incidence des mesures d'incitation sectorielles sur les secteurs manufacturiers au Cameroun
(Série Document du Travail / RPE, No.20)
182. NGWEM MBOG, Théophile
Mise en perspective historique des stratégies d'industrialisation du Tiers Monde

183. NKURAYIJA, Jean-De-La-Croix
La problématique de l'intégration économique des pays enclavés: cas de la communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs: C.E.P.G.L.
Mémoire, Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures en Sciences Economiques, Economie du Développement, Université Marien Ngouabi, Département d'Economie et Planification

184. NTUNGA, Albin
Essai de réflexion sur l'économie burundaise au-delà de l'ajustement structurel
Mémoire, Sciences Economiques et Administratives, Université du Burundi, Faculté de Sciences Economiques et Administratives

185. NYONI, Timothy S.
Trade Policy and Development in the SADCC Region

186. OBI, A.W.
Prospects for Small-Scale Industries Development under a Structural Adjustment Program: the Case of Nigeria

187. ODELL, John S.; WILLETT, Thomas D., ed.
International Trade Policies: Gains from Exchange between Economics and Political Science
188. OHIORHENUAN, John F.E.
The Industrialization of very late Starters: Historical Experience, Prospects and Strategies Options for Nigeria

189. OLADIPO, Olajide Sunday
Thesis, Master of Science, Economics, Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Economics

190. OLANIYAN, R. Omotayo
Towards a New Industrial Policy in Nigeria
(Studies on Developing Countries, No. 132)

191. OLANIYAN, R. Omotayo; NWOKE, Chibuzo N., ed.
Structural Adjustment in Nigeria: the Impact of SFEM on the Economy
Lagos: The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, 1990.- 174p

192. OSTERGARD, Tom
Industrial Development in Southern Africa and the Role of S.A.D.C.C
(CDR Working Paper / Centre for Development Research, No. 89.4)

193. OUANE, Habib
L'Afrique dans la nouvelle donne commerciale internationale
Conference: Symposium International sur l'avenir de la zone franc avec l'avènement de l'Euro,
Dakar Sénégal, 4-6 novembre 1998.

Codice, July / Juillet 2008 34
194. OUFRIHA, F.Z.; DJEFLAT, A
Industrialisation et Transfert de Technologie dans les Pays en Développement : le cas de l'Algérie

195. OYEJIDE, Ademola
Trade Policy and Regional Integration in the Development Context: Emerging Patterns Issues and Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa

196. PACK, Howard
Productivity and Industrial Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

197. PAGE, Sheila
Trade, Finance and Developing Countries: Strategies and Constraints in the 1990s

198. PARANJAPE, H.K.
New Industrial Policy: a Capitalist Manifesto
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol 26, No. 43, October 26, 1991, p.2472-2481

199. PEGATIENAN, Jacques Hiey
Crise Economique en Afrique et Industrialisation : Implications pour la Recherche
(Document Spécial / Réseau de Recherche de Politiques Industrielles, No.1)

200. PHIMISTER, I.R.
Secondary Industrialisation in Southern Africa: the 1948 Customs Agreement between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

/INDUSTRIALISATION/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/

201. QUALMANN, Regime; FRACKMANN, Ruth; GANSLMAYR, Thomas; GERHARDUS, Birgit; SCHONEWALD, Bernd
Les petites et moyennes industries après la dévaluation du franc CFA : conséquences, réactions et potentiels au Sénégal
(Études et rapports d’expertise, No.15/1995)

/PETITES ENTREPRISES/ /MOYENNES ENTREPRISES/ /DEVALUATION/ /INDUSTRIE/ /IMPLICATIONS ECONOMIQUES/ /INDUSTRIE TEXTILE/ /INDUSTRIES DE LA PECHE/ /SENÉGAL/ /PMI/

202. QUAMRUL ALAM, A.M.
Industrialisation du Tiers-Monde et mondialisation : synthèse des essais théoriques

/INDUSTRIALISATION/ /CROISSANCE ECONOMIQUE/ /LIBERALISME/ /DIVISION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL/ /ETAT/ /CAPITALISME/ /AFRIQUE/ /ASIE DU SUD EST/ /AMERIQUE LATINE/ /MONDIALISATION/

203. RASMUSSEN, Jesper
Understanding Industrial Development in Africa

/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SMALL SCALE-INDUSTRY/ /AFRICA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /EUROPE/

204. RICHARDSON, David J.
The Political Economy of Strategic Trade Policy

/ECONOMICS/ /TRADE POLICY/ /ECONOMIC GROWTH/ /INDUSTRY/ /TRADE NEGOTIATIONS/

205. RIDDELL, Roger C.
A Forgotten Dimension? The Manufacturing Sector in African Development

/MANUFACTURING/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /IMPORTS/ /EXPORTS/ /GROWTH RATE/

206. RIDDELL, Roger C.
Manufacturing Africa: Performance and Prospects of Seven Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

207. ROBERTS, S.
Understanding the Effects of Trade Policy Reform: The Case of South Africa

Abstract: This paper is a substantially revised version of a working paper for the Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat, which in turn evolved from earlier work. The paper has benefited from the comments of many people at different stages including Rashad Cassim, David Dickinson, Zolile Feketha, Ben Fine, Jaya Josie, Stephan Klasen, Joyce Lestrade-Jeffries, Mathane Lethale, Jonathan Michie, Shan Ramburuth, Sizwe Sidloyi and an anonymous referee

208. ROBERTS, Simon; THOBURN, John
Adjusting to Trade Liberalisation: The Case of Firms in the South African Textile Sector

Abstract: This paper examines the responses of firms in the textile industry of South Africa to that country's rapid liberalisation of trade since the early 1990s. The data reveal that there have been increased exports accompanied by reductions in employment and contraction of production of yarns and fabrics. Drawing on a survey of companies, followed by interviews, it documents how competitive pressures from imports have led firms to increase their exports. Exporting is not, however, directly associated with better performance. This is due to its being a response by many firms to weak domestic demand and the need to maintain production capacity. But, liberalisation has also been accompanied by much upgrading of equipment and by increased specialisation and vertical disintegration in order to develop competitive niches despite South Africa's manufacturing wage levels being higher than those of many of its international competitors. Firms focusing on non-price factors of export competitiveness have been better performing. Firms have also been most successful where technological capabilities based on the domestic market provided a foundation for export competitiveness. There are indications that with the restructuring induced by liberalisation, the sector is in a position more effectively to exploit its competitive strengths in international markets. In addition, the United States' African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) offers some stimulus for the textile industry to supply fabrics to firms in the export garment sector which previously imported them.

209. ROBERTS Simon
Globalization, industrial development and the plastics industry in South Africa

Abstract: Through a study of the plastics sector in South Africa, the article critically examines the globalization position that greater openness yields gains from exports and foreign direct investment. Analysis of firm-level data reveals that the depth and extent of the internationalization of production depends on the production capabilities of firms and their position and bargaining power in the supply-chain. It is argued that liberalization does not necessarily mean that international relationships will be deepened and that a coherent industrial policy is important in the realization of the potential gains from such internationalization.

210. RODRIK, Dani
The Limits of Trade Policy Reform in Developing Countries

/TRADE POLICY/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /TRADE REFORM/

211. RODRIK, Dani
Trade Policy and Economic Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa
http://www.nber.org/papers/w6562.pdf

Abstract: This study focuses on the role of trade and trade policy in achieving sustained long-term growth in Africa. One major conclusion is that trade policy in Sub-Saharan Africa works much the same way that it does elsewhere. High levels of trade restrictions have been an important obstacle to exports in the past, and their reduction can be expected to result in significantly improved trade performance in the region. There is little ground for pessimism in this respect, or for concern that Africa's different conditions poor infrastructure, geography, or dependence on a limited number of primary products make it a special case in which exports are not responsive to prices or to the traditional instruments of
commercial policy. At the same time, the effects of trade policy on economic growth seem to be indirect and much more modest. The fundamentals for long-term growth are human resources, physical infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, and the rule of law.

212. ROEMER, Michael
Strategies of Industrialization: Lessons for the Gambia
(CAER Discussion Paper / HIID, No. 16)

/INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /EXPORTS/ /IMPORT SUBSTITUTION/ /MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS/ /GAMBIA/ /INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY/

213. ROMER, Paul
New Goods, Old Theory, and the Welfare Costs of Trade Restrictions

/TRADE BARRIERS/ /GOODS/

214. ROY, Donald
Income Levels and Entitlement to Trade Preferences

/TRADE/ /INCOME/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /TRADE BARRIERS/ /PER CAPITA INCOME/ /MANAGEMENT/ /TRADE PREFERENCES/

215. RUGUMAMU, Severine M.
Globalization, Liberalization and Africa's Marginalisation

/INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS/ /TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ /AFRICA/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /MARGINALISATION/

216. SAHA, Suranjit K.
Role of Industrialisation in Development of Sub-Saharan Africa: a Critique of World Bank's Approach

/INDUSTRIALISATION/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

217. SAHAY, Ratna
Trade Policy and Excess Capacity in Developing Countries
IMF Staff Papers, Vol 37, No. 3, 1990, p.486-508

/TRADE POLICY/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /MANUFACTURING/ /INDUSTRY/ /IMPORT RESTRICTIONS/ /QUOTA SYSTEM/ /TARIFFS/ /EXCESS CAPACITY/ /MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES/ /QUOTA ON IMPORT/

218. SALL, Alioune, ed
La compétitivité future des économies africaines : actes du Forum de Dakar, mars 1999
Abidjan: Futurs Africains, 2000.- 492p. (Hommes et Sociétés / Copans, Jean)
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

219. SALL, Alioune, ed
Abidjan: Futurs Africains, 2000.- 457p. (Hommes et Sociétés / Copans, Jean)

220. SALL, Mahmoudou Bocar
La source de financement des investissements de la PME: Une étude empirique sur données sénégalaises

Résumé : La théorie, financière moderne de l'entreprise suggère l'existence d'une hiérarchie de financement de l’investissement à cause de coûts de faillite, de coûts d'agence, ou de relations entre l'entreprise et ses créanciers. Dans cette étude, nous tentons de vérifier l'existence d'une hiérarchie de financement au niveau des investissements des petites et moyennes entreprises sénégalaises au moyen de données agrégées et individuelles sur la période 1992-1999. Les résultats de l'analyse descriptive de l'échantillon montrent que l'autofinancement n’est utilisé en préférence. Le recours à l’endettement est aussi important que celui de l’autofinancement dans le financement des investissements de la PME sénégalaise. Le recours à une augmentation, de capital est quasi-nul. On peut noter, par ailleurs que, plus la PME est de grande taille, plus la moyenne des financements par endettement est élevée, Nous présentons également les caractéristiques des sources de financement des entreprises étudiées, qui confirment l'existence d'une structure financement particulière des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises.

221. SARKAR, Prabirjit
Terms of Trade of the South vis-a-vis the North: are they declining?

222. SAUVIN, Thierry
Modalités et fonctions des accords de compensation internationaux : le cas des relations Nord-Sud.

223. SCHMITZ, Hubert
Petites entreprises et spécialisation souple dans les pays en développement
224. SECK, Alioune
La politique industrielle: controverses et démarches stratégiques en Afrique au sud du Sahara: le cas du Sénégal

/Politique Industrielle/ /Intervention de l'État/ /Sénégal/

225. SHAEELDIN, Elfatih
Sources of Industrial Growth in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: Some Estimate

/Industrial Development/ /Economic Indicators/ /Input-Output Analysis/ /Kenya/ /Tanzania/ /Zambia/ /Zimbabwe/

Abstract: This paper utilizes a growth accounting production function approach to analyze the sources of industrial growth in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Rates of total Factor Productivity Growth (TFPG) are calculated for these countries during periods in between 1964 and 1983. The estimates indicate negative growth rates of TFP in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. For Zimbabwe the growth rate of TFP is found to be positive but insignificant. Hence, for all of these countries increase in factor inputs mostly accounts for manufacturing growth. By comparison studies for developed countries and some developing countries showed a relatively unimportant contribution from increased inputs and a significant contribution from TFPG. The paper, then considers some of the proximate causes of the poor performance in TFPG in the countries studied. The roles of changes of capacity utilization, market size, macro-economic policies, market structures, level of development of technological capability are analyzed.

226. SHACINDA, Shapi
COMESA: Africa's First Free Trade Area

227. SHAHID, Alam, M.
Trade Orientation and Macroeconomic Performance in LDCs: An Empirical Study

/Trade Policy/ /Exports/ /Macroeconomics/ /Least Developed Countries/

228. SID AHMED, Abdelkader
Les relations économiques entre l'Europe et le Maghreb
Revue Tiers-Monde, t.34, No. 136, Octobre-Décembre 1993, p.759-781

/Relations Economiques/ /Industriallisation/ /Dépendance Économique/ /Stratégie de Développement/ /Coopération Économique/ /Politique Commerciale/ /Europe/ /Maghreb/

229. SOLAGES, Olivier De
Réussites et déconvenues du développement dans le Tiers Monde : esquisse de l'histoire d'un mal-développement

/Sous-Développement/ /Aide au Développement/ /Développement Agricole/ /Accroissement de la Population/ /Paysannerie/ /Agroindustrie/ /Industriallisation/ /Politique Industrielle/ /Enseignement/ /Moyens de Communication de Masse/ /Religion/ /État/ /Pays en Développement/ /Asie du Sud/ /Afrique/ /Amérique Latine/
230. SOLUDO, Charles Chukwuma
Macroeconomic Adjustment, Trade and Growth: Policy Analysis using a Macroeconomic Model of Nigeria
(AERC Research Paper/AERC, No. 32)

/MACROECONOMICS/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /TRADE/ /ECONOMIC GROWTH/
/INTEREST RATE/ /INFLATION/ /NIGERIA/ /MACRECONOMIC MODEL/ /STRUCTURAL
ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES/

231. SOLUDO, Charles C; OGBU, Osita; CHANG, Ha-Joon
The Politics of Trade and Industrial Policy in Africa: Forced Consensus?


232. SOMMERS, Lawrence M.; MEHRETU, Assefa

/INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /NORTH SOUTH RELATIONS/ /EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES/
/AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /WESTER EUROPE/ /EUROPE 92/

233. SRINIVASAN, T.N.
Reform of Industrial and Trade Policies

/INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ /TRADE POLICY/ /FOREIGN TRADE/
234. STEIN, Howard
Deindustrialization, Adjustment, the World Bank and the IMF in Africa

/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /WORLD BANK/ /IMF/ /AFRICA/ /DEINDUSTRIALIZATION/ /INDUSTRIAL ADJUSTMENT/

235. STEVENS, Candice
Industrial Internationalization and Trade Friction

/INDUSTRY/ /INTERNATIONALIZATION/ /TRADE POLICY/ /TRADE BARRIERS/ /INDUSTRIAL POLICY/

236. STEVENS, Christopher, KENNAN, Jane, KETLEY, Richard
EC Trade Preferences and a Post-Apartheid South Africa
*International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, Vol. 69, No. 1, Jan.1993, p.89-108

237. STEWART, Frances
North-South and South-South: Essays on International Economics

/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /SOUTH SOUTH RELATIONS/ /NORTH SOUTH RELATIONS/ /INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM/ /TRADE/ /TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/

238. SUBRAMANIAN, Arvind
Trade and Trade Policies in Eastern and Southern Africa
International Monetary Fund, 2000, 60p.- (IMF Occasional Papers Series, no.196)
[http://ideas.repec.org/p/imf/imfocp/196.html#download](http://ideas.repec.org/p/imf/imfocp/196.html#download)

239. SULIMAN, Osman
Trade Structure and Endogenous Restrictions: evidence from Sudan
(Working Paper Series / ERF, No.9715)

/TRADE STRUCTURE/ /TRADE BARRIERS/ /EXPORT SUBSIDIES/ /IMPORT TAX/ /SUDAN/

240. TAKAVARASHA, Tobias
Trade, Price and Market Reform in Zimbabwe: Current Status, Proposals and Constaints
*Food Policy*, Vol. 18, No.4, August 1993, p.286-293

/TRADE/ /PRICES/ /MARKET STABILIZATION/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /ECONOMIC REFORM/ /PRICE POLICY/ /ZIMBABWE/ /MARKET REFORM/

241. TAKIRAMBULDE, Peter Nanyenya
Rethinking Regional Integration Structures and Strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa
242. TEUNISSEN, Jan Joost, ed.
Regionalism and the Global Economy: The case of Africa

243. THISEN, Jean K.
The European Single Market and its Possible Effects on African External Trade

244. THOMPSON, Carol B.
US Trade with Africa: African Growth & Opportunity?

245. THORNTON, John
Precolonial African Industry and the Atlantic Trade, 1500-1800

246. TIBERGHIEN, R.
"Success Stories" et industrialisation en Afrique

247. TOMOROWICZ, Jacet
The Role of the Government in Restructuring Industry in the Period of Transition: from a Strongly Regulated System to a Market-Oriented System
Public Enterprise, Vol 9, No. 2, 1989, p.177-181

248. ULMER, Karin
Are Trade Agreements with the EU Beneficial to Women in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific?

249. VALETTE, Alain
Emploi et nouvelle politique industrielle au Sénégal


250. **van de Wetering, Hylke; Belgazi, Saad; McDermott, Ann**

Incentives and Protection in Morocco’s Industrial Sector in 1991
(CAER Discussion Paper/CAER, No.20)

251. **Van Dijk, Meine Pieter; Marcussen, Henrik Secher, Ed**

Industrialization in the Third World: The Need for Alternative Strategies

252. **Wakeford, Jeremy**

Risks to Global Trade and Implications for South Africa’s Economy and Policy
University of Cape Town, Development Policy Research Unit, 2006, 58p
Working Papers, No. 9607

**Abstract**: The past two decades have witnessed an unprecedented globalisation of trade in goods and services. This process has been driven, inter alia, by technology, ideology and the availability of relatively cheap energy. By extrapolating this trend, one may expect further integration of world markets and increasingly unhindered international trade. However, there is mounting evidence of significant risks to global trade, at least in goods and possibly in certain services as well. Three main risk areas are identified here: (1) fossil fuel depletion, in particular a possible peak in world oil production within the next five to ten years; (2) climate change, and especially its effects on agricultural production, transport and financial risk; and (3) instability in the world financial system caused primarily by the US’s unsustainable twin deficits. The paper explores some possible implications of these risks for the South African economy and its foreign trade in particular. It argues that South Africa’s trade policy should take due cognizance of these threats, and advocates adaptation and mitigation strategies designed to improve self-sufficiency and to protect the poor in sensitive areas, especially food and energy security.

253. **Wangwe, Samuel M.**

Building Indigenous Technological Capacity: a Study of Selected Industries in Tanzania
(Development Studies Working Paper / QEH, No. 22)

254. **Wangwe, Samuel**

New Trade Theories and Developing Countries: Policy and Technological Implications
255. WEISS, John
Industry in Developing Countries: Theory, Policy and Evidence

/INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /ECONOMIC THEORY/ /NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /MARXISM/ /SURVEYS/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /NEO-CLASSICISM/ /STRUCTURALISM/

256. YAHAYA, S
The Dutch Disease and the Development of the Manufacturing Sector in Nigeria: 1970-85

/MANUFACTURING/ /INDUSTRIAL SECTOR/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /NIGERIA/ /DUTCH DISEASE/

257. YEATS, Alexander J.
What are OECD Trade Preferences worth to Sub-Saharan Africa?

/TRADE/ /GATT/ /OECD/ /EXPORTS/ /LIBERALISM/ /TARIFF POLICY/ /TARIFF NEGOCIATIONS/ /TRADE PREFERENCES/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /TARIFF PROTECTION/ /SUBSAHARIAN AFRICA/

258. YEATS, Alexander J.; AMJADI, Azita; REINCKE, Ulrich; NG, Francis
Did Domestic Policies Marginalize Africa in International Trade?
Washington: World Bank, 1997.-v-34p. (Directions in Development / World Bank)


259. YUMKELLA, Kandeh; VINANCHIARACHI, Jebamalai
Leading Issues on Africa's Path to Industrialisation: The Role of Support Systems and Instruments

_Abstract_: The purpose of this paper is to highlight a number of issues that impede sub-Saharan Africa's attempts to achieve a higher degree of industrialisation, with a focus on the role of institutional support systems in assisting firms. The paper contends that support systems and instruments can play a role in promoting industrialisation. Examples of support systems and instruments are given with a view to highlighting the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in addressing issues pertaining to investment, small business development, environmental management, industrial energy efficiency and industrial governance.

260. ZEHENDER, Wolfgang
Regional Cooperation through Trade and Industry? The Prospects for Regional Economic Communities in West and Central Africa
Berlin: German Development Institute, 1987.-viii-95p. (Occasional Papers/GDI, No. 88)

/REGIONAL COOPERATION/ /REGIONAL POLICY/ /FOREIGN TRADE/ /INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION/ /ECOWAS/ /ECWAS/ /WEST AFRICA/ /CENTRAL AFRICA/ /BENIN/ /NIGERIA/ /LAGOS PLAN/ /CEEAC/
261. ZEJLY, A.
Commerce extérieur, taux de change et protection tarifaire
Revue africaine de développement, Vol 5, No. 1, Juin 1993, p.16-31

/COMMERCE EXTERIEUR/ /TAUX DE CHANGE/ /IMPORTATIONS/ /EXPORTATIONS/ /LIBERALISATION DES ECHANGES/ /DEVALUATION/ /MESURES PROTECTIONISTES/

262. ZIMMERMANN, Jean-Benoît
Des complexes industriels transnationalisés à l'accumulation technologique dans les pays en développement
Les cahiers du CREAD, No. 25, 1991, p.77-111

/TECHNOLOGIE/ /SOCIETES TRANSNATIONALES/ /INDUSTRIALISATION/ /TRANSFERT DE TECHNOLOGIE/ /PAYS EN DEVELOPPEMENT/ /ACCUMULATION DE TECHNOLOGIE/ /RENTE PETROLIERE/

Part II: Guy Mhone’s Publications / Publications de Guy Mhone

1. MHONE, Guy
Behind and Beyond the World Bank Strategy
Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly, Vol. 4, No. 12, September 1991, p.3-14

/WORLD BANK/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

2. MHONE, Guy
Gender Bias in Economics and the Search for a Gender-Sensitive Approach

3. MHONE, Guy
Biais sexuels en économie et recherche d’une approche qui tienne compte du genre

4. MHONE, G.
Labour Market Discrimination and Its Aftermath in Southern Africa
Paper at UNRISD Conference, Durban, South Africa, September 2001, 23p

5. MHONE, Guy
Apartheid-based factor utilization structures and affirmative action-their efficiency implications"

6. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
The socio-economic crisis in Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
Abstract: While the economic experience of Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe differs in many respects, each is confronted by an economic crisis accompanied by a hegemonic crisis reflected in the loss of legitimacy by the State and in increasing social and political instability. Their inability to promote economic development reflects the failure of the post independence State to transcend colonially inherited economic structures and to generate autonomous accumulation and generalized equity. The Adoption of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) has not resolved the colonial legacy of enclave development and its tendency to marginalize the rural sector. This legacy means that the southern African countries, given their status in the international division of labour, cannot automatically, through market forces, initiate a process of articulated development. The author favours an interventionist State within the context of a market-driven economy, a State which dominates the financial sector to influence resource flows, which distributes rewards and punishments to elicit compliance from the private sector, and which initiates agrarian reform as an initial basis for enhancing the conditions of the majority of the people.

7. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Botswana economy still an enclave
_Africa Development_, Vol.21, No.2/3, 1996, p.89-99

Abstract: At independence in 1966, Botswana's colonial economic legacy was that of a labour reserve/primary export economy within the ambit of South Africa's periphery. Over the past three decades this underdeveloped country has, as a consequence of the discovery of diamonds and of adroit economic and political management, elevated itself to the status of one of the fastest growing economies in the world and one of the most democratic and politically stable countries in Africa. However, the Botswana government that from the outset embarked on a market-based, outward oriented development strategy, has been unable to improve equity and diversify the economy. The present article argues that this stems from the fact that the market itself reproduces and reinforces inequity and lopsided development and that a 'laissez-faire' approach to the economy may not be able to resolve these issues. Indeed, Botswana's current basis for accumulation is monocultural and of an enclave nature and its legitimation is illusory, camouflaged by the existence of migrant labour opportunities, diamond surpluses, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenues and the high prices of beef and diamond exports. Meanwhile the rural sector, in which the majority of the households reside, remains underdeveloped.

8. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Can ESAP Sustainibly Transform the Non Formal Sectors in Zimbabwe, Part I: the Problem.

9. MHONE, Guy C. Z.
The Case against Africanists
URL: [http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0047-1607%28197222%292%3A2%3C8%3ATCAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0047-1607%28197222%292%3A2%3C8%3ATCAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y)

10. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Dependency and underdevelopment: the limits of structural adjustment programmes and towards a pro-active State-led development strategy

Abstract: This essay reviews the nature of underdevelopment in sub-Saharan African countries in the context of the adoption of structural adjustment programmes (SAP). It discusses the limits of SAP resulting from internal and external constraints, arguing that while the efficiency preconditions of SAP are legitimate for restoring static and short-term efficiency, and as general guideposts for economic policy, SAP are not adequate to initiate a process of economic development. The author further argues that market forces on their own, especially in a context where structural adjustment is seen as adjusting the exigencies of the domestic economy to the imperatives of the world economy, are not likely to initiate economic development. An alternative strategy is proposed, based on the experience of the newly industrializing countries, which entails a hand-in-glove partnership between the State and domestic and foreign entrepreneurs.
11. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Factor combinations and the distribution of product in a dominance-subjugation system: an approach to the allocation of resources in the Apartheid-type economy of South Africa

**Abstract:** Aim is to demonstrate the inadequacy of economic deterministic theories who applied to apartheid systems. Considering the apartheid system as a dominance-subjugation/threat-sub-mission system, this article is restricted to an analysis of one of the factors pertinent to the economic condition of the Africans: their use as labor. This is done in the following sections: African labor migration and the establishment of the dual labor market in stage 1 - the floating color bar; stage 2 - contradictions of the "floating color bar in stage 2 - the mature apartheid economy as an open economy: stage 3.

12. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
The informal sector in Southern Africa: an analysis of conceptual, research and policy issues

**Abstract:** This collective volume assesses the theoretical, empirical and policy relevancy of the informal sector in the context of the development problems experienced in southern Africa. The authors demonstrate how the informal sector was marginalized and thus designated insignificant in the colonial period; why and how it has proliferated in the postcolonial era; and why it may only be symptomatic of a general economic malaise and not a panacea to problems of economic stagnation, poverty, inequality and underdevelopment. Contributions: Conceptual and analytical issues, by Guy C.Z. Mhone; Zimbabwe: the informal sector in a decontrolling formerly 'socialist' economy, by Herbert Ndoro; Malawi: small scale enterprises in an inequitable and statist market economy, by Austin B. Ngwira; Zambia: the informal sector in a mono-cultural economy, by Moses Banda Griffin Nyirongo; Conclusion: research and policy issues, by Guy C.Z. Mhone.

13. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
African women workers, economic reform, globalization, AIDS and civil conflict
(Equality for women in employment; WP-23 Working papers)

14. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
The quest for regional cooperation in southern Africa: problems and issues
Harare: SAPES Books, 1993. - 33 p. (Occasional paper series; no. 4; Southern Africa political economy series)

**Abstract:** The author looks at the case for regional cooperation with specific reference to southern Africa. He reviews some of the difficulties arising in this respect as a result of the similarities and differences in the economic structures of the countries of southern Africa - notably per capita GDP, the structure of production, demand and consumption, the government budget, inflation and interest rates, the structure of merchandise exports and imports, balance of payments and external debt, and intra-SADCC trade - and the implications for regional cooperation, and discusses some of the barriers to regional cooperation. In conclusion, he asserts that in the absence of a preoccupation with evolving a dirigist developmentalist orientation at both the national and regional levels, meaningful regional economic cooperation in southern Africa is likely to be unattainable, as in the past, and the search for it will continue to be a charade.

15. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Malawi at the crossroads: the post-colonial political economy

**Abstract:** The aim of this book is to broach for discussion some of the major issues in the political economy of Malawi. Part 1 discusses issues related to the economy and polity as a whole, beginning with an overview of Malawi's political economy by Guy Mhone. Mapopa Chipeta discusses the contours of the evolution of civil society and its relation to the State in the colonial and postindependence periods. Jonathan Kaunda traces the continuity and change in Malawi's development strategy and its administrative organization. Chinyamata Chipeta gives an analytical overview of the macroeconomic policies pursued since independence in the context of development plans, stabilization measures and adjustment programmes. Exley Silumbu analyses foreign trade policies and performance in the period 1965-1990.
Part 2 addresses sectoral economic issues. Richard Mkandawire discusses the land question and government strategy pertaining to agricultural development and agrarian change. Garton Kamchedzera treats land tenure relations, the law and development. Ben Kaluwa discusses Malawian industry, policies, performance and problems. Austin Ngwira describes the impact of small-scale rural nonfarm agroindustries on employment and household income. Part 3 discusses select social issues: education policy and development strategy, by Christon Moyo, the nongovernmental sector in Malawi's socioeconomic development, by Pachero Simukonda, and the legal regime for the protection of refugees, by Tiyanjana Maluwa.

16. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
The political economy of a dual labor market in Africa: the copper industry and dependency in Zambia, 1929-1969
254p.

Abstract: A dual labor market, initially consisting of African and European components, is identified as the major colonial legacy for the period under study. It is argued that, while this dualism initially began as the result of economic and autonomous factors, in time it came to be sustained by artificial factors reflecting the interests of the dominant groups. The conclusion is that the dual labor market had the effect of distorting the microeconomic relationships within the copper industry, thereby limiting the degree to which the industry could act as a leading sector in the Zambian economy.

17. MHONE, Guy C.Z.
Enclavity and Constrained Labour Absorptive Capacity in Southern African Economies

18. MHONE, Guy C.Z.; EDIGHEJI, Omano
Governance in the new South Africa: the challenges of globalisation

Abstract: The major challenges confronting South Africa since the advent of non-racial multiparty democracy have been the need to promote democratic governance, economic growth, global competitiveness, and to improve the standard of living of its people, especially the previously disadvantaged majority Black population. These challenges have coincided with the ascendancy of globalization with its attendant social, economic and political imperatives, all of which have consequences for governance and development at the national level, not least in emerging economies like South Africa. This book assesses the implications of global imperatives for the nature, capacity, character and scope of democratic governance and the pursuit of equitable development in the new South Africa. Contributors: Patrick Bond, Omano Edigheji, Nomboniso Gasa, Thulani Guliwe, Adam Habib, Ebrahim-Khalil Hassen, Hermien Kotzé, Kristy McLean, Ann Mc Lennan, Guy Mhone, Thomas Mathukhu Mogale. [ASC Leiden abstract]

19. MHONE, C.Z., KANYENZE, Godfrey, SPARREBOOM, Theo
Strategies to Combat Youth Unemployment and Marginalisation in Anglophone Africa

Gender, Poverty and Employment in Southern Africa, an Overview: Issues, Trends and Appraisal.
n.p., 1999

"Rethinking the Economics of Underdevelopment and Development in Africa", Mimeo, 2004
22. MHONE, Guy C. Z.,
Les défis de la gouvernance, de la reforme du secteur public et de l’administration publique en Afrique
University of Witwatersrand, Graduate School of Public and Development Management, Février 2003.-27p

23. MHONE, Guy C. Z.
The challenges of governance, public sector reform and public administration in Africa
February, 2003

Honouring the memory of Guy Mhone / Hommage à Guy Mhone

1. BOND, Patrick
Beyond Enclavity in African Economies: The Enduring Work Of Guy Mhone
Edited by the Patrick Bond for IDEAs Conference in memory of Guy Mhone: Sustainable Employment Generation in Developing Countries: Current Constraints and Alternative Strategies Following the World Social Forum, 25-27 January 2007
Durban: Centre for Civil Society, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2007. 56p

2. KANYENZE, Godfrey; KONDO, Timothy; MARTENS, Jos Ed.
The search for Sustainable human development in Southern Africa

Abstract: This book is dedicated to the memory of Drs. John van’t Hoff and Professor Guy. C.Z. Mhone, who were pillars of the ANSA programme and passed on during the course of the production of this book
Annexes: Announcement / Annonce
The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) invites abstracts and proposals for paper presentation at the second international conference it is organising on development as part of its revamped Economic Policy Research Programme. The first conference within the framework of this initiative was convened in 2007. The theme of the 2008 conference is: Re-thinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development. The conference is being convened in the context of the Council’s current commitment to promoting a critical re-thinking of all aspects of socio-economic development in Africa; it is also held to honour the memory of one of the continent’s most distinguished development thinkers and former member of the CODESRIA Executive Committee, the late Professor Guy Mhone. The conference will take place in Lusaka, Zambia, from 25 to 27 July, 2008.

As a domain of research and policy action, trade and industrial policy is recognised as central to the development prospects of any country, and the countries of Africa are no exception in this regard. What has been in contention over the years has been the most appropriate type of trade and industrial policy that would respond most effectively to the needs of countries at different stages of development. The intellectual roots of the contemporary debates on trade and industrial policy go back to the works of the earliest political economists; indeed, it constituted one of the central concerns addressed by Adam Smith and David Ricardo in their historic diatribe against the mercantilists. The metaphor of “free trade” that was deployed against the mercantilists and the interests who were its most vociferous bearers spoke to the quest for competitive advantage at a time when the modern industrial revolution was gathering steam. Not surprisingly, those that had an edge in the process of industrialisation pushed the hardest for “free trade” whilst those with an ambition to industrialise were more reticent, opting instead either for full protection or selective opening in order to nurture their nascent industries in readiness for global competition. Clearly, the trade and industrial policy framework adopted by the earliest industrial economies of the modern period like the United Kingdom, France and Germany, were crucial to their development in the first instance and the subsequent efforts they made to protect their historic advantages. Later industrialisers like Japan and the United States were to learn to calibrate their trade and industrial policy in ways which enabled them to grow their economies, overcome structural obstacles to their economic transformation, and then compete with other major players for global economic dominance. More recent and emerging industrial powerhouses like South Korea, Thailand, China and India are themselves relying heavily on trade and industrial policy as a key instrument for their economic development. Their experience suggests, as did the experiences of others before them, that the ideology of “free trade” is not to be taken on face value, and the actual practises of states need to be read much more seriously.

During the late colonial period, that enigmatic phase in the history of colonial rule which, for the first time, saw the germination of some measure of development thinking in the discourses and policies of the colonial authorities, the very first steps towards the formulation of a modern trade and industrial policy for Africa were taken. These steps basically entailed the introduction of tariffs that, at one level, sought to regulate importation and exportation with a view deliberately to maximising internal revenues, reducing foreign exchange outlays, improving the trade balance, and strengthening domestic production beyond primary agricultural production. At another level, the
Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development
Repenser la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement africain

Trade and industrial policy pursued during the late colonial period was aimed at responding to emerging structural shifts in the local and global economies that also translated into social and political pressures for an acceleration of the development of the colonial economies. These pressures were aimed at moving the post-1945 colonial economies beyond the simple production and supply of raw materials, and ensuring that they occupied a higher position in the international value chain that would at least begin more effectively employ the expanding pool of skilled labour available in the colonies. It was out of the trade and industrial policy of the late colonial period that the earliest experiences of industrialisation, most of it in simple, light manufacturing activities, emerged in various parts of Africa.

The basic trade and industrial policy framework developed in the late colonial period was carried over into the post-colonial period and fed into various national strategies that were aimed, among others, at accelerating the development of the local economy, attracting domestic and external investment, promoting the home market, encouraging local research and development, achieving accelerated technology transfer, reducing import dependence, achieving rapid industrialisation, and increasing local content. As in the late colonial period, the state assumed a key role in the definition and operationalisation of trade and industrial policy; indeed, within the context of the state-led model of development which African countries followed after independence, the state played a commanding role which also entailed various degrees of central planning. Within this framework, trade and industrial policy involved the state both as leading actor and a prime facilitator. As actor, the state took a direct role in investing in the economy, especially in large-scale agricultural projects and industry. As facilitator, it offered various incentives to private investors and partnered with them as necessary in order to achieve its defined objectives of accelerating local development. The tariff regime was central to the trade and industrial policy and it was underpinned by a philosophy and an incentives structure that sought to discourage the importation of a range of simple consumer goods, facilitated the importation of intermediate and capital goods, and protected local infant industries. The consumer goods whose importation was allowed were brought in either on the basis of temporary waivers to address specific national exigencies or were subject to heavy duties that aimed at ensuring that they did not squeeze locally-made alternatives from the domestic market. Subsidies were also employed to reinforce aspects of the tariff regime put in place as were tax holidays granted to investors in the manufacturing sector. As post-independence commitments to economic cooperation and integration among African states gathered momentum, the tariff policies that were pursued were also adapted to accommodate African cooperation and integration partners. Preferential trade agreements that similarly had a bearing on trade and industrial policy were also concluded by African countries with major international economic blocs such as the European Union.

If trade and industrial policy in the first two decades of independence allowed not only for a central role for the state but also contributed to the growth and expansion of import-substitution industries, the state-led model of accumulation within which it was nestled was to come under severe attack in the period from the 1980s onwards. The grounds on which the import-substitution industrialisation model was attacked and subsequently dismantled are many and are all too familiar to merit recounting here in any great detail. Suffice it to note that the model was criticised for rewarding inefficiency, undermining national competitiveness, breeding corruption, straining the foreign exchange earnings of African countries, penalising consumers, discouraging technology transfer, and obstructing the efficient allocation of investments. The economic crises which African countries experienced one after the other from the beginning of the 1980s called the state-led model of development into question and paved the way for the efforts championed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to revamp trade and industrial policy on the continent along lines which were deemed to be compatible with the
“free market” principles for which they were and still remain the frontline partisans. Within the framework of the structural adjustment programme which they pursued in different African countries, the international financial institutions pushed for the liberalisation of trade and investments, the generalised opening up of national economies, the removal of tariff walls that cushioned local infant industry, the elimination of subsidies that favoured local manufacturers, the liberalisation of interests and exchange rates, the decontrol of prices, the reversal of the frontline role taken by the state, the dismantling of national planning systems, and the introduction of a variety of complementary measures designed to entrench a free market system, promote an open trade regime, and deepen the role of the private sector in national economic development. The WTO treaty framework was also to be deployed to lock-in most of the trade liberalisation policies promoted by the IMF and the World Bank, and to extend the remit of the “free trade” principle to new domains that were binding on members.

Much has been written on the consequences of the shifts that occurred in trade and industrial policy during the 1980s and 1990s from a state-led to a market-driven model of accumulation. The consequences observed are multiple but perhaps the most widely discussed has been the systematic de-industrialisation of African countries, returning many of them to a basic role in the international division of labour as producers and suppliers of unprocessed or minimally processed raw materials. At the same time, consumer goods of various kinds have flooded local economies while revenue from import duties underwent a generalised decline. Furthermore, in most countries, the promise that the market-based structural adjustment framework would, by and by, usher in new “sunshine” industries that would be less dependent on protection and subsidies but, rather forged through free market competition and, therefore, more resilient did not materialise. Yet, it is inconceivable that Africa could ever hope to turn the table of underdevelopment without an appropriate trade and industrial policy that would enable it industrialise itself with all the accompanying direct and indirect benefits. This was a message that was consistently reiterated in many of Guy Mhone’s own writings even as he urged African governments to adopt heterodox macro-economic policies in order to have any prospects of securing their development in a neo-liberal global age. It is to the kind of developmental trade and industrial policy which Africa needs to embrace that CODESRIA wishes through the 2008 Guy Mhone Memorial Conference on Development to focus the attention of African researchers. A thorough re-thinking of trade and industrial policy in Africa is made urgent by several factors, among them the prolonged economic crises of African countries that calls for the abandonment of the orthodoxy that has dominated socio-economic policy-making over the last two and half decades; the open admission by the World Bank, after 25 years of zealous experimentation, that the structural adjustment framework which it so frantically pursued had failed to meet set objectives the immense pressures that continue nevertheless to be mounted on African governments to toe the line of “free trade”; and the one-sided push by the European Union for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with African countries.

Among the themes that the conference will cover are:
1. Trade and Industrial Policy: Conceptual and Theoretical Questions;
4. Trade and Industrial Policy and the WTO Process;
5. Trade and Industrial Policy in the Context of Neo-Liberal Globalisation;
6. Trade and Industrial Policy and the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation and Integration;
7. Trade and Industrial Policy and Technology Transfer;
8. The European Union - African Economic Partnership Agreements and the Challenges of African Development;
10. Towards a Developmental Trade and Industrial Policy for Africa: Theoretical and Empirical Issues; and

Researchers interested in participating in the conference are invited to send their abstracts and paper proposals to CODESRIA by 30 April, 2008. If selected, the abstracts/proposals would need to be developed into full conference papers that should be received by CODESRIA no later than 31 May, 2008. Full papers adjudged to be of suitable quality by the independent selection committee that will review all applications will be notified of the results of the process by 20 June, 2008 together with information on travel and lodging in Lusaka, Zambia. All abstracts and full papers should be addressed to:

CODESRIA
(Attention: The 2008 Guy Mhone Memorial Conference on Development),
BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23 - Fax: +221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: conference.development@codesria.sn - Website: http://www.codesria.org

En tant que domaine de recherche et d’action, la politique commerciale et industrielle est reconnue comme centrale dans les perspectives de développement de tout pays, et les pays africains ne sont pas une exception. Ce qui est en discussion depuis plusieurs années, c’est le type le plus approprié de politique commerciale et industrielle répondant plus efficacement aux besoins des pays selon différentes étapes de leurs développements. Les racines intellectuelles des débats contemporains sur la politique commerciale et industrielle remontent des premiers travaux d’économie politique ; Il est vrai, elles constituèrent une des préoccupations centrales d’Adam Smith et David Ricardo dans leur diatribe historique contre les mercantilistes. La métaphore « libre échange » qui fut utilisée contre les mercantilistes et les intérêts qu’ils représentaient s’adressait à la recherche d’avantages comparatifs à un moment où la révolution industrielle moderne démarrait. Sans surprise, ceux qui avaient un avantage dans le processus d’industrialisation poussaient fort pour le « libre échange » pendant que ceux qui rêvaient d’industrialisation étaient plus réticents, optant plutôt pour une protection complète ou une ouverture sélective afin de soutenir leurs industries naissantes. Clairement, le cadre de la politique commerciale et industrielle adoptée par les premières politiques industrielles de la période moderne comme la Grande Bretagne, la France et l’Allemagne, étaient vitales pour leur développement dans un premier temps et dans les efforts fournis ensuite pour protéger leur avantage historique. Plus tard, les pays comme les USA et le Japon devaient apprendre à ajuster leur politique commerciale et industrielle de manière à permettre à leurs économies de croître, et de surmonter les obstacles structurels à leur transformation économique, puis de compétir avec les acteurs principaux pour la domination économique mondiale. De plus, les récentes et puissantes industries émergentes comme la Corée du Sud, la Thaïlande, la Chine et l’Inde comptent eux-mêmes sur la politique commerciale et industrielle comme instrument principal de leur développement économique. Leur expérience suggère, comme le firent d’autres avant, que l’idéologie de « libre échange » ne doit pas être prise telle quelle, et que les pratiques des Etats doivent être étudiées plus sérieusement.

Vers la fin de la période coloniale, cette phase énigmatique dans l’histoire du joug colonial qui, pour la première fois, vit le début d’une certaine réflexion sur le développement dans les discours et les politiques des autorités coloniales, les premiers pas vers la formulation d’une politique commerciale et industrielle moderne pour l’Afrique. Ces premiers pas consistaient en l’introduction de taxes douanières qui, à un niveau, devait réguler l’importation et l’exportation en maximisant les recettes internes, réduire les bases des échanges commerciaux, améliorer la balance commerciale, et renforcer la production locale au-delà de la production agricole primaire. A un autre niveau, la politique commerciale et industrielle mise en œuvre répondait aux changements structurels émergents dans les économies locales et mondiales qui se traduisaient également en pressions...

L’environnement commercial et industriel développé vers la fin de la période coloniale a été poursuivi dans la période post-coloniale et a alimenté les différentes stratégies nationales qui étaient destinées, entre autres, à accélérer le développement des économies locales, à attirer les investissements locaux et étrangers, à promouvoir le marché local, à encourager la recherche et le développement, à accélérer le transfert technologique, à réduire la dépendance aux importations, accélérer l’industrialisation et satisfaire la population. Comme dans la période coloniale, l’état assumait le rôle déterminant dans la définition et l’opérationnalisation de la politique commerciale et industrielle, il est vrai, dans le contexte des modèles de développement mus par l’Etat que les pays africains adoptèrent après l’indépendance, l’Etat jouait un rôle de leader direct qui comprenait divers degrés de planification centrale. Dans ce cadre, la politique commerciale et industrielle impliquait l’Etat à la fois en tant qu’acteur principal et facilitateur de premier plan. En tant qu’acteur, l’Etat avait un rôle direct d’investisseur dans l’économie, particulièrement dans les grands projets industriels et agricoles. En tant que facilitateur, il offrait diverses facilités aux investisseurs privés et s’associaient avec eux, quand c’était nécessaire, pour atteindre ses objectifs d’accélérer leur développement local. Le régime de taxes était central dans cette politique commerciale et industrielle et il était basé sur une philosophie et une structure qui décourageaient l’importation d’une variété de produits de consommation simples, et encourageaient l’importation de produits intermédiaires et de capitaux, et protégeaient les industries locales naissantes. Les produits de consommation dont l’importation était permise étaient introduits sur la base d’autorisations temporaires pour répondre à des exigences nationales spécifiques ou étaient soumis à de fortes taxation destinées à assurer qu’elles n’étaient pas en compétition avec les alternatives du marché local. Les subventions étaient également utilisées pour renforcer des aspects du régime douanier et des exonérations fiscales étaient accordées aux investisseurs dans le secteur industriel. Les engagements de l’après indépendance à la coopération et l’intégration entre les pays africains se mettaient en place, les politiques douanières étaient également adaptées pour accommoder les partenaires africains dans la coopération et l’intégration. Des accords commerciaux préférentiels qui avaient un impact sur la politique industrielle et commerciale furent également conclus par les pays africains avec les grands blocs économiques internationaux tels que l’Union européenne.

Si la politique commerciale et industrielle des deux premières décennies d’indépendance a permis à l’état d’assumer un rôle central, elle a également contribué à la croissance et l’expansion des industries de substitution ; le modèle d’état d’accumulation dans le cadre duquel elle était mise en œuvre devant subir des attaques sévères à partir des années 1980. Les raisons de ces attaques et du démantèlement qui s’ensuivit sont nombreuses et trop familières pour qu’on s’y attarde. Notons seulement que le modèle était critiqué pour avoir récompensé l’inefficacité, affaibli la compétitivité nationale, favorisé la corruption, pesé sur les recettes en devises des pays africains, pénalisé les consommateurs, découragé le transfert de technologie, et empêché l’allocation efficace des investissements. Les crises économiques connues par les pays africains, les uns après les autres à partir de 1980 remettaient en question le modèle étatique de développement et permettait au FMI (Fonds monétaire international), à la Banque mondiale et à l’OMC (Organisation mondiale du commerce) de reprendre en main la politique commerciale et industrielle selon des directives compatibles avec les principes de « libre échange » pour lesquels ils étaient et sont encore des

Beaucoup a été écrit sur les conséquences des changements survenus dans la politique commerciale et industrielle pendant les années 1980 et 1990 suite à l’évolution d’un modèle d’État à un modèle d’accumulation dépendant du marché. Les conséquences observées sont multiples mais peut-être la plus débattue est la désindustrialisation systématique des pays africains, renvoyant la plupart d’entre eux dans la division internationale du travail au rôle premier de producteurs et de fournisseurs de matières premières non ou peu manufacturées. Au même moment, les produits de consommation de toutes sortes inondent les économies locales pendant que les taxes sur les importations connaissent un déclin. De plus, dans la plupart des pays, la promesse qu’un cadre d’ajustement structurel basé sur le marché amènerait les industries qui seraient moins dépendantes de la protection et des subventions ne s’est pas matérielisée. Quand même, il est incroyable que l’Afrique passe le cycle de sous-développement sans une politique commerciale et industrielle qui lui permettrait de s’industrialiser avec tous les avantages directs et indirects qui vont avec. Le message est conforme à cette orientation politique de Guy Mhone quand il invitait les pays africains à adopter des politiques macro-économiques hétérodoxes s’ils voulaient assurer leur développement à l’ère du néo-libéralisme. C’est sur le type de politique commerciale et industrielle dont l’Afrique a besoin que le CODESRIA aimerait porter l’attention des chercheurs africains à travers la conférence Guy Mhone 2008. Repenser méthodiquement la politique commerciale et industrielle en Afrique est devenu urgent à cause de plusieurs facteurs, parmi lesquels les crises économiques des pays africains qui requièrent l’abandon de l’orthodoxie qui a dominé la formulation de politiques socio-économiques des deux décennies et demie, la reconnaissance par la Banque mondiale après 25 ans d’expérimentation zélée, que le cadre d’ajustement structurel n’avait pas atteint ses objectifs, les pressions exercées sur les gouvernements africains afin qu’ils adoptent le « libre échange » et la poussée unilatérale de l’Union Européenne pour des Accords de partenariat économique (APE) avec les pays africains.

Parmi les thèmes qui seront couverts par la conférence, il y a:
1. Politique commerciale et industrielle: questions conceptuelles et théoriques;
2. Une relecture de la politique commerciale et industrielle dans la période 1960-1980;
3. La politique commerciale et industrielle pendant les années d’ajustement structurel (1980 – 2000);
4. La politique commerciale et industrielle et le processus de l’OMC;
5. La politique commerciale et industrielle dans le contexte de mondialisation néo-libérale;
6. La politique commerciale et industrielle et les dynamiques de coopération et l’intégration régionale;
7. La politique commerciale et industrielle et le transfert technologique;
8. Les accords de partenariat économique entre l’Union Européenne et l’Afrique et les enjeux de développement africain;
9. Au-delà de l’orthodoxie néo-libérale : la politique commerciale et industrielle pour le développement national et continental;
10. Vers une politique commerciale et industrielle de développement pour l’Afrique : Questions théoriques et empiriques ; et

Les chercheurs souhaitant participer à la conférence sont invités à envoyer les résumés de leurs contributions au CODESRIA au plus tard le 30 avril 2008. S’ils sont sélectionnés les résumés devront être développés en contributions et envoyés au CODESRIA au plus tard le 31 mai 2008. Les auteurs de contributions jugées de qualité acceptable par un Comité de sélection indépendant seront informés des résultats du processus au plus tard le 20 juin 2008 en même temps que les informations sur le voyage et l’hébergement à Lusaka, Zambie. Tous les résumés et contributions devront être envoyés à l’adresse suivante:

CODESRIA
Conférence Guy Mhone sur le Développement
BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23 - Fax: +221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: conference.development@codesria.sn
Website: http://www.codesria.org