



Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa  
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique  
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África  
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Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme  
Programme Formation, bourses et subventions

**GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE / INSTITUT SUR LA GOUVERNANCE**

*Dakar, Senegal, 4 – 15/09/ 2017*

*Economic Governance and Africa's  
Economic Transformation*

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*Gouvernance économique et  
transformation économique de l'Afrique*

*Bibliography / Bibliographie*

2017

**CODESRIA**

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Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>

**Table of Contents / Table des matières**

<b>Introduction</b> .....	3
<b>I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers</b> .....	5
<b>II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques</b> .....	15
<b>IV - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce</b> .....	44

## INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Governance Institute, launched in 1992 by CODESRIA, is an annual interdisciplinary forum which brings together about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well as some non-African scholars engaged in innovative research on topics related to the general theme of governance. The theme for this year 2017 is: “*Economic Governance and Africa’s Economic Transformation*”.

"In the past twelve months, the momentous changes in electoral politics in Britain and North America have reopened questions of the role of ideas in democratic participation. Challenging questions now emerge about the basic intellectual starting points for discussing democracy. It is in this context that the theme selected for the 2017 session of the Institute invites us to interrogate wider issues of democratic participation that are at the core of the economic realities facing most African countries..."

In collaboration with the Director and the Resource Persons, the CODESRIA Documentation, Information and Communication Centre (CODICE) provides participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the Institute.

This bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for applications for the Democratic Governance Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

Lancé en 1992, l’Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année une quinzaine de chercheurs des diverses régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que des chercheurs non africains engagés dans des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance. Le thème de cette année 2017, est : « *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l’Afrique* ».

« Au cours des douze derniers mois, les changements importants intervenus dans les processus électoraux en Grande-Bretagne et en Amérique du Nord ont ravivé les questions sur le rôle des idées dans la participation démocratique. Des questions cruciales sur les fondements intellectuels de la démocratie ont, entre temps, émergé. C’est dans ce contexte que le thème retenu pour la session de 2017 de l’Institut sur la gouvernance invite l’interrogation de questions plus vastes de la participation démocratique, qui sont au cœur des réalités économiques de la plupart des pays africains... »

Le Centre de documentation, d’information et de communication du CODESRIA (CODICE), en collaboration avec le directeur et les personnes ressources, met à la disposition des participants une bibliographie sur le thème.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L’appel à candidatures lancé pour les besoins de l’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique est annexé à la bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

**CODESRIA Documentation, Information and Communication Centre**  
**Centre de documentation, d’information et de communication du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

**PART I / 1ère PARTIE**

**DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY**

**DOCUMENTS PAPIERS**

**I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers**

**1. AMIN, Samir**

Africa and the Global System Disaster

*African Development Review / Revue Africaine de Développement*, Vol. 7, N° 2, 1995, p. 35-50

**Subject(s):** *Future --Trends -- National Liberation Movements -- Historical Analysis -- Research – Africa – Globalization*

**2. AMIN, Samir**

Les Conditions globales d'un Développement Durable

*Alternatives Sud*, Vol. 2, N° 4, 1995, p. 101-113

**Subject(s):** *Développement durable -- Croissance économique - -Economie internationale -- Conflits --Relations internationales -- Politique sociale -- Capitalisme -- Récession économique -- Libéralisme -- Groupes sociaux – Afrique – Europe*

**3. AMIN, Samir**

Les défis de la mondialisation

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996. - 345 p.

ISBN: 273844461X

**Subject(s):** *Mondialisation -- Capitalisme -- Pays en développement -- Chine -- Fédération de Russie -- Europe*  
**Call N°: 01.02.01/AMI/15403**

**4. AMIN, Samir**

Delinking: Towards a Polycentric World

London: Zed Books, 1990. - Details 194 p.

ISBN: 0862328039

**Subject(s):** *Economic Systems -- Socialism -- Fundamentalism -- Developing Countries -- International Economic Relations -- Income Distribution -- Economic Dependence -- Capitalisme*  
**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/4303**

**5. AMIN, Samir**

Le développement inégal : essai sur les formations sociales du capitalisme périphérique

Paris : Les Editions de minuit, 1973. - 365 p.

ISBN: 2707300179

**Subject(s):** *Capitalisme -- Classes sociales -- Modes de production -- Sous-développement --Marginalisme -- Dépendance économique -- Développement inégal*  
**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/15402**

**6. AMIN, Samir**

Ending the Crisis of Capitalism or Ending Capitalism?

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2010. - vii-199 p.

ISBN: 9781906387808

**Subject(s):** *Capitalism -- Revolution -- Globalization -- Agriculture -- International Economy -- Oligopolies -- Financial Crisis -- Liberal Globalization -- Accumulation*  
**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/15062**

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

### **7. AMIN, Samir**

Fifty Years is Enough! : Part 1

*Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly*, Vol. 8, N° 2, 1994, p. 33-39

**Subject(s):** *Economic Policy -- Financial Institutions -- Structural Adjustment -- Capitalism*

### **8. AMIN, Samir**

Fifty Years is Enough! : Part II

*Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly*, Vol. 8, N° 3/4, 1994, p. 33-40

**Subject(s):** *International Trade -- Trade Negotiations -- GATT*

### **9. AMIN, Samir**

The Future of Socialism = L'Avenir du socialisme

Harare: Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust, 1990. – 70 p.

ISBN: 0797409459

**Subject(s):** *Socialism -- Market -- Liberalism -- Capitalism*

**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/6518**

### **10. AMIN, Samir**

Global History: a View from the South

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2010. - vi-191 p.

ISBN: 978190638796

**Subject(s):** *History -- Economic Systems -- Capitalism -- Globalization -- Global History -- World System -- Russian Federation -- China -- Europe -- Middle East -- Central Asia*

**Call N°: 05.01.01/AMI/15063**

### **11. AMIN, Samir**

Itinéraire Intellectuel : Regards sur le Demi-Siècle 1945-90

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1993. – 224 p.

ISBN: 273842015X

**Subject(s):** *Capitalisme -- Histoire -- Accumulation capitaliste – Autobiographie intellectuelle*

**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/7393**

### **12. AMIN, Samir**

L'Empire du chaos: la nouvelle mondialisation capitaliste

Paris: l'Harmattan, 1992. – 139 p.

ISBN: 2737409997

**Subject(s):** *Capitalisme -- Socialisme -- Démocratie -- Développement régional -- Conflits*

**Call N°: 03.03.01/AMI/4832**

### **13. AMIN, Samir**

L'impérialisme et le développement inégal

Paris: Les Editions de Minuit, 1976. - 191 p.

ISBN: 2707300993

**Subject(s):** *Impérialisme -- Capitalisme -- Socialisme -- Sous-développement -- Développement inégal*

**Call N° : 01.02.01/AMI/15606**

**14. AMIN, Samir**

La Faillite du développement en Afrique et dans le tiers-monde : une analyse politique  
Paris: L'harmattan, 1989. – 383 p.  
ISBN: 2738402984

**Subject(s)** : *Sous-développement -- Mouvements sociaux -- Relations internationales -- Coopération internationale -- Pays en développement -- Aspects politiques -- Nouvel ordre économique international -- Etat -- Retard économique -- Afrique*

**Call N°** : 03.02.03/AMI/13373

**15. AMIN, Samir**

Mondialisation et accumulation  
Paris: Forum du Tiers Monde, 1993. - 370 p.  
ISBN: 2738420885

**Subject(s)**: *Mondialisation -- Capitalisme -- Transnationalisation -- Amérique Latine -- Afrique -- Asie*  
**Call N°** : 01.02.01/AMI/15348

**16. AMIN, Samir**

Revolution and the Third World  
*Indian Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 3, N° 2, 1990, p. 175-193

**Subject(s)**: *Revolution -- Capitalism -- Social Change -- Developing Countries*

**17. AMIN, Samir**

Re-Reading the Postwar Period: An Intellectual Itinerary  
New York: Monthly Review Press, 1994. – 256 p.  
ISBN: 0853458944

**Subject(s)**: *Capitalism -- History -- Biographies -- 1945-1990 -- Accumulation Rate -- Intellectuel Autography -- Capitalist Accumulation*

**Call N°**: 03.03.01/AMI/9063

**18. AMIN, Samir; HERRERA, Rémy**

Le Sud dans le système mondial en transformation  
*Recherches Internationales*, N° 60/61 (2/3), p. 87-99

**Subject(s)**: *Mondialisation -- Capitalisme -- Lutte des Classes -- Pays en Développement -- Etats-Unis*

**19. AUCANTE, Vincent, dir.**

L'Afrique subsaharienne et la mondialisation  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008. - 265 p.  
ISBN: 9782296048898

**Subject(s)** : *Mondialisation -- Conflits -- Guerre -- Politique économique -- Gouvernance -- Démocratisation -- Droits de l'enfant -- Aliments -- Pratiques traditionnelles -- Dialogue interreligieux -- Droit à l'alimentation -- Religions traditionnelles -- Cultures africaines -- Diversité culturelle -- Afrique au Sud du Sahara*

**Call N°**: 01.02.01/AUC/15541

**20. BARNETT, Michael; DUVALL, Raymond, eds.**

Power in Global Governance  
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. - xiii-368 p.  
ISBN: 9780512549523

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

**Subject(s):** *International Relations -- Governance -- International Economy -- International Organizations -- International Politics -- Global Governance -- Power -- Institutions*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/BAR/15392

### **21. BARTOLI, Henri**

Repenser le développement: en finir avec la pauvreté

Paris: Editions Unesco, 2000. - viii-205 p.

ISBN : 9232037025

**Subject(s):** *Développement économique et social -- Gouvernance -- Société civile -- Pensée économique -- Pauvreté -- Droits de l'Homme -- Développement humain -- Stratégie de développement*

**Call N°:** 02.01.01/BAR/12098

### **22. BEAUD, Michel; DOLLFUS, Olivier; GRATALOUP, Christian; HUGON, Philippe; KEBABDJIAN, Gerard; LEVY, Jacques**

Mondialisation : les mots et les choses

Paris: Editions Karthala, 1999. – 358 p.

ISBN: 2865379574

**Subject(s):** *Economie internationale -- Pensée économique -- Analyse économique -- Organisations internationales -- Internationalisation -- Mondialisation -- Gouvernance*

**Call N° :** 03.02.01/BEA/12065

### **23. BOKO, Sylvain H.; SECK, Diery, eds.**

NEPAD and the Future of Economic Policy in Africa

Trenton: Africa World Press, 2008. - xiv-366 p.

ISBN: 1592215599

**Subject(s):** *Economic Policy -- Globalization -- Regional Integration -- Partnership -- Governance -- Decentralization -- Sustainable Development -- NEPAD -- Africa*

**Call N°:** 02.01.03/BOK/14850

### **24. CULPEPER, Roy; PESTIAU, Caroline, eds.**

Development and Global Governance

Ottawa: IDRC, 1996. – 142 p.

ISBN: 0889368058

**Subject(s):** *International monetary reform --World Bank -- Government -- IMF -- Developing Countries -- International finance -- Global governance -- Economic assistance -- Bretton Woods Institutions*

**Call N°:** 11.03.03/CUL/12033

### **25. FALL, Abdou Salam ; FAVREAU, Louis -- LAROSE, Gérald, eds.**

Le Sud... et le Nord dans la mondialisation, quelles alternatives ? Le renouvellement des modèles de développement

Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2004. - xx-385 p.

**Subject(s):** *Mondialisation -- Coopération internationale -- Régulation sociale -- Etat -- Société civile -- Gouvernance -- Développement économique et social -- Développement des collectivités -- Relations Nord-Sud -- Démocratie -- Economie sociale -- Développement local -- Solidarité internationale -- France – Togo – Mali – Burkina Faso – Haiti – Brésil – Pérou – Chili – Caraïbes – Canada – Amérique Latine – Sénégal – Afrique*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/FAL/15363

### **26. FRIMAN, H. Richard**

Crime and the Global Political Economy

Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2009. - vii-215 p.



ISBN: 9781588266767

**Introduction:** Crime has gone global. Its scale and scope, according to policymakers and scholars, are unprecedented, with drugs, arms, and human trafficking alone generating hundreds of billions in revenue each year (e.g., Naím 2005). Profit and power are so interwoven that governments are being overwhelmed by criminals with “no respect for, or loyalty to nations, boundaries or sovereignty” (Dobriansky 2001). Despite the cooperative efforts of governments to combat it, the criminal underside of globalization is thriving. Ultimately, crime is placing the “stability and values of the entire world community” at risk (Dobriansky 2001; see also Naím 2005; United Nations Economic and Social Council 2007).

Conventional explanations of crime and globalization point to ways in which criminals have exploited technological innovations, deregulation, and free markets to triumph over state sovereignty. Drawing on insights and tools from the field of international political economy (IPE), this book reveals a more complex reality. State and nonstate actors are challenged by and complicit in the expansion of criminal activities on a global scale. The following chapters demonstrate that the political, economic, and normative agendas of state and nonstate actors lead to selective criminalization and diverse patterns of compliance with prohibition regimes. Crime, we argue, is thus better understood as an integral part of globalization rather than simply its underside...

**Subject(s):** *Crime -- Drug Traffic -- Globalization -- Trade -- Immigrants -- Organized Crime -- Illicit Trade -- Transnational Crime -- Criminal Power*

**Call N°:** 02.04.02/FRI/15371

**27. FRIMAN, H. Richard; ANDREAS, Peter, eds.**

The Illicit Global Economy and State Power

Lanham: Lanham Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1999. - viii-207 p.

ISBN: 084769304X

**Subject(s):** *International Economic Relations -- Drug Control -- Regulations -- Crime -- Organized Crime -- Trade -- Narcotics -- State Power -- Transnational Crime -- Illicit Activity -- Illicit Trade*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/FRI/15324

**28. GOETZ, Edward G.; CLARKE, Susan E., eds.**

The New Localism: Comparative Urban Politics in a Global Era

Newbury Park: Sage Publications, 2013. – 230 p.

ISBN: 0803949227

**Subject(s):** *Local Government -- Economic Development -- Politics -- Localism -- Local Politics -- Economic Change -- Political Restructuring -- Urban Politics*

**Call N°:** 04.03.03/GOE/7989

**29. GORDENKER, Leon; WEISS, Thomas G.**

Pluralising Global Governance: Analytical Approaches and Dimensions

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 16, N° 3, 1995, p. 357-387

**Subject(s):** *Non-Governmental Organizations -- Financing -- International Cooperation -- UN -- Technology -- Economic Development -- Government -- International Relations -- Interorganisational relations -- Governance*

**30. GRAZ, Jean-Christophe**

La gouvernance de la mondialisation

Paris: La Découverte, 2008. - 122 p.

ISBN: 9782707154576

**Subject(s):** *Mondialisation -- Travail -- Commerce -- Libre-échange -- Santé -- Environnement -- Gouvernance -- Monnaie -- Finances publiques -- Développement économique et social -- Altermondialisme*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/GRA/15544

**31. GRIFFIN, Penny**

Gendering the World Bank: Neoliberalism and the Gendered Foundations of Global Governance

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. - xvi-243 p.

ISBN: 9780230218277

**Subject(s):** *Gender Analysis -- Economic Analysis -- Reproduction -- Policy-Making -- HIV -- Aids -- Governance -- Economic Development -- World Bank -- Economic Aid -- Neoliberalism*

**Call N°:** 05.01.02/GRI/15850

### **32. HETTNE, Björn; ODEN, Bertil, eds.**

Global Governance in the 21st Century: Alternatives Perspectives on World Order

Stockholm: AlmKvist & Wiksell International, 2002. - iv-204 p.

ISBN: 9122019758

**Subject(s):** *Globalization -- New International Economic Order -- Development Aid -- Governance -- International Relations -- Peace -- Development Research -- International Governance*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/HET/12557

### **33. HOURS, Bernard**

Développement, gouvernance, globalisation : du XXe au XXIe siècle

Paris : Harmattan, 2013. - 120 p.

(Questions contemporaines)

ISBN : 9782296991828

**Subject(s):** *Développement économique et social -- Gouvernance -- Mondialisation -- Analyse historique*

**Call N°:** 02.01.01/HOU/16661

### **34. KAUFFMANN, Mayeul**

Gouvernance économique mondiale et conflits armés: Banque mondiale, FMI et GATT-OMC

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2006. - 328 p.

ISBN: 2296008429

**Subject(s):** *Organisations internationales -- FMI -- OMC -- Sécurité -- Paix -- Dépenses militaires -- Commerce international -- Libéralisation des échanges -- Désarmement -- Mondialisation -- Relations économiques internationales -- Guerre civile -- Gouvernance -- Banque mondiale -- Gouvernance économique -- Organisations économiques internationales -- paix internationale*

**Call N°:** 01.03.01/KAU/15399

### **35. KJAER, Anne Mette**

Governance

Cambridge: Cambridge Polity Press, 2004. - x-240 p.

ISBN: 9780745629797

**Subject(s):** *Governance -- European Communities -- Economic Development -- State -- Democratization -- World Bank -- Public Administration -- Government Policy -- International Relations -- Globalization -- Democratic Governance -- Comparative Politics -- Good Governance -- Economic Governance*

**Call N°:** 04.03.02/KJA/15379

### **36. KUENGIENDA, Martin**

Quelle démocratie pour l'Afrique ? Pouvoir, éthique et gouvernance

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2007. - 292 p.

ISBN: 9782296038301

**Subject(s):** *Démocratie -- Développement économique et social -- Mondialisation -- Ethique -- Gouvernance -- Etat -- Autoritarisme -- Bonne gouvernance -- Afrique*

**Call N°:** 04.02.02/KUE/16116

**37. MAFELA, Lily; MUSAHARA, Herman, eds.**

Setting of New Social Science Research Agendas for Africa in the 21st Century  
Addis Ababa: OSSREA, 2011. - 205 p.  
ISBN: 9789994455669

**Subject(s)** : *Social Research -- Governance -- Economic Relations -- Gender Roles -- Aids -- HIV -- Social Sciences -- Foreign Investment -- Direct Investment -- Globalization -- NEPAD -- Economic Partnership Agreements -- Sino-African Economic Relations -- Africa*  
**Call N°**: 05.01.02/MAF/15885

**38. McINTOSH, Malcolm, HUNTER, Alan, eds.**

New Perspectives on Human Security  
Abingdon: Greenleaf Publishing, 2010. - xvii, 270 p.  
ISBN: 9781906093419

**Subject(s)**: *Social Security -- Health -- Governance -- Environment -- Resources Management -- Peace -- Economic Development -- Police -- Human Security -- Global Governance*  
**Call N°**: 02.03.01/MCI/16249

**39. McMICHAEL, Philip**

Development and Social Change: a Global Perspective  
Thousand Oaks: Pine Forge Press, 1996. - xxv- 347 p.  
ISBN: 9781412955928

**Subject(s)**: *Economic Development -- Governance -- GATT -- Free Trade -- Trade Agreements -- WTO -- Fundamentalism -- Environment -- Feminism -- Social Change -- Globalization -- Development Projects -- International Relations -- Good Governance -- Environmentalism*  
**Call N°**: 03.02.03/MCM/15374

**40. MITTELMAN, James H.**

Contesting Global Order: Development, Global Governance, and Globalization  
London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2011. - xii-286 p.  
ISBN: 9780415600965

**Subject(s)**: *Globalization -- Underdevelopment -- Banking -- International Division of Labour -- International Organizations -- Governance -- Organized Crime -- Environment -- Economic Development -- International Politics -- Political Aspects -- International Relations -- Violence*  
**Call N°**: 01.02.01/MIT/15328

**41. NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, Jan**

Global Futures: Shaping Globalization  
London: Zed Books, 2000. - xxii-250 p.  
ISBN: 1856498026

**Subject(s)**: *Globalization -- Women -- Feminism -- Poverty -- Culture -- Technology -- Economic Forecasts -- Democratization -- Governance -- International Economy -- Environment -- Social Exclusion*  
**Call N°**: 01.02.01/NED/12463

**42. OBOYADE, Oje**

Governance, Structural Adjustment and Transformation  
*IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 25, N° 3, 1994, p. 9-15

**Subject(s)**: *Government -- Economics -- Structural Adjustment -- Sustainable Development -- Leadership -- Democracy -- Governance -- Economic Transformation -- Africa*

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

### **43. O'BRIEN, Robert; GOETZ, Anne Marie; SCHOLTE, Jan Aart; WILLIAMS, Marc**

Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movements  
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. - xiv-260 p.  
ISBN: 0521774403

**Subject(s):** *Governance -- Social Movements -- Environment -- Labour Movements -- Women's Organizations -- Multilateral Relations -- Economic Institutions -- IMF -- World Bank -- WTO*  
**Call N°:** 04.03.01/OBR/15322

### **44. PRONK, Jan**

Towards a System of Responsible Global Governance for Development: Speeches  
The Hague: Development Cooperation Information Department, 1991. – 41 p.

**Subject(s):** *International Cooperation -- Economic Cooperation -- North South Relations -- Poverty -- Governance -- Developing Countries -- Africa*  
**Call N°:** 01.01.01/PRO/4607

### **45. PUTTERMAN, Louis; RUESCHEMEYER, Dietrich, eds.**

State and Market in Development: Synergy or Rivalry?  
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1992. - ix-277 p.

**Subject(s):** *State -- Comparative Analysis -- Market -- State Intervention -- Economic Development -- Industrialization*  
**Call N°:** 04.03.01/PUT/7415

### **46. RAI, Shirin M.**

The Gender Politics of Development: Essays in Hope and Despair  
New Delhi: Zubaan, 2008. - 216 p.  
ISBN: 9781842778388

**Subject(s):** *Gender Roles -- State -- Democratization -- Globalization -- Governance -- Feminism -- Women's Participation -- Politics -- Economic and Social Development -- Nationalism*  
**Call N°:** 05.03.03/RAI/15875

### **47. RAI, Shirin M.; WAYLEN, Georgina, eds.**

Global Governance: Feminist Perspectives  
Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. - xiv-318 p.  
ISBN: 9780230537057

**Subject(s):** *Governance -- Regional Organizations -- European Union -- Safety -- Trade Policy -- APEC -- Agricultural Policy -- Macroeconomics -- Globalization -- Women's Participation -- Gender Roles -- World Bank -- Global Governance -- Feminist Perspective*  
**Call N°:** 04.03.02/RAI/15382

### **48. REVEL, Claude**

La gouvernance mondiale a commencé : acteurs, enjeux, influences... et demain ?  
Paris: Ellipses, 2006. - 190 p.  
ISBN: 9782729828479

**Subject(s):** *Mondialisation -- Régulation internationale -- Concurrence -- Gouvernance -- Société de l'information -- Organisations internationales -- Organisations non gouvernementales -- Gouvernance internationale*  
**Call N°:** 01.02.01/REV/15539

### **49. SLAUGHTER, Anne-Marie**

A New World Order  
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2005. - xviii-341 p.

*Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

ISBN: 0691123977

**Subject(s):** *Globalization -- International Law -- New International Economic Order -- International Cooperation -- Government Networks*

**Call N°:** 01.02.01/SLA/15318

**50. STAUFFER, Bob**

After Socialism: Capitalism, Development and the Search for Critical Alternatives

*Alternatives: Social Transformation and Humane Governance*, Vol. 15, N° 4, 1990, p. 401-430

**Subject(s):** *Socialism -- Capitalism -- Economic Development -- Economic Systems*

**51. VAN HULTEN, M. H. M.**

Global Coalition for Africa: Documents on Development, Democracy and Debt

The Hague: Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1992. – 304 p.

ISBN: 905328026x

**Subject(s):** *Economic and Social Development -- Political Stability -- International Cooperation -- International Relations -- Financing -- OAU -- Debt Relief -- Resolutions -- Democracy -- Debt -- Government -- World Bank -- Africa*

**Call N°:** 02.01.01/GLO/10174

**52. WEISS, Linda**

The Myth of the Powerless State: Governing the Economy in a Global Era

Cambridge: Cambridge Polity Press, 1998. - xvii-260 p.

ISBN: 9780745615820

**Subject(s):** *State -- Economic Policy -- International Relations -- Governance -- International Economy -- Globalization -- Industrial Economics -- State Capacity -- Economic Governance -- Germany -- Sweden -- Japan -- East Asia*

**Call N°:** 04.03.01/WEI/15320

**PART II / 2<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE**

**ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS**

**DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES**

## II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

### 1. ADIBE, Clement Eme

Accountability in Africa and the International Community  
*Social Research*, Vol. 77, N° 4, Winter 2010, p. 1241-1280

**Introduction:** In June 2010, A Stunning Development Occurred in Russia. Jean Gregoire Sagbo, an African immigrant from Benin Republic, West Africa, was elected to the 10-member municipal council of Novozavidovo—a city that is about 65 miles north of Moscow (Narizhnaya 2010). Sagbo's election in Russia, a fledgling democracy, provides an immensely significant backdrop to this essay for many reasons. The first is that Sagbo has the distinction of being "the first black to be elected to office in Russia," which has led to his characterization by the Russian media—much to Sagbo's discomfort—as "Russia's Obama." Indeed, as Kristina Narizhnaya has observed: "In a country where racism is entrenched and often violent, Sagbo's election ... is a milestone" (2010:11). Second, Sagbo is not just black; he is West African, arguably the regional epicenter of much of the accountability woes in Africa. Third, the reason given by the Novozavidovo electorate for choosing Sagbo over the other contestants in this city of 10,000 inhabitants is refreshingly prescient: "they see in him something equally rare—an honest politician" (Narizhnaya 2010:1...

**Topics:** *International community, World Bank, Political power, Governance, Social research, Democracy, Government officials, Political corruption, Government corruption*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23347126.pdf?refreqid=search%3Ab9e85e8f802893e47a2a5efb2e6a56af>

**File:** ADIBE\_Clement Eme\_Accountability in Africa.pdf

### 2. AFRICAN MONETARY COOPERATION PROGRAMME (AMCP)

African Monetary Cooperation Programme of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)  
Adopted in Algiers, on September 04, 2002. – 7 p.

**Source:** <http://www.aacb.org/en/african-monetary-co-operation-programme-amcp>

**File:** AMCP\_ALGIERS\_AACB\_website\_\_0.pdf

**Recommended**

### 3. AFRICAN MONETARY COOPERATION PROGRAMME (AMCP)

Comprehensive Outline for Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of the African Monetary Cooperation Programme (AMCP)  
Adopted in Algiers, on September 04, 2002. – 2 p.

**Source:** <http://www.aacb.org/en/african-monetary-co-operation-programme-amcp>

**File:** REVISED-AMCP-REPORT-OUTLINE-140511

**Recommended**

### 4. AFRICAN MONETARY COOPERATION PROGRAMME (AMCP)

General Conclusions and Recommendations on the Progress report on the implementation of the African Monetary Co-Operation Program (AMCP)  
Adopted in Algiers, on September 04, 2002. – 1 p.

**Source:** <http://www.aacb.org/en/african-monetary-co-operation-programme-amcp>

**File:** AMCP\_-\_PROGRESS\_REPORT\_-\_General\_Conclusions\_04022005\_

**Recommended**

### 5. ALENCE, Rod

Political Institutions and Developmental Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 42, N° 2, June 2004, p. 163-187

**Abstract:** This article addresses the question of whether, or under democratic institutions contribute to 'developmental governance' Africa, in forms such as coherent policy formulation, administration, and limited corruption. While few dispute the democracy and good governance in theory, many remain the two necessarily go together in practice. Using a

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

simple by the new institutional economics, I analyse the impact on governance quality in a sample of 38 sub-Saharan main finding is that a combination of democratic tutional restraints on governments' discretionary authority developmental governance. Judged against liberal democratic emerging democracies have many shortcomings. democratic institutions systematically enhance African agents of development

**Topics:** *Governance, Democracy, Political institutions, Executive branch, Government corruption, Political corruption, Comparative politics, Clientelism, World Bank*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3876223.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A3c7d2e55a045e38fdca3ed202d76acfa>

**File:** ALENCE\_Rod\_Political Institutions and Developmental Governance.pdf

### **6. AMIN, Samir**

Accumulation and Development: A Theoretical Model

*Review of African Political Economy*, N° 1, Aug. - Nov., 1974, p. 9-26

**Topics:** *Capitalism, Economic Capital, Marginalization, Economic Systems, Capital Accumulation, Demand, Socialism, Economic Models, Third World, Economic Development*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3997857.pdf?refreqid=search%3A89affab49742a7713740b6f6839e144d>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Accumulation and Development.pdf

### **7. AMIN, Samir**

Audacity and More Audacity

*Pambazuka*, December 2011

**Introduction:** The historical circumstances created by the implosion of contemporary capitalism requires the radical left, in the North as well as the South, to be bold in formulating its political alternative to the existing system. The purpose of this paper is to show why audacity is required and what it means.

**Source:** <https://www.pambazuka.org/governance/audacity-more-audacity>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Audacity and More Audacity.pdf

**Recommended**

### **8. AMIN, Samir**

On China: "Market Socialism", a Stage in the Long Socialist Transition or Shortcut to Capitalism?

*Social Scientist*, Vol. 32, No. 11/12, Nov. - Dec., 2004, p. 3-20

**Introduction:** This article is the sequel to an earlier article written in 2000. It is clear from the similarity of the titles of these two articles (the previous one was entitled "Théorie et pratique du projet chinois de socialisme de marché" (The Theory and Practice of the Chinese Plan for Market Socialism) that the issue I am concerned with has not changed. The previous article was translated into Chinese and this allowed me in 2002, when visiting China again, to take into account the comments of the intellectuals of that country, in particular, those who remain attached to the socialist perspective. 1. My basic question is the same as it was in 1980, that is to say, since China under Deng Xiaoping began to opt for the form of "market economy" that has brought it to where it is today. I was asking this question even some ten years before the disappearance of the USSR, starting with the review of the "Soviet model" known as "really existing socialism" (S. Amin, *Trente ans de critique du soviétisme, Thirty Years' Critical Review of Sovietism...*

**Topics:** *Capitalism, Socialism, Political Revolutions, Democracy, Imperialism, Third World, Peasant Class, Private Property, Agricultural Land*

**Source:**

<http://www.jstor.org/tc/accept?origin=/stable/pdf/3518316.pdf?refreqid=search%3A439ba09c3f8eb5c1ee0908ad39925735>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_On China.pdf

### **9. AMIN, Samir**

Crise financière? Crise systémique?

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2010. - 18 p.

ISBN: 9782869784796



## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

**Résumé:** La crise financière de septembre 2008 a été le produit inévitable de la longue crise systémique du capitalisme des oligopoles généralisés amorcée dans les années 1970. En réponse à cette crise, le capital a réagi par des politiques de concentration qui ont imposé la domination directe et exclusive d'une poignée de grands groupes de monopoles sur l'ensemble des systèmes productifs à l'échelle mondiale. La financiarisation de ces groupes, qui n'est que la conséquence de cette centralisation du capital et la seule garantie de leur ponction d'une rente impérialiste de monopole, constituait le talon d'Achille du système. Les politiques de l'impérialisme collectif de la triade (Etats Unis, Europe, Japon), qui s'emploient à restaurer le système tel qu'il était avant 2008, sont vouées à l'échec. Dans ces conditions, le conflit Nord/Sud s'installe sur le devant de la scène. En prenant des initiatives indépendantes, les pays du Sud peuvent saisir l'occasion de cette crise pour avancer dans la construction de la seule alternative efficace et possible à la domination des monopoles impérialistes.

**Subject(s):** *Crise monétaire -- Récession économique -- Oligopoles -- Capitalisme -- Ressources naturelles -- Crise financière -- Crise systémique -- Conflit Nord-Sud*

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article1423>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Crise financiere.pdf

**Call N°:** 11.02.01/AMI/14985

### **10. AMIN, Samir**

A Critique of the World Bank Report Entitled «Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa»  
*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 7, N° 1/2, January - June 1982, p. 23-30

**Topics:** World Bank, Industrial agriculture, Farm exports, Economic systems, Crops, Industrialization, Peasant class, Agricultural development, Intensive production

**Source:**

<https://www.jstor.org/tc/accept?origin=/stable/pdf/43657680.pdf?refreqid=search%3A50c95a462d822a2448952c680d810e17>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_A Critique of the World Bank.pdf

### **11. AMIN, Samir**

Democracy and National Strategy in the Periphery  
*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 9, N° 4, Oct., 1987, p. 1129-1156

**Introduction:** It is well-known that the Third World is a heterogeneous grouping and that generalisations are therefore usually impossible. It can be agreed, however, that social inequalities are unfortunately all too often quite blatant, in fact scandalous, and that even the most primitive form of democracy is the exception rather than the rule. The lack of solidarity between Third World states in international economic negotiations is as marked as the animosity which frequently characterises their political relationships. Is there a connection to be discerned among these three aspects: social inequality, lack of democracy, lack of solidarity? Doubtless, everyone will readily acknowledge that one exists. But the nature of the connection and its underlying causes is the focus of diametrically opposed theoretical and ideological points of view. There are in effect two perspectives on the global evolution of modern societies which, on this question as on others, radically contradict one another...

**Topics:** *Capitalism, Bourgeois, Democracy, Third World, Income Inequality, Socialism, Imperialism, Surplus*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3991647.pdf?refreqid=search%3A966ee0e404368c4eb93ed9fb25efba1f>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Democracy and National Strategy.pdf

### **12. AMIN, Samir**

Développement autocentré, autonomie collective et ordre économique international nouveau :  
quelques réflexions  
*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 3, N° 1, janvier -mars 1978, p. 5-23

**Introduction:** Les décennies qui ont suivi la seconde guerre mondiale ont été marquées par l'essor du mouvement de libération des trois continents, dont les objectifs principaux étaient, en Asie et en Afrique, la reconquête de l'indépendance nationale et la défense de celle-ci par le refus des alliances militaires par lesquelles les Etats-Unis cherchaient à se subordonner la politique des Etats du Tiers monde. Cependant, général, les objectifs et les méthodes du développement économique poursuivi ne remettaient pas en cause les grands traits de la division internationale du travail façonnée au cours du dernier siècle. On acceptait donc généralement un modèle de développement extraverti et dépendant. L'échec objectif de ce modèle et la maturation des problèmes ont amené progressivement les pays du Tiers

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

monde à s'engager dans une nouvelle stratégie dont l'objectif est d'asseoir leur indépendance politique reconquise par le renforcement de leur indépendance économique...

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/24486327.pdf?refreqid=search%3Af543107ee31b019540644f5025f84987>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Developpement autocentre.pdf

### **13. AMIN, Samir**

Financial Crisis? Systemic Crisis?

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2010. - 18 p.

ISBN: 9782869783119

**Abstract:** The financial collapse of September 2008 was the unavoidable result of the long systemic crisis that had been gangrening the generalised oligopoly capitalism since the 1970s. To curb that crisis, mechanisms were set in place to preserve the monopoly of capital through policies that ensure concentration of capital and the direct and exclusive domination of a small group of oligopolies. Financialisation, which was the consequence of this centralisation as the only guarantee to capture the imperialist rent was, however, the Achilles's heel of the system. The policies pursued by the collective imperialist triad (USA, Europe, Japan), which aim exclusively at restoring the system to what it was before 2008, are bound to fail. As a result, the North-South conflict moves to the forefront. By taking independent initiatives, the countries of the South can take this opportunity to move ahead towards the construction of the only effective and viable alternative for their liberation from the domination of imperialist monopolies.

**Subject(s):** *Monetary Crisis -- Economic Recession -- Oligopolies -- Capitalism -- Natural Resources -- Financial Crisis -- North-South Conflict -- Financialisation*

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article1424>

**File:** Amin\_Sami\_Fianancial Crisis.pdf

**Call N°:** 11.02.01/AMI/14984

### **14. AMIN, Samir**

L'idéologie et la pensée sociale: l'intelligentsia et la crise du développement

*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 19, N° 1, 1994, p. 1-16

**Introduction:** J'emploie de préférence l'expression de pensée sociale (ou de théorie sociale) plutôt que celle de sciences sociales de manière à éviter l'amalgame entre les sciences de la nature et les analyses concernant la société. Je ne crois pas que ces dernières puissent nourrir l'ambition — illusoire — d'acquérir le même statut épistémologique que les sciences de la nature. D'ailleurs une science de la société qui accueillerait une puissance d'un degré comparable (cette puissance fut-elle toujours relative) serait une malédiction: elle permettrait de gérer la société comme on gère un troupeau animal, elle abolirait donc la liberté humaine. L'ambition de libération humaine et sociale et de maîtrise de la nature, encore une fois fussent ces deux objectifs relatifs, s'inscrit contre les prétentions d'une gestion s'autoproclamant rationnelle, adossée à une connaissance sociale elle-même également autoproclamée scientifique, objective et donc efficace...

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24486829>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_L\_ideologie et la pensee sociale.pdf

### **15. AMIN, Samir**

Imperialism and Globalization

*Monthly Review*, Vol. 53, Issue 02 June, 2001, 19 p.

**Introduction:** Imperialism is not a stage, not even the highest stage, of capitalism: from the beginning, it is inherent in capitalism's expansion. The imperialist conquest of the planet by the Europeans and their North American children was carried out in two phases and is perhaps entering a third.

The first phase of this devastating enterprise was organized around the conquest of the Americas, in the framework of the mercantilist system of Atlantic Europe at the time. The net result was the destruction of the Indian civilizations and their Hispanicization- Christianization, or simply the total genocide on which the United States was built. The fundamental racism of the Anglo-Saxon colonists explains why this model was reproduced elsewhere, in Australia, in Tasmania (the most complete genocide in history), and in New Zealand. For whereas the Catholic Spaniards acted in the name of the religion that had to be imposed on conquered peoples, the Anglo-Protestants took from their reading of the Bible the right to wipe out the "infidels." The infamous slavery of the Blacks, made necessary by the extermination of the Indians—or their resistance—briskly took over to ensure that the useful parts of the continent were "turned to

## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

account.” No one today has any doubt as to the real motives for all these horrors or is ignorant of their intimate relation to the expansion of mercantile capital. Nevertheless, the contemporary Europeans accepted the ideological discourse that justified them, and the voices of protest—that of Las Casas, for example—did not find many sympathetic listeners...

**Source:** <https://peoplesbrics.files.wordpress.com/2016/12/amin-s-imperialism-and-globalization.pdf>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Imerialism and Globalization.pdf

**Recommended**

### **16. AMIN, Samir**

Maldevelopment: Anatomy of a Global Failure

London: Zed Books, 1990. – 244 p.

ISBN: 0862329310

**Abstract:** The United Nations University's (UNU) Project on the Third World and World Development aims to study contemporary global developments from the perspective of the South: ongoing trends and structural changes in the world-system are analysed in terms of their consequences for the different regions of the third world and their implications for development strategies and policy options that the developing countries can pursue, singly and collectively through South-South co-operation. Through an interdisciplinary and global comparative framework, the Project integrates the UNU's previous research work on the regional perspectives of Africa, Asia, and Latin America - research which has been undertaken over the last decade and has involved, worldwide, hundreds of researchers organized into regional networks. (The Studies in African Political Economy series grew out of the work of the African regional network as part of an earlier UNU project, Transnationalization or Nation-Building in Africa.) The comparative research into the different regions' experiences of the 1980s provides a basis for comprehending their expectations for the 1990s and for formulating development strategies that would be fully cognizant of the changes that hew occurred at all levels of the global system. Those changes have been analyzed in this Project through five main themes: the process of transnationalization, the crisis of states, the emergence of social movements, the cultural dimension of contemporary developments, and conflicts and the possibilities of co-operation in the third world.

**Subject(s):** *Economic Conditions -- Political Aspects -- International Relations -- State -- Society -- Underdevelopment -- Economic Development -- Economic Policy -- Economic Recession -- Social Aspects -- Alternative Development -- Maldevelopment – Africa*

**Source:** <http://archive.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/uu32me/uu32me00.htm>

**Call N°:** 03.02.01/AMI/2776

### **17. AMIN, Samir**

Le modèle théorique d'accumulation et de développement dans le monde contemporain: la problématique de transition

*Revue Tiers Monde*, Vol. 13, N° 52, octobre-décembre 1972, p. 703-726

**Introduction:** L'objet de cette étude est de montrer qu'il existe une différence fondamentale entre le modèle de l'accumulation du capital et du développement économique et social qui caractérise un système autocentré celui qui caractérise un système périphérique. Cette différence — nous considérons comme absolument fondamentale — dégagée, c'est dans ce cadre théorique général que nous tenterons de remplacer questions de structure sociale ainsi que différents aspects essentiels problèmes du monde contemporain, tant sociaux (notamment celui chômage, du sous-emploi et de la marginalité) qu'idéologiques et tiques (notamment les problèmes de la conscience sociale, de la conscience de classe, les problèmes de la planification, de la mobilisation ressources et des hommes, les problèmes de l'éducation et de son social, etc.)...

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23588471.pdf?refreqid=search%3A8c2d7b7f6e655333d8caafe712daf9e0>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Le modele theorique d\_accumulation.pdf

### **18. AMIN, Samir**

Le Nouvel ordre économique international quel avenir?

*Revue Tiers Monde*, Vol. 21, No. 81, janvier-mars 1980, p. 41-61

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23589873.pdf?refreqid=search%3A874a693396524275b9a65850926e7614>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Le nouvel ordre economique.pdf

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

### **19. AMIN, Samir**

La Nouvelle mondialisation capitaliste: problèmes et perspectives

*Alternatives Sud*, Vol. I, N° 1, 1994, p. 19-44

**Résumé :** Le cycle de l'après Deuxième Guerre Mondiale (1945-1990) peut être considéré comme étant désormais clos du fait de l'effondrement des systèmes qui sous-tendaient, dans les différentes parties du monde, la reproduction des équilibres sociaux permettant celle de l'accumulation élargie en expansion. Il est dès lors primordial d'approfondir l'analyse des mécanismes de la régulation capitaliste en mettant l'accent sur le permanent et le spécifique propre à chacune des étapes de son déploiement, de manière à pouvoir esquisser un certain nombre d'alternatives comme réponses aux nouveaux défis auxquels les peuples de la périphérie doivent désormais faire face.

**Subject(s):** *Capitalisme -- Economie de marché -- Développement économique -- Développement économique et social -- Libéralisme -- Mondialisation -- Dévelopmentalisme -- Europe Orientale -- Amérique Latine -- Afrique*

**Source :** [http://www.cetri.be/IMG/pdf/1994-1\\_Amin.pdf](http://www.cetri.be/IMG/pdf/1994-1_Amin.pdf)

**File :** AMIN\_Samir\_La nouvelle mondialisation.pdf

### **20. AMIN, Samir**

Aux Origines de la catastrophe économique de l'Afrique

*Afrique et Développement / Africa Development*, Vol. XX, N° 3, 1995, p. 5-21

**Abstract:** Development policies in the Third-World — from the 'colonial development' to the Bandung 'Nationalist Project of Modernisation' have shown their limits. This is currently illustrated by the restraint of the Lomé Agreements and the impossibility of a globalisation through the market. Today, Africa is living a new era of polarisation as a result of the position it occupies in the new technological, nuclear and financial arena, and in terms of access to natural resources and information. The author calls for a pluricentric, humanist and socialist globalisation project, one which challenges the existing mono

**Subject(s) :** *Récession économique -- Economie internationale -- Pouvoir politique -- Capitalisme -- Analyse historique -- Afrique*

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/24486879.pdf?refreqid=search%3A12c1e83e3dba1a17cefae3c803ed1909>

**File :** AMIN\_Samir\_Aux\_Origines de la catastrophe.pdf

### **21. AMIN, Samir**

Paix, sécurité nationale et régionale et développement : quelques réflexions à partir de l'expérience africaine

*Afrique et Développement / Africa Development*, Vol. 12, N° 4, 1987, p. 5-25

**Abstract :** La paix, la sécurité nationale et régionale reste la condition indispensable à tout développement. Prenant en exemple l'expérience africaine, l'auteur de ces réflexions essaie de dégager les principales sources de conflits qui secouent le monde, et les responsabilités des classes dirigeantes. Quatre niveaux de conflits sont ainsi dénombrés : conflits entre les exigences d'une libération populaire nationale et la logique d'une soumission à l'expansion du capitalisme imposé ; conflits internes résultant de la fragilité de la société, de ses forces populaires et de ses classes dirigeantes. Conflits Est-Ouest ; conflits résultant de la compétition entre les pouvoirs capitalistes. L'auteur conclut en démontrant le rôle prépondérant des classes dirigeantes, et donc du politique quant à l'évolution de ces conflits.

**Subject(s) :** *Paix -- Coexistence pacifique -- Conflits -- Lutte des classes -- Développement économique et social -- Afrique*

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/24486635.pdf?refreqid=search%3A821e39795ff9d3f778983a4755baa8ce>

**File :** AMIN\_Samir\_Paix\_Securite nationale.pdf

### **22. AMIN, Samir**

A Propos du Nouvel ordre économique international et de l'avenir des relations économiques internationales

*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 3, N° 4, Octobre – Décembre 1978  
p. 133-151

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/24486355.pdf?refreqid=search%3A86e4d8c9d09dcb255f2d0a29326e393c>

**File :** AMIN\_Samir\_A propos du nouvel ordre.pdf

**23. AMIN, Samir**

La Question Démocratique dans le Tiers Monde Contemporain  
*Afrique et Développement / Africa Development*, Vol. XIV, N° 2, 1989, p. 5-25

**Summary:** The recent past is marked by global movements to democratize political regimes. In socialist countries, the movement forced regimes to take it into account, adopt to its exigencies or perish. Although it has not reached the same popular dimension, in third world capitalist countries, the demand for democracy signals a qualitative leap in the penetration of democratic consciousness. Simultaneously, one finds the rise of neo-liberalism, a generalized offensive aimed at the rehabilitation of the absolute superiority of private property, the legitimization of social inequalities and antistatism. Neo-liberalism has no frontiers. Orchestrated by an unprecedented media campaign it unilaterally asserts that "the market" - a euphemism for capitalism - is the central axis to any "development". Democratization is considered as the necessary and natural product of the submission to the rationality of the worldwide market. A simple double equation is deduced from this logic: capitalism = democracy, democracy = capitalism. The focus is on technical and scientific progress whereas the social realities which hide behind "the market forces" are systematically occulted. The present offensive of Western countries "in favour of democracy" is in fact an offensive against socialism. Similarly "national liberation" is proclaimed obsolete; "nationalism" is accused of necessarily engendering a deadly delay in the international competition. There is no need to denigrate the heritage of Western bourgeois democracy. But the dominant contemporary perspective marked by Anglo-Saxon evolutionism and pragmatism impoverishes the debate by reducing democracy as a set of precise and limited rights and practices independent from the desired social perspectives. What type of democracy do we need?

**Subject(s):** *Démocratie -- Pays en développement -- Politique -- Régimes politiques -- Capitalisme -- Démocratie Libérale -- Démocratie populaire*

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43657804.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A3f07a5aedd18aaff8af858425e47ef9e>

**File :** AMIN\_Samir\_La question democratique.pdf

**24. AMIN, Samir**

Sous-développement et dépendance en Afrique noire : les origines historiques et les formes contemporaines  
*Revue Tiers Monde*, Vol. 13, N° 52, Octobre-décembre 1972, p. 753-778

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23588473.pdf?refreqid=search%3A0f6496b0ac5d2d69c97024d54e9d844e>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Sous-développement et dépendance.pdf

**25. AMIN, Samir**

Underdevelopment and Dependence in Black Africa-Origins and Contemporary Forms  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 10, N° 4, Dec., 1972, p. 503-524

**Topics:** *Mercantilism, Slave Trade, Slaves, Economic Capital, Communities, Plantations, African History, Distributive Trade*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/160011>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Underdevelopment and Dependence.pdf

**26. AMIN, Samir**

Understanding the Political Economy of Contemporary Africa  
*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 39, N° 1, 2014, p. 15-36

**Abstract:** Current academic programmes in social sciences for African Universities have been prescribed by the World Bank and allied authorities in order to destroy any capacity to develop critical thought. Unable to understand really existing systems which govern the contemporary world, the brain washed cadres are reduced to the status of 'executives' implementing programmes decided elsewhere, unable to contribute to changing that world rejected by their own people. A critique of this totalitarian shallow 'unique thought' which has invested the teaching of economics is the subject of this paper. Further readings, offering a critique of 'post modernist' sociology and cultural studies (see, for instance, Samir Amin, *The Liberal Virus*, Pluto 2004, pages 19 et seq.) complete the picture of the ongoing intellectual disaster. CODESRIA constitutes an important intellectual locus conducting real open debates with a strong sense of responsibility

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

**Topics:** *Capitalism, Economic Capital, Political Economy, Economic Systems, International Economics, Economic Models, Economic Growth, Globalization*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/tc/accept?origin=/stable/pdf/24484674.pdf>

**File:** AMIN\_Samir\_Understanding the Political Economy.pdf

### **27. BALAAM, David N.; DILLMAN, Bradford**

Introduction to International Political Economy

Abingdon, Oxon, New York: Routledge, 2011. – 200 p.

5<sup>th</sup> Edition

**Source:** <http://www.spa.zju.edu.cn/eclass/attachments/2014-05/01-1401331321-6177.pdf>

**File:** BALAAM\_David\_Introduction to International Political Economy.pdf

**Recommended**

### **28. BASSEY, Nnimmo**

To Cook a Continent: Destructive Extraction and the Climate Crisis in Africa

Cape Town, Dakar, Nairobi, Oxford: Pambazuka Press, 2012. – 206 p.

**Source:** <http://questoes.blogs.com/files/tocookacontinent.pdf>

**File:** BASSEY\_Nnimmo\_To Cook a Continent.pdf

**Recommended**

### **29. BEST, Jacqueline**

Governing Failure : Provisional Expertise and the Transformation of Global Development Finance

Cambridge : Cambridge University Press Grant, 2014. – 288 p.

ISBN: 9781107035041 ; 9781139542739

**Abstract :** Jacqueline Best argues that the changes in International Monetary Fund, World Bank and donor policies in the 1990s, towards what some have called the 'Post-Washington Consensus,' were driven by an erosion of expert authority and an increasing preoccupation with policy failure. Failures such as the Asian financial crisis and the decades of despair in sub-Saharan Africa led these institutions to develop governance strategies designed to avoid failure: fostering country ownership, developing global standards, managing risk and vulnerability and measuring results. In contrast to the structural adjustment era when policymakers were confident that they had all the answers, the author argues that we are now in an era of provisional governance, in which key actors are aware of the possibility of failure even as they seek to inoculate themselves against it. This book considers the implications of this shift, asking if it is a positive change and whether it is sustainable. This title was made Open Access by libraries from around the world through Knowledge Unlatched.

**Keywords :** *Politics -- International Development Policy -- Economic Development -- Finance -- Economic Assistance -- Development Banks -- Nongovernmental Organisations -- Corporate Governance*

**Source :** <http://www.open.org/search?identifier=472457>

**File :** BEST\_Jacqueline\_Governing Failure.pdf

### **30. BIENEN, Henry; HERBST, Jeffrey**

The Relationship between Political and Economic Reform in Africa

*Comparative Politics*, Vol. 29, N° 1, Oct., 1996, p. 23-42

**Introduction:** More than thirty African countries are now attempting simultaneously to liberalize their political systems and reinvigorate their economies with stabilization and structural adjustment programs. The classic question of the ability of democratic forms of government to sustain economic reform has therefore taken on new urgency in sub-Saharan Africa. However, analyses of the relationship between regime type and economic management have not been very illuminating. In particular, many have tried to understand the relationship between democracy and economic growth across a very broad range of countries instead of focusing on the specific problems faced by African countries that are trying to democratize. In this paper we identify the salient features of African political systems and economies that are relevant in understanding the relationship between regime type and economic performance. By examining a set of countries that have much in common (poverty, recent independence, few institutionalized democratic practices), we hope to make more useful generalizations about the interaction between economic and political reform.' We conclude that the simultaneous pursuit of economic and political reform in Africa will be even more difficult than in most other

regions of the world. Indeed, many of the factors that normally might promote the viability of simultaneous change are missing in Africa.

**Topics:** *Economic Reform, Democracy, Political Reform, Liberalization, Political Elections, Political Power, Constituents, Political Parties, Authoritarianism, Political Systems*

**Source:** Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/422181>

**File:** BIENEN\_Henry\_The Relationship between Political and Economic Reform.pdf

### **31. BIJARNIA, Bhagirath Singh**

Whither Global Economic Governance? The Emerging Role of BRICS: An Alternative  
*Indian Journal of Asian Affairs*, Vol. 26, No. 1/2, June-December 2013, p. 75-92

**Abstract:** Abstract: This article attempts a diagnosis of the global governance crisis especially in the light of the global financial crisis, and critically analyses the solutions proposed by various experts and scholars. Finally, it offers the recommendations through a balanced approach that takes into consideration practical realities of the integrated economic world order. It explores the alternative role of the BRICS countries ( Brazil , the Russian Federation , India , China , and South Africa) in global economic governance.

**Topics:** *Governance, Economic Crises, Economic Reform, International Economics, Financial Institutions, Corporate Governance, Emerging Markets, Financial Economics, Economic Regulation*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43550357.pdf?refreqid=search%3A208aaa0017f281c302c3197f296739c8>

**File:** BIJARNIA\_Bhagirath Singh\_Whither Global Economic Governance.pdf

### **32. BLIZKOVSKY, Petr**

Economic Governance: What Can the EU and ASEAN Learn From Each Other After the Economic Crises?

*Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, Vol. 30, N° 1, April 2013, p. 1-18

**Abstract:** In studying the policy responses to economic crises in ASEAN and the EU, this paper addresses three issues: the financial crisis of 1997-98 in Southeast Asia, and the European Union's financial crisis of 2008 followed by the sovereign debt crisis; policy adjustment actions in both regions in the area of economic coordination; and areas of mutual policy inspiration for both regions. Both crises studied were regionally risk-intensive. However; their natures were different. The Asian crisis was mainly externally driven by capital flows, while the EU one - especially the sovereign debt part of it - was predominantly of an internal nature due to imbalances in the euro area and a worsening of the situation in public finances in some euro members. On top of it, the pre-crisis economic governance structure differed with a light one in ASEAN and a deeper one in the EU; however; economic policy was still based dominantly on coordination. The policy adjustment corresponds to the nature of the crisis and original governance structures. In ASEAN, it is characterized somewhat both by a deepening of regional cooperation and a widening of risk-pooling beyond the borders of the region (ASEAN Plus). On the EU side, the policy response privileges a strong deepening of policy cooperation coupled with more narrow -looking geographical coverage. The crises offer a unique window for policy adjustment. ASEAN could consider: deepening multi-lateralization in the single market; a gradual and low-intensity monetary cooperation; and enhancing its institutional capacity. The EU can, on its side, fully implement its new rules and put them under the EU-27 roof. It can go beyond this and consider a broader economic partnership with some of the new instruments with the EFTA countries. Finally , it can also reflect on the ASEAN success with the enlargement of its regional influence - how to strengthen its leadership in its closest neighbourhood ( Balkans , North Africa, Eastern Partnership) by ensuring an area of stability and prosperity.

**Topics:** *Governance, Government crises, Euro Zone, European Union, Economic regions, Economic crises, Macroeconomics, Geographic regions, Surveillance, Competitiveness*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43264657.pdf?refreqid=search%3A1e1e73ca5d2f600137eaae3f577b1d6a>

**File:** BLIZKOVSKY\_Petr\_Economic Governance.pdf

### **33. BRÄUTIGAM, Deborah A.; KNACK, Stephen**

Foreign Aid, Institutions, and Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

*Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 52, N° 2, January 2004, p. 255-285

**Introduction:** More than a decade ago, the World Bank argued that “underlying the litany of Africa’s development problems is a crisis of governance.”<sup>1</sup> Poor quality institutions, weak rule of law, an absence of accountability, tight controls over information, and high levels of corruption still characterize many African states today. Aid levels have

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

been reduced in many parts of Africa during the past decade. Yet in many of the countries with poor governance records, aid continues to contribute a very high percentage of government budgets. This article explores the institutional impact of these high levels of aid and the way that large amounts of aid are delivered.

**Topics:** *Governance, World Bank, Gross domestic product, Taxes, Countries, Government spending, Foreign aid, Government budgets, Population dynamics, Government corruption*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/380592>

**File :** BRAUTIGAM\_Deborah A\_ Foreign Aid Institutions and Governance.pdf

### **34. BROADMAN, Harry G.**

**Africa's Silk Road: China and India's New Economic Frontier**

**Forward:** The dramatic new trend in South-South economic relations is transforming traditional patterns of economic development, and this is nowhere more evident than in African-Asian trade and investment flows. Indeed, while China and India emerge as economic giants in Asia, Africa is coming into its own, finding a vital role in this transformation.

As illustrated in *Africa's Silk Road: China and India's New Economic Frontier*, these new South-South economic relations present real opportunities—as well as challenges—to African countries. They also highlight the need for complementary reforms by China and India to support more vigorous African development.

In analyzing Africa's intensifying relationships with China and India, *Africa's Silk Road* examines the trends to date and considers the implications of these developments for the economic future of the African continent. The diagnosis cautions that the opportunities engendered by China and India's trade and investment with Africa will not necessarily be converted into growth and poverty reduction in the region. A critical finding of the study is that it is not just the quantity of these trade and investment flows that matters—it is also the quality of the overall commercial relationships underlying as well as shaping these flows.

**Source:** [https://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFRICAEXT/Resources/Africa\\_Silk\\_Road.pdf](https://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFRICAEXT/Resources/Africa_Silk_Road.pdf)

**File:** BROADMAN\_Harry G\_ Africa\_s Silk Road.pdf

### **35. CAMPBELL, Horace G.**

**Africa in a Changed World Economy: Building Relations for the Transformation in the 21st Century**

*Based on Lecture Delivered at the Council Chamber, University of Dar Es Salaam, January 9, 2013*

**Introduction:** Global politics, economy, and cultures have been undergoing profound changes that demand a new epistemological and ontological approach to the relations among peoples and between human beings and planet earth. In the emerging global order, there is an unprecedented shift in the locus and configuration of economic power from Western Europe and the Atlantic powers that have dominated the international political system since the 18th century. In the short run, this locus of power is in East Asia with the three dominant economies China, Korea and Japan buffeted by the ten states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam).

This week also marks two years after the revolutionary upheavals of Tunisia and Egypt opened possibilities at the organizational level that pointed towards new possibilities for political change. I have called this change a revolutionary moment, that is the moment when the ideas and forms of organization that hitherto held society together no longer seem viable. These changes at the political level have been accentuated by the realization that there must be audacity in approaching the real dangers of global warming. Revolution, counter revolution, economic depression and militarism are some of the clearest manifestations of the change. Possibly, the most dramatic aspect of the change is the failure of the military management of the international system by the United States...

**File:** CAMPBELL\_Horace G\_Africa in a Changed World Economy.pdf

**Recommended**

### **36. CAMPBELL, Horace G.**

**China in Africa: challenging US global hegemony**

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 29, N° 1, 2008, p. 89-105

**Abstract:** In the first decade of the 21st century China has been able to enter political, military and commercial deals with countries of the asean community, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the countries and observers in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (sco). In November 2006 China sealed this circle with a strategic



## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

partnership with Africa at a major feast of leaders celebrating the friendship and co-operation between the two. The emergence of China as a force in Africa complicated the tussle between the EU and the USA over the 'who controls Africa'. The new relations between Africa and China could be described in the words of Gramsci, as, 'the old is dying yet the new is yet to be born'. Chinese relations with Africa combine elements of the old (extraction of raw materials), yet the experience of transformation in China ensures that there are many positive and negative lessons to be learnt. What is new is the prospect for the consolidation of African independence and the challenge to the hegemony of the dollar and US imperialism. I argue in this paper that, in the short term, one of China's most important roles will be to break the disarticulation between the financial and productive sectors of the economy and to stem the outflow of capital from Africa. In the long run the experience of linking new ideas of science and technology to a home grown path of reconstruction can be an important lesson for Africa. State-to-state relations are usually opportunistic and it is for this reason that transnational civil society linkages between the Chinese and African people will be more important than relations between leaders.

**Topics:** *International economics, Military strategy, financial economics, financial investments, Collaboration, Economic investment, Imperialism, World Bank, Urban economics*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/20455027.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aa904bfb39b6cabf4abd60afb2b9091dc>

**File:** CAMPBELL, Horace\_China in Africa.pdf

### **37. CAMPBELL, Horace G.**

Chinese Social Transformation and Its Implications for African Reconstruction

*Transnational Corporations Review*, Vol. 7, N° 4, 2015, p. 365-395

**Abstract:** Since the start of the twenty-first century, there has been a revitalization of the energies of the African peoples. This revitalization has been shaped by two episodic events at the end of the 20th century. These were the defeat of the apartheid army at Cuito Cuanavale in 1988 and the process of returning the peoples to majority rule in South Africa after 1994. With this revitalization, have come many challenges of the reconstruction African societies. This paper argues that the reconstruction is being driven by the demographic asset of Africa at the current conjuncture and by the demands of this growing population for the fundamentals: food, shelter, clothing, reliable sources of energy, a decent environment and proper health care. This reconstruction process is occurring at a moment of tremendous transformations, essentially, a period of the bio-economy, internet and renewable energy sources. The paper focuses on the two sides of Chinese Social Transformation and African Reconstruction seeking to draw out how the sovereign project of China converged with the accelerated revitalization of Africa. The literature on social transformation is very large but there are great differences between the conclusions as to the real foundations of the transformation of Chinese society since 1978. What is significant from the point of view of this paper is that China is new in the field of intense economic relations with Africa. China and Africa are not simply passive rules recipients at the seat of international economics and politics.

**File:** CAMPBELL\_Horace G\_Chinese Social Transformation.pdf

**Recommended**

### **38. CAMPBELL, Horace G.**

Chinese Social Transformation and its Implications for the Future of Afro-Asian Solidarity

In: *The Global Financial and Economic Crisis in the South: Impact and Responses* / Edited by José Luis León-Manríquez & Theresa Moyo. - Dakar, CODESRIA, 2015, p. 283-3023

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2508>

**File :** CAMPBELL\_Horace G\_Chinese Social Transformation

### **39. CAMPBELL, Horace G**

Reconstruction, Transformation and the Unification of the Peoples of Africa in the 21st Century:

Rekindling the Pan African Spirit of Kwame Nkrumah

Inaugural Lecture. Installation of Third Occupant, Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies

Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 2017. – 66 p.

**File:** CAMPBELL\_Horace G\_Reconstruction Transformation and the Unification\_Inaugural Lecture.pdf

**Recommended**

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

### **40. CAMPBELL, Horace**

The Impact of Walter Rodney and Progressive Scholars on the Dar Es Salaam School  
*Social and Economic Studies*, Vol. 40, N° 2, June 1991, p. 99-135

**Introduction:** The University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania faces the same problem of the contradictory nature of University education which is to be found in all States of Africa. Discontinuities between the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial patterns and methods of education continue as the present components of formal education strive to retain relevance to the needs of the society. The interconnections between education and various aspects of the life of the society remain problematic in so far as the structures, content and language of higher education in Tanzania and indeed the rest of Africa remain geared to the training of high level manpower. This requirement of skilled manpower meets the needs of the administration of the people but the needs of the producers are not immediately met by the University. Throughout the African continent, the educational needs of the vast majority of the toilers are met by the transmission of skills and agricultural knowledge accumulated over centuries and conveyed through practical experience rather than in a classroom. The Universities of pre-colonial Africa developed out of the needs of an African ruling class to reproduce an ideology which justified the mode of economic exploitation and the system of social organisation. Higher education has always played a central role in the reproduction of knowledge and in the social reproduction of class divided societies. During the colonial era the racism of Europe precluded the development of African Universities for the production of knowledge, and the manpower needs of the colonial bureaucracy was the province of the metropolitan powers. The few known English Universities of Makerere, Fourah Bay, Fort Hare and Ibadan were started in the dying moments of colonialism when the British found that they needed to groom a responsible middle class.

**Topics:** *Socialism, Universities, Capitalism, Political Debate, Expatriates, Labor, Plantations, College Instruction, History Instruction*

**Source:** <http://pdfproc.lib.msu.edu/?file=/DMC/African%20Journals/pdfs/Utafiti/vol8no2/aejp008002006.pdf>

**File:** CAMPBELL\_Horace\_The Impact of Walter Rodney.pdf

### **41. CARICOM Ten Point Plan for Reparatory Justice**

**Source:** <http://www.caricom.org/caricom-ten-point-plan-for-reparatory-justice/>

<http://www.leighday.co.uk/News/2014/March-2014/CARICOM-nations-unanimously-approve-10-point-plan>

### **42. CARTIER-BRESSON, Jean**

La Banque mondiale, la corruption et la gouvernance

*Revue Tiers Monde*, Vol. 41, N° 161, janvier-mars 2000, p. 165-192

**Résumé :** L'article présente une analyse critique de la façon dont mondiale appréhende l'État à partir de la « bonne gouvernance forme dépolitisée des rapports de pouvoir, et étudie comment fournit, avec la libéralisation économique, le cadre de référence lutte contre la corruption de l'institution internationale. Il en déduit qu'une stratégie fondée sur la vertu des réseaux sociaux et sur une réduction des domaines de compétence économique et sociale des publics, dans le cadre d'États faibles et peu démocratiques, d'accentuer le passage de l'ancienne à la nouvelle corruption, mais réduire le phénomène.

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23592774.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Ac30901918ff16b55e529c8a99f9d1e5b>

**File :** CARTIER-BRESSON\_Jean\_La Banque mondiale la corruption et la gouvernance.pdf

### **43. CEA, Addis Abeba**

Flux financier illicite

Addis Abeba : CEA, 2015. – 126 p.

**Source :** [https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/ffi\\_rapport\\_francais.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/ffi_rapport_francais.pdf)

**File :** CEA\_Flus financier illicites.pdf

**(The English version is available)**

**Recommended**

### **44. CHARNOVITZ, Steve**

The Emergence of Democratic Participation in Global Governance (Paris, 1919)

*Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, Vol. 10, N° 1, Winter 2003, p. 45-77

**Introduction:** The theme of this Tenth Anniversary issue, "Globalization and Governance: The Prospects for Democracy," is a fitting and timely topic. By way of introduction, this article will begin by discussing each of these concepts briefly.

"Globalization" has become a buzzword in recent years, in part because it has so many important dimensions.<sup>1</sup> Culture is globalizing as the ideas, styles, and technologies from each society infiltrate others on a continuous basis. The economy is globalizing as money moves without hindrance across borders, and goods, services, and workers seek to overcome protectionist barriers.

Environmental globalization occurs as scientists and policymakers increasingly understand the planet's ecosystems and the ways in which environmental mismanagement in one region affects other regions. Politics is globalizing as governments and societies make greater efforts to influence each other and as internal tensions in one country spread to neighbors.

**Topics:** *Nongovernmental Organizations, International Political Organizations, Democracy, Peacetime, Treaties, Governance, Nonprofit Organizations, Countries*

**Source:**

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.2979/gls.2003.10.1.45.pdf?refreqid=search%3A2bdeccfcddc6bc86fbc82a893e8b4683>

**File:** CHARNOVITZ\_Steve\_The Emergence of Democratic Participation.pdf

#### **45. COOPER, Frederick**

Africa and the World Economy

*African Studies Review*, Vol. 24, No. 2/3, June – September 1981, p. 1-86

**Introduction:** Africa's involvement in the changing world economy has been a long one, its effects on the lives of Africans have been profound. Samir Amin and W. Rostow, Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Samora Machel, would hardly dispute a statement. But the question of whether this involvement has led Africans a road toward material and social progress or into a dead end is very much dispute. The title of this paper is the same as that of the introductory section of S. Herbert Frankel's classic study of 1938, *Capital Investment in Africa*. Becoming part of the world economy, for Frankel (1938: 1-3, 7), entailed the diffusion of Europe's capital, technology, ideas, and "civilized" form of government to closed, static, and undifferentiated economies. Now, writers such as Andre Gunder Frank (1967), Samir Amin (1974a, 1976), Walter Rodney (1972), and Immanuel Wallerstein (1979) stress instead the inexorable logic of a capitalist world system, whose effects on Africa are stifling instead of liberating. Both views share a unitary conception of the world economy, the first through a smug assumption that existing economic structures are part of civilization, and the second through an argument that sees change in Africa as a reflection of the growth of capitalism in Europe. The first conception of a world economy defined Africa's role as little more than holding back progress on a predetermined road; the second implied that Africa's influence on the world economy was not nearly so great...

**Topics:** *Capitalism, Slavery, Economic Capital, Peasant Class, Marxian Economics, African History, Farm Economics, Labor*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/523902.pdf?refreqid=search%3A1e1e73ca5d2f600137eaae3f577b1d6a>

**File:** COOPER\_Frederick\_Africa and the World Economy.pdf

#### **46. DEMBELE, Demba Moussa**

Samir Amin : intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du sud

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2011. – 214 p.

**Introduction :** Ce livre sur le Professeur Samir Amin est destiné à une audience très large : étudiants, chercheurs, enseignants, leaders politiques et simples citoyens soucieux d'apprendre davantage sur le phénomène de la mondialisation et son impact sur les pays dits « sous-développés ». Le livre est divisé en trois parties. La première partie se compose de notes biographiques qui retracent les origines familiales, l'itinéraire intellectuel et les combats politiques du Professeur ainsi que ses expériences dans l'élaboration de politiques économiques, en Egypte, au Mali et dans plusieurs autres pays. Les notes mettent également en exergue ses contributions au combat des mouvements sociaux, avec notamment sa participation à la création du Forum Social Mondial (FSM) et à ses activités. Après avoir retracé ses origines familiales et ses études primaires et secondaires dans son Egypte natale, les notes mettent l'accent sur son expérience professionnelle dans les administrations publiques en Egypte et au Mali, une partie de sa carrière qui est peu connue par rapport à sa production intellectuelle. Les notes s'étendent longuement sur cette production et son lien étroit avec ses combats politiques. Sa découverte précoce du marxisme –au Lycée– et du matérialisme historique, comme outil d'analyse scientifique de l'histoire des sociétés humaines, forme la base fondamentale qui a structuré sa pensée, orienté son œuvre et influencé son action sa vie durant. Les notes passent en revue les étapes essentielles de son

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

itinéraire intellectuel et de son combat politique. Elles exposent les fondements de sa critique de l'orthodoxie régnante, qui ont amené le Professeur Samir Amin à forger des concepts visant à décrire la réalité qui se cache derrière le discours dominant dont la fonction principale est de faire l'apologie du capitalisme et du système impérialiste...

**Subject(s) :** *Intellectuels -- Politique économique -- Marxisme -- Socialisme -- Mouvements sociaux -- Capitalisme -- Développement économique -- Sous-développement -- luttes politiques*

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article1724>

**Call N°:** 05.03.05/DEM/15026

### **47. DEVARAJAN, Shantayanan; FENGLER, Wolfgang**

**Africa's Economic Boom: Why the Pessimists and the Optimists Are Both Right**

*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 92, N° 3, May/June 2013, p. 68-81

**Topics:** *Economic Reform, Economic Booms, Economic Hardship, International Economics, Macroeconomic Policy, World Bank, Economic Crises, Health Care Economics*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23526837.pdf?refreqid=search%3Aa3b4d6d82f1d64274ada06649c4fe12e>

**File:** DEVARAJAN\_Shantayanan\_Africas Economic Boom.pdf

### **48. DIXIT, Avinash**

**Governance Institutions and Economic Activity**

*The American Economic Review*, Vol. 99, N° 1, March 2009, p. 3-24

**Introduction:** The concept of "governance" has risen from obscurity to buzzword status in just three decades. EconLit shows only 5 mentions of the word governance in the 1970s; by the end of 2008, it was mentioned 33,177 times. The much more specific phrase "economic governance" has appeared 192 times; its more popular cousin, "corporate governance," 9,717 times. My focus is on economic governance, but I also examine its relation to corporate governance. As with any buzzword, everyone understands the concept a little differently. This is unavoidable, so I will just give my definition for the purpose of this article, and leave it at that. By economic governance I mean the structure and functioning of the legal and social institutions that support economic activity and economic transactions by protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and taking collective action to provide physical and organizational infrastructure. Economic governance is important because markets, and economic activity and transactions more generally, cannot function well in its absence. Good governance is needed to secure three essential prerequisites of market economies: (1) Security of property rights: Without this, individuals will lack the incentives to save and invest, because they will fear that others will deprive them of the fruits of these activities. They will also forgo capital market trades to achieve efficient allocation of assets, because they will fear for the principal and not just the return on the capital they invest in others' enterprises. And Erica Field (2007) finds that security of capital improves the productive use of labor, as people no longer have to spend their time and effort guarding their property. (2) Enforcement of contracts: Economic transactions promise gains to all voluntary participants. But each party may lose if the other fails to fulfill its promised role in the transaction, but instead acts opportunistically. Fear of such counterparty cheating may prevent people from entering into the contracts, and mutual gains will go unrealized. Formally, this is a bad equilibrium in a prisoner's dilemma...

**Topics:** *Governance, Corporate Governance, Government Corruption, Cheating, Collective Action, Law Reform, Property Rights, Contract Enforcement, Mafias, Contracts*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/29730175.pdf?refreqid=search%3A5c2d7252c8988ea2d067a5d42623d4ee>

**File:** DIXIT\_Avinash\_Governance Institutions and Economic Activity.pdf

### **49. DIXIT, Avinash**

**On Modes of Economic Governance**

*Econometrica*, Vol. 71, N° 2, March 2003, p. 449-481

**Introduction:** All economic transactions, except spot exchanges of goods or services with objectively known attributes, offer opportunities for one or both or all of the parties to cheat for their own gain at the expense of the others. In turn, the expectation of suffering a loss due to such cheating can make all prospective participants unwilling to enter into a transaction that would benefit them all if the cheating could be checked. Therefore almost all economic transactions need governance. Much of economic theory assumes that an official legal system provides this service. We used to assume that the law worked perfectly and costlessly. Recent theory has carefully specified the informational requirements of verifiability for contracts to be enforceable, and internal agency problems are recognized when the

## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

focus is on the operation of the system as such. But the system is usually assumed to operate in an objective and impartial manner; specifically, it is assumed to have a monopoly over the use of force, and to aim to maximize social welfare...

**Topics:** *Opportunistic Behavior, Cheating, Fees, Information Intermediaries, Product Labeling, Extortion, Legal Systems, Prisoners, Monopoly, Governance*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3082065.pdf?refreqid=search%3Aa3b4d6d82f1d64274ada06649c4fe12e>

**File:** DIXIT\_Avinash\_On Modes of Economic Governance.pdf

### **50. DOORNBOS, Martin**

"Good Governance": The Metamorphosis of a Policy Metaphor

*Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 57, N° 1, Fall 2003, p. 3-17

**Topics:** *Governance, World Bank, Sustainable Development, Political Reform, International Development, Moral Agency, Government Relations, International Politics, Development Economics*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/24357910.pdf?refreqid=search%3Ad4f05721a69fe1950bad94df0d422df4>

**File:** DOORNBOS\_Martin\_Good Governance the Metamorphosis.pdf

### **51. DUQUESNE, Pierre**

L'impossible équation de la gouvernance mondiale

*Politique étrangère*, Vol. 75, No. 1, 2010, p. 135-149

**Introduction:** La question de la réforme de la gouvernance mondiale est rarement posée à froid (sinon par quelques experts) et rarement résolue en dehors des périodes de crise, qui seules donnent le sentiment de l'urgence. la crise actuelle ne fait pas exception et conduit, pour l'essentiel, aux mêmes interrogations que celle de 1997-1998. le G20 s'est imposé avec trois réunions des chefs d'état et de gouvernement, mais son mandat et ses règles de fonctionnement n'ont pas été définis. Les institutions de Bretton Woods (IBW), traditionnel bouc émissaire des pays émergents, ont été amenées à accélérer et à approfondir des réformes en cours. L'échec de la conférence de Copenhague sur le climat a confirmé, s'il en était besoin, que la gouvernance du système des Nations-unies était à revoir, sans pour autant que des propositions claires aient émergé...

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**File:** DUQUESNE\_Pierre\_L\_impossible equation de la gouvernance mondiale.pdf

### **52. EVANS, Peter; RAUCH, James E.**

Bureaucracy and Growth: A Cross-National Analysis of the Effects of "Weberian" State Structures on Economic Growth

*American Sociological Review*, Vol. 64, N° 5, Oct., 1999, p. 748-765

**Abstract:** The role of bureaucratic authority structures in facilitating economic growth has been a sociological concern since Max Weber's classic contributions almost 100 years ago. Using a recent and original data set, we examine the characteristics of core state economic agencies and the growth records of a sample of 35 developing countries for the 1970-1990 period. Our "Weberianness Scale" offers a simple measure of the degree to which these agencies employ meritocratic recruitment and offer predictable, rewarding long-term careers. We find that these "Weberian" characteristics significantly enhance prospects for economic growth, even when we control for initial levels of GDP per capita and human capital. Our results imply that "Weberianness" should be included as a factor in general models of economic growth. They also suggest the need for more attention by policymakers to building better bureaucracies and more research by social scientists on variations in how state bureaucracies are organized.

**Topics:** *Government Bureaucracy, Economic Growth Models, Long Run Economic Growth, Economic Growth, Countries, Gross Domestic Product, Public Investments, Human Capital, Datasets, Developing Countries*

**Source:**

<https://www.jstor.org/tc/accept?origin=/stable/pdf/2657374.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aa12dc829c55edcf366ee3f6f26a778f6>

**File:** EVANS\_Peter\_Bureaucracy and Growth.pdf

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

### **53. FOSTER, John Bellamy**

The New Imperialism of Globalized Monopoly-Finance Capital  
*Monthly Review*, Vol. 67, Issue 03, July-August 2015, 22 p.

**Introduction:** It is now a universal belief on the left that the world has entered a new imperialist phase.<sup>1</sup> That imperialism should evolve and take on novel forms is of course not surprising from a historical materialist perspective. Imperialism, like capitalism itself, is characterized by a constant process of change, passing through more or less concretely defined epochs. Already in the 1890s, when an intense debate over imperialism was taking place in England, the contemporary historical reality was commonly referred to as “the new imperialism,” to distinguish it from the earlier colonialist phase of the British Empire.<sup>2</sup> It was the attempt to account for this new imperialism of 1875–1914 that inspired the early Marxian contributions to imperialism theory in the work of V.I. Lenin, Nikolai Bukharin, and Rosa Luxemburg (and, less successfully, Rudolf Hilferding and Karl Kautsky), introducing a set of propositions that were later modified by the dependency tradition...

**Source:** <https://monthlyreview.org/2015/07/01/the-new-imperialism-of-globalized-monopoly-finance-capital/>

**File:** FOSTER\_John Bellamy\_the New Imperialism of Globalized Monopoly.pdf

**Recommended**

### **54. FRIEDEN, Jeff**

International Finance and the Third World  
*MERIP Reports*, N° 117, September 1983, p. 3-11

**Topics:** *Developing Countries, Bank Loans, External Debt, Domestic Debt, International Economics, Capitalism, Financial Investments, Third World, Debt Service, External Public Debt*

**Source:**

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**File:** FRIEDEN\_Jeff\_ International Finance and the Third World.pdf

### **55. FRIEDEN, Jeff**

Third World Indebted Industrialization: International Finance and State Capitalism in Mexico, Brazil, Algeria, and South Korea  
*International Organization*, Vol. 35, N° 3, summer, 1981, p. 407-431

**Introduction:** The past few years have seen an upsurge of interest in the debt owed by the less developed countries (LDCs) to commercial banks. Yet most scholars, bankers, policy-makers, and journalists have focused on only one aspect of LDC debt, its implications for the international financial system. There has been little investigation of the impact of recent trends in Third World borrowing on the borrowing LDCs themselves—quite unlike the post-World War II spread of multinational corporations into the LDCs, which provoked a substantial literature on the effects of foreign direct investment on developing countries. Yet LDC commercial bank debt is not simply an accumulation of numbers on bank balance sheets, a highly sophisticated form of electronic game; it represents the most rapid, most concentrated, most massive flow of investment capital to the Third World in history...

**Topics:** *Developing Countries, Financial Investments, Bank Loans, Industrialization, International Economics, Economic Growth, Capital Investments, Government, Public Investments*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2706430.pdf?refreqid=search%3A398f45f17a2d388c9674ff9ed17b44fe>

**File:** FRIEDEN\_Jeff\_Third World Indebted Industrialization.pdf

### **56. FRIEDEN, Jeffrey**

The Governance of International Finance  
*Prepared for the Annual Review of Political Science*, 2016, 44 p.

**Introduction:** International finance is at the cutting edge of contemporary international economic integration. Today's global financial markets are of enormous size and can move huge quantities of money around the world with extraordinary speed and massive effect. Their impact was demonstrated with a vengeance during the Great Financial Crisis (GFC) that began at the end of 2007, during which financial markets transmitted economic impulses – many of them highly damaging – from country to country in a matter of days or weeks.

The great economic and political prominence of international financial markets has given rise to extensive discussion of the need for some way to regulate, monitor, or otherwise control their impact on national economies and polities. Indeed, the ranks of those who believe that some form of governance of global finance is desirable are clearly growing. However, even among the more fervent believers in global financial governance, it is not clear how this might be accomplished in a world whose policies are still made almost entirely by nation states.

In this essay, I evaluate the state of attempts to provide some oversight of finance at the international level that comes close to what exists at the national level. I start in Section 1 with a summary of the normative argument for international financial governance. Section 2 provides a brief overview of what has actually been done to supply something approaching global public goods in this arena. In Section 3, I move on to analytical approaches to understanding what has been done, and might be done, in global financial governance. A conclusion follows...

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**Recommended**

### **57. FRIEDEN, Jeffrey A.**

Invested Interests: The Politics of National Economic Policies in a World of Global Finance  
*International Organization*, Vol. 45, N° 4, autumn, 1991, p. 425-451

**Introduction:** A striking characteristic of the contemporary international economy is the great mobility of capital across national borders. Technological innovations, economic trends, and government policies have brought international investment to extremely high levels. Many business executives, politicians, and observers believe that capital now moves so freely that the financial markets of industrialized countries are essentially subsets of one global market. This is widely regarded as a fundamental change in the international economy- something new or at least not seen since the classic gold standard. It is also widely believed to have generated such prominent developments as European Community (EC) movement toward a single currency, harmonization of taxes across national borders, and international convergence of macroeconomic policies. Economists have devoted a great deal of time and energy to analyzing the economic implications of the movement of capital across national borders. Other social scientists have also analyzed the political implications of international investment. The studies of this latter group have tended to focus on one or another subset of the issue, such as multinational corporations in developed and developing countries, foreign borrowing by developing nations, and the politics of international banking.<sup>1</sup> Despite the quantity and quality of work on

**Topics:** *Capital Mobility, Economic Capital, Exchange Rates, Economic Policy, Capital Investments, Interest Rates, Political Integration, Financial Investments, Currency*

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2706944.pdf?refreqid=search%3A13892f46075550dbd52ce605b4c7d43e>

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### **58. GATHII, James Thuo**

Good Governance as a Counter Insurgency Agenda to Oppositional and Transformative Social Projects in International Law  
*Buffalo Human Rights Review*, Vol. 5, 1999, 69 p.

**Source:** <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3b07/0c4ccbd8fe5ab2e7f0d992912712089a97e2.pdf>

**File:** GATHII\_James Thuo\_Good Governance as a Counter Insurgency Agenda.pdf

**Recommended**

### **59. GATHII, James Thuo**

Retelling Good Governance Narratives on Africa's Economic and Political Predicaments: Continuities and Discontinuities in Legal Outcomes between Markets and States

**Introduction:** In this Article, I argue against two premises of the good governance programs of the Bretton Woods institutions, Western governments and Third World elites. The first of these premises is the overstated promises and hopes of economic recovery and political freedom that are often assumed to be embodied in or to flow from good governance programs.

The second of these premises is that good governance programs are a necessary antidote to the egalitarianism that may flow from regulatory controls in the economy aimed at achieving social justice and/or economic growth. This egalitarianism, in my view, was an important aspect of modernizing nationalist development policy which, notwithstanding its limitations, laid a basis for state regulation of the economy in favor of social justice and economic progress in the pre-good governance era.

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**File:** GATHII\_James Thuo\_Retelling Good Governance Narratives.pdf

## **60. GEREFFI, Gary**

The Global Economy: Organization, Governance, and Development

**Introduction:** The global economy has changed in very significant ways during the past several decades, and these changes are rooted in how the global economy is organized and governed. These transformations affect not only the flows of goods and services across national borders, but also the implications of these processes for how countries move up (or down) in the international system. The development strategies of countries today are affected to an unprecedented degree by how industries are organized, and this is reflected in a shift in theoretical frameworks from those centered around the legacies and actors of nation-states to a greater concern with supranational institutions and transnational organizations. Policymakers, managers, workers, social activists, and many other stakeholders in developed as well as developing nations need a firm understanding of how the contemporary global economy works if they hope to improve their position in it, or forestall an impending decline.

**Source:**

[https://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/10161/10947/Gereffi\\_Global%20Economy%20chapter%20for%20Handbook\\_2005.pdf?sequence=1](https://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/10161/10947/Gereffi_Global%20Economy%20chapter%20for%20Handbook_2005.pdf?sequence=1)

**File:** GEREFFI\_Gary\_ The Global Economy.pdf

## **61. HALE, Thomas N.**

Transparency, Accountability, and Global Governance

**Global Governance**, Vol. 14, N° 1, January–March 2008, p. 73-94

**Abstract:** Observers often cite transparency as a response to the accountability concerns of global actors, but how disclosure and openness actually affect the behavior of international organizations, transnational corporations, and nation-states remains theoretically and empirically under specified. This article identifies three forces market pressure, external discourse, and internal norms that can have a regulatory effect on global actors who make their actions transparent. It also highlights the limitations of such accountability tools and stresses the need for an accounting actor, typically civil society, to bring them to bear. The article then considers the implications of transparency-based accountability for larger questions of global governance, especially its potential to create the kind of non-territorial, problem-based polities that scholars have called for to address problems that transcend national boundaries.

**Topics:** *Governance, World Bank, Democracy, Political discourse, Corporations, International law, Nongovernmental organizations, Investors, Countries*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/27800692.pdf?refreqid=search%3A94151a72f70eb8d6e4be68d9abedea2f>

**File:** HALE\_Thomas N\_Transparency Accountability and Global Governance.pdf

## **62. HELLEINER, Gerry**

Marginalization and/or Participation: Africa in Today's Global Economy

*Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines*, Vol. 36, N° 3, 2002, p. 531-550

**Introduction:** It has become commonplace for international analysts, journalists and the internationally informed citizenry of Western countries to despair of Africa's place in the world and, in particular, Africa's place in the global economy. In 2000, economic analysts, primarily from the World Bank but also including some from the UN's Economic Commission for Africa and the independent African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), dared to ask: "Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?" While they laid out a formidable array of requirements that might make it possible to answer "yes," they certainly did not answer "no." The mood since then has darkened. A recent cover story in *The Economist* was headlined "The Hopeless Continent." A panel / seminar at the University of Toronto's Munk Centre in 2001 asked: "Any glimmers of hope for Africa?" Serious diplomats describe the current so-called New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), formulated in haste and without prior consultation by a few of Africa's leaders over the course of the past year in order to elicit serious consideration of Africa's problems at the next G8 Summit, as "Africa's last chance." The AIDS pandemic makes Africa's present marginalization from the main currents of global human development look even more horrific. To put it mildly, it is not a time for cheery optimism...



## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

**Topics:** *International Economics, Economic Hardship, Economic Development, International Development, Financial Investments, Economic Policy, Economic Resources, Sharing Economy*

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**File:** HELLEINER\_Gerry\_Marginalization and or Participation.pdf

### **63. HEO, Uk; TAN, Alexander C.**

Democracy and Economic Growth: A Causal Analysis

*Comparative Politics*, Vol. 33, N° 4, Jul., 2001, p. 463-473

**Introduction:** Since Seymour Martin Lipset's seminal work on the socioeconomic prerequisites of democracy, a substantial number of social scientists has theorized and empirically tested theories about the relationship between democracy and economic development. Democratization's "third wave" has renewed interest in this relationship. This interest is evident in the increasing number of studies that explore the relationship of democracy to economic development. Nevertheless, a clear consensus has yet to emerge on the causal relationship between democracy and economic performance. Some scholars argue that economic growth drives social mobilization, which in turn leads to political mobilization and eventually regime change to democracy. Logically, new ideas obtained as a result of economic growth and/or industrialization generate new social classes and strata which drive a social transformation. Other scholars, in contrast, suggest that, as a nation democratizes, the economy develops faster. Individuals want to be confident that property they accumulate will be respected, and only democratic societies provide such confidence. Still other scholars find no systematic relationship between economic development and democracy, for two reasons. First, economic development does not necessarily lead to higher levels of democracy because democratization is affected by multiple factors. Second, by the same token economic development is affected by many factors; a democratic government by itself can have only limited impact on economic development...

**Topics:** *Democracy, Causality, Datasets, Property Rights, Long Run Economic Growth, Economic Value, Mathematical Constants*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/422444.pdf?refreqid=search%3Ac13ca625b5c8511141ee4b1608d95b93>

**File:** HEO\_Uk\_Democracy and Economic Growth.pdf

### **64. HIRST, Paul**

The Global Economy-Myths and Realities

*International Affairs Royal Institute of International Affairs*, Vol. 73, N° 3, July 1997, p. 409-425

**Abstract:** This article stresses the dangers of the widespread current belief that the global is now ungovernable, and argues for the need for, and the feasibility of extended governance at both national and international levels. Only thus can economic and trade openness be combined with fairness within and between nations. To which capital is footloose, embodied in homeless transnational corporations, been exaggerated, and the potential for concerted action to control the financial has been underestimated. The case for regulation and stabilization of the financial markets is a strong one, but it will only work if the major states impose common the system. Such concerted action will strengthen rather than weaken states for national policy remains large, if electorates are willing.

**Topics:** *Economic Globalization, Economic Growth, Free Trade, Economic Investment, Trade Development, Financial Investments*

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**File:** HIRST\_Paul\_the Global Economy-Myths and Realities.pdf

### **65. HOPE, Kempe Ronald**

Capacity Development for Good Governance in Developing Societies: Lessons from the Field

*Development in Practice*, Vol. 19, N° 1, February 2009, p. 79-86

**Topics:** *Sustainable Development, Community Capacity Building, Governance, Developing Countries, Corporate Governance, Environmental Policy, Environmental Management, Sustainable Economic Development, Poverty*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/27752012.pdf?refreqid=search%3A208aaa0017f281c302c3197f296739c8>

**File:** HOPE\_Kempe Ronald\_Capacity Development for Good Governance.pdf

**66. House of Commons. Foreign Affairs Committee**

Libya: Examination of intervention and collapse and the UK's future policy options  
London: Authority of the House of Commons, September 2016. – 53 p.

**Summary:** In March 2011, the United Kingdom and France, with the support of the United States, led the international community to support an intervention in Libya to protect civilians from attacks by forces loyal to Muammar Gaddafi. This policy was not informed by accurate intelligence. In particular, the Government failed to identify that the threat to civilians was overstated and that the rebels included a significant Islamist element.

By the summer of 2011, the limited intervention to protect civilians had drifted into an opportunist policy of regime change. That policy was not underpinned by a strategy to support and shape post-Gaddafi Libya. The result was political and economic collapse, inter-militia and inter-tribal warfare, humanitarian and migrant crises, widespread human rights violations, the spread of Gaddafi regime weapons across the region and the growth of ISIL in North Africa. Through his decision making in the National Security Council, former Prime Minister David Cameron was ultimately responsible for the failure to develop a coherent Libya strategy.

Looking to the future, the United Nations has brokered the formation of an inclusive Government of National Accord (GNA). Stable government is the sine qua non for the resolution of Libya's ongoing humanitarian, migrant, economic and security crises.

However, regional actors are currently undermining the GNA by flouting the United Nations arms embargo and using Libyan militias as proxies. The GNA is the only game in town. If it fails, the danger is that Libya will descend into a full-scale civil war to control territory and oil resources. The international community must support the United Nations and the people of Libya by uniting behind the GNA; the alternative is political fragmentation, internecine violence, economic collapse and even more human suffering.

**Source:** <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmaff/119/119.pdf>

**File:** House of Commons\_Libya: Examination of intervention.pdf

**Recommended**

**67. HWANG, Kyu Deug**

Some Reflections on African Development Strategies in the 21st Century: From the LPA to NEPAD

*Journal of International and Area Studies*, Vol. 16, N° 2, December 2009, p. 125-142

**Abstract:** Diagnosing the earlier African development frameworks in response to the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) of neoliberal economic policy, this article begins by discussing the historical, political and economic backdrops of five landmark African development strategies emerged in 1980s and early 1990s. Starting from the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the article then pays attentions to the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community with a view to examining compositions, modalities as well as its implications for the NEPAD framework. Lastly, this article delves into three key frameworks of NEPAD, including peace and security governance, economic regional governance, and political and democratic governance. Exploring these frameworks of NEPAD within the diametrically opposing views held by its architects and those of its critics, this article concludes by rethinking African development paths as well as presenting the way forward.

**Topics:** *Sustainable Development, Governance, Treaties, Peacetime, Civil Society, World Bank, Peer Review, International Development, Collaboration, Environmental Policy*

**Source :** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43107195.pdf?refreqid=search%3A208aaa0017f281c302c3197f296739c8>

**File:** HWANG\_Kyu Deug\_Some Reflections on African Development Strategies.pdf

**68. International Crisis Group**

The Prize: Fighting for Libya's Energy Wealth

Brussels, December 3, 2015. – 36 p.

Middle East and North Africa Report, N°165

**Source:** <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/north-africa/libya/prize-fighting-libya-s-energy-wealth>

**File:** INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP\_the prize fighting for libya energy wealth

**Recommended**

**69. JACQUET, Pierre ; PISANI-FERRY, Jean ; TUBIANA, Laurence**

À la recherche de la gouvernance mondiale

*Revue d'économie financière*, N° 70, 2003, p. 161-173

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/42905229.pdf?refreqid=search%3Ae7c8f5d83ca83c8214c7547aac57b657>

File : JACQUET\_Pierre\_A la recherche de la gouvernance mondiale.pdf

### **70. JONES, Branwen Gruffydd**

The global political economy of social crisis: Towards a critique of the 'failed state' ideology  
*Review of International Political Economy*, Vol. 15, N° 2, May 2008, p. 180–205

**Abstract:** The notion of 'failed states' has gained widespread currency in political and academic discourse. This article contributes to a critique of the 'failed states' discourse. It identifies methodological flaws in the 'failed states' discourse which undermine its explanatory power, and proposes an alternative framework for analysing conditions of social crisis in neocolonial states, rooted in global political economy. This paper focuses on conditions of crisis in Africa.

The discourse of 'state failure' characterises conditions of crisis as local in origin, the product of culture or poor leadership. The current condition of structural crisis in so many of Africa's neocolonial states must be situated in the imperial history of global capitalism. This requires examining the legacy of colonial transformation; the specific form of the postcolonial state, society and economy after independence, which tended in many cases to give rise to factional struggles and authoritarian rule; and the ways in which such 'internal' social tensions and contradictions have been reinforced by the global political economy, both the geo-politics of the Cold War and the contradictions of global capitalism. The argument is developed through examination of the specific case of Somalia.

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File: JONES\_Branwen Gruffydd\_The global political economy of social crisis.pdf

**Recommended**

### **71. KHAN, Mushtaq H.**

Governance, Economic Growth and Development since the 1960s  
New York: United Nations, August 2007. – 24 p.

**Abstract:** Liberal economists have developed a framework of good governance as market-enhancing governance, focusing on governance capabilities that reduce transaction costs and enable markets to work more efficiently. In contrast, heterodox economists have stressed the role of growth-enhancing governance, which focuses on governance capacities to overcome entrenched market failures in allocating assets, acquiring productivity-enhancing technologies and maintaining political stability in contexts of rapid social transformation. The two are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but current policy exclusively focuses on the former, and ignores the strong empirical and historical evidence supporting the latter to the detriment of the growth prospects of poor countries.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Market Failures, Transaction Costs*

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File: KHAN\_Mushtaq H\_Governance Economic Growth and Development.pdf

### **72. KHOR, Martin**

Mainstreaming Development in Trade and Finance: A Key to Global Partnership  
*Development Policy Journal*, March 2003, p. 127-149

**Abstract:** If the current slogan of "mainstreaming trade in development" is to stress development, it demands a focus on mainstreaming development concerns in trade and trade policy. This kind of emphasis points to reforming current policies, rules and conditionalities in international trade, finance, investment, intellectual property rights and aid. WTO processes should become more transparent and participatory and the Organisation's mandate on non-trade issues needs to be reconsidered. The global financial architecture also requires reform, especially with regard to capital flows and investment.

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File: KHOR\_Martin\_Mainstreaming Development in Trade and Finance.pdf

**Recommended**

### **73. LEFTWICH, Adrian**

Governance, Democracy and Development in the Third World  
*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 14, N° 3, 1993, p. 605-624

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

**Introduction:** A new orthodoxy dominates official Western aid policy and development thinking. At its core is the confident assertion that 'good governance' and democracy are not simply desirable but essential conditions for development in all societies. Taken together, 'democratic good governance' refers generally to a political regime based on the model of a liberal-democratic polity, which protects human and civil rights, combined with a competent, non-corrupt and accountable public administration.' Such political systems, the argument goes, are functional for competitive, free market economies, and vice versa. Proponents of this new orthodoxy claim that such democratic capitalist systems promote a prosperous and peaceful world because they are not best able to generate economic growth and do not go to war with each other. As a whole, this view rests on the crucial but often unspoken assumption that although the formula is essentially Western in origin, it has universal developmental relevance for all cultures and societies in the modern world...

**Topics:** *Democracy, Governance, World Bank, Third World, Sustainable Development, Liberalism, Economic Liberalism, Economic Development, Economic Theory, Comparative Politics*

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**File:** LEFTWICH\_Adrian\_Governance Democracy.pdf

### **74. LEÓN-MANRÍQUEZ, José Luis; MOYO, Theresa, ed.**

The Global Financial and Economic Crisis in the South: Impact and Responses

Dakar, CODESRIA, 2015. – xxii-334 p.

ISBN: 9782869786370.

**Overview:** Recent economic literature generally converges in the idea that there are four fundamental explanatory variables of the Global Finance and Economic Crisis (GFEC), also known as 'Great Recession'. The main independent variables of the crisis that officially started in 2008 were: a) scanty regulation of the financial system after the fall of the Bretton Woods monetary order in 1971; b) lack of information and conflict of interest because of incentives and excessive risk-taking and fraudulent behaviour, which in turn is a result of the failure of economic and financial models; c) presence of typical factors linked to financial crises, such as a credit boom and a real state bubble, especially in sub-prime mortgages and toxic credits; and d) 'spillover' or 'contagion effects' triggered by increasing interdependence in the global financial sphere (Roubini 2008; Stiglitz 2009, 2010; Acharya et al 2009).

Another consensus is that the crisis started in the US but was swiftly transmitted to the rest of the world via two main channels: international trade and the financial system. As noted by Eaton et al (2011), during 2008-2009 trade as a share of global GDP fell 30 per cent. This was due largely to the decline in demand for durable goods, which accounted for over 80 per cent of the global decline in trade relative to GDP in those years. Bagliano and Morana (2010) also highlight the importance of trade as a transmitter of the recession, particularly in durable goods' manufacturing and exporting. In analyzing a sample of 50 countries, the authors found that the US crisis had a significant impact in decreasing trade from Latin America and Southeast Asia...

**Subjects:** *Economic Recession -- Monetary Crisis -- Economic Conditions -- Financial Crisis -- Global Financial Crisis -- Developing Countries*

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2508&lang=en>

**Call N°:** 03.02.04/LEO/16632

### **75. LUMUMBA-KASONGO, Tukumbi**

Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) and Africa: New Projected Developmental Paradigms

*Africa Development / Afrique et Développement*, Vol. 40, No. 3, 2015, p. 77-95

**Abstract:** This article reflects on the dynamics of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) states' political economy and its implications for Africa's continuous effort to search for new developmental paradigms. The core questions addressed in the article are: What are the BRICS states specifically proposing to the existing world order and the global south in the areas of paradigms of economic and social development and systems of governance? What do these countries have in common? Can this commonality be instrumentalised and converted in favour of African progress? What is the ideological foundation of their solidarity? Within the pragmatism and ideology related to this solidarity, are the BRICS states proposing new development schemes to replace the failed old, top-down, anarchical, market-based, linear, and one-size-fits-all model of social and economic development? Based on the dynamics of the BRICS grouping and the movements of its members, it is argued that the emerging markets and economies in the Global South, regardless of the ideological contradictions and internal structural political weaknesses among its members, implies that the business-as-usual approach in the practices of the institutions of international political economy and world politics is no longer the only pragmatic way of conducting business. To have a significant impact in

## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

Africa, BRICS's activities should be shaped and guided by the bottom-up perspectives. BRICS strongly calls for shifts of paradigms in the realm of the world power and for qualitative state intervention in the management of the invisible hand of Adam Smith.

**Résumé:** Cet article se penche sur la dynamique de la politique économique du Brésil, de la Russie, de l'Inde, de la Chine et de l'Afrique du Sud (BRICS) et ses implications dans les efforts continus de l'Afrique pour la recherche de nouveaux paradigmes de développement. Les questions fondamentales abordées dans l'article sont: Que proposent particulièrement les BRICS à l'ordre mondial actuel et aux pays du Sud en matière de paradigmes de développement et de systèmes de gouvernance économique et sociale? Qu'est-ce que ces pays ont-ils en commun? Ce caractère commun peut-il être instrumentalisé et converti en faveur de progrès pour l'Afrique? Quel est le fondement idéologique de leur solidarité? Dans le pragmatisme et l'idéologie liés à cette solidarité, les BRICS proposent-ils de nouveaux schémas de développement pour remplacer l'ancien modèle de développement social et économique, raté, descendant anarchique, fondé sur le marché, linéaire et uniforme? En se basant sur la dynamique du groupe BRICS et des mouvements de ses membres, certains soulignent que les marchés et les économies émergentes de l'hémisphère sud, quelles que soient les contradictions idéologiques et les faiblesses structurelles politiques internes entre ses membres, montrent que l'approche de statu quo dans les pratiques des institutions d'économie politique internationale et de politique mondiale n'est plus la seule voie pragmatique en matière d'affaires.

Pour avoir un impact significatif en Afrique, les activités des BRICS devraient être conçues et guidées par des perspectives ascendantes. Les BRICS appellent fortement à des changements de paradigmes en matière de puissance mondiale et à l'intervention qualitative de l'Etat dans la gestion de la main invisible d'Adam Smith.

**Topics:** *International Economics, International Political Economy, Countries, International Politics, Free Market Economies, Gross Domestic Product, Economic Liberalism, Economic Growth*

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<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/afrdevafrdev.40.3.77.pdf?refreqid=search%3Aff521bcbb1b63a8ad2d8cd8f2526bd53>

**File:** LUMUMBA-KASONGO\_Tukumbi\_Brazil Russia India China and South Africa.pdf

### **76. MARECHAL, Louis**

Le secteur minier est-il porteur de développement en Afrique ?

*Politique étrangère*, Vol. 78, N° 2, Été 2013, p. 85-98

**Introduction :** L'Afrique représente environ 30 % des réserves mondiales de matières premières minérales non énergétiques (bauxite, cuivre, cobalt, chromite, etc.) et produit près de 60 minerais et métaux<sup>1</sup>. Les statistiques de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) indiquent qu'en 2010, 24 des 54 pays du continent exportaient des produits miniers<sup>2</sup>. Toutefois, l'Afrique reste un continent encore sous-exploré : il absorbe, depuis 2000, entre 13 % et 18 % des budgets mondiaux d'exploration, à un niveau équivalent ou inférieur à l'Australie, au Canada et à l'Amérique du Sud dont les superficies respectives couvrent 8, 10 et 18 millions de kilomètres carrés, contre plus de 30 pour l'Afrique<sup>3</sup>. La reconnaissance du potentiel de contribution du secteur extractif en général, et du secteur minier en particulier, au développement des économies africaines est ancienne...

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/42716119.pdf?refreqid=search%3A0f25823f99097fef38d24a4fc563659a>

**File:** MARECHAL\_Louis\_Le secteur minier est-il porteur de developpement en Afrique ?

### **77. MANDEL, Ernest**

The Meaning of the Second World War

London: Verso, 1986. – 214 p.

**Source:**

[https://kok.memoryoftheworld.org/Ernest%20Mandel/The%20Meaning%20of%20the%20Second%20World%20War%20\(25\)/The%20Meaning%20of%20the%20Second%20World%20War%20-%20Ernest%20Mandel.pdf](https://kok.memoryoftheworld.org/Ernest%20Mandel/The%20Meaning%20of%20the%20Second%20World%20War%20(25)/The%20Meaning%20of%20the%20Second%20World%20War%20-%20Ernest%20Mandel.pdf)

**File:** MANDEL\_Ernest\_The Meaning of the Second World War.pdf

**Recommended**

### **78. MCFERSON, Hazel M.**

Governance and Hyper-Corruption in Resource-Rich African Countries

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 30, N° 8, 2009, p. 1529-1547

**Abstract:** Official corruption is frequently associated with the abundance valuable extractive resources. This article reviews the worst cases of 'curse' in Africa - Angola, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic Equatorial Guinea,

## ***Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation***

Gabon, and Nigeria - in light of the most recent. Despite its systematic association with public corruption, mineral wealth is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition. Corruption widespread in resource-poor countries as well - in Africa and elsewhere some resource-rich African countries such as Botswana have a record economic performance and high public integrity, suggesting specific which transparency and accountability for the use of mineral resources encouraged and corruption correspondingly reduced. Because corruption resource-rich African countries is heavily influenced by external particularly the multinational extractive industries, recent initiatives United States and the international community to foster transparency significant potential for reducing corruption and improving

**Topics:** *Government corruption, Governance, Political corruption, Revenue, Countries, Mineral resources, Civil liberties, Oil companies, Economic regulation*

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**File:** MCFERSON Hazel M\_Governance and Hyper-Corruption.pdf

### **79. MEISEL, Nicolas ; OULD AOUDIA, Jacques**

L'insaisissable relation entre "bonne gouvernance" et développement

*Revue économique*, Vol. 59, N° 6, Novembre 2008, p. 1159-1191

**Résumé :** Ce travail offre des outils pour repenser le rôle de la bonne gouvernance dans les stratégies de développement. Qu'est-ce que la bonne gouvernance? La transparence de faction publique, le contrôle de la corruption, le libre fonctionnement des marchés, la démocratie et l'état de droit. Avec la stabilisation macro économique, la bonne gouvernance s'est imposée comme impératif universel des politiques de développement depuis les années 1990. Pourtant, à l'aide d'une nouvelle base de données (Profils Institutionnels, 2006), nous montrons que si la bonne gouvernance semble corrélée au niveau de développement, elle n'est pas corrélée à la vitesse de développement (la croissance de moyen-long terme). En identifiant les caractéristiques institutionnelles spécifiques des pays qui ont amorcé leur décollage économique, nous précisons les capacités de gouvernance stratégiques développées par ces pays: la bonne gouvernance ne ressort pas comme une priorité pour le décollage économique. Elle le devient dans un second temps, ainsi que l'ouverture des systèmes de régulation économique, sociale et politique lorsque, bénéficiant d'une croissance soutenue et prolongée, un pays cherche à converger avec les pays développés. Dans les autres pays en développement (non convergents), la priorité pourrait résider dans la construction de capacités d'anticipation stratégique et de coordination entre élites. Nous proposons donc une définition élargie de la gouvernance (la gouvernance pour le développement?) et de nouveaux indicateurs pour la mesurer.

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**File:** MEISEL\_Nicolas\_L\_in saisissable relation.pdf

### **80. O'BRIEN, Robert; GOETZ, Anne Marie; SCHOLTE, Jan Aart; WILLIAMS, Marc**

Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movements

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. - xiv-260 p.

ISBN: 0521774403

**Source :** <https://assets.cambridge.org/9780521773157/sample/9780521773157wsc00.pdf>

**File:** OBRIEN\_Robert\_Contesting Global Governance.pdf

### **81. PONTE, Stefano; ROBERTS, Simons; SITTERT, Lance van**

To BEE or not to BEE? 'Black Economic Empowerment', Business and the State in South Africa

**Abstract:** 'Black Economic Empowerment' (BEE) has been a major policy thrust of the democratic governments in South Africa since 1994 in attempting to redress the effects of apartheid.

In this article, we explore the historical precedents to BEE in South Africa, review the different steps taken in promoting it, and assess some of its outcomes to date.

We argue that BEE can take only limited forms because of the economic policy constraints in which it has been incorporated.

Moreover, these forms have an increasingly managerial logic that further restricts what can be achieved. Short of a major shift in conceptions of —and policy for —BEE, meaningful 'empowerment' is unlikely to take place.

**Source:**

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stefano\\_Ponte/publication/227784509\\_'Black\\_Economic\\_Empowerment'\\_Business\\_and\\_the\\_State\\_in\\_South\\_Africa/links/5444f8e00cf2e6f0c0fbfd41.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stefano_Ponte/publication/227784509_'Black_Economic_Empowerment'_Business_and_the_State_in_South_Africa/links/5444f8e00cf2e6f0c0fbfd41.pdf)

**File:** PONTE\_Stefano\_To Bee or not to Bee.pdf

**82. PRANTL, Jochen ; BOUYSSOU, Rachel**

Les mutations de la gouvernance mondiale : pays émergents et groupes « G »  
*Critique internationale*, N° 56, juillet-septembre 2012, p. 39-56

**Introduction :** Nous assistons aujourd'hui à des processus qui remettent en cause de façon persistante l'ordre mondial libéral sous leadership américain. L'un des facteurs de cette remise en cause est l'écart patent entre les ambitions géographiques, fonctionnelles et normatives croissantes de la société internationale et la capacité (institutionnelle) à les mettre en œuvre. Le constat vaut surtout, semble-t-il, pour les institutions de référence du système : FMI, Banque mondiale, GATT/OMC, Organisation des Nations unies, programmes et agences spécialisés inclus. Replacer le défi auquel sont confrontées les organisations internationales dans le contexte plus large d'une remise en cause de l'ordre occidental permet de mieux saisir ce qui constitue la question de recherche centrale de mon analyse : sous quelles conditions la coopération est-elle possible dans un ordre en transition ? Le cadre analytique que je propose situe les processus et institutions de l'action collective dans un continuum formel-informel couvrant des degrés de formalisation et de juridicisation très divers. L'objet n'est pas ici de déterminer si la nature de la coopération varie en fonction des dispositifs institutionnels, mais d'explorer la relation entre le problème de l'action collective et la création d'autorité.

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**File :** PRANTL\_Jochen\_Les mutations de la gouvernance mondiale.pdf

**83. RICHARDSON, Gary; ZHANG, Cathy; EICHENGREEN, Barry**

Exorbitant Privilege: The Rise and Fall of the Dollar and the Future of the International Monetary System

*Oeconomia*, Vol. 3, N° 2, 2013, p. 337-344

**Introduction:** Out of Barry Eichengreen's books, this is the one that is most likely to be made into a Hollywood screenplay. It reads like a novel. The first chapter begins with the story of World War II concentration camp survivor Salomon Sorowitsch sitting on a beach holding a suitcase full of dollars of dubious provenance, which he hopes to launder and enlarge, in the casinos of Monte Carlo, as depicted in the movie *The Counterfeiters*. The second chapter begins with the story of English religious dissidents landing in Massachusetts in 1620, bringing with them insufficient stocks of European monies. This book brilliantly weaves six centuries of stories into a coherent and cogent account of the international monetary system.

The core of the book is a historical account of the United States' dollar's rise to international prominence in the first half of the twentieth century and challenges to its dominance during the second half of the twentieth century. Prominence, in this context, means that the dollar is the principal unit in which individuals and firms invoice and settle trade, denominate commodity prices, and settle international financial transactions. It is also a principal asset that central banks hold as reserve currency, and the exchange rate with the dollar, is a principal price pegged by central banks.

**Source :** <https://oeconomia.revues.org/314>

**File :** RICHARDSON\_Gary\_Exorbitant Privilege\_Book Review.pdf

**Recommended**

**84. RODNEY, Walter**

How Europe Underdeveloped Africa

Washington Howard University Press, xxiv-312 p.

ISBN: 9780882580968.

**Subjects:** *Economic Relations -- Capitalism -- Underdevelopment -- Economic Conditions -- Colonialism -- Imperialism -- International Relations -- Africa --Europe*

**File :** RODNEY\_Walter\_How Europe Underdeveloped Africa.pdf

**Call N°.: 01.02.01/ROD/15229**

**Recommended**

**85. SEVERINO, Jean-Michel; JACQUET, Pierre**

L'aide au développement : une politique publique au cœur du développement durable et de la gouvernance de la mondialisation

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

*Revue d'économie financière*, N° 66, 2002, p. 229-251

**Source** : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/42903966.pdf?refreqid=search%3Af0ce0421700758a5bc604fa397f73630>

**File** : SEVERINO\_Jean-Michel\_L\_aide au developpement.pdf

### **86. SIDERI, S.**

External Financial Flows: The Case of Africa

*African Review of Money Finance and Banking*, N° 1, 1992, p. 89-115

**Introduction:** On few subjects is there so much agreement as on the recognition that Africa is in deep crisis and that its position has been worsening. This paper deals mainly, but not exclusively, with Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and neither intends to analyse the causes of this tragic situation nor to explore strategies to solve or alleviate it. Its main purpose is to highlight the impact of foreign financial flows on Africa's present predicament and their eventual contribution to the continent's recovery. However, by questioning the current wisdom, namely Africa's need for more trade and, consequently, for substantial resources from abroad, the paper also contributes to the ongoing debate on alternative approaches to the continent's development policies. As it seems likely that Africa is going to be able neither to expand its exports nor to receive the inflow of external resources on the scale deemed necessary by international organizations, its development must come largely from within.

**Topics:** *World Bank, Debt Service, Gross Domestic Product, Financial Investments, Imports, International Financial Institutions, Public Debt, Exports, Economic Resources*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23027453.pdf?refreqid=search%3A26a97c6039c75bbbe6a9c7dde7e78b5e>

**File:** SIDERI\_S\_External Financial Flows.pdf

### **87. SZPORLUK, Michael**

A Framework for Understanding Accountability of International NGOs and Global Good Governance

*Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, Vol. 16, N° 1, Winter 2009, p. 339-361

**Abstract:** International non-governmental organizations (INGOs) promote good governance through global advocacy and through relief and development work. This article focuses on the latter role. While there are legitimate criticisms of INGOs' lack of accountability, this article argues that a review of the different stakeholders in the relief and development sector and their relationships with one another reveals valuable information about what accountability means and to whom stakeholders should be accountable. The article posits that INGOs should be accountable, above all, to the communities where they are implementing projects. Finally, the article points to many efforts being undertaken by INGOs to improve their accountability to communities but asserts that INGOs' efforts would be significantly enhanced if other stakeholders, including donor governments and intergovernmental, organizations addressed their own accountability to communities as well.

**Topics:** *International Community, International Nongovernmental Organizations, Nonprofit Organizations, Governance, International Development, Intergovernmental Organizations, Funding, World Bank, Community Relations*

**Source:**

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.2979/gls.2009.16.1.339.pdf?refreqid=search%3A2bdeccfcddc6bc86fbc82a893e8b4683>

**File:** SZPORLUK\_Michael\_A Framework for Understanding Accountability.pdf

### **88. UNECA, Addis Ababa**

Illicit Financial Flows: Report of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa  
Addis Ababa: UNECA, 2015. – 126 p.

**Forward:** The 4th Joint African Union Commission/United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (AUC/ECA) Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development was held in 2011. This Conference mandated ECA to establish the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa. Underlying this decision was the determination to ensure Africa's accelerated and sustained development, relying as much as possible on its own resources.

The decision was immediately informed by concern that many of our countries would fail to meet the Millennium Development Goals during the target period ending in 2015. There was also concern that our continent had to take all possible measures to ensure respect for the development priorities it had set itself, as reflected for instance in the New



## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

Partnership for Africa's Development. Progress on this agenda could not be guaranteed if Africa remained overdependent on resources supplied by development partners.

In the light of this analysis, it became clear that Africa was a net creditor to the rest of the world, even though, despite the inflow of official development assistance, the continent had suffered and was continuing to suffer from a crisis of insufficient resources for development.

Very correctly, these considerations led to the decision to focus on the matter of illicit financial outflows from Africa, and specifically on the steps that must be taken to radically reduce these outflows to ensure that these development resources remain within the continent...

**Source:** [https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/iff\\_main\\_report\\_26feb\\_en.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/iff_main_report_26feb_en.pdf)

**File:** UNECA\_Illicit Financial Flows.pdf

**La version française est disponible**

**Recommended**

### **89. VAN DE WALLE, Nicolas**

Economic Reform in a Democratizing Africa

*Comparative Politics*, Vol. 32, N° 1, October 1999, p. 21-41

**Introduction:** The spread of the "third wave" of democratization to sub-Saharan Africa in the early 1990s represented the most significant political change in the continent since the independence period three decades earlier. Throughout the continent a more or less free press, as well as opposition parties and a multitude of independent civic organizations, emerged. Between 1990 and 1994 twenty-nine out of forty-eight states in the region convened the first multiparty elections in over a generation. In some of these countries the elections were free and fair and resulted in the defeat and removal of the authoritarian head of state. Has the new, more open political climate helped or hindered economic reform in sub-Saharan Africa? Most of the region's economies had been in seemingly inexorable decline since the first oil crisis. Throughout the 1980s attempts to promote policy reform and renew growth were mostly frustrated. Most observers concluded that political obstacles undermined reform.<sup>2</sup> By 1989 even the World Bank admitted that Africa's crisis was rooted in a "crisis of governance" and agreed that economic liberalization and privatization were unlikely to be implemented by governments that held tenuously on to power by systematic patronage and rent-seeking.<sup>3</sup> These analysts, particularly in the policy community, were optimistic that democratization would help address Africa's economic crisis

**Topics:** *Democracy, Economic Transitions, Economic Reform, Political Parties, Government Reform, Political Elections, World Bank*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/422431.pdf?refreqid=search%3A208aaa0017f281c302c3197f296739c8>

**File:** VAN DE WALLE\_Nicolas\_Economic Reform in a Democratizing Africa.pdf

### **90. WEISS, Thomas G.**

Governance, Good Governance and Global Governance: Conceptual and Actual Challenges

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 21, N° 5, October 2000, p. 795-814

**Abstract:** This article takes seriously the proposition that ideas and concepts, both good and bad, have an impact on international public policy. It situates the emergence of governance, good governance and global governance, as well as the UN's role in the conceptual process. Although 'governance' is as old as human history, this essay concentrates on the intellectual debates of the 1980s and 1990s but explores such earlier UN-related ideas as decolonisation, localisation and human rights, against which more recent thinking has been played out. A central analytical perspective is the tension between many academics and international practitioners who employ 'governance' to connote a complex set of structures and processes, both public and private, while more popular writers tend to use it synonymously with 'government'.

**Topics:** *Governance, International Cooperation, Government, World Bank, Corporate Governance, International Development, International Politics, Globalization, Sovereignty, Sustainable Development*

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<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3993619.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A1ea37a41e3b8db527886e74be96821ba>

**File:** WEISS\_Thomas G\_ Governance Good Governance and Global Governance.pdf

### **91. WILLIAMSON, Oliver E.**

The Economics of Governance

*The American Economic Review*, Vol. 95, N° 2, May, 2005, p. 1-18

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

**Introduction:** The economics of governance is an effort to implement the "study of good order and workable arrangements," where good order includes both spontaneous order in the market, which is a venerated tradition in economics (Adam Smith, 1776; Friedrich Hayek, 1945; Kenneth A. Arrow and Gerard Debreu, 1954), and intentional order, of a "conscious, deliberate, purposeful" kind (Chester Irving Barnard, 1938 p. 9).<sup>1</sup> Also, I interpret workable arrangements to mean feasible modes of organization, all of which are flawed in comparison with a hypothetical ideal (Avinash Dixit, 1996 pp. 4-9).<sup>2</sup> The object is to work out the efficiency logic for managing transactions by alternative modes of governance-principally spot markets, various long-term contracts (hybrids), and hierarchies. Interest among social scientists, economists included, in the study and practice of good order and workable arrangements has been steadily growing.<sup>3</sup> In contrast with the orthodox lens of choice (prices and output, supply and demand), the economics of governance is a lens of contract construction, broadly in the spirit of James Buchanan's (2001 p. 29) observation that "mutuality of advantage from voluntary exchange is the most fundamental of all understandings in economics."...

**Topics:** *Governance, Contracts, Transaction Costs, Economic Theory, Vertical Integration, Corporate Governance, Prices, Social Sciences*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/4132783.pdf?refreqid=search%3A5c2d7252c8988ea2d067a5d42623d4ee>

**File:** WILLIAMSON\_Oliver E\_The Economics of Governance.pdf

### **92. WOODS, Ngaire**

Good Governance in International Organizations

*Global Governance*, Vol. 5, N° 1, Jan.–Mar. 1999, p. 39-61

**Introduction:** Good governance moved onto the agenda of many international organizations at the end of the Cold War when calls for democracy and better government became louder and as expectations were heightened as to what international organizations might do to further this aim. Many multilateral agencies from the UN to multilateral development banks took up the summons. They are now part of a chorus of voices urging governments across the world to heed higher standards of democratic representation, accountability, and transparency. Much more slowly, multilateral organizations have begun to question what good governance means for the way in which they themselves are structured and in which they make and implement decisions. They have been very slow to set down a standard for themselves and there is little precedent in the international system for doing so. To quote former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali: "Democracy has not featured in the history of the international system of states. Sovereignty, rather than democracy, has been its guiding principle. . . . [Today,] the democratization of the international system can be seen as both necessary and possible."...

**Topics:** *Governance, Voting, International Cooperation, Nongovernmental Organizations, Development Banks, World Bank, Fairness, European Union, Developing Countries*

**Source:** <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/27800219.pdf?refreqid=search%3A30217882d30b49b3274e51a03a568884>

**File:** WOODS\_Ngaire\_Good Governance in International Organizations.pdf

### **93. WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM**

State of the Illicit Economy

Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2015. – 20 p.

**Introduction:** The illicit economy is vast and hampers the growth of the global economy while also jeopardizing the stability of society and governance. With estimations of various illicit activities running into billions of US dollars, these figures rival the GDP of some G20 countries. This cannot be neglected - the illicit economy and its related activities must be addressed.

By producing this paper, we the Meta-Council on the Illicit Economy, seek to shed light on the importance of this topic and the necessity for multiple stakeholders to engage in the fight as each have a role to play. Curtailing the illicit economy requires a range of solutions from technology to public policy. By addressing these points, the Meta-Council hopes to shed light on these issues and highlight the action that can, and should be taken to reduce the rates at which the illicit economy operates...

**Source:** [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_State\\_of\\_the\\_Illicit\\_Economy\\_2015\\_2.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_State_of_the_Illicit_Economy_2015_2.pdf)

**File:** WEF\_State of the Illicit Economy.pdf

**Recommended**

### **94. YATES, Michael**

Measuring Global, Inequality

*Monthly Review*, Vol. 68, Issue 6, November 2016

**Source:** <https://monthlyreview.org/2016/11/01/measuring-global-inequality/>

**Recommended**

**PART III / 3<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE**

**ANNEXES**

**Announcement / Annonce**

## **IV - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce**

### **2017 DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE**

Theme: **Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation**

Date: *04-15 September 2017*

Venue: Dakar, Senegal

### **Call for Applications**

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce the call for submission of proposals from academics and researchers in African universities and Research Centers for the 2017 session of its annual Democratic Governance Institute. The institute will be held in the Council's headquarters in Dakar, Senegal from 4 – 15 September 2017 on the theme "Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation". The Democratic Governance Institute, launched in 1992 by CODESRIA, is an annual interdisciplinary forum which brings together about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well as some non-African scholars engaged in innovative research on topics related to the general theme of governance.

#### **Organization of the Institute**

A scientific director who is a senior academic in the relevant discipline, with the support of selected resource persons will provide intellectual leadership and guide the laureates of the institute to engage with issues revolving around the selected theme. The director and resource persons will read and select laureates to the Institute based on the quality of proposals received; ensure that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of methodological and theoretical and policy issues related to the theme and assist the laureates develop their work to publishable standards. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the session. The revised versions of such papers will undergo a peer review for publication by either by CODESRIA or partner publishing institutions. In collaboration with the Director and the Resource Persons, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the Institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be facilitated. English and French languages are used for communication during the Institute through simultaneous translation.

#### **Theme for the 2017 Institute**

In the past twelve months, the momentous changes in electoral politics in Britain and North America have reopened questions of the role of ideas in democratic participation. Challenging questions now emerge about the basic intellectual starting points for discussing democracy. It is in this context that the theme selected for the 2017 session of the Institute invites us to interrogate wider issues of democratic participation that are at the core of the economic realities facing most African countries. Governance issues in the past have focused at the continental level without sufficiently looking at the interconnections between the global governance of international organizations and their implications for Africa. Sitting at the core of the intersection between global governance of international organisations and Africa are pressing economic dynamics.

The dramatic events of the global system that started with the downturn of 2007/8 followed by the Eurozone crisis led to some commentators writing on systemic fragility in the global economy. One of the major limitations of this body of literature is that it continues to treat Africa as an afterthought. Further, the strengths and weaknesses of the African economic conditions are not usually factored into discussions about governance at the international level. Africa's key strategic advantage however is that the shadow banking institutions that are at the core of the fragility of the international financial system are, comparatively, underdeveloped in Africa. Thus the tension between increasing consolidation of Africa's place in the global economic system and the rising demands for greater democratization on the continent presents an opportunity for innovative reflections. It is plausible that the main challenge of intense capital flight is to enmesh Africa into the global financial architecture so that Africans will have little room for maneuver if they advance democratic participation in their societies.

An area where Africa's play a critical role in the global economy is the resource extraction sector. After the resource boom of the 2000-2010 decade and the confidence attending to the 'Africa rising' narratives, a number of countries are experiencing deeper economic regression. Creative ways to support the extraction of resources have not kept pace with demands of Africans for an interrogation of the place of Africa in the global value chain. Fast and fleeting forms of extraction are now being implemented because appetite for Africa's resources from external markets remains high and continues to grow. While useful provisions to counter the appetite for African resources exist, many intellectuals have

## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

not publicized the African Mining Vision of the African Union to reiterate demands for changing the structures of mining and African economies.

The entry of new players in Africa such as Brazil, Turkey, India, Russia and China has affected the focus on the EU, Japan and North America. In the context of the renewed demand for African minerals and genetic resources, a number of African countries borrowed heavily from China and from the 'Eurobond' market. Most of these borrowings were pegged on continued high commodity prices or discovery of new resources like oil, in other countries. In some cases, the prices tumbled leaving countries with heavy debt financing obligations. Some countries resorted to refinancing loan repayments through more borrowing. Others have opted for domestic borrowing in ways that has made domestic loans expensive for small businesses and constricted growth and job creation. Hence, the financial sector has now come in for greater scrutiny.

Another dimension to Africa's link to the global financial architecture is the role of credit rating agencies that are subordinate to Wall Street and the city of London. Recent information of the complicity of the Bank of England in fixing the LIBOR rates has now ensured that African planners look beyond what is called 'market' forces in dealing with international borrowing agencies. The LIBOR scandal and the printing of money under the banner of Quantitative Easing (QE) in North America and Europe has made it abundantly clear that the political economy of international financial flows depends on the political strength of the contending forces.

The question of Quantitative Easing cannot be divorced from the high levels of capital flight from the emerging markets. After the publication of the Panama Papers it was reported that over US\$21 trillion flow to offshore havens. African societies are integrated into this global illicit economy that has its base in QE and LIBOR fixing. The Report on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa will be a core area of study generally but also in this Institute. The aim is to further the technical skills and political connections to enable African scholars to elaborate on the financial flows. While initiatives have been taken to document these flows by the UNECA and the African Development Bank, intellectual centers in Africa lag behind in the documentation and tracking of these illicit flows and the corroding influence on democratic norms.

African intellectuals have made their contribution to the understanding of 'governance' and, in the process, offered a wider field of inquiry for this concept. Hence, the literature on economic governance or more generally governance with regard to Africa is diverse. Most of the literature looks at governance as the way different state and non-state actors make public decisions and manage economic and social resources for development. Good economic governance presupposes the existence and efficient functioning of market-supporting institutions such as property rights, financial regulatory institutions and institutions for macroeconomic stabilization. Yet, as the Report on the Illicit Financial Flows and the 'Panama Papers' attest, despite the existence of market supporting institutions, a confluence of international and national elites can effect 'policy capture' at the national level in ways that institutions are rendered inefficient. The consequence of this policy capture is the draining of foreign exchange reserves, reduced tax collection, canceling out of investment inflows and, in consequence, a worsening of the living conditions of many as poverty grows. Such outflows also undermine the rule of law, stifle trade and worsen macroeconomic conditions. In some instances, as pointed out in the Report on Illicit Financial Flows, some loans advanced to African countries are never received in African central banks. Such loans continue to be serviced from tax revenues while projects for which the loans were meant finance do not exist or exist in such debilitated state as to make the loans themselves useless. The distorting economic consequences of this will be explored in the Institute.

The theme of 'Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation' has been selected with the hope that laureates will have time to reflect in some depth on the contemporary economic trends in the continent and the kind of governance architecture required to insulate African economies from dangerous global economic networks.

### **Call for Resource Persons**

Lectures to be delivered during the session are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers who have published extensively on the theme, and who have significant contributions to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials, which would stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around their respective lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons will be expected to:

- ♣ Interact with the Director of the Institute and the laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approaches;
- ♣ Submit a copy of their course materials for reproduction and distribution to participants no later than one week before they deliver their lectures;

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

- ♣ Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and the papers of the laureates;
- ♣ Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation at the Institute.

### **Call for Laureates**

Applicants who wish to be considered as laureates should be PhD candidates or scholars in their early career with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session is limited to fifteen (15). Young African academics from the Diaspora and Non-African scholars who are able to fund their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

**Application for resource persons:** Applications for the position of resource person should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers;
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their three (3) proposed lectures, including one on methodological issues.

**Applications for laureates:** Applications for participation as laureate should include:

1. One duly completed application form;
2. An application letter;
3. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
4. A curriculum vitae;
5. A research proposal not more than ten (10) pages including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2017 Institute;
6. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, physical addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses;
7. A copy of the passport.

**Applications Deadline:** The deadline for the submission of applications is **31 July 2017**.

**Submission of Applications:** All applications or requests for additional information should be sent electronically to:

**CODESRIA**  
**Democratic Governance Institute**  
P.O. Box 304, Dakar, CP 18524, Senegal  
Tel. (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23  
Email: [gouvernance.institute@codesria.sn](mailto:gouvernance.institute@codesria.sn)

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**INSTITUT SUR LE GOUVERNANCE DÉMOCRATIQUE**

Thème : **Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique**

Date : *04-15 septembre 2017*

Lieu : **Dakar, Sénégal**

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**Appel à candidatures, session 2017**

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2017 de son Institut annuel sur la Gouvernance démocratique. L'Institut se tiendra au siège du Conseil à Dakar, au Sénégal, du 4 au 15 septembre 2017 sur le thème « Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique ». Lancé en 1992, l'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année une quinzaine de chercheurs des diverses régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que des chercheurs non africains engagés dans des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance.

**Organisation de l'Institut**

Les instituts sont dirigés par un directeur scientifique, un universitaire expérimenté dans le domaine de recherche de l'Institut qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, veille à ce que les lauréats abordent des questions liées au thème. Les lauréats de l'Institut seront sélectionnés par le directeur et les personnes ressources en fonction de la qualité des propositions de recherche reçues. Chaque lauréat produira un travail de recherche qu'il présentera pendant l'Institut. La version révisée de ce travail de recherche sous forme d'article scientifique après l'Institut sera évaluée par les pairs pour une éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA ou par un de ses partenaires en publication. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE), en collaboration avec le directeur et les personnes ressources, mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie sur le thème de l'Institut. L'accès à des centres de documentation de Dakar et ses environs sera également facilité. L'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais.

**Thème de l'Institut 2017**

Au cours des douze derniers mois, les changements importants intervenus dans les processus électoraux en Grande-Bretagne et en Amérique du Nord ont ravivé les questions sur le rôle des idées dans la participation démocratique. Des questions cruciales sur les fondements intellectuels de la démocratie ont entre temps, émergées. C'est dans ce contexte que le thème retenu pour la session de 2017 de l'Institut sur la gouvernance invite l'interrogation de questions plus vastes de la participation démocratique, qui sont au cœur des réalités économiques de la plupart des pays africains. Dans le passé, l'analyse des questions de gouvernance s'est focalisée sur le niveau continental sans suffisamment examiner les interconnexions entre la gouvernance mondiale des organisations internationales et leurs implications pour l'Afrique. A l'intersection de la gouvernance mondiale des organisations internationales et l'Afrique, se croisent des dynamiques économiques pressantes.

Les événements dramatiques du système mondial avec la récession de 2007/8, suivis de la crise de la zone euro, ont engendré des commentaires sur la fragilité systémique de l'économie mondiale. L'une des principales limites de cette littérature est qu'elle continue de placer l'Afrique à la périphérie de ces phénomènes. En outre, les forces et faiblesses des conditions économiques africaines ne sont généralement pas prises en compte dans les discussions sur la gouvernance au niveau international. Cependant, les institutions bancaires parallèles qui sont au cœur de la fragilité du système financier international sont, comparativement, sous-développées en Afrique, ce qui est l'une des grandes forces de l'Afrique. Ainsi, la tension entre la consolidation de la place de l'Afrique dans le système économique mondial et la demande croissante de plus de démocratie sur le continent offre une opportunité de réflexions novatrices. Il est plausible que le principal enjeu de la fuite intense de capitaux est d'impliquer l'Afrique dans l'architecture financière mondiale afin que les Africains aient peu de marge de manœuvre s'ils promeuvent la participation démocratique dans leurs sociétés.

Un secteur où l'Afrique joue un rôle essentiel dans l'économie mondiale est le secteur minier. Après le boom des ressources de la décennie 2000-2010 et la confiance et les récits sur « l'émergence de l'Afrique » (« Africa Rising »), certains pays connaissent aujourd'hui une profonde régression économique. Les moyens créatifs d'appui à l'extraction des ressources minières n'ont pas suivi le rythme des exigences des Africains pour un questionnement sur la place de l'Afrique dans la chaîne de valeur mondiale. Des formes rapides et éphémères d'extraction minière sont aujourd'hui mises en œuvre car l'appétit des marchés extérieurs pour les ressources minières africaines reste élevé. Des dispositions utiles pour contrer l'appétit pour les ressources africaines existent, mais les intellectuels n'ont pas vulgarisé la Vision minière pour l'Afrique de l'Union africaine de réitérer les appels au changement des structures d'exploitation minière et des économies africaines.

## *Economic Governance and Africa's Economic Transformation*

L'entrée en Afrique de nouveaux acteurs tels que le Brésil, la Turquie, l'Inde, la Russie et la Chine a détourné l'attention de l'UE, le Japon et l'Amérique du Nord. Avec la demande accrue de ressources naturelles africaines, des pays africains ont beaucoup emprunté à la Chine et au marché euro-obligataire. La plupart de ces emprunts étaient subordonnés à la croissance des prix des matières premières, ou à la découverte de nouvelles ressources, comme le pétrole, dans d'autres pays. Dans certains cas, les prix ont chuté, laissant ainsi les pays avec le financement de lourdes dettes. Certains pays ont recouru à des crédits de refinancement, donc plus d'emprunts. D'autres ont souscrit des emprunts nationaux, rendant les crédits nationaux onéreux pour les petites entreprises et a réduit la croissance et la création d'emplois. Par conséquent, le secteur financier est désormais l'objet d'une surveillance accrue.

Une autre dimension du lien de l'Afrique avec l'architecture financière mondiale est le rôle des agences de notation de crédit, subordonnées à Wall Street et à la City de Londres. Les récentes allégations de complicité de la Banque d'Angleterre dans la fixation des taux LIBOR ont poussé les planificateurs africains à se rapprocher du « marché » dans leurs relations avec les agences d'emprunt internationales. Le scandale LIBOR et l'émission de monnaie par la politique d'assouplissement quantitatif en Amérique du Nord et en Europe ont clairement montré que l'économie politique des flux financiers internationaux dépend de la puissance politique des forces en présence.

La question de l'assouplissement quantitatif ne peut être séparée des niveaux élevés de fuite des capitaux provenant des marchés émergents. Suite à la publication des « Panama Papers », il a été signalé plus de 21 milliards de dollars dans des paradis fiscaux. Les sociétés africaines sont intégrées à cette économie illicite mondiale qui a sa base dans l'assouplissement quantitatif et la fixation des taux LIBOR. Le Rapport sur les flux financiers illégaux en provenance d'Afrique sera un domaine d'étude central dans cet Institut. L'objectif est de favoriser les compétences techniques et les liens politiques permettant aux spécialistes africains d'approfondir le questionnement sur les flux financiers. Des initiatives de documentation de ces flux ont été prises par la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique et la Banque africaine de développement ; cependant, les centres intellectuels en Afrique sont à la traîne dans la documentation et la réflexion sur ces flux illicites et leur influence destructrice sur la démocratie.

Les intellectuels africains ont contribué à la compréhension de la « gouvernance » et, ce faisant, ont offert un champ de recherche plus large à ce concept. Par conséquent, la littérature sur la gouvernance économique, ou plus généralement la gouvernance en Afrique est variée. Une grande partie de la littérature considère la gouvernance comme la manière dont les différents acteurs étatiques et non étatiques prennent des décisions publiques et gèrent les ressources économiques et sociales pour le développement. Une bonne gouvernance économique présuppose l'existence et le fonctionnement efficace d'institutions de soutien des marchés telles que les droits de propriété, de régulation financière et de stabilisation macroéconomique. Pourtant, comme en attestent le Rapport sur les flux financiers illicites et les « Panama papers », une confluence d'élites internationales et nationales peut, en dépit de l'existence d'institutions de soutien des marchés, « accaparer la prise de décisions » au niveau national au point de rendre les institutions inefficaces. Le résultat est le siphonage des réserves de change, la baisse de la perception fiscale, la neutralisation des flux d'investissements et, par conséquent, la détérioration des conditions de vie des populations à mesure que la pauvreté augmente. Cette fuite de capitaux compromet également la règle de droit, étouffe le commerce et détériore les conditions macroéconomiques. Dans certains cas, comme l'a souligné le Rapport sur les flux financiers illicites, certains emprunts versés aux pays africains n'arrivent jamais dans les banques centrales africaines. Ces prêts continuent d'être financés à partir des recettes fiscales alors que les projets auxquels ils étaient destinés n'existent pas ou sont dans un état si peu avancé rendant les prêts eux-mêmes inutiles. Les conséquences économiques qui en découlent seront également explorées pendant l'Institut.

Ce thème « Gouvernance économique et la transformation économique de l'Afrique » a été choisi avec l'espoir que les lauréats réfléchiront de manière approfondie aux tendances économiques contemporaines du continent et sur le type d'architecture de gouvernance nécessaire pour isoler les économies africaines des réseaux économiques mondiaux dangereux.

### **Les personnes ressources**

Les cours dispensés par les personnes ressources pendant l'Institut sur la gouvernance ont pour but de faire progresser les réflexions des lauréats sur le thème de l'Institut. Les personnes ressources seront donc des chercheurs seniors ou ayant largement publié sur le thème de l'Institut, et qui ont des contributions importantes à apporter aux débats. Les personnes ressources proposeront des supports de cours, afin de stimuler la discussion et le débat. Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources devront :

1. Interagir avec le directeur de l'Institut afin d'aider les lauréats à affiner leurs questions de recherche et leurs approches méthodologiques ;
2. Soumettre leurs cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant le début de leur intervention ;



## *Gouvernance économique et transformation économique de l'Afrique*

3. Dispenser leurs cours, participer aux débats et commenter les projets de recherche et les ébauches d'article des lauréats ;
4. Examiner et soumettre la version révisée de leurs supports de cours ou de recherche pour une éventuelle publication au plus tard deux (2) mois après leur présentation à l'Institut.

### **Les lauréats**

Les lauréats seront des doctorants ou des universitaires en début de carrière ayant des capacités à mener des recherches sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le milieu des politiques, des mouvements sociaux et des organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à postuler. Le nombre de places disponibles à chaque session de l'Institut sur la gouvernance est de quinze (15). Les jeunes universitaires africains de la diaspora et les chercheurs non-africains capables de financer leur participation peuvent également postuler pour un nombre limité de places.

**Candidatures des personnes ressources :** Les dossiers de candidature de personnes ressources comprendront :  
**1.** Une demande de candidature - **2.** Un Curriculum Vitae - **3.** Deux (2) articles publiés ;  
**4.** Une proposition n'excédant pas cinq (5) pages décrivant les questions à traiter dans les cours proposés dont un sur les questions méthodologiques.

**Candidatures des lauréats :** Les dossiers de candidature de lauréat comprendront :

1. Un formulaire de candidature dûment rempli ;
2. Une demande de candidature ;
3. Une lettre indiquant l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
4. Un Curriculum Vitae ;
5. Une proposition de recherche de dix pages au maximum comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail du candidat, un aperçu de l'intérêt théorique du sujet choisi, la relation entre le sujet et la problématique du thème de l'Institut sur la gouvernance 2017 ;
6. Deux lettres de recommandation de chercheurs connus pour leurs compétences et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat, avec leur nom, adresses, numéro de téléphone et adresse électronique ;
7. Une copie du passeport.

**Date limite de candidature :** La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **31 juillet 2017**.

**Dépôt des candidatures :** Tous les dossiers de candidature ou demandes d'information complémentaire doivent être envoyés à : [gouvernance.institute@codesria.sn](mailto:gouvernance.institute@codesria.sn)

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