



Congress of
African
Economists

Summaries and Recommendations Résumés et Recommandations

Proceedings of the Third Congress of African Economists
Les Actes du Troisième Congrès des Economistes Africains

*“Industrialisation and
Economic emergence
in Africa”*

*« Industrialisation et
émergence économique
en Afrique »*

6-8 March | Mars 2013
Dakar, Senegal



African Union Commission
Department of Economic Affairs
Commission de l'Union africaine
Département des affaires économiques

Economic Commission for Africa
Commission Economique pour l'Afrique





UNECA

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Les Actes du Deuxième Congrès des Économistes Africains

Industrialisation et émergence économique en Afrique

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Ce Troisième Congrès des Economistes Africains a été organisé en collaboration avec la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (UNECA) représentée par professeur. Emmanuel Nnadzoie, M. Adam Elhirika, Mme. Aissatou Gueye ; M. Souleymane Abdallah ; M. Uzumma Erume ; M. John Sloan ; Mme Muna Jemal ; Mme. Jane Karonga, M. Michael Mbate ; Mme. Soafia Deneke.

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Département des Affaires économiques
Commission de l'Union africaine

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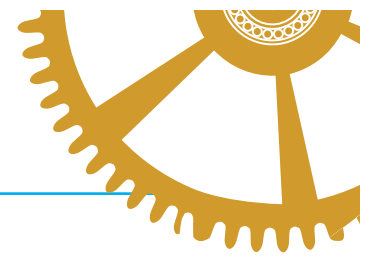
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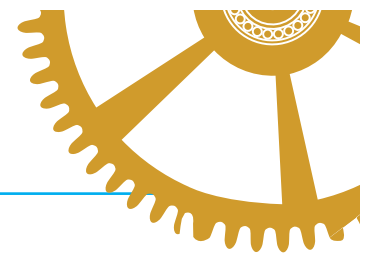
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Introduction

INDUSTRIALISATION ET EMERGENCE ECONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE

Ces dernières années, la configuration économique du monde a beaucoup changé du fait de l'émergence de certains pays en développement. La géographie de l'activité industrielle du monde s'est beaucoup transformée avec une part sans cesse croissante des pays émergents tant dans l'activité productive que dans le commerce. Dans les années 60 et 70, les pays développés représentaient 76,44% du PIB mondial et 18.55% du commerce mondial de services. Le tableau ci-dessous nous montre la part respective des pays développés et les économies émergentes dans un nombre sélectionné d'indicateurs de performances économiques. Le message clair qu'on peut en tirer est que les rapports de force économique ont considérablement changé depuis au moins le début des années 80.

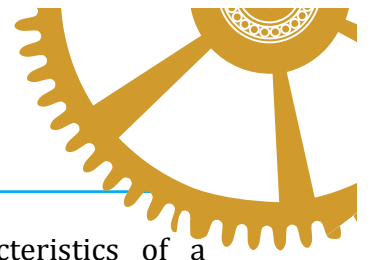
Un autre phénomène qui retient l'attention est le rythme de plus en plus rapide auquel se propage l'émergence économique qui touche de plus en plus de pays dans des intervalles de plus en plus réduit. Beaucoup d'auteurs s'accordent à considérer que le processus de décollage des pays d'Europe de l'ouest

Introduction

INDUSTRIALISATION AND THE ECONOMIC EMERGENCE OF AFRICA

In recent times, the economic configuration of the world has changed considerably following the emergence of some developing countries. The geography of global industrial activity has undergone radical transformation with emerging countries consistently increasing their share of productive activity and trade. In the 60s and 70s developed countries accounted for 76.44% of global GDP and 18.55% of global service trade. The table below shows the corresponding share of developed and emerging economics of a number of economic performance indicators. The unmistakable lesson that can be drawn from it is that the balance of economic power has shifted considerably since the beginning of the 1980s.

Another phenomenon which retains attention is the increasing number of countries that are becoming emerging economies at rapid intervals. A lot of authors agree that the process of take-off of the countries of Western Europe started with the industrial revolution in the 1750s in England and quickly spread to other European countries (France, Germany) before reaching the USA and Japan. Even



a commencé avec la révolution industrielle dans les années 1750 en Angleterre et qui s'est rapidement propagé aux autres pays européens (Franc, Allemagne) d'abord avant de gagner les USA et le Japon. Bien que les caractéristiques économiques d'un pays pouvant permettre de le considérer comme un pays émergent ne soient pas forcément les mêmes selon les auteurs, quelques données standards rendent bien compte de l'extraordinaire avancée que ces pays ont connue à l'époque.

though the economic characteristics of a country that may enable it to be classified as an emerging country are not necessarily the same according to the authors, some standard data clearly attest to the extraordinary progress made by the countries during that era.

1. *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2013*
2. *Base de données de la CNUCED*

1. *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2013*
2. *Base de données de la CNUCED*

Table: Major Economic Indicators

	Gross Domestic Product (in billions of US\$)									Share of Global GDP							
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developed countries									Developed countries								
United States	2,862.5	4,346.8	5,979.6	7,664.1	10,289.7	13,095.4	14,958.3	16,724.3	United States	26.24%	35.90%	27.94%	25.45%	31.45%	28.32%	23.38%	22.77%
Japan	1,087.0	1,384.5	3,103.7	5,333.9	4,731.2	4,571.9	5,495.4	5,007.2	Japan	9.97%	11.44%	14.50%	17.71%	14.46%	9.89%	8.59%	6.82%
Germany	826.1	639.7	1,547.0	2,525.0	1,891.9	2,771.1	3,310.6	3,593.2	Germany	7.57%	5.28%	7.23%	8.39%	5.78%	5.99%	5.17%	4.89%
France	691.3	547.8	1,247.4	1,573.1	1,330.2	2,140.3	2,569.8	2,738.7	France	6.34%	4.52%	5.83%	5.22%	4.07%	4.63%	4.02%	3.73%
United Kingdom	542.5	469.0	1,024.6	1,181.0	1,496.6	2,324.2	2,296.9	2,489.7	United Kingdom	4.97%	3.87%	4.79%	3.92%	4.57%	5.03%	3.59%	3.39%
Italy	470.0	446.0	1,140.2	1,132.4	1,107.3	1,789.4	2,059.2	2,068.4	Italy	4.31%	3.66%	5.33%	3.76%	3.38%	3.87%	3.22%	2.82%
Canada	274.4	363.0	594.6	602.0	739.5	1,164.2	1,614.1	1,825.1	Canada	2.52%	3.00%	2.78%	2.00%	2.26%	2.52%	2.52%	2.48%
Developing countries									Developing countries								
Brazil	148.9	231.8	465.0	769.7	644.7	882.0	2,142.9	2,190.2	Brazil	1.37%	1.91%	2.17%	2.56%	1.97%	1.91%	3.35%	2.98%
Russia				313.5	259.7	763.7	1,524.9	2,117.8	Russia				1.04%	0.79%	1.65%	2.38%	2.88%
India	189.8	238.1	327.3	367.3	474.6	834.2	1,711.0	1,758.2	India	1.74%	1.97%	1.53%	1.22%	1.45%	1.80%	2.67%	2.39%
China	303.4	307.0	390.3	728.0	1,198.5	2,256.9	5,930.4	8,939.3	China	2.78%	2.54%	1.82%	2.42%	3.66%	4.88%	9.27%	12.17%
South Africa	80.6	57.3	112.0	151.1	133.0	247.0	363.2	353.9	South Africa	0.74%	0.47%	0.52%	0.50%	0.41%	0.53%	0.57%	0.48%
	Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (in US\$)									Share of Global Commerce							
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Developed countries									Developed countries								
United States	12,575.57	18,231.83	23,913.66	28,762.68	36,450.14	44,224.13	48,294.19	52,839.16	United States	11.67%	14.31%	12.82%	13.02%	15.57%	12.38%	10.58%	10.51%
Japan	9,311.79	11,464.24	25,139.58	42,516.46	37,303.81	35,780.57	42,916.74	39,321.19	Japan	6.57%	7.71%	7.36%	7.48%	6.55%	5.22%	4.77%	4.56%
Germany	10,749.57	8,397.49	19,592.68	30,920.73	23,019.52	33,603.03	40,493.05	43,952.01	Germany	9.21%	8.58%	8.68%	8.98%	9.28%	9.48%	9.78%	9.98%
France	12,865.15	9,932.14	22,046.99	27,238.24	22,600.49	35,107.47	40,943.40	42,990.85	France	6.14%	5.33%	6.45%	5.75%	5.07%	4.55%	3.70%	3.37%
United Kingdom	9,629.95	8,292.23	17,900.11	20,353.52	25,415.29	38,584.96	36,891.37	39,048.66	United Kingdom	5.46%	5.28%	5.77%	4.85%	4.82%	4.22%	3.28%	3.15%
Italy	8,335.75	7,882.06	20,111.95	19,919.85	19,451.50	30,607.34	34,126.26	33,909.12	Italy	4.32%	4.12%	4.96%	4.22%	3.66%	3.56%	3.04%	2.67%
Canada	11,211.85	14,060.69	21,518.68	20,572.16	24,127.69	36,149.39	47,367.38	51,871.21	Canada	3.15%	4.30%	3.53%	3.46%	3.98%	3.21%	2.57%	2.52%
Developing countries									Developing countries								
Brazil	1,232.62	1,710.10	3,113.03	4,755.95	3,696.33	4,742.50	10,992.27	10,957.61	Brazil	1.09%	1.00%	1.00%	0.97%	0.87%	0.92%	1.28%	1.29%
Russia				2,113.63	1,775.13	5,310.88	10,671.21	14,973.48	Russia				1.36%	1.18%	1.74%	2.12%	2.34%
India	276.78	312.04	386.19	391.99	461.11	748.85	1,432.25	1,414.11	India	0.57%	0.63%	0.58%	0.63%	0.72%	1.14%	1.88%	2.12%
China	307.35	290.05	341.35	601.01	945.6	1,726.05	4,422.66	6,569.35	China	0.92%	1.74%	1.63%	2.70%	3.62%	6.68%	9.69%	10.48%
South Africa	2,764.14	1,735.62	3,039.44	3,684.84	2,986.51	5,266.81	7,244.72	6,847.40	South Africa	1.09%	0.69%	0.59%	0.56%	0.46%	0.54%	0.57%	0.57%

Source: International Monetary Fund, 2013 Global Economic Outlook Basic data of UNCTAD

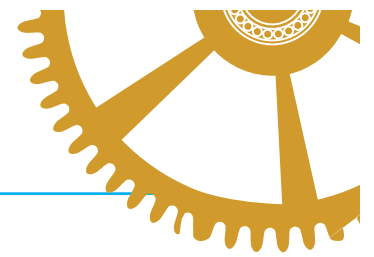


Tableau : Principaux indicateurs économiques

	Produit intérieur brut en milliards de dollars américains								Part dans le PIB mondial								
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	
Pays développés									Pays développés								
États-Unis	2,862.5	4,346.8	5,979.6	7,664.1	10,289.7	13,095.4	14,958.3	16,724.3	États-Unis	26.24%	35.90%	27.94%	25.45%	31.45%	28.32%	23.37%	
Japon	1,087.0	1,384.5	3,103.7	5,333.9	4,731.2	4,571.9	5,495.4	5,007.2	Japon	9.97%	11.44%	14.50%	17.71%	14.46%	9.89%	8.59%	
Allemagne	826.1	639.7	1,547.0	2,525.0	1,891.9	2,771.1	3,310.6	3,593.2	Allemagne	7.57%	5.28%	7.23%	8.39%	5.78%	5.99%	5.17%	
France	691.3	547.8	1,247.4	1,573.1	1,330.2	2,140.3	2,569.8	2,738.7	France	6.34%	4.52%	5.83%	5.22%	4.07%	4.63%	4.02%	
Royaume-Uni	542.5	469.0	1,024.6	1,181.0	1,496.6	2,324.2	2,296.9	2,489.7	Royaume-Uni	4.97%	3.87%	4.79%	3.92%	4.57%	5.03%	3.59%	
Italie	470.0	446.0	1,140.2	1,132.4	1,107.3	1,789.4	2,059.2	2,068.4	Italie	4.31%	3.68%	5.33%	3.76%	3.38%	3.87%	3.22%	
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Pays en développement									Pays en développement								
Brésil	148.9	231.8	465.0	769.7	644.7	882.0	2,142.9	2,190.2	Brésil	1.37%	1.91%	2.17%	2.56%	1.97%	1.91%	3.35%	
Russie				313.5	259.7	763.7	1,524.9	2,117.8	Russie				1.04%	0.79%	1.65%	2.38%	
Inde	189.8	238.1	327.3	367.3	474.6	834.2	1,711.0	1,758.2	Inde	1.74%	1.97%	1.53%	1.22%	1.45%	1.80%	2.67%	
Chine	303.4	307.0	390.3	728.0	1,198.5	2,256.9	5,930.4	8,939.3	Chine	2.78%	2.54%	1.82%	2.42%	3.66%	4.88%	9.27%	
Afrique du sud	80.6	57.3	112.0	151.1	133.0	247.0	363.2	353.9	Afrique du sud	0.74%	0.47%	0.52%	0.50%	0.41%	0.53%	0.57%	
	Produit intérieur brut par habitant en dollars américains								Part dans le commerce mondial								
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	
Pays développés									Pays développés								
États-Unis	12,575.57	18,231.83	23,913.66	28,762.68	36,450.14	44,224.13	48,294.19	52,839.16	États-Unis	11.67%	14.31%	12.82%	13.02%	15.57%	12.38%	10.58%	
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Canada	11,211.85	14,060.69	21,518.68	20,572.16	24,127.69	36,149.39	47,367.38	51,871.21	Canada	3.15%	4.30%	3.53%	3.46%	3.98%	3.21%	2.57%	
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Inde	276.78	312.04	386.19	391.99	461.11	748.85	1,432.25	1,414.11	Inde	0.57%	0.63%	0.58%	0.63%	0.72%	1.14%	1.88%	
Chine	307.35	290.05	341.35	601.01	945.61	1,726.05	4,422.66	6,569.35	Chine	0.92%	1.74%	1.63%	2.70%	3.62%	6.68%	9.69%	
Afrique du sud	2,764.14	1,735.62	3,039.44	3,684.84	2,986.51	5,266.81	7,244.72	6,847.40	Afrique du sud	1.09%	0.69%	0.59%	0.56%	0.46%	0.54%	0.57%	

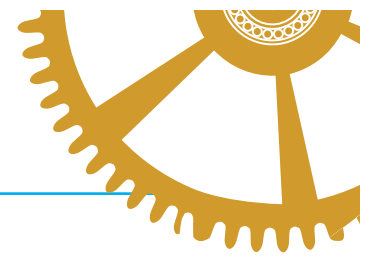
Source : Fonds monétaire international, Perspectives économiques mondiales 2013
Base de données de la CNUCED

I. L'INDUSTRIALISATION EST-ELLE CONSUBSTANTIELLE À L'ÉMERGENCE ?

Parmi les caractéristiques de l'émergence notées à l'époque, l'avancée technologique a été l'une des plus visibles et des plus consensuelles. Les énormes progrès réalisés dans plusieurs domaines – transport, énergie, mécanisation, etc. – ont considérablement boosté l'activité de ces pays, à des niveaux jamais égalés auparavant. Ainsi, le revenu par tête a augmenté de manière soutenue et sur une longue période. Ce mouvement s'est accompagné de profondes transformations au niveau des structures productives. De vocation purement agricole, ces économies se sont progressivement modernisées grâce à l'industrialisation. La part de l'agriculture et du secteur rural s'est très rapidement réduite comme peau de chagrin cédant le pas à une activité industrielle qui devient rapidement tentaculaire. Concomitamment, la productivité a augmenté de manière conséquente du fait de l'effet cumulé du progrès technique, de sa plus forte capacité de diffusion dans l'industrie que dans les autres secteurs, et du phénomène industriel en lui-même. Une mutation socio-économique de taille qui mérite d'être notée à ce niveau est l'importante migration de la population active de l'agriculture et de l'artisanat vers l'industrie, ayant abouti à une urbanisation sans précédent de ces sociétés.

I. IS INDUSTRIALIZATION CONSUBSTANTIAL WITH EMERGENCE?

Among the characteristics of emergence noted during that era, technological advancement was one of the most visible and widely accepted characteristics. The enormous progress achieved in several sectors – transport, energy, mechanization etc. – considerably boosted economic activity of those countries to unprecedented levels. Consequently their income per capita increased consistently over a long period. The process was followed by a radical transformation of productive structures. Mainly based on agriculture, the economies of those countries were gradually modernized thanks to industrialization. The share of agriculture and the rural sector shrank rapidly, giving way to industrial activity which spread quickly to encompass all spheres of activity. At the same time productivity increased considerably thanks to the cumulative effect of technological progress, its strong capacity of being applied to industry than to the other sectors, and the phenomenon of industrialization itself. A major socio-economic transformation which is worth mentioning here was the exodus of the active population in the agricultural and artisan sectors into industry, resulting in unprecedented urbanization of those



S'il y a un quasi consensus sur les manifestations de l'émergence, force est de constater que les facteurs ayant contribué à sa réalisation ne sont toujours pas tout à fait cernés. L'accumulation du capital est l'un de ces facteurs les plus connus. Cette accumulation qui s'est faite à partir du commerce a permis de réaliser les investissements massifs rendus possibles et nécessaires dans l'industrie par la révolution industrielle. Il est incontestable que le progrès technique, et sa diffusion dans l'activité productive a été le déterminant le plus important du processus d'émergence observés dans les pays occidentaux à l'époque.

Lorsqu'on met en parallèle le modèle d'émergence observé dans les pays actuellement développés avec celui observé dans les pays actuellement émergents, on note à la fois des points de convergence et des points de divergence. Il faut d'abord indiquer que le phénomène a commencé par les quatre dragons d'Asie du sud-est dans les années 70 et 80 : Corée, Taiwan, Singapour, Hong-Kong. Il s'est par la suite étendu à d'autres pays qu'on a vite qualifiés de nouveaux pays industriels de la deuxième vague : Indonésie, Chine, Inde, Viet Nam, Thaïlande, etc. Pour ces pays, comme pour les pays occidentaux, la genèse de m'émergence a épousé des formes presque similaires. Le progrès technique a joué un rôle important, tout comme l'industrialisation. Ici

societies.

Though there was near consensus on the characteristics of emergence, it must be pointed out that the factors which contributed to its realization have not yet been fully identified. The accumulation of capital is one of the widely known factors. The accumulation which was achieved through trade made it possible to undertake massive investments in industry rendered necessary by the industrial revolution. It is an undeniable fact that technical progress and its large-scale application to productive activity was the most important determinant in the process of emergence observed among the western countries of that era.

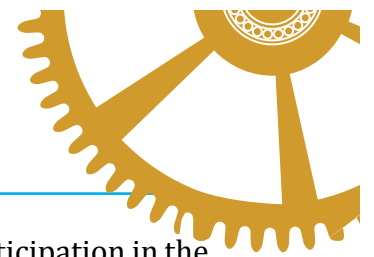
When the model of emergence observed among the current group of developed countries is compared to that of the current emerging countries we note some similarities and differences. It must first of all be pointed out that the phenomenon started with the four South East Asian dragons in the 70s and 80s: Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. The movement then spread to other countries which would soon be described as the second wave of new industrial countries: Indonesia, China, India, Viet Nam, Thailand etc. For these countries and western countries, the genesis of the emergence took almost the same form.

comme ailleurs, les structures productives ont été transformées dans le sens d'augmenter la part des produits haute valeur ajoutée tant dans la production que dans les exportations de biens et de services. Le processus d'industrialisation a commencé avec les industries légères pour progressivement toucher les industries lourdes et celles incorporant davantage de technologies.

A la différence des occidentaux, l'épargne extérieure, plus que l'accumulation primitive, a joué un rôle important dans le financement de la transition économique. Ce mode de financement a pris la forme de transferts de capitaux sous forme de dons, de prêts, mais aussi et surtout d'investissements directs et de portefeuille. Les firmes multinationales occidentales ont délocalisé beaucoup de leurs activités vers les pays du sud et ont ainsi contribué de manière substantielle à l'emploi, à la formation du capital, à la croissance et aux exportations. La sous-traitance internationale s'est également beaucoup développée, évitant aux entreprises du nord la prise de participation directe dans l'activité de celles du sud, mais plutôt à travers des relations contractuelles liant les membres d'un même réseau et couvrant des opérations commerciales, mais aussi financières (sous forme de crédits fournisseurs par exemple) et d'autres, nouées entre firmes du nord et celles

Technical progress played an important role just as it did in the case of industrialization. In all the aforementioned countries the productive structures were transformed and geared towards increasing the share of high value added goods in the production and export of goods and services. The process of industrialization started with light industries and was gradually extended to heavy industry and technology-based industry.

Unlike the experience of the West, external savings, more than primitive accumulation, played a key role in the financing of the transitional economies. This mode of financing took the form of transfer of capital in the form of grants, loans, but more particularly in the form of direct investments and portfolio. Western multinational firms relocated many of their activities to the countries of the South, thereby contributing significantly to job creation, capital accumulation, growth and exports. International sub-contracting was substantially developed through contractual relations binding members of the same network and covering commercial, financial (in the form of suppliers credit for example) as well as other transactions between firms in the north and those in the south, thereby obviating the need for enterprises of the



du sud.

Un autre trait distinctif entre les deux modèles d'émergence est la magnitude des taux de croissance et des niveaux d'investissements et des exportations. Alors que Rostow fixait le niveau minimal d'investissement qualifiant un pays dans un intervalle variant entre 15 et 30%. Les ordres de grandeur observés dans les pays émergents dépassent largement ces seuils du fait en particulier de l'effet amplificateur des IDE. Ce qui fait que les durées de rattrapage pour ces pays sont étonnamment courtes. Il aura fallu à la Chine moins de 5 ans pour doubler son revenu par tête là où parfois cela a pris presque un siècle pour beaucoup de pays occidentaux actuellement développés.

II. QUEL MODÈLE D'ÉMERGENCE POUR L'AFRIQUE ?

Lorsqu'on considère l'expérience de l'Afrique à la lumière de ces développements, un sentiment mitigé se dégage. D'une part, on a noté sur le continent et pour la première fois des taux de croissance soutenus du revenu par tête, à niveau supérieur à 5% pendant au moins 10 ans (Deverajan et al, 2012). De plus, un afflux massif d'IDE vers le continent a été noté, de même que sa part dans les exportations mondiales a sensiblement augmenté. Il s'y ajoute que des performances appréciables ont été réalisées dans le domaine de l'éducation,

North to take direct equity participation in the activity of those of the South.

Another distinctive trait between the two models of emergence is the scale of growth rates and the level of investments and exports. Whilst Rostow fixed the minimum level of investment that qualified a country between 15% and 30%, the patterns of growth observed among the emerging countries largely exceed the said thresholds because of the multiplier effect of FDIs. Consequently the period of catch-up is surprisingly short in the case of these countries. It took China less than 5 years to double its per capita income as compared to almost a century for many of the developed western countries.

II. WHAT EMERGENCE MODEL FOR AFRICA?

When the experience of Africa is considered in the light of these developments, the feeling that emerges is rather mixed. On the one hand, the continent, for the first time, experienced sustained income per capital growth rate of more than 5% over a period of at least 10 years (Deverajan et al, 2012). Furthermore, a massive inflow of FDIs into the continent was recorded. At the same time the continent's share in global exports increased substantially. In addition commendable results were

de la santé, et de la nutrition.

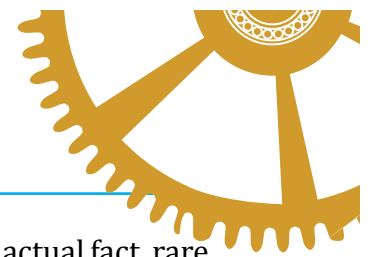
D'un autre côté, l'industrialisation du continent est restée à un niveau relativement faible. Pour la plupart des pays, la part du secteur manufacturier dans le PIB n'atteint pas 10%. L'agriculture est restée très rudimentaire et sa contribution du PIB n'a cessé de décroître au fil des années pour la plupart des pays. Du fait de l'effet conjugué de la baisse des rendements agricoles et de la précarité des conditions de vie dans les zones rurales, on note bien un phénomène de migration de ces zones vers les villes. Mais ceci n'est guère expliqué par l'industrialisation ni par une quelconque augmentation de la productivité industrielle qui permettrait aux villes d'absorber le trop plein de main-d'œuvre provenant des campagnes, mais par l'hypertrophie du secteur des services, qui sont informels pour l'essentiel, et qui tendent à être moins productifs et donc à tirer vers le bas le potentiel de croissance de ces pays (Benjamin and Mbaye, 2012).

Une question pertinente à se poser pour l'Afrique est celle de savoir si l'industrialisation est consubstantielle au décollage économique en Afrique. À la lumière de l'expérience des pays actuellement développés comme émergents, il apparaît que l'industrialisation est une étape importante vers le développement. En

achieved in the area of education, health and nutrition.

On the other hand, the level of industrialization of the continent has remained relatively low. For most of the countries of the continent the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP is less than 10%. Agriculture has basically remained at subsistence level and its contribution to GDP has been dwindling. Due to the combined effects of the drop in agricultural productivity and the precarious living conditions in the rural areas, there is an exodus of people from the rural to urban areas. But this phenomenon can hardly be attributed to industrialization or to any increase in industrial productivity which would make it possible for the cities to absorb the massive inflow of manpower from the rural areas. The situation is rather due to the hypertrophy of the services sector which is basically informal and which tends to be less productive and thus drag downwards the growth potential of African countries (Benjamin and Mbaye, 2012).

A valid question worth posing in the case of Africa is whether industrialization is consubstantial with the economic take-off of the continent. In the light of the experience of developed as well as emerging countries, it appears that industrialization is an important



fait, rares ont été les pays qui ont pu émerger sans avoir enclenché auparavant un processus d'industrialisation de leur économie. Le cas de Singapour est une notable exception. Ce pays a pu faire décoller son économie dans base industrielle, en se fondant essentiellement sur les services. Ceci pourrait certainement être une source d'inspiration pour les pays africains qui auraient intérêt à construire un secteur des services fort et compétitif pour tirer le reste de l'économie. Mais force est de constater qu'il y en a encore bien des contraintes à lever, dont le manque de formation dans certains secteurs clés comme ceux des IT, n'est pas des moindres.

L'industrialisation a toujours été au cœur des stratégies de développement des pays du continent. Après les indépendances presque tous se sont lancés dans des politiques de substitution aux importations qui se sont traduites par des niveaux élevés de protection tant tarifaires que non tarifaires, incluant même des prohibitions d'importations. Des bases industrielles ont certes été construites, mais elles ont toutes brillé par leur manque de compétitivité et d'efficacité. Pour l'essentiel il s'agissait d'établissements orientés vers le marché domestique et qui n'exportaient presque jamais. Et rares sont celles parmi elles qui ont pu survivre aux programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS).

stage towards development. In actual fact, rare are the countries that have been able to emerge without first setting in motion a process of industrialization of their economies. The case of Singapore is a rare exception. The country was able to ensure the take-off of its industry-based economy by focusing mainly on services. The experience of Singapore could thus serve as a model for African countries which would be better off if they built a strong and competitive service sector to drive the rest of the economy. However, it must be pointed out that there are barriers to overcome, especially the problem of lack of training in some key sectors such as IT.

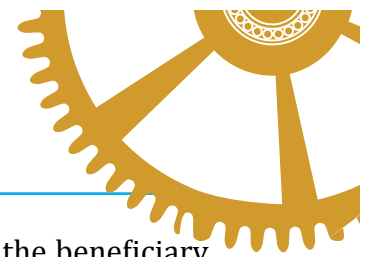
Industrialization has always been at the heart of the development strategies of some of the countries of the continent. After independence almost all the African countries embarked on the policy of import substitution which resulted in high levels of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and even to the extent of ban of imports. Industrial bases were laid but they were notoriously uncompetitive and inefficient. Also the industries were mainly geared towards the domestic market and never exported any of its products. And rare were those industries that survived the structural adjustments programmes (SAP). With the wave of liberalizations that accompanied the

Avec les vagues de libéralisation commerciale ayant accompagné les PAS, et qui étaient supposées réorienter les bases productives nationales du secteur de remplacement des importations vers la promotion des exportations, le peu de ce que le continent comptait de structures industrielles a été progressivement démantelé. Un des échecs les plus patents des PAS est qu'elles n'ont jamais réussi à faire émerger des entreprises viables et tournées vers les exportations, alors même qu'elles ont grandement contribué à la disparition de celles qui y existaient.

Aujourd'hui, face aux défis de l'industrialisation et de l'émergence, les pays africains doivent faire face à des choix politiques clairs sous tendus par une vision stratégique cohérente et basée sur des évidences scientifiques avérées. L'option consistant à mener une politique neutre ou interventionniste au profit de certains secteurs est à clarifier. Une politique de neutralité sectorielle signifie que l'Etat s'abstient de prendre parti dans le libre jeu de la concurrence au profit d'un secteur ou d'un autre. Il se bornerait à mettre en place un environnement des affaires incitatives pour tous les secteurs, des règles garantissant les mêmes opportunités à tous. A l'inverse une politique industrielle volontariste signifie que l'Etat doit prendre une position claire en faveur de certains secteurs. La neutralité

structural adjustment programmes which were supposed to change the industrial base from import substitution to exports promotion, the little of what the continent could boast of as industrial base was gradually dismantled. One of the notable failures of SAP was its inability to ensure the emergence of viable and export oriented enterprises. Rather, the programme contributed largely to the collapse of the few existing industries.

Today, in the face of the challenges of industrialization and emergence, African countries have to come up with clear political choices underpinned by a coherent strategic vision and based on proven scientific evidence. The option consisting of pursuing a neutral or interventionist policy for the benefit of some sectors needs to be clarified. A sector based neutrality policy means that the States abstains from supporting one sector at the expense of the other in an environment of free competition. It will only limit itself to creating an enabling environment for all the sectors and putting in place a regulatory framework that ensures equal opportunity for all. A voluntarist industrial policy means that the State must take a clear stand in favour of some sectors. Sectorial neutrality would be more equitable whilst industrial policy would translate into the granting of incentives to some



sectorielle serait plus équitable, alors que la politique industrielle se traduirait par des avantages de différents ordres accordés à certains secteurs au détriment d'autres. Elle pourrait être justifiée si le rôle de secteur moteur est assuré par les industries bénéficiaires, si la concurrence internationale pour les produits concernés n'est pas loyale, ou pour le simple besoin de renforcer les établissements concernés. En tout état de cause, la protection accordée devrait l'être en contrepartie de performances productives discutées et acceptées par les bénéficiaires. Elles devraient également diminuer avec le temps jusqu'à complètement disparaître.

L'expérience des pays développés et émergents montre que l'industrie légère est une étape obligée dans la voie de l'industrialisation des pays. Les industries traditionnelles en effet ne sont pas intensives en technologie ou en capital, toutes choses qui n'existent pas en abondance dans les pays en développement, mais le sont en facteur travail non qualifié dont l'Afrique regorge. Il est naturel que plus un pays avance dans le processus de décollage, son revenu par tête augmente et qu'il perde progressivement sa compétitivité dans ce type d'industrie, au profit d'autres pays moins riches. Les pays africains devraient donc tirer profit de leur situation de pays pauvres regorgeant de main-d'œuvre non

sectors. It could be justified if the beneficiary industries played the role of locomotive, if the products concerned faced unfair international competition or simply put, if there was the need to reinforce the establishments concerned. In any case the protection provided should be matched by performance in productivity discussed and accepted by the beneficiaries. The protectionist measures should be reduced with the passage of time until their complete phase-out.

The experience of developed and emerging countries shows that light industry is an inevitable stage on the path to industrialization. Traditional industries are not technology or capital intensive (factors that do not exist in abundance in developing countries), but are rather mainly dependent on low-skilled labour which is abundant in Africa. It is thus natural that as a country advances in its process of take-off its income per capita also rises, thus gradually losing its competitiveness in traditional industries to other less rich countries. African countries should capitalize on their situation of poor countries brimming with abundant low skilled labour in order to win market shares in sectors such as clothing, agribusiness processing and other traditional sectors. To achieve this, specific interventions would be required in the area of vocational

qualifiée, pour gagner des parts de marché dans des industries comme la confection, l'agroalimentaire, et autres secteurs traditionnels. Pour y arriver, des interventions ponctuelles dans le domaine de la formation professionnelle, des infrastructures, de l'accès au crédit, de l'environnement de l'entreprise, sont requises.

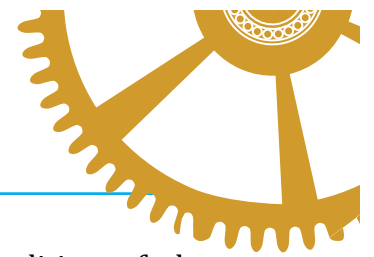
Un autre domaine dans lequel beaucoup de pays du continent peuvent avoir un avantage comparatif est celui intensif en technologie verte. Il est clair que tout comme les négociations multilatérales sur le commerce, celles sur le climat n'ont pas beaucoup progressé ces dernières années. Il serait toutefois erroné de penser que l'activité économique pourra continuer à se dérouler en ignorant les contraintes climatiques. Les crises alimentaires que l'humanité a connues ces dernières années ont complètement changé les choix technologiques des entreprises, donné plus de valeur à la terre et influencer les politiques économiques nationales dans le sens d'une meilleure prise en compte des contraintes climatiques. Il est à prévoir que ces tendances aillent en se renforçant les toutes prochaines années. Or, l'Afrique a beaucoup d'atouts à faire valoir dans ce domaine, du fait de ses énormes réserves foncières et naturelles. Dans le domaine du tourisme, de l'agriculture, de l'agro-industrie

training, infrastructure, access to credit and improvement in the business climate.

Another area where many countries of the continent could have a comparative advantage is the green technology sector. It is obvious that all the multilateral negotiations on trade, climate etc. held in recent times have not made much progress. However, it would be erroneous to believe that economic activity could continue in total disregard for climatic constraints. The food crisis that hit the world recently resulted in complete change in the technological choices of companies, led to the attaching of more value to land and influenced national economic policies with more emphasis being placed on climatic constraints. It is projected that the trends will be reinforced in the next few years. Africa has a lot of potential in the area of green technology that it can tap considering its vast tracts of land and nature reserves. In the sectors of tourism, agriculture, agro-industry and traditional industries, there are important competitive niches that the continent could exploit in order to build an industrial base.

III. THE STRUCTURING OF THE DOCUMENT

This volume is a compilation of a series of reflections on the problem of industrialization of the continent. All the contributions were



et des industries traditionnelles, il existe d'importantes niches de compétitivité dont le continent pourrait se servir pour construire une base industrielle.

III. LA STRUCTURATION DU DOCUMENT

Ce volume est une compilation d'un ensemble de réflexions sur la problématique de l'industrialisation du continent. L'ensemble des papiers qui y sont présentés ont fait l'objet d'une présentation lors de l'édition 2013 du Congrès des Economistes africains, Co organisé par la Commission de l'Union africaine et la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique. Ces contributions se sont regroupées en trois grands groupes thématiques que sont : a) mesure et analyse des obstacles à l'industrialisation et à l'émergence du continent africain ; b) Industrie, intégration régionale et émergence en Afrique ; et c) Industrie et bien-être social en Afrique.

Dans le premier groupe thématique, il est présenté un papier de Moubarack Lô sur la mesure du niveau d'émergence économique des nations. Un indicateur synthétique d'émergence a été proposé et appliqué aux données de 115 pays, dont une bonne partie venant du continent africain. Une séquence d'épisodes d'émergence a été présentée pour différents pays, en fonction de beaucoup de scénarios. Le papier présenté par Yves Ekoué

presented during the 2013 edition of the Congress of African Economists which was jointly organized by the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The contributions were grouped into three major themes namely: a) assessment and analysis of the obstacles to industrialization and the emergence of the African continent; b) Industry, regional integration and emergence in Africa; and c) Industry and social welfare in Africa.

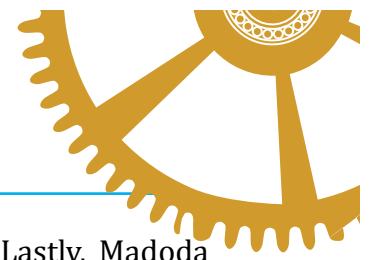
In the first thematic group, Moubarack Lô presented a paper on the yardstick for determining the level of economic emergence of nations. A synthetic indicator of emergence is proposed and applied to data from 115 countries, most of which are from the African continent. A sequence of episodes of emergence was presented in respect of various countries based on several scenarios. The paper presented by Yves Ekoué Amaïzo defines emergence criteria and the macro economic factors required to put Africa on the path of emergence. The paper proposes the establishment of strategic intelligence mechanisms and a performance chart on the evolution towards emerging economy. The paper proposed by Aram Belhadj takes stock of the industrialization experiences of Africa and reviews the various obstacles to the

Amaïzo définit des critères d'émergence et des facteurs macroéconomiques pour positionner l'Afrique sur le sentier de l'émergence. Le papier propose la mise en place d'un mécanisme d'intelligence stratégique et un tableau de bord de l'évolution vers une économie émergente. Le papier proposé par Aram Belhadj fait un bilan des expériences d'industrialisation de l'Afrique et passe en revue les différents obstacles qui se posent à l'industrialisation du continent.

Dans le deuxième groupe thématique, Dr Roger s'intéresse au rôle de l'agro-industrie dans le processus de développement économique des pays de la CEMAC. Le papier insiste sur les effets d'entraînement que l'agro-industrie a sur le reste de l'économie dans les pays de la CEMAC. Gankou, Tchitchoua et Pamen se posent la question de savoir si l'émergence nationale est la résultante ou le préalable à l'émergence régionale. Ils concluent que le rôle des bonnes politiques tant dans les instances régionales que nationales est critique pour une émergence nationale et régionale des différentes régions du continent. Dans le papier intitulé : « Agro-industrie et émergence économique en Afrique centrale », Mallaye soutient la thèse que de bonnes politiques d'infrastructures et de promotion d'un environnement des affaires favorable, peuvent avoir un impact important sur les

industrialization of the continent.

In the second thematic group, Dr Roger focuses on the role of agro-industry in the process of economic development of the CEMAC (Central African Economic and Monetary Community) countries. The paper highlights the spin-off effect of agro-industry on the other economic sectors of the economies of CEMAC countries. Gankou, Tchitchoua and Pamen raise the issue of whether national emergence is the outcome or the pre-condition for regional emergence. They conclude that the role of good policies at the regional and national levels is critical to the national and regional emergence of the various regions of the continent. In a paper entitled «Agro-industry and economic emergence in Central Africa», Mallaye supports the argument that sound infrastructure policies and promotion of an enabling business environment could have a very positive impact on the performance of the CEMAC region in terms of economic growth. In the same vein N'Gouan focuses on the modalities and the pace of convergence of ECOWAS Member States on the BRICS. According to him the quality of national and regional policies plays a key role in the process of convergence. With respect to Sanchez, he studies the positioning of ECOWAS in the new global environment and highlights the role



performances de la CEMAC en termes de croissance économique. Dans la même veine, N’Gouan s’intéresse aux modalités et rythmes de convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les BRICS. Il trouve également que la qualité des politiques nationales et régionales joue un rôle important dans le processus de convergence. Quant à Sanchez, il étudie le positionnement de la CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial et le rôle des politiques mises en œuvre est là également mis en évidence. Enfin, le papier de Madoda s’intéresse aux obstacles à l’industrialisation des pays d’Afrique de l’est.

Dans le dernier groupe thématique, Taptue, analyse les effets de l’industrialisation sur la classe moyenne et les tensions sociales. Il insiste sur un certain nombre de leviers à activer pour que les tensions sociales résultant du processus d’industrialisation soient mieux maîtrisées. Dans le même ordre d’idées, Nwaobi, met en évidence l’importance de l’innovation dans le processus d’industrialisation. Enfin, Osakwe s’intéresse au profil de la croissance au Nigéria, en mettant en évidence le rôle joué par les ressources naturelles. Il recommande que le Nigéria développe des stratégies fondées non seulement sur les ressources naturelles, mais aussi sur la force de travail et la technologie.

of the policies implemented. Lastly, Madoda focuses on the obstacles to industrialization faced by East African countries.

In the last thematic group, Taptue analyses the effects of industrialization on the middle class and on social tensions. He insists that a number of levers have to be activated so as to bring under control the social tensions arising from the industrialization process. In the same order of ideas, Nwaobi highlights the importance of innovation in the process of industrialization. Lastly Osakwe focuses on the profile of growth in Nigeria, highlighting the role played by natural resources. He recommends that Nigeria should develop strategies based not only on natural resources, but also on labour force and technology.

*Ahmadou Aly Mbaye,
University of Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal*

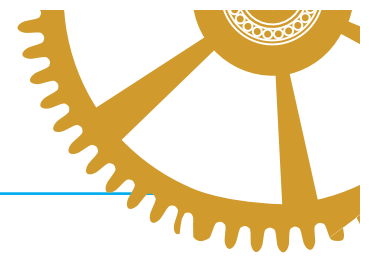
*Dr. René N’Guetia Kouassi
Director of Economic Affairs, AUC*

Session 1 :

***Industrialization
in Africa: Policy
and Institutional
Aspects***

***Industrialisation
en Afrique: Aspects
politiques et
institutionnels***





QUESTIONS Essentielles

Session 1: Industrialisation en Afrique: Aspects Politiques et Institutionnels

Les Questions abordées:

- (1) Quelle politique industrielle pour booster le processus d'industrialisation de l'Afrique?
- (2) Industrialisation en Afrique : rôle de l'État, du secteur privé et de l'extérieur

Quatre présentations ont meublé cette section:

- 1) “ Mineral Resources, growth morphology and industrialization in Nigeria”, par Dr. Patrick N. OSAKWE, chief of Africa Section, UNCTAD ;
- 2) « Pour une stratégie africaine d'industrialisation accélérée, intégrée et solidaire », par Dr Ignace KISSANGOU ;
- 3) « Promoting industrial Development in Africa: Serendipity or good Policy? », par Steve ONYEIWU du College Allegheny et Jane KARONGA de l'UNECA ;
- 4) « Construire le modèle Africain d'industrialisation », par Pr. Désiré MANDILOU de l'Université, Congo

Main ISSUES

Session 1, Industrialization in Africa: Policy and Institutional Aspects

Questions addressed:

- (1) Which industrial policy is necessary to boost the Industrialisation process in Africa?
- (2) Industrialisation in Africa: Role of the State, the private sector and the outside world.

The session comprised of the following four presentations:

- 1) “ Mineral Resources, growth morphology and industrialization in Nigeria”, by Dr. Patrick N. OSAKWE, chief of Africa Section, UNCTAD ;
- 2) « Pour une stratégie africaine d'industrialisation accélérée, intégrée et solidaire », by Dr Ignace KISSANGOU ;
- 3) « Promoting industrial Development in Africa: Serendipity or good Policy? », by Steve ONYEIWU of Allegheny College and Jane KARONGA of UNECA
- 4) « Construire le modèle Africain d'industrialisation », by Pr. Désiré MANDILOU of University, Congo

Les résumés et recommandations de certains articles de cette session sont présentés ci-dessous.
Following are summaries and recommendations of some of the articles presented during the session.

Mineral Resources, Growth Morphology and Industrialisation in Nigeria

By Dr. Patrick N. OSAKWE, Chief of Africa Section, UNCTAD

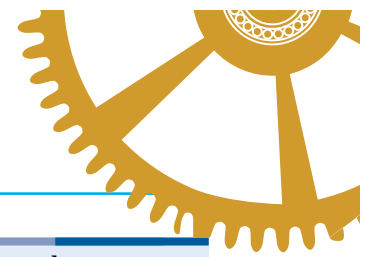
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

This paper examines the morphology or pattern of growth in Nigeria, noting that the recent high growth cannot be sustained in the medium to long term because it is non-inclusive, driven by high commodity prices and exhaustible resources, and has been associated with a significant decrease in the share of investment in GDP. It stresses that Nigeria needs to transform its production and export structure, particularly into manufacturing, in order to address these development challenges. In this context, it argues that there is the need for renewed government efforts to promote manufacturing through a new industrial policy derived from effective consultation between the government and other local stakeholders. It also argues that the new industrial policy should provide for support to domestic firms operating in identified priority areas, but also establish specific performance targets which they have to meet in order to continue receiving support. In addition, it stresses the need for



industrial policy to recognise the growing importance of value-chains and also focus on promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and creating linkages between the agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors of the economy.

The paper discusses the choice between natural resource, labour and technology-based industrialisation strategies, stressing that they should not be seen as mutually exclusive options. In this regard, it argues that the conventional view that resource-rich countries should follow a resource-based industrialisation path ignores the fact that comparative advantage does not depend on current factor endowments only but can be created through government policy. Consequently, it recommends that



Nigeria should exploit both resource, labour and technology-based strategies to enhance prospects for employment and sustained growth.

The paper also highlights the challenges and opportunities that mineral resources present for industrialisation in Nigeria, noting that Nigeria's manufacturing performance may have been affected by the Dutch disease phenomenon. But it argues that infrastructure constraints, structural factors, and domestic policy failures—both at the design and implementation stages—are the main reasons for weak manufacturing performance in Nigeria. Finally, the paper identifies three policy areas where urgent action is needed to harness and manage mineral resources effectively for industrial development.

- First, it recommends that Nigeria should redirect a substantial percentage of its annual resource rent, say between 10-20 percent, to promoting industrial development. Part of the amount set aside should be invested in infrastructure development, particularly energy which is crucial for manufacturing development. Some amount should also be used to create linkages

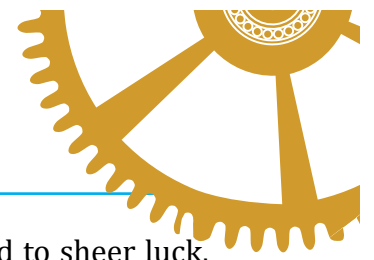
between the oil and non-oil sectors through support for small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) that can provide inputs for the oil sector. The establishment of clusters is one way to provide an environment conducive to the development of SMEs. There is also the need to promote technology and innovation in order to build domestic capacity to create dynamic comparative advantage, particularly in products with fast growing export demand. Obviously, this requires more investment in education, particularly in technical fields such as industrial engineering. It also requires targeting and promoting FDI into activities with high potential for technological learning and transfer.

- The second area where there is the need for policy action is ensuring that Nigeria gets a fair value for its mineral resources and this can be accomplished through renegotiation of contracts with companies in the sector as was successfully done by Botswana several decades ago. Additional revenue could also be generated for industrial development through the imposition

of an environmental tax on profits of existing oil companies as well as on new foreign direct investment into extractive industries. Such a tax will ensure that oil companies also pay part of the environmental costs of their operations in the country.

- Ensuring transparency and accountability in management of oil revenue is another area where there is the need for urgent policy action. The government should consider setting up a committee to manage and monitor oil revenue earmarked for industrial development. The committee should be made up of representatives of the executive branch of government and key local stakeholders—particularly parliament, the private sector, civil society and the press. The government should also sign a compact with local stakeholders committing to publish annually in the local media the amount allocated for industrial development, how it was spent, and any results achieved. Such a transparency and accountability mechanism will reduce corruption and ensure better use of resource

rent.



Promoting Industrial Development in Africa: Serendipity or Good Policy?

*By Steve Onyeiwu, Associate Professor of Economics
Allegheny College, USA and Jane Karonga, UNECA*



A - Executive Summary:

Following the success of East Asian countries with export-led industrialization strategy, many African countries have made concerted efforts to spur industrial development through structural and institutional reforms. While a few African countries like Botswana, Mauritius, Morocco, South Africa, Swaziland and Tunisia have achieved impressive levels of industrial development, many others have not. Indeed, a few have experienced a process of deindustrialization over the past 20 years. What did the successful countries do right?

Can their success be attributed to sheer luck, better governance or good policies? If so, what is the nature of those policies, and can they be replicated in other countries? What lessons might other countries learn in their efforts to promote industrial development? Rather than

comparing African countries with the “Asian Tigers” as most studies do, it is more useful to compare them with their successful peers in Africa.

This paper investigates whether variations in economic, institutional, and trade reforms explain differences in the industrial performance of African countries. As a prelude to this goal, the paper constructs an

index of industrial development, and uses it to classify African countries according to levels of industrial performance. Second, panel regression models are used to ascertain the relationship between economic, institutional, and trade reforms on the one hand, and industrial development on the other. Third, the regression analyses are reinforced with a review of some of the major policies that contributed to the success of the top industrial performers in Africa. The paper concludes that a combination of good policies and serendipity played a major role in the impressive industrial performance of these countries.

B - Recommendations:

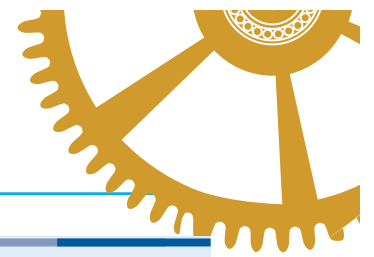
This paper has shown that Africa's industrial performance has lagged behind other developing regions. Despite two major efforts to promote industrial development in the region, Africa's industrial performance is no better today than it was during the immediate post-independence era. There also are inter-country variations in the industrial performance of African countries, with the top performers located in southern and northern Africa.

There is debate about the factors responsible for the region's slow industrial development. While some analysts attribute Africa's poor performance to inadequate and inconsistent economic reform, others blame the lack of investment in innovation, technology and human capital for the problem. Results from our panel regressions suggest that variations in the industrial performance of African countries may be explained by differences in trade openness, macroeconomic policies, institutional quality, market size, and the availability of a well-educated labor force. Geographical location is also important, as north and southern African countries tend to perform better than other countries. Contrary to expectations, infrastructures and technological innovation do not play

important roles in inter-country variations in the industrial performance of African countries.

Following the success of East Asian countries with export-led industrialization strategy, many African countries have made concerted efforts to spur industrial development through structural and institutional reforms. While a few African countries like Botswana, Mauritius, Morocco, South Africa, Swaziland and Tunisia have achieved impressive levels of industrial development, many others have not. Indeed, a few have experienced a process of deindustrialization over the past 20 years. What did the successful countries do right? Can their success be attributed to sheer luck, better governance or good policies? If so, what is the nature of those policies, and can they be replicated in other countries? What lessons might other countries learn in their efforts to promote industrial development? Rather than comparing African countries with the "Asian Tigers" as most studies do, it is more useful to compare them with their successful peers in Africa.

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It is recommended that:

- Policy Matters: African Countries Should Continue to Liberalize Trade and Promote Macroeconomic Stability
- Governance and Government Effectiveness Should be Given Priority as Part of Industrial Development Strategy
- Government Should Promote Mass Literacy and Education of the Workforce

- Policies Should be Introduced that Encourage FDI Flows into the Manufacturing Sector
- Capital Investment Should be Allocated More Efficiently to Provide Forward and Backward Linkages with the Manufacturing Sector
- Location Also Matters, but this is Out of the Control of Policy Makers

Construire le modèle africain d'industrialisation.

Par Désiré MANDILOU, Professeur d'Université, Congo



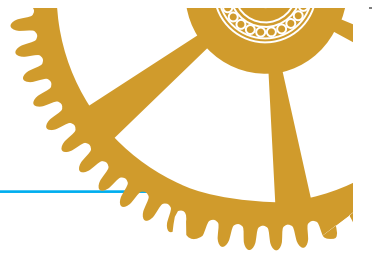
A – Resume

A travers le monde, le processus d'industrialisation présente certaines constantes. D'abord une structure de financement qui apporte les énormes ressources requises. Ensuite, des acteurs publics ou privés qui élaborent des stratégies, opèrent des choix d'investissement, et assument les projets entrepreneuriaux. Enfin, très souvent, une technologie nouvelle catalyse tous ces facteurs, ouvrant au plus grand nombre des perspectives de rentabilité sans pareil dans l'espace considéré. Le capital, la stratégie, les talents, voilà les trois dimensions de l'industrialisation que ce travail explore à propos de l'industrialisation du continent africain. Il ressort de cette exploration que l'Afrique doit mobiliser un autre catalyseur

de la puissance industrielle. Un catalyseur inattendu mais absolument incontournable qui est la monnaie commune africaine. Celle-ci est en effet productrice du seul écosystème permettant une industrialisation rapide et continue sur le temps long. La solution d'industrialisation proposée pour l'Afrique, décline les modalités de sa réalisation sur le terrain. Evidemment, brièveté et simplicité nous ont imposé plusieurs omissions.

Recommandations :

- I- Rendre les africains solvables
- II- Rendre les monnaies africaines commensurables afin de créer un marché unique continental
- III- Associé à tout investissement direct étranger un partenaire industriel local (Africains).

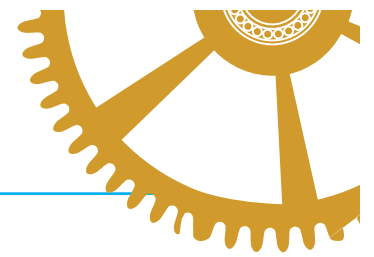


Session 2 :

*Determinant of
industrialization in
Africa*

*Déterminants de
l'industrialisation
en Afrique*





QUESTIONS Essentielles

Session 2: Determinants de L'industrialisation en Afrique

Cette session a examiné la question critique des facteurs bloquant de l'industrialisation en Afrique ?

Elle comportait les trois présentations suivantes :

- 1) « What determines industrialization in Africa », par BEJI Samouel, Université de Tunis de Mamar; et BELHADJ Aram, ISAEG, université d'Orléans ;
- 2) « Assessing the Determinants of Export Diversification in Africa », par Adam B. Elhiraika and Michael M. Mbate, UNECA ;
- 3) « Les facteurs innovants de la compétitivité industrielle de CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial », par José Agnelo SANCHES

Main ISSUES

Session 2: Determinant of Industrialization in Africa

This session addressed the critical issue of the impediments to industrialisation in Africa?

It included the following three presentations:

- 1) "What determines industrialization in Africa", by BEJI Samouel, University of Tunis de Mamar; and BELHADJ Aram, ISAEG, university of Orléans ;
- 2) "Assessing the Determinants of Export Diversification in Africa", by Adam B. Elhiraika and Michael M. Mbate, UNECA;
- 3) " Les facteurs innovants de la compétitivité industrielle de CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial", by José Agnelo SANCHES ;

Les résumés et recommandations de certains articles de cette session sont présentés ci-après. Below are summaries and recommendations of some of the articles presented during the session.

What determines industrialization in Africa

*By BEJI Samouel University of Mamar's Tunis; and
BELHADJ Aram, ISAEG of Orléans's University*

A - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is well documented in various literatures that industrialization has several advantages, especially in the long run such as economic diversification, unemployment reduction, technology transfers and welfare improvement.

However, industrial development seems to be given less weight than it deserves in African Countries. Indeed, most of political leaders have underweight the real potential of industrialization for the continent. At the same time, only few researchers have dealt with the reasons behind the delayed emergence of Africa as an industrialized bloc.

Basically, we mention the Ricardian law of comparative advantage, the unbalanced industrial growth theory and the over-emphasis on foreign investment as sources of under-weighting industrialization in Africa.

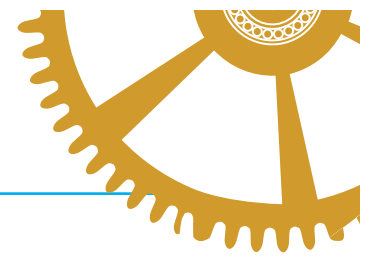
The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it tries to fill the aforementioned void by emphasizing



on the main determinants of industrialization process in a sample of African Countries. Second, we try to use the results in order to address the implications for the continent and to map out the way for a genuine emergence of Africa.

We run a panel model describing the relationship between an industrialization index and many regressors. These regressors include a variety of socio-economic indicators (importance of foreign direct inflows, degree of openness to trade and financial markets depth, development of human capital) as well as institutional ones (magnitude of rigidity of labor markets, good governance) in these countries.

Our main results prove that: (i) financial openness is not positively linked to the industrialization process. Such result prove to be complying with the findings of Ito (2006) and Kose et al (2009, 2011)



for developing Countries, who admit the existence of a threshold beyond which the financial integration becomes valuable for growth and industrialization. (ii) As generally found in the literature, foreign direct investment, trade openness as well as human capital developments have positive effects on industry. (iii) Although having the expected signs, governance and labor market rigidity factors are not significant. This result is essentially explained by the nature of the institutional indicators in these countries where the evolution is very slowly over time.

In light of these results, many policy implications were driven. In particular, African Countries have to improve their financial system resilience in order to take part of the benefits of financial openness. Moreover, they should implement more measures to streamline FDI inflows and to introduce more flexibility in their labor markets. Such measures could increase hopes for a real emergence of Africa.

Keywords: Industrialization, Openness, Labor market rigidity, Governance, Emergence, Africa

Assessing the Determinants of Export Diversification in Africa

By Adam B. Elhiraika and Michael M. Mbate, UNECA

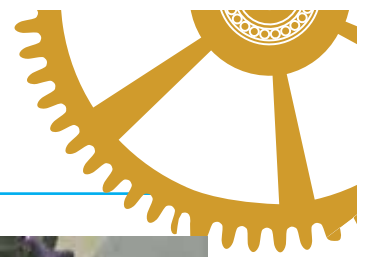


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Diversification of production and exports is critical for African countries to promote sustainable growth and economic transformation. It is therefore important to understand the key determinants of export diversification as a basis for effective policy interventions. This paper empirically explores the long run determinants of export diversification by estimating a dynamic cross country regression model using a balanced panel of 53 African countries for 1995-2011. System GMM estimates provide robust evidence to support the importance of per capita income, infrastructure, public investment, human capital and the

institutional framework as significant drivers of export diversification. This calls on African countries to design and implement long-term industrial and other transformative development strategies. Policies targeted to improve the institutional environment, infrastructure and human capabilities are essential if exports and trade are to be promoted as engines of growth and development.

Keywords: *Export Diversification, System GMM, Economic Growth*



Les facteurs innovants de la compétitivité industrielle de la CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial

Par José Agnelo SANCHES

RESUME ET RECOMMANDATIONS:

Le développement industriel représente un défi majeur pour tous les pays. La tertiarisation des économies ne les dispense pas d'une stratégie ambitieuse de développement industriel, dans le respect des principes du développement durable. L'étude «les facteurs de la compétitivité industrielle de la CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial et l'importance des mutations logistiques» consiste en une analyse du contexte industriel de la sous-région CEDEAO, sa vision et ses stratégies de développement industrielle et enfin les impacts qui en résultent. Elle débouche sur l'identification de lignes stratégiques directrices et d'actions prioritaires destinées à renforcer la compétitivité industrielle de la sous-région et de ses pays membres.

L'étude vise à :

- analyser les facteurs expliquant les différents éléments affectant la compétitivité industrielle de la sous-



région et les mutations logistiques nécessaires pour les gains de compétitivité ;

- évaluer les politiques et stratégies en confrontation en vue d'une synthèse stratégique ;
- formuler des recommandations pour aider les industries à faire face aux difficultés liées aux marchés dans un nouvel environnement mondial.

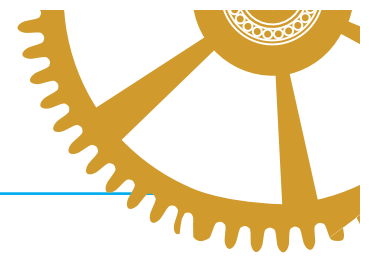
Elle aborde le contexte industriel, la Géométrie des ressources de la compétitivité industrielle de la CEDEAO, les facteurs innovants de la compétitivité industrielle de la CEDEAO dans le nouvel environnement mondial, le financement, faisant ressortir les principaux défis de la compétitivité industrielle. L'étude arrive à des conclusions sur l'engagement des pays de la CEDEAO

en faveur de l'industrialisation est évident et notamment dans la PICA0 et sur les multiples contraintes dont le développement de l'industrie dans l'espace de la CEDEAO est confronté.

Conclut ainsi sur l'existence d'une convergence pour les défis de la compétitivité industrielle de la CEDEAO dans sa vision 2020 et sa PICA0, ainsi que dans les différentes stratégies nationales des pays membres. Néanmoins Pour être durable, l'industrialisation de la CEDEAO doit s'appuyer sur les nouvelles technologies et les méthodes de production, et être supportée par un financement complet et des coûts supportables pour les pays membres et dans une perspective de la bonne gouvernance à tous les niveaux. Et considère que pour l'affirmation de la CEDEAO comme une zone industrielle compétitive dans le contexte actuel de la mondialisation, il faut faire appel au développement des «Clusters d'affaires» dans la sous-région, avec forte perspective sur le marché, que ce soit par la complémentarité dans le développement des chaînes de valeur, comme dans les cultures adaptées aux besoins saisonniers et aux industries productrices d'économies d'échelle. Les perspectives stratégiques convergentes des pays de la Communauté suggèrent que le

développement des infrastructures est lié aux transports et des «Clusters financières» sont le levier des secteurs des différentes économies, et il y a déjà, dans cette perspective, des initiatives régionales de coopération impliquant plusieurs pays de la CEDEAO. En ce sens, une approche de coopération basée sur des clusters d'entreprises qui peuvent évoluer en clusters des pays ou sous-régionaux, nous semble l'option la meilleure pour l'affirmation de la communauté comme une potence industrielle compétitive. Les secteurs de la connaissance de l'agro-négoce tourisme, transports, mer, et finance sont plus évidentes pour le développement des Cluster d'entreprises. Dans ce nouvel environnement les politiques de promotion industrielle dans la CEDEAO doivent être très innovantes et de la promotion de la compétitivité à tous les niveaux et s'orienter plus vers les meilleurs résultats de l'entrepreneuriat et d'investissements, et pour lesquels ils doivent se baser sur:

- Une politique interne des résultats durables,
- L'appropriation du processus de développement de forme proactive,
- La prémisses de la démocratie, la bonne gouvernance et de la stabilité



politique,

- Le développement des capacités technologiques des entreprises locales,
- La création des liens entre l'agriculture et l'industrie.

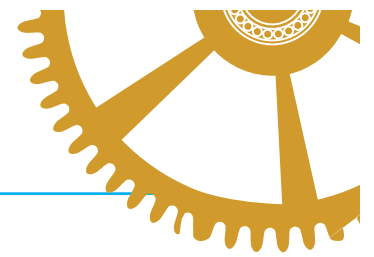
Et finalement l'ingénierie financière pour le financement des investissements dans l'innovation et compétitivité industrielle de sous-région exige des stratégies et mécanisme de mobilisation et management à trois niveau: National (pays membre, sous-régional (institutions sous-régional) et international (multilatéral) et dans une perspective convergente.

Session 3:

*Role of Industry in
the emergence of
African economies*

*Rôle de l'industrie
dans l'émergence
des économies
africaines*





QUESTIONS Essentielles

Main ISSUES

Cette session comportait trois présentations:

This session included the following three presentations:

- 1) « Identification des piliers de croissance économique et agenda vers une économie émergente : cas du Benin », par Moutaïrou BALLOGOUN
- 2) « Industrialisation et Emergence Economique en Afrique », par Dr. Yves Ekoué Amaïzo, Consultant International et Directeur de Afrocentricity Think Tank ;
- 3) « Contribution de l'industrie manufacturière dans la convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les pays émergents des BRICS », par Dr N'Gouan Patrick, Ministère de l'économie et des finances, Cote d'voire

- 1) "Identification des piliers de croissance économique et agenda vers une économie émergente : cas du Benin", by Moutaïrou BALLOGOUN;
- 2) " Industrialisation et Emergence Economique en Afrique", by Dr. Yves Ekoué Amaïzo, International Consultant and Director of Afrocentricity Think Tank "
- 3) Contribution de l'industrie manufacturière dans la convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les pays émergents des BRICS ", by Dr N'Gouan Patrick, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cote d'voire

Les résumés et recommandations de certains articles de cette session sont présentés ci-après.
Below are summaries and recommendations of some of the articles presented during the session.

Identification des piliers de croissance économique et agenda vers une économie émergente : cas du Bénin

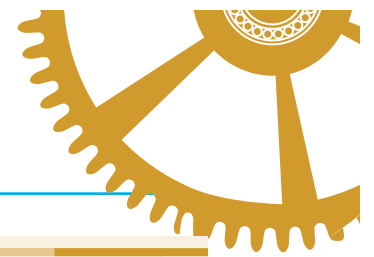
Par Moutairou BALLOGOUN, Ingénieur Statisticien
Economiste

A. RESUME:

Le concept d'économie émergente, né dans les années 1980 avec le développement des marchés financiers des pays sud-asiatiques, est utilisé pour désigner les pays répondant aux critères ci-après : un revenu par tête intermédiaire, une participation croissante aux échanges internationaux de produits manufacturés, et offrant des opportunités pour les investisseurs. Mais depuis les années 2000, le concept a évolué et on parle de plus en plus de puissance émergente avec le Brésil, la Russie, l'Inde, la Chine et l'Afrique du Sud (BRICS). Conscient du fait que la compétitivité est désormais basée sur la productivité et vu que l'Afrique du Sud a rejoint le groupe des pays émergents, la plupart des autres pays africains ont commencé par préparer leur économie pour répondre aux nouvelles exigences de la géostratégie mondiale. Dans le cas du Bénin, l'analyse diagnostique a permis d'identifier



deux pôles à haut potentiel de croissance (Construction ; mines et hydrocarbures) et quatre pôles prioritaires (commerce-logistique ; coton-textile ; agriculture et agroalimentaire ; tourisme-culture-artisanat). Les investissements nécessaires pour le lancement de la dynamique des piliers de croissance sont estimés à 495 milliards FCFA (environ 1 milliard USD), dont 24% portés par le secteur privé et 31% réalisés à travers des partenariats publics-privés. Une autorité est mise en place pour le pilotage de la mise en œuvre de l'agenda en vue de faire du Bénin à l'horizon 2025, une économie émergente à travers deux agences : l'Agence de promotion des Investissements et des Exportations, et l'Agence des Infrastructures et des Grands Travaux.



Mots clés : grappes sectorielles, pilier de croissance économique, pôle de développement économique, commerce international, compétitivité, industrialisation, économie émergente, investissements directs étrangers ; partenariat public-privé, Afrique.

B. RECOMMANDATIONS:

Les recommandations de politique économique :

- i. Prendre des textes de loi pour renforcer le partenariat public-privé et la promotion de l'initiative privée dans le pays ;
- ii. Prendre des textes de lois afin d'assurer l'accès à la terre pour l'agriculture et sécuriser le foncier pour les entreprises.
- iii. Orienter les incitations fiscales accordées aux entreprises locales, vers les pôles de croissance identifiés dans l'Agenda pour une économie émergente.
- iv. Faire la promotion des entreprises locales qui ont une potentialité en termes d'exportation de biens et services et généraliser l'installation

des usines de transformation ;

- v. Faire converger les infrastructures portuaires vers les normes ISPS (International Ship and Port Facility Security Code).
- vi. Poursuivre les réformes structurelles initiées dans le système portuaire, notamment le renforcement de la gouvernance dans le Programme de vérification des importations
- vii. Renforcer l'environnement des affaires, pour un meilleur positionnement du pays dans le classement de « Doing Business » et de « Global Competitiveness Report »
- viii. Accélérer la mise en œuvre du projet de la route des pêches (les espaces balnéaires) en vue de renforcer l'offre touristique du pays.
- ix. Généraliser l'approche des grappes sectorielles au niveau africain pour déterminer les avantages compétitifs du continent, dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'émergence économique.

Industrialisation et Emergence Economique en Afrique

*Par Dr. Yves Ekoué Amaïzo, Consultant International
and Directeur de Afrocentricity Think Tank*

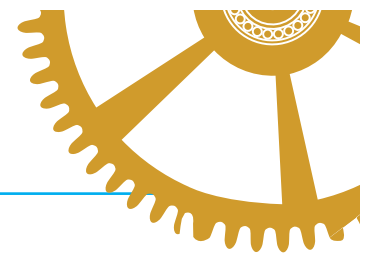
A. RESUME:

Il est difficile de s'interroger sur le positionnement économique de l'Afrique sans poser le problème de sa trajectoire et ses choix stratégiques, sollicités ou non-sollicités, qui conduisent à classer la plupart des pays africains hors de la sphère de l'émergence économique. Les 54 pays africains ont tous en commun d'avoir négligé l'importance de l'entrepreneuriat et le développement des capacités productives. Hors, sans le développement du secteur productif, il n'y a pas de création de richesses pérennes et une distribution des fruits de la croissance.

Entre non-alignement et souveraineté, la définition de l'émergence économique se décline sous plusieurs facettes. Pourtant, à l'ère des indépendances, le préalable posé par les dirigeants africains que constitue la souveraineté politique, apparaît aujourd'hui comme une grande désillusion.

En effet, la souveraineté économique est un préalable à l'émergence économique. La mondialisation de l'économie, qui s'est accélérée au cours des 40 dernières années, a vu le déplacement et mutation de la puissance économique vers les pays émergents, notamment ceux d'Asie du sud-est. Tous ces pays ont systématiquement fait preuves de « leadership volontariste », de vision mettant au centre des stratégies, les capacités et





capacités productives, l'entrepreneuriat, les agglomérations de compétences, l'attrait du capital et de l'investissement étranger, un protectionnisme des industries naissantes doublé de subventions directes ou indirectes y compris les crédits aux secteurs stratégiques fondant l'émergence économique. Ce processus n'est pas constaté dans la plupart des économies africaines.

En conséquence, alors que des marges économiques se dégagent dans les économies émergentes d'Asie du sud-est et plus récemment au sein des pays dits émergents comme ceux du BRICS (Brésil, Russie, Inde, Chine et Afrique du sud), il faut bien constater l'impossible émergence économique des pays africains sans un recentrage sur le développement des capacités productives. Culturellement, cela suppose un positionnement dans l'espace des pays « non-alignés » et une volonté d'émancipation réelle au plan économique. De nombreux pays francophones d'Afrique n'ont pas encore dépassés ce cap, ce en référence à l'utilisation du Franc CFA. Le mal-développement fut au rendez-vous au point de faire de l'Afrique, un marché émergent dans un futur lointain. Pourtant, la corrélation entre industrialisation émergence géoéconomique peut se mesurer avec les outils et indicateurs imparfaits

existants actuellement.

Cela demande plus que du volontarisme. L'émergence économique requiert collectivement une aptitude à organiser une capacité de nuisance économique en propre tant aux plans national, régional que continental afin de créer un positionnement favorable pour l'Afrique lors de négociation « gagnant-gagnant ». C'est ce processus, car il s'agit d'un processus de changement des mentalités et des cultures, qui doit permettre aux pays et régions africaines d'asseoir leur émancipation économique et de retrouver le cours de leur trajectoire historique fondée sur le « solidarisme économique ». Croire que la simple négociation entre acteurs mondiaux disposant de rapports de forces asymétriques permettra à l'Afrique par enchantement d'émerger est une erreur. Les pays qui tomberont dans ce piège verront l'essentiel de leur sol et sous-sol accaparés par des pouvoirs étrangers, publics comme privés.

A la lumière de cette vision alternative de l'émergence économique africaine, il importe de redéfinir l'émergence économique comme une émergence en géoéconomie. Il s'agira alors de l'organisation d'une société (population, espace, économie et culture) selon des degrés de complexités croissantes grâce à un apport de réseaux d'agglomérations de compétences

permettant d'institutionnaliser dans la durée sur un ou plusieurs sites, un processus continue de création de valeurs ajoutées, de pouvoir d'achat et de richesses au profit de la plus grande majorité de la population, ce grâce à une régulation interactive. La vélocité du processus d'émergence est liée à la culture organisationnelle de la société et la capacité à laisser les acteurs s'exprimer librement aux services du plus grand nombre. Selon au moins 7 critères d'émergence sur une période de 5-10 ans pour assurer une réalité à la pérennisation, il est possible d'identifier quatre (4) critères et types caractéristiques d'organisation en émergence économique. Celle-ci peut se caractériser par un décalage, une vulnérabilité, une fragilité ou une robustesse selon le niveau de critères remplis.

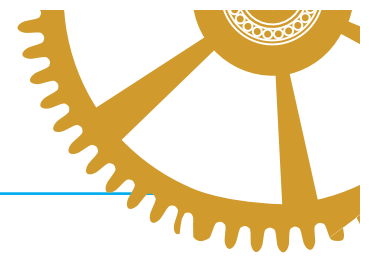
Au-delà de l'économie, l'émergence est la capacité d'agilité et donc de mutabilité d'une société fondée sur la recherche de l'épanouissement individuel et collectif. Ce processus d'émancipation est supérieur au processus de développement et ne peut reposer à terme que sur la construction d'une société de confiance. La difficulté à appréhender les dynamiques interactives entre les secteurs de création de la valeur ajoutée et des acteurs y compris ceux de la Diaspora qui retrouvent un instinct d'organisation collective de

leur société peuvent rendre la lisibilité de l'émergence en géoéconomie difficile à percevoir.

A partir de quelques indicateurs économiques et en comparaison avec la moyenne mondiale ou la moyenne des pays membres du BRICS et non en référence avec les pays riches industrialisés dits « pays développés », il est possible d'identifier le positionnement de quelques régions ou pays sélectionnés. Sur la base des quatre critères retenus de la qualité de l'émergence économique à savoir le décalage, la vulnérabilité, la fragilité ou la robustesse, les pays et régions ont été classés et peuvent être comparés pour l'analyse de leur progression et donc de leur intégration régionale et continentale.

Sept critères interdépendants et cumulatifs ont été retenus ici pour caractériser l'émergence économique d'un point de vue afrocentrique :

1. La croissance accélérée de l'économie :
2. L'évolution et la convergence du pouvoir d'achat :
3. L'amélioration du développement humain :
4. La capacité d'attraction des investisseurs.



5. La capacité de diversification de l'économie avec un niveau élevé de la quantité et qualité des produits exportés.
6. L'amélioration des capacités productives.
7. La prévisibilité de l'environnement institutionnel, légal et des affaires.

Ces sept critères retenus permettent de se faire une idée du positionnement des pays ou des régions et d'en tirer comme conséquence principale qu'aucun pays n'est devenu un pays riche :

- sans qu'une partie importante de sa population ne bénéficie d'un pouvoir d'achat élevé ;
- sans qu'une partie importante de sa population ne soit organisée sur une base collective et dans tous les secteurs de la création de la valeur ajoutée dans le secteur productif.

Cette capacité productive si elle est troquée par des capacités de rentes de situation, - des formes modernes et parfois violentes d'usurpation du bien public ou des dépendances de l'assistance publique

internationale -, ne sauraient permettre aux pays africains de s'inscrire dans une trajectoire menant à l'émergence économique.

Il est donc proposé en l'occurrence de scinder la notion d'émergence économique en quatre catégories. L'analyse des 7 critères principaux devraient permettre de dresser un nouveau cap et des solutions pragmatiques pour passer d'un état d'émergence à un autre. Il s'agit des quatre types d'émergences suivantes dans le séquençement n'est pas linéaire, ni fortuit.

- L'émergence décalée,
- L'émergence vulnérable,
- L'émergence fragile,
- L'émergence robuste.

Au-delà de l'économie, l'émergence est la capacité d'agilité et donc de mutabilité d'une société fondée sur la recherche de l'épanouissement individuel et collectif. Ce processus d'émancipation économique est supérieur au processus de développement économique et ne peut reposer à terme que sur la construction d'une société de confiance. En attendant de retrouver un instinct d'organisation collective de leur société, il existe une difficulté à appréhender

les dynamiques interactives entre les secteurs de création de la valeur ajoutée et des acteurs y compris ceux de la Diaspora. Ce sont ces dynamiques qui peuvent rendre la lisibilité de l'émergence en géoéconomie difficile à percevoir.

Le paradoxe d'avoir les sept (7) critères d'émergence géoéconomiques positifs, égaux et/ou supérieurs à la moyenne mondiale ou à la moyenne des pays du BRICS est que cela ne garantit en rien la réalité du processus d'émergence économique en Afrique, ni la dynamique de l'effet de levier que constitue un processus holistique respectant autant les principes démocratiques que les principes de convergence économique.

Au-delà de la qualité d'émergence économique qui permet de positionner les pays ou régions, quatre indicateurs macroéconomiques ont été retenus pour servir de tableau de bord pour analyser stratégiquement l'évolution des pays et régions vers la maîtrise de leur marge économique. C'est cette marge qui permet d'assoir les politiques volontaristes du processus d'émergence économique. Il s'agit principalement :

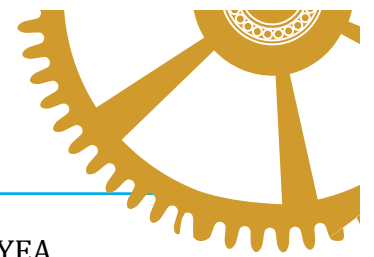
- du solde de la balance commerciale des marchandises ;

- du solde extérieur courant de la balance des paiements excluant les dons
- du solde budgétaire global excluant les dons ; et
- des réserves internationales.

L'Union africaine gagnerait à adopter les 7 critères permettant de déterminer l'état et la qualité d'émergence économique des pays ainsi que leur positionnement par rapport à la moyenne mondiale et le moyenne des pays émergents. De plus, tous les ans, l'UA devrait pouvoir présenter un rapport comportant le tableau de bord économique qui rend témoignage des progrès enregistrés en termes de souveraineté et d'émancipation économiques.

A défaut, l'Afrique émergente risque d'osciller entre « vision » et « réalité » tant qu'elle n'aura pas pris conscience du changement culturel de ses dirigeants vers plus d'agilité en termes de gouvernance économique. Une priorité absolue devrait être accordée au développement des capacités et capabilités productives dans un espace glocal non hostile.

L'Afrique a du mal à inventer des « tableaux de bord » permettant de comparer ses progrès



réels en matière d'émergence économique. Aussi, l'alternative d'une économie émergente pour les pays africains risque de se retrouver à n'être qu'un « marché émergent » pour les économies disposant d'une marge économique. Au moins deux Afriques se dessinent donc. Quatre critères macro-économiques seront proposés pour établir ce tableau de bord qui devrait servir de positionnement des pays africains à chaque sommet annuel de l'Union africaine. Ceux des pays qui sont déterminés à réussir une transition vers l'émergence économique au service de leur population, et ceux qui continueront à croire que la gouvernance de la rente des matières premières non transformées peut générer à terme une émergence économique. Cela ne peut se faire sans la mise en place d'un mécanisme d'intelligence stratégique et un tableau de bord de l'évolution de la capacité productive de l'Afrique.

En définitive, est-ce que les économies émergentes et en émergence sous la houlette de la Chine pourront contraindre le nouvel ordre du capitalisme mondialisé à cesser de soumettre le reste du monde à sa domination économique ? La réponse ne sera possible que si ces mêmes pays émergents acceptent que « rendre des comptes » au public suppose un lien de confiance et de dialogue permanent

avec les citoyens de leur pays. YEA.

B. PRINCIPALES RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'UNION AFRICAINE

L'Union africaine gagnerait à adopter les 7 critères proposées dans cette analyse et permettant de déterminer l'état et la qualité d'émergence économique des pays ainsi que leur positionnement par rapport à la moyenne mondiale et le moyenne des pays émergents. De plus, tous les ans, l'UA devrait pouvoir présenter un rapport comportant le tableau de bord économique avec au moins les 4 critères macro-économiques proposés qui rend témoignage des progrès enregistrés en termes de souveraineté et d'émancipation économiques.

En réalité, deux Afriques sont en train de se dessiner. Ceux des pays qui sont déterminés à réussir une transition vers l'émergence économique au service de leur population et ceux qui continueront à croire que la gouvernance de la rente des matières premières non transformées peut générer à terme une émergence économique :

- les premiers, l'Afrique en émergence, font apparaître une progression significative de la part de leurs

biens manufacturiers dans le total de leurs exportations, une capacité à augmenter et diversifier leur production industrielle, à créer de nouvelles valeurs ajoutées et une progression dans les activités tertiaires et digitales ; et

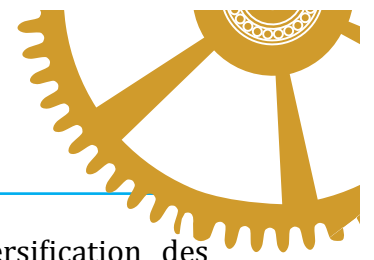
- les seconds, l'Afrique en émergence décalée, ne sont pas arrivés à atteindre ces résultats entre 2000 et 2010 et ne semblent pas en prendre la direction dans les années à venir.

et continentale ;

3. fasse appel aux experts africains y compris ceux de la Diaspora en utilisant des financements innovants et africains afin d'assurer une indépendance qualitative des recommandations faites avec en filigrane la volonté de servir le peuple africain et d'avancer vers l'unité des Africains.

Il est donc fortement recommandé que l'Union africaine:

1. adopte les 7 critères permettant de déterminer l'état et la qualité d'émergence économique des pays ainsi que leur positionnement par rapport à la moyenne mondiale et le moyenne des pays émergents ;
2. présente tous les ans un rapport comportant le tableau de bord économique qui rend témoignage des progrès enregistrés en termes de souveraineté et d'émancipation économiques, bref en termes d'avancée vers l'émergence économique, mais aussi en termes d'intégration régionale



Contribution de l'industrie manufacturière dans la convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les pays émergents des BRICS

Par Dr N'Gouan Patrick, Ministère de l'économie et des finances, Cote d'Ivoire

A. RESUME:

L'objectif de l'étude a été d'étudier les chances et délais de convergence industrielle au sein de la CEDEAO, puis entre la CEDEAO et les pays émergents. Au sein de la CEDEAO, la convergence macroéconomique est loin d'être atteinte. L'approche en panel dynamique montre que la convergence conditionnelle, vers l'état régulier, est estimée à 28 ans. Le délai de rattrapage industriel des BRICS est de 23 ans. Les principales recommandations sont : la stabilité politique, la priorité aux performances industrielles, l'intégration et le commerce intra zone, la mutualisation des efforts



Contribution de l'industrie manufacturière dans la convergence des pays de la CE-DEAO vers les pays émergents des BRICS

d'industrialisation et la diversification des méthodes de financement de l'industrie.

Mots clés : CEDEAO, BRICS, convergence industrielle, délai de rattrapage, panel dynamique

B. RECOMMANDATIONS

La littérature économique sur la croissance économique privilégie généralement, en matière de convergence entre les nations, la comparaison des revenus par tête. Dans cette étude, l'objectif a été plutôt d'analyser la convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les BRICS, sur la base des performances manufacturières qui constituent, en réalité, le pilier de la compétitivité et le moteur de l'émergence des nations. Les résultats montrent que l'écart industriel entre la CEDEAO de 2010 et les BRICS de 2000 est

encore important et se chiffre à 23 ans de délai de rattrapage. Mais à la course pour ce rattrapage, doit être associée la nécessité de convergence au sein de la CEDEAO. A ce niveau, il lui faut assurer ses convergences macroéconomique et industrielle pour espérer atteindre son état régulier dans 28 ans.

L'industrie manufacturière étant le moteur de l'émergence, les recommandations suivantes sont faites pour accélérer son développement :

1- Eriger la stabilité politique et institutionnelle comme priorité des priorités en Afrique subsaharienne et, en particulier dans la CEDEAO. Aucun effort ne doit être épargné, en matière de qualité de la gouvernance pour prévenir l'instabilité et les violences nationales ou sous régionales de toute nature (politique, électorale, communautaire, transfrontalière...).

2. Redéfinir les critères d'évaluation des performances des économies africaines. Le grand retard industriel de l'Afrique subsaharienne sur le reste du monde en développement demande d'aller au-delà des statistiques de rentes sur les ressources naturelles. Les principaux enjeux se situent au niveau du secteur manufacturier qui

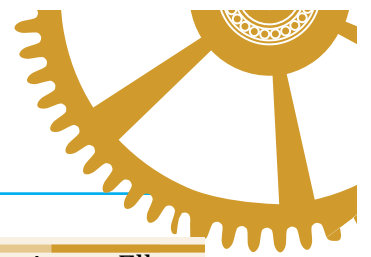
constitue, pour tout pays ayant une ambition d'émergence, le moteur de la performance et de la compétitivité.

3. Considérer le secteur manufacturier comme une priorité. Par sa vocation de transformation, il peut changer radicalement les structures des économies de la CEDEAO et accélérer ainsi les convergences macroéconomique et industrielle vers les pays émergents.

4. Fixer les convergences macroéconomique et industrielle au sein de la CEDEAO comme des objectifs non facultatifs mais obligatoires; d'où la nécessité de prendre en compte, dans les critères de convergence de la CEDEAO, le taux de transformation minimum des ressources naturelles destinées à l'exportation.

5. Réduire les inégalités de revenus pour accroître la consommation des classes moyennes et ouvrir des perspectives aux petites et moyennes industries de la CEDEAO.

6. Réorienter les rentes agricoles, minières et pétrolières vers le financement



des infrastructures, l'acquisition de la technologie, le développement des R&D, et la production en grande quantité d'énergie pour les mettre au service de l'industrie manufacturière.

7. Accroître les capacités d'absorption technologique dans les secteurs agricole et manufacturier ; ce qui demande de promouvoir le capital humain à travers la résorption du chômage des diplômés, le renforcement de la scolarisation, la motivation des chercheurs, scientifiques et techniciens pour réduire le phénomène de « fuite des cerveaux ».

8. Créer des pôles régionaux ou sous régionaux de technologies de pointe par rapport aux différentes branches industrielles.

9. Entreprendre des négociations commerciales sur les produits manufacturés et ceux de haute technologie entre la CEDEAO et les BRICS, en particulier avec la Chine et l'Inde, pour corriger les déséquilibres défavorables à la CEDEAO.

10. Intégrer pleinement l'industrialisation

dans la politique économique. Elle ne saurait être laissée aux seules initiatives du secteur privé. A ce niveau, la nouvelle politique de

développement du secteur privé adoptée par la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), qui annule et remplace la politique d'intervention dans le secteur industriel, devrait être revue.

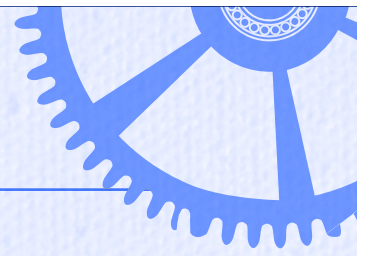
11- Envisager d'amorcer les implantations d'industries lourdes, par le mécanisme de mutualisation des coûts à travers le système de coproduction et de partenariats entre pays de la CEDEAO.

12- Envisager de créer et de diversifier les institutions de financement de l'industrie manufacturière: banques publiques, banques de développement, banques d'investissements, banques agricoles etc.

A ces recommandations, il faudrait ajouter beaucoup d'autres faites par plusieurs institutions, notamment l'ONUDI, la CNUCED, la CEA, la CUA, le NEPAD, la CEDEAO etc.

Tirant des leçons des échecs passés des politiques d'industrialisations depuis

1960, elles conseillent une politique d'industrialisation conçue par les africains eux-mêmes, sur la base de la bonne gouvernance. Elles soulignent la nécessité de promouvoir l'innovation scientifique et technologique, la création de liens dans l'économie intérieure, le développement de l'entrepreneuriat et l'amélioration des capacités des pouvoirs publics. Enfin, l'intégration économique est reconnue comme un passage obligé de l'industrialisation et de l'émergence.



SESSION 4:

***Economic
Emergence and
Regional Integration***

***Émergence
économique
et intégration
régionale***



QUESTIONS Essentielles

LA SESSION 4, EMERGENCE ECONOMIQUE ET INTEGRATION REGIONALE, a porté sur la question du Rôle de l'industrie dans l'émergence des économies africaines.

Elle comportait Quatre présentations:

- 1) « Emergence économique nationale, préalable ou résultante à l'émergence économique régionale», par Pr. Gankou JM, Dr. Tchitchoua, Feubi Eric, Université de Yaoundé II-FSEG;
- 2) « Industrialisation de l'Afrique, Classe Moyenne et Tensions Sociales », par André Marie Taptue ;
- 3) « Industrialisation through Production & Transformation of primary goods into high value added products» par Albert Malekera;
- 4) «Le développement économique des pays de la zone CEMAC passe-t-il par celui de l'agro- industrie» par Dr. Kamba Tchwaké Ignace Roger, de l'ISSEA

Main ISSUES

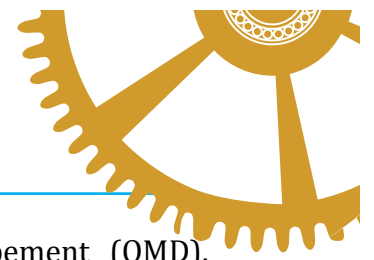
SESSION 4, ECONOMIC EMERGENCE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION, focused on the question of the Role of the Industry in the emergence of African economies.

It included the following four presentations:

- 1) "Emergence économique nationale, préalable ou résultante à l'émergence économique régionale", by Pr. Gankou JM, Dr. Tchitchoua, Feubi Eric, University of Yaoundé II-FSEG;
- 2) Industrialisation de l'Afrique, Classe Moyenne et Tensions Sociales ", by André Marie Taptue ;
- 3) "Industrialization through Production & Transformation of primary goods into high value added products" by Albert Malekera;
- 4) "Le développement économique des pays de la zone CEMAC passe-t-il par celui de l'agro- industrie" by Dr. Kamba Tchwaké Ignace Roger, of ISSEA

Les résumés et recommandations de certains articles de cette session sont présentés ci-après.

Below are summaries and recommendations of some of the articles presented during the session.



Emergence économique nationale, préalable ou résultante à l'émergence économique régionale

*Par Pr. Gankou JM, Dr. Tchitchoua, Feubi Eric,
Université de Yaoundé II-FSEG;*

A: RESUME

L'Afrique est en proie à de nombreux maux. Les dirigeants de ce continent, face au retard socioéconomique qu'il accuse, sont désormais de plus en plus préoccupés par les questions de développement. Le développement est la croissance caractérisée par une transformation structurelle des systèmes de production de l'économie, accompagnée de meilleurs performances de l'ensemble du système social. Pour sa part, la communauté internationale traduit son engagement dans le processus du développement en Afrique par les efforts fournis à l'heure actuelle pour l'atteinte des Objectifs du

Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Pourtant, l'atteinte de ces Objectifs fixés lors du Sommet du Millénaire en 2000 ne semble pas être possible à l'échéance de 2015. Il se pose donc en Afrique le problème de la mise en place d'une véritable industrie, pour une meilleure gestion du développement. Ce papier nous propose ainsi la définition d'une politique coordonnée et axée à la fois sur l'émergence des économies nationales, des sous-régions et de la région Afrique, à travers les secteurs prioritaires créateurs de forte valeur ajoutée, la mise en place d'une politique de financement adaptée aux économies africaines et surtout la dotation de l'Afrique d'une industrie et d'institutions politiques, économiques et sociales fortes face à la concurrence mondiale qui s'accroît en se complexifiant.



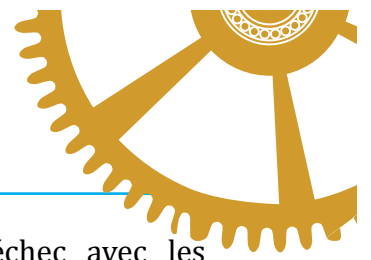
Industrialisation de l'Afrique, Classe Moyenne et Tensions Sociales

B. RECOMMEANDATIONS

Nous sommes ainsi amené à formuler un certain nombre de recommandations, au rang desquelles :

qui sont le moteur de la croissance économique.

- La modernisation, la diversification et la coordination des systèmes financiers en Afrique ;
- La promotion d'initiatives sous-régionales et régionales de microfinance afin de réduire la vulnérabilité économique des populations non bancarisées.
- L'urgence de la mise en place d'un Fonds Monétaire Africain (FMA) et d'une Monnaie Unique Africaine.
- La coordination des politiques économiques (politique budgétaire, politique monétaire, politique fiscale) sous l'égide d'une Banque Centrale Africaine (BCA).
- La mise sur pied d'une véritable Banque Africaine pour la Reconstruction, l'Investissement et le Développement.
- La promotion de la bonne gouvernance et de la démocratie en Afrique afin d'améliorer le climat des affaires et favoriser les investissements



Industrialisation de l'Afrique, Classe Moyenne et Tensions Sociales

Par André Marie Taptue

RESUME ET RECOMMANDATIONS:

L'Afrique a suivi un mode d'industrialisation qui n'a pas connu beaucoup de succès. Mais le continent regorge un potentiel qui pourrait déclencher son industrialisation s'il est utilisé à bon escient. Pour savoir comment l'Afrique pourrait s'en prendre, nous avons procédé à une revue des modèles d'industrialisation ayant eu cours dans les pays européens, ceux d'Amérique Latine et même d'Asie. Au vu du succès dans ces régions du monde, nous nous demandons pourquoi l'Afrique est resté et reste encore en marge de l'industrialisation. L'investigation de la réponse nous a conduit au dysfonctionnement de l'organisation industrielle mise en place en Afrique

et qui a contribué à son échec avec les conséquences qui en découlent.

En outre, nous tentons d'identifier le rôle que le déficit d'industrialisation a joué sur les tensions sociales en Afrique et ce, à travers la classe moyenne. Nous montrons que l'effet inverse se produira si l'Afrique engrange son industrialisation dès aujourd'hui.

On s'aperçoit que l'industrialisation passe nécessairement par une profonde révolution agricole. Quelle que soit la région du monde considérée, il a fallu développer le secteur agricole qui permît d'accroître le pouvoir d'achat de la population, d'élargir la classe moyenne et de créer une demande intérieure. Cette réforme agraire est suivie par l'ouverture au commerce mondial. À la lumière des



Industrialisation de l'Afrique, Classe Moyenne et Tensions Sociales

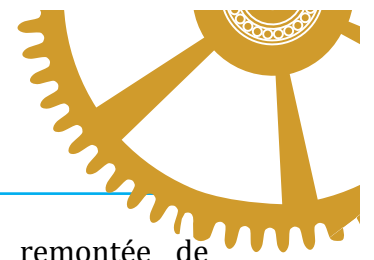
modèles d'industrialisation observés par ci et là ayant connu des succès à divers degrés, nous préconisons le système du vol d'oies sauvages qui a propulsé le développement industriel asiatique au-devant de la scène. Ce système qui commence par le développement du secteur agricole nous paraît facile à suivre par l'Afrique. Il permettrait de développer de petites industries nécessitant de faibles besoins en capital, d'élargir la classe moyenne par une offre d'emplois décents, ce qui réduirait le degré de polarisation de nos économies et tout risque de tensions sociales.

Mots clés: Classe moyenne, industrialisation, polarisation, révolution agricole, tensions sociales, vol d'oies sauvages.

Ce papier cherche à démontrer d'une part qu'une des causes de tensions sociales qui sévissent sur le continent africain est imputable et imputée à l'insuffisance de l'industrialisation. Le but étant de montrer qu'en effectuant des progrès vers l'industrialisation de l'Afrique, on parviendrait à élargir la classe moyenne et amoindrir l'émergence des conflits sociaux voire des guerres civiles. Nous avons décrit le mode d'industrialisation adopté en Afrique au cours du dernier siècle. L'industrialisation par substitution aux importations mise en place n'a pas véritablement conduit à l'industrialisation de l'Afrique. Le rétrécissement du marché

intérieur et la dépendance de l'extérieur pour les intrants n'ont pas favorisé le plein succès. Pourtant ce mode d'industrialisation a favorisé le développement des pays d'Amérique Latine. Comparativement à l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord dont la révolution industrielle a favorisé le développement industriel, l'ISI n'a pas permis de bâtir un tissu industriel solide pour l'Afrique. L'analyse de quelques indicateurs comme la valeur ajoutée de l'industrie dans le PIB et les emplois dans le secteur industriel montre que ce secteur est à la traîne en Afrique.

Nous proposons alors une organisation qui si elle est mise en place serait susceptible de booster l'industrialisation de l'Afrique. Un tel système permettrait également d'élargir la classe moyenne, réduire le degré de polarisation et conséquemment le risque de tensions sociales et de guerres civiles. L'absence de l'industrialisation affaiblit les trois secteurs de l'économie et réduit les opportunités d'emplois. Ce qui accroît la paupérisation des populations et polarise la société. Une société polarisée débouchant possiblement sur les conflits sociaux, l'industrialisation de l'Afrique se place alors comme une solution à la lutte contre la pauvreté, mais surtout comme une condition nécessaire pour freiner et même arrêter l'émergence des tensions sociales en



Afrique.

Nous proposons de suivre le modèle d'industrialisation du vol d'oies sauvages à l'asiatique. La révolution agricole est une étape indispensable dans ce processus. La population africaine est majoritairement rurale et quasiment occupée à des activités agricoles. Bien que l'urbanisation des pays va grandissant, elle est freinée par le défaut d'industrialisation. Le développement agricole permettrait d'améliorer la quantité et la qualité de l'alimentation, d'accroître les exportations des produits agricoles dont sont tributaires les exportations africaines. La promotion des exportations et le principe de remontée de filière viendront renforcer l'ouverture au marché mondial et l'accroissement de la richesse nationale. Par l'intervention de l'État, le développement des infrastructures va suivre avec une amélioration des conditions de vie et du bien-être. La population disposant des emplois décents répondra favorablement à l'offre intérieure et créera une demande intérieure qui sera satisfaite par le système national de production. La classe moyenne va s'élargir et les risques de conflits sociaux s'en trouveront amoindris. L'élargissement de la scolarisation vient clore le processus et toutes les personnes qualifiées trouveront de l'emploi car la formation répond à une demande de

l'industrie. Dans l'étape de remontée de la filière, les technologies de production à partager pourraient être celles de l'Afrique du Sud ou de l'Égypte. Ces pays abandonneront certaines technologies au profit d'autres ayant plus de valeur ajoutée. Les technologies abandonnées seront reprises par des pays en émergence sur le continent comme le Nigeria, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Guinée Équatoriale, etc. De cette manière, on pourrait garantir dans les prochaines années que l'industrialisation de l'Afrique va prendre son élan.

Le développement économique des pays de la zone CEMAC passe-t-il par celui de l'agro- industrie ?

Par Dr. Kamga Tchwaket Ignace Roger, de l'ISSEA

A. RESUME:

L'objectif de ce travail est de jauger la capacité de l'agriculture à stimuler de manière stable et soutenue la croissance des économies de la Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC).

L'article après avoir dégagé les aspects conceptuels liés à l'agriculture, s'appesantit sur les éléments théoriques devant conduire à la préparation des aspects empiriques.

Ainsi, s'agissant des aspects conceptuels, il sera fait cas de l'agriculture qui dans son acception large désigne l'ensemble des travaux transformant le milieu naturel pour la production de biens d'origine végétale et

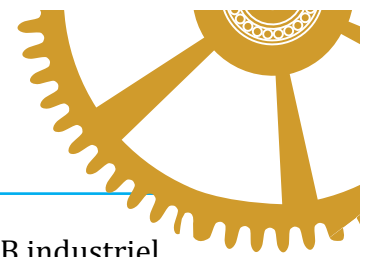
animale utiles à l'homme. Par la suite, un accent sera mis sur la croissance économique qui est le phénomène par lequel le revenu moyen par tête des individus s'accroît au cours du temps.

Le développement économique sera considéré comme la combinaison des changements mentaux et sociaux d'une population qui la rendent apte à accroître durablement et cumulativement son PIB ou PNB réel.

Enfin dans le cadre des concepts, l'article présente l'agro-industrie, comme étant généralement la partie du secteur manufacturier qui transforme les matières premières et les demi-produits provenant du secteur agricole au sens large, c'est-à-dire y compris la foresterie et la pêche.

Concernant les aspects théoriques, il est dit





qu'on observe une tendance séculaire au déclin du poids relatif du secteur agricole dans l'économie à mesure que les revenus par habitant augmentent.

La théorie des liaisons de Hirschman, selon laquelle la meilleure stratégie de développement consiste à choisir les activités dont le progrès stimulera d'autres progrès ailleurs, justifie que l'on attribue un rôle important à l'agro-industrie dans le développement.

Dans le cadre de l'analyse empirique pour corroborer les éléments présentés plus haut, nous avons utilisé les données de la Banque Mondiale pour la période allant de 1970 à 2005. Sur le plan méthodologique, nous avons fait recours aux modèles (VAR), la Cointégration et les modèles à Correction d'Erreur (VECM).

L'article débute par dégager la place de l'agro-industrie au Cameroun. Il ressort que le secteur agricole dans ce pays n'a d'effet d'entraînement significatif que sur l'essor des industries ; il n'a pas d'effet significatif sur le revenu réel par tête. Au contraire c'est le PIB des services qui entraîne celui du secteur agricole.

Au niveau global de la CEMAC, le PIB agricole

entraîne le PIB par tête et le PIB industriel.

L'article s'achève par une série de recommandations dont les plus importantes portent sur la mise en œuvre du Programme Economique Régional (PER) de la CEMAC en ce qui concerne les aspects agricoles.

B. RECOMMANDATIONS:

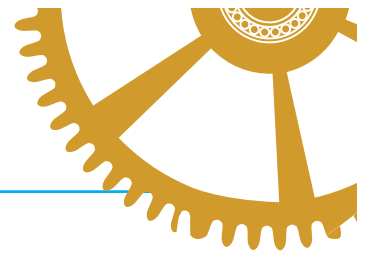
Quelques recommandations aux décideurs de la zone CEMAC pour donner plus d'emphasis à l'agro-industrie dans cette zone.

- Rendre effective et concrète la décision de Maputo d'allouer 10% du budget à l'agriculture. Son amélioration entraîne un développement industriel et améliore le bien-être global de la population.
- Promouvoir le commerce intérieur, renforcer et vulgariser le crédit agricole au sein de chaque pays.
- Améliorer le bien-être global de la population, et ce au moyen de la mise en place des infrastructures sanitaires et éducatives et de la mise en place d'un réseau de communication favorable aux échanges, car une amélioration de revenu réel moyen par tête est une

cause possible d'accroissement du PIB agricole.

- Faire des choix en matière d'emplacement des agro-industries en fonction des économies d'échelle attendues.
- Imposer des contraintes aussi bien à l'organisation des opérations agro-industrielles qu'aux activités agricoles proprement dites et renforcer l'intégration étroite entre la production et la transformation de la matière première.
- Promouvoir dans les zones d'approvisionnement des agro-industries la production d'une gamme appropriée d'espèces et de variétés arrivant à maturité pendant des saisons différentes, de façon à pouvoir tourner le plus longtemps possible dans l'année.
- Agir sur la qualité de la matière première par la promotion d'un contact étroit entre les industriels de l'agro-alimentaire et les producteurs agricoles.

- Introduire dans les industries agro-alimentaires des variétés et des pratiques améliorées. Dans certaines branches, la production de matières premières et la transformation sont caractérisées par une intégration verticale croissante qui prend la forme de divers régimes d'agriculture sous contrat.
- Promouvoir l'agriculture nationale. La spécificité des agro-industries par rapport aux autres secteurs de l'industrie tient à ce qu'une grande partie de leurs intrants proviennent de l'agriculture.
- Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des politiques ambitieuses d'investissement dans la technologie.
- Protéger l'environnement. Pour réduire les effets des rejets agro-industriels sur l'environnement, il faut développer les outils administratifs propres à limiter les émissions. Le moyen le plus direct est d'appliquer efficacement une législation interdisant les émissions de résidus dans l'environnement.



- Protéger les consommateurs. Une condition importante pour le développement agro-industriel est l'existence d'une législation moderne sur les produits alimentaires en l'absence de laquelle les techniques les plus récentes de contrôle des aliments ne peuvent être appliquées.

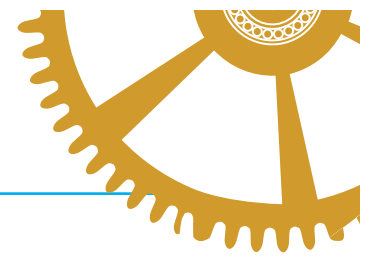
Industrial Financing

Financement

industriel

SESSION 5:





QUESTIONS Essentielles

LA SESSION 5, FINANCEMENT INDUSTRIEL, a porté sur des sujets critiques en rapport avec la question: Comment l'Afrique peut-elle capter une partie de la plus-value réalisée à partir de ses ressources naturelles ?

Elle comportait deux présentations:

- 1) « Système bancaire et industrialisation dans l'UEMOA », par DOUMBOUYA Makan, GERGEA, Université de N'Djaména, Tchad,;
- 2) « Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa? », par Nnadozie and Angelica E. Njuguna, UNECA;

Main ISSUES

SESSION 5, Industrial Financing, addressed critical issues relating to the question: how can Africa tap part of the value added generated from its natural resources?

It included the following two presentations:

- 1) “ Système bancaire et industrialisation dans l'UEMOA ”, by DOUMBOUYA Makan, GERGEA, Université de N'Djaména, Tchad;
- 2) “Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa?”, by Nnadozie and Angelica E. Njuguna, UNECA;

*Les résumés et recommandations de certains articles de cette session sont présentés ci-après.
Below are summaries and recommendations of some of the articles presented during the session.*

Systeme bancaire et industrialisation dans l'UEMOA

Par DOUMBOUYA Makan, GERGEA, Université de N'Djaména, Tchad

RESUME ET RECOMMANDATIONS:

L'objectif de cette étude est de mettre en évidence le rôle de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence économique des pays de l'Afrique centrale. Plus spécifiquement il a été question de montrer les forces et contraintes de l'agro industrie dans le processus d'accroissement du PIB à long terme en zone CEMAC. La démarche méthodologique adoptée repose sur une approche descriptive et analytique des forces et contraintes de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence de la CEMAC. Il ressort de nos analyses que pour doubler le taux de croissance actuel de 4,8% à l'horizon 2025, les pays de la CEMAC devraient développer les infrastructures

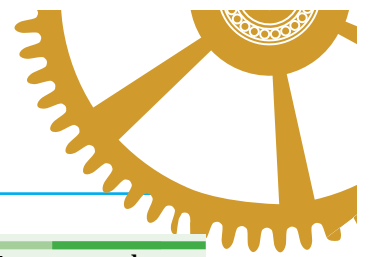
(énergie, route) et assainir l'environnement des affaires pour booster l'influence de l'agro industrie.

Mots clés: agro industrie, émergence économique, CEMAC

Le Programme économique régionale pour l'émergence des pays de la CEMAC à l'horizon 2025 s'est inscrit dans le cadre d'un partenariat public-privé, et vise à mobiliser et coordonner les actions de l'Etat et des opérateurs économiques pour bâtir un secteur industriel fort et à créer un cercle vertueux de croissance. A cet effet, le secteur de l'agro industrie est appelé à y jouer un rôle important.

Ainsi, l'objectif de cette étude a été de mettre





en exergue le rôle de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence économique des pays de l'Afrique centrale. Plus spécifiquement il a été question de montrer les forces et contraintes de l'agro industrie dans le processus d'accroissement du PIB à long terme en zone CEMAC.

Il ressort de nos analyses que la zone CEMAC présente un fort potentiel naturel et une opportunité de marché capable de booster le secteur de l'agro industrie et enfin d'accroître la croissance de long terme. Outre ces forces motrices de l'agro industrie, le secteur reste contraint par la faiblesse des infrastructures (routière et énergétique), un difficile accès aux technologies performantes et au financement de l'investissement industriel, un environnement fiscal, juridique et judiciaire peu favorable. Ces contraintes rendent difficile l'implication du secteur de l'agro industrie dans la quête de croissance à l'émergence économique.

Partant de l'analyse des forces et des faiblesses de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence en Afrique centrale, quelques perspectives sont à relever pour le développement du secteur.

- Accroître la mobilisation des ressources

des secteurs privé et public autour des programmes d'investissement dans la transformation des produits naturels ;

- Accroître la diversification des marchés à l'export ainsi que la promotion des produits transformés ;
- Réduire le déficit infrastructurel en développant le secteur de l'énergie à l'échelle sous régionale et relier les principales villes de la sous région par bitumes ;
- Moderniser le cadre réglementaire et renforcer les capacités des organisations professionnelles.
- Et accentuer la création des pôles de compétitivité dans la sous région en tenant compte des avantages comparatifs de chaque pays sur le plan agro-pastorale.

Agro industrie et émergence économique en Afrique Centrale

Par Douzounet Mallaye CERGEA, Université de
N'Djaména, Tchad

A. RESUME:

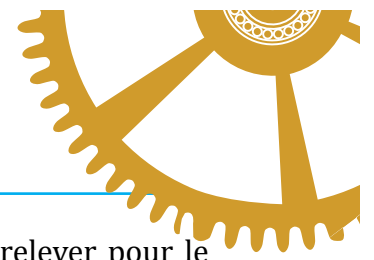
Les pays de la sous-région Afrique centrale (Cameroun, Centrafrique, Congo, Gabon, Guinée Equatoriale et Tchad) ont décidé en 2009 dans leur Programme Economique Régionale (PER) de faire de la CEMAC en 2025 un espace économique intégré émergent. Cette ambition de l'émergence rend nécessaire une rupture dans la dynamique de croissance de la CEMAC. Sur les deux dernières décennies, cette croissance a été en moyenne de 4,8% par an. L'émergence en 2025 suppose le

doublement de cette dynamique durant les treize prochaines années. Le PIB par habitant de la CEMAC représentera alors plus de 3 fois le niveau actuel. Pour y arriver, la CEMAC doit entamer une mutation profonde, d'une économie non diversifiée à faible valeur ajoutée vers une économie diversifiée à forte valeur ajoutée. Les axes majeurs pour atteindre ce défi d'émergence économique de la zone passe par trois piliers solides : le pilier Energie, le pilier Mines et Métallurgie et surtout le pilier Agriculture et l'agro industrie. Le choix de l'agriculture et de l'agro industrie comme force motrice des économies est justifié par le potentiel agricole que revêt la sous-région.

Partant de ces évidences, l'objectif de cette étude est de mettre en évidence le rôle de l'agro industrie dans le processus de



Agro industrie et émergence économique en Afrique Centrale



l'émergence économique des pays de l'Afrique centrale. Plus spécifiquement il est question de montrer les forces et contraintes de l'agro industrie dans le processus d'accroissement du PIB à long terme en zone CEMAC. La démarche méthodologique adoptée repose sur une approche descriptive et analytique des forces et contraintes de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence de la CEMAC. Il ressort de nos analyses que pour doubler le taux de croissance actuel de 4,8% à l'horizon 2025, les pays de la CEMAC devraient développer les infrastructures (énergie, route) et assainir l'environnement des affaires pour booster l'influence de l'agro industrie.

Fort de ces résultats, quelques pistes de politiques économiques sont proposées en vue d'une véritable contribution de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence économique en zone CEMAC.

Mots clés : agro industrie, émergence économique, croissance économique, CEMAC

B. RECOMMANDATIONS DES POLITIQUES ECONOMIQUES

Partant de l'analyse des forces et des faiblesses de l'agro industrie dans le processus de l'émergence en Afrique centrale,

quelques perspectives sont à relever pour le développement du secteur. Il s'agit notamment de :

- Accroître la mobilisation des ressources des secteurs privé et public autour des programmes d'investissement dans la transformation des produits naturels ;
- Accroître la diversification des marchés à l'export ainsi que la promotion des produits transformés ;
- Réduire le déficit infrastructurel en développant le secteur de l'énergie à l'échelle sous régionale et relier les principales villes de la sous-région par bitumes ;
- Moderniser le cadre réglementaire et renforcer les capacités des organisations professionnelles.
- Et accentuer la création des pôles de compétitivité dans la sous-région en tenant compte des avantages comparatifs de chaque pays sur le plan agro-pastorale.



**Congress of
African
Economists**



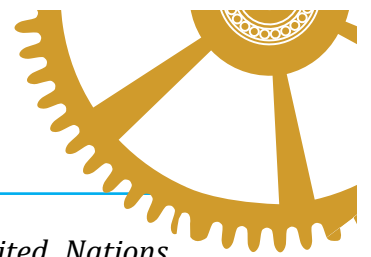
Third Congress of African Economists

6-8 March 2013

Dakar, Senegal

CAE/III/RPT

CONGRESS REPORT
RAPPORT DU CONGRES



INTRODUCTION

1. *The Third Congress of African Economists took place from 6-8 March 2013, in Dakar, Senegal at Hotel des Almadies under the theme: "Industrialization and Economic Emergence in Africa".*

I. ATTENDANCE

2. *The following participants were present. The list of participants is attached.*

II. OPENING CEREMONY

Welcome Remarks by Mr. Moubarack Lo, Ministre Conseiller, Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint de M. le Président de la République du Sénégal

3. *On behalf of H.E. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr. Moubarack Lo, Ministre Conseiller, Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint de M. le Président de la République du Sénégal, welcomed the participants to the Meeting.*

4. *He thanked the African Union*

Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for their efforts deployed in organizing the Meeting. He said that the Meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss issues relevant to Economies in the continent and invited all to come up with concrete recommendations that are pertinent to Africa's development.

Introductory remarks by Prof Aly Mbaye, Dean of faculty of Economics and Management, UCAD and Chairperson of the Congress

5. *In his introductory remarks, Prof Aly Mbaye invited all participants to the Congress and thanked them for honoring the invitation. He said that development process resulting from the industrial revolution began in England in the 1750s and quickly spread to Europe (France, Germany), and then in the USA and Japan. He listed some achievements as a result of it which included among others, an unprecedented technological, a significant increase of productivity in all sectors, migration of the labor force in agriculture and crafts to industry*

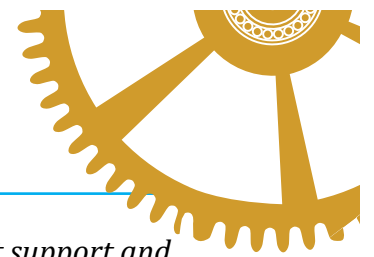
and increase in per capita income coupled with profound changes in the productive structures.

Key note address by Emmanuel Nnandozie on behalf of Mr. Carlos Lopez Executive Secretary UN Economic Commission for Africa

6. *In his key note address Mr. Emanuel welcomed all and thanked the government and people of the Republic of Senegal for the excellent hospitality extended to the AUC and ECA delegations since their arrival.*
7. *He said that ECA is at the centre of the generation, use and sharing of knowledge that helps African countries to formulate and implement appropriate policies for their socio-economic development. He recalled the key objective of the Congress, which is to serve as a key platform for knowledge sharing between policy makers and academics on topical development issues affecting Africa. He was hopeful that researchers will increasingly take advantage of this very important platform to contribute*

to the current thinking on development policy in Africa, and that policy makers will actively engage in the ensuing discussions of this Congress.

8. *He stated that the focus of the Congress on industrialization and Africa's economic emergence is both relevant and timely mainly because Africa has now reached a critical junction in its drive for structural transformation and the African Union celebrates 50 years of its existence this year.*
9. *He recalled the founding vision of African forefathers in 1963, which fostered socio-economic development at the centre of Africa's integration agenda. He said that history of industrialization in Africa over the last 50 years has been less encouraging and some African countries have actually de-industrialized during this period.*
10. *He recommended on the need to draw clear lessons from past industrial development efforts. Africa's experience with Import Substitution Industrialization and Structural and countries therefore need to tailor industrial policies to their domestic circumstances, while*



learning from global and regional practices and outcomes. Secondly he advised countries to capitalize on the current natural resource boom to support their industrial development agenda. He said that there was need to secure adequate and stable financing for industrial development, both at the public and private sector levels and that African countries need to mobilize sufficient resource to finance public investments that are crucial to industrial development, including in such areas as infrastructure, education, and technology.

11. He finally, he thanked them all for their attention.

Key note address by Dr. Rene Kouassi N'Guettia, Director of Economic Affairs, AUC;

12. On behalf of Her Excellency, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr. Rene welcomed all participants to Dakar. He expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, the Government and people of

Senegal for their constant support and constantly renewed their commitment to the cause of development of the continent. He said that President, H.E Macky Sall did not hesitate to agree to the holding of the Third Congress of African Economists in his country, renowned for its legendary hospitality and the African Union Commission is grateful for his support and the perfect growing interest taken in the implementation of the political and economic integration in Africa.

13. He added that the Congress of African Economists which is in its third of its kind is designed by Africans, organized by Africans for Africans. Its uniqueness and distinctiveness also reside in its approach of bringing together African economists (those on the continent and those in the Diaspora) to examine and propose solutions to the economic problems facing Africa.

14. In addition, Dr. Rene said that the Congress of African Economists itself is a real "think tank" Economic proposed by the African Union to African Economists. It is also an open window to the University, and African scientists

to participate without being physically present, the process of decision-making and economic choices, even in political decision-making bodies of the African Union, which, in turn, leads them to contribute to the reformulation of economic policies at the national, regional and continental levels.

15. *He stated that the first and second successive Congress focused on the following themes: "Towards the creation of a single African currency" and "the creation of a strong and sustainable growth to support the dynamics of African integration." in Nairobi (Kenya) and Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) respectively. He said that the third Congress in Dakar (Senegal) on the theme: "Industrialization and economic emergence in Africa, is extremely important for Africa and the African Union in May due to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of African integration.*

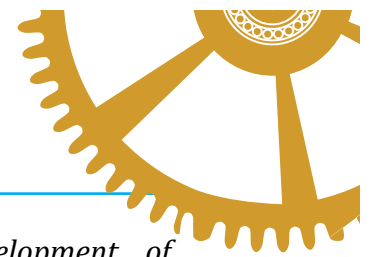
16. *Finally, he said that Africa is in search of ideas for the formulation of future industrial policies. Also, in its attempts to see its successful emergence economies emerged or become in the*

near future, a lot of hope is expected from the Congress in the conclusions and recommendations.

***Opening Statement by Mr Abdoul Mbaye,
Premier Ministre de la République du
Sénégal***

17. *on behalf of His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal he thanked the Commission of the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa for choosing Senegal to host the Congress.*

18. *He stated that Congress of African Economists, which includes renowned experts based in Africa and diaspora, offered them the opportunity to make their views on critical economic issues, adding value to the debates on development in the continent, and participate in a virtual level to the African Union summits and ministerial conferences, through documented proposals and concrete recommendations. The Congress is, therefore, a think tank invaluable for Africa on economic issues. He said that the Congress provide a platform for*



African economists, enabling them to exchange ideas, develop their ability to analyze economic phenomena of the world, financiers, planners and development managers, as well as researchers and academics.

19. He said that Africa is rich in natural resources, but remains insufficiently developed. To unleash the full potential of Africa, there is need to engage in each of our countries, a bold transformation program based on the massive industrialization that is necessary to meet the challenges of youth unemployment, the fight against poverty and inequality in urban and rural areas. He added that Africa has a real area of opportunity to turn the page on decades of decline and lack of competitiveness, excessive dependence on primary commodity exports increases vulnerability to shocks.

20. He recalled a number of major policy initiatives launched to support the challenges of enlargement and deepening of the industrial development in Africa. These include the Initiative Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA), the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), the

Initiative for the Development of Agribusiness and Agro-industry (3ADI) and the outcome of the Eighth Forum on African Development held in Addis Ababa in October 2012.

21. Finally, he stated that the Congress is essential to assess the current situation and make recommendations on the type of industrial policies that should be implemented to accelerate the emergence of Africa and African countries. He wished them all good deliberations.

III. PROCEEDINGS

a) Theme: ‘Industrialization and Economic emergence in Africa’

PANELIST: PROF. EMMANUEL NNADOZIE, Director Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UNECA

Moderator: Prof. Aly Mbaye, Dean of Faculty of Economics and Management, Ministre de l’Industrie, UCTAD, Senegal

22. Prof. Nnadozie highlighted some critical issues for Africa’s

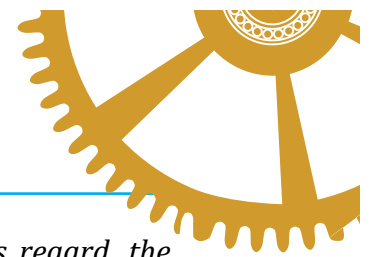
industrialisation. He asked how to make industrialisation a reality? Many African countries are discovering oil, minerals and other natural commodities, but there is a need to ensure that the derived revenues are properly managed and utilised for development. How do we ensure linkages with oil and mineral sectors? He added that China alone will shed 80 millions industrial jobs in the course of the next 10 years according to World Bank estimates. Is Africa ready to capture part of this and create jobs for 200 million of its youth. Emerging countries in the world have trillions of dollars reserve that they could not invest at current time to uncertainties in developed world and lack of growth. How Africa can attract part of these foreign exchange reserves in investment. These funds could potentially finance major regional projects such as the Inga dam mega project? Tapping into global savings is a must for Africa.

23. On the opportunities, Prof. Nnadozie added that Africa should take the right steps to ensure that the youth bulge can benefit the continent. In doing

so, the continent should deal with the issue of coordination and implement decision and declarations it subscribed to. That's why leadership is of paramount importance, when looking at successful experiences. Concluding, he stressed that there is no accidental development; only coordinated efforts could lead to that.

24. Finally, he presented the option of commodity-based industrialisation as viable for Africa by making the most out of its commodities. It is possible for Africa to industrialise based on soft and hard commodities. In this regard, he informed participants that the Economic Report on Africa 2013 provides a framework for policy action in that regard.

25. The Panelist Mr. Moubarack LO, Deputy cabinet Head, Presidency of the republic, Senegal delivered a presentation on the concept of emergence, its theoretical underpinnings, various definitions and its empirical measurement through the development of a model. The panelist began by highlighting that in the 1960s a general homogeneity



existed between developing countries in their levels of development. Forty years later a level of homogeneity had taken place, with the development trajectory of some developing countries accelerating while others decelerated and a widening per capita GDP gap as a result.

26. He further emphasized that due to structural handicaps some countries find it difficult to embark on a process of convergence. However, the Panelist also underscored that there is no single 'one size fits all' approach in the suitability and applicability of a model. Rather, a combination of models, strategies and policy approaches should be the way forward, taking into consideration the initial context and conditions of an individual country. In this regard, African countries should not align themselves to the initial conditions of the USA in their process of emergence but countries that had similar historical conditions, such as Malaysia.

27. The Panelist emphasized that emergence was more difficult to attain than convergence, given that the former relies on aligning a country

to good practices. In this regard, the main challenge for the continent was achieving emergence. The Panelist went on to present an index of emergence with a number of variables including the gini co-efficient looking at distribution effects. This was subsequently used to develop a formula to measure emergence, which led to a classification of countries near the convergence point. In concluding, the Panelist emphasized the importance of leadership in the design and implementation of reforms that can unleash and consolidate a country's emergence.

DISCUSSION

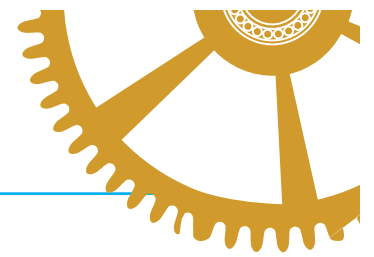
28. During the discussion, participants highlighted the importance of not evaluating Africa's development trajectory according to stages. Rather, the process of globalization creates space for leap-frog development and adopting a combination of strategies and policy approaches. Questions were raised regarding the type of industrialization that should be

applied within the continent (heavy, light or both) and the sectoral linkages that should be established, particular forward and backward linkages to the agricultural sector. Participants also underscored the importance of identifying an appropriate benchmark to measure the continent's emergence. In the area of modeling and policy approaches, it was argued that externally imposed policy prescriptions have often been problematic, de-industrializing the continent and not taking into consideration African realities and individual country contexts.

29. *Regarding the nexus between industrialization policy, resource allocation and environmental degradation, participants underscored the importance of linking public policy actions to operational processes. Namely, identifying the necessary resource requirements and potential environmental impacts. In this regard, it was noted that much industrial growth to date has entailed environmental disruption and degradation. Participants, therefore, questioned the extent to which African approaches to*

industrialization are cognoscente of the impact on the environment and the critical role to be played by harnessing innovation for the promotion of knowledge based economies. The latter of which formed a key component in the development of the Asian tigers. In this regard, participants underscore the importance of developing more industrial hubs and science parks to cluster industrial production, promote technology transfer, innovation and reduced production costs.

30. *In the area of mineral extraction, questions were raised regarding the relationship between governments and the mining industries in fostering skills development and how contracts could be better designed to promote training and local skills development. Concerns were raised regarding the role of emerging economies in Africa, which often saturate the market with foreign goods and crowd out goods and services produced in the continent by local enterprise. It was, therefore important to be pragmatic in fostering those relationships, which can have a positive contribution on Africa's development or further contribute to*



its industrial decline.

contexts and conditions;

RECOMMENDATIONS

31. *Following were the recommendations made:*

i. *There is need to base industrialization on the very foundation of African economies - endogenising the process of industrialization through the complementary of the continent's resources;*

ii. *African industrial policies/strategies should foster more investment in enhancing its human resource base through skills development and targeted labour market orientated curricula;*

iii. *Africa should identify the optimal combination between public and private enterprise, through active developmental state planning and financing;*

iv. *When analyzing the industrialization phenomenon, there is need to consider Africa according to its varied country*

v. *Models of industrial development in Africa should take environmental factors into consideration;*

vi. *To foster innovation and technology and knowledge transfer, more production clustering needs to take place in the construction of Export Processing Zones (EPZ), industrial hubs, and science and business parks;*

vii. *Knowledge economy is key. African countries should embark on science backed development; and*

viii. *Commodity based industrialisation is a viable option for Africa. Countries should ensure that revenues from commodities are properly managed and invest to sustain growth. At the same time, create linkages between the commodity sector with the rest of the economy.*

b) Sub-theme Industrialization in Africa: Policy and Institutional Aspects

32. This session was moderated by Prof Herve Diata, Université de Brazzaville, Congo. The Discussant of the sub theme was Prof Jean Jacques Ekole Université Omar Bongo, Libreville. Four background presentations were made on the following:

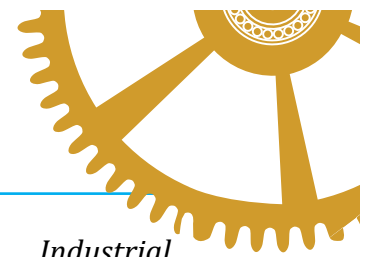
- Mineral resources, growth morphology and industrialization in Nigeria ,
- Pour une stratégie africaine d'industrialisation accélérée, intégrée et solidaire,
- Promoting Industrial Development in Africa: Serendipity or Good Policy?, and
- Construire le modèle africain d'industrialisation,

33. Dr. Osakwe opened his presentation by drawing attention to two critical issues for Africa to address in order to meet the challenges of globalization: peace and security, and structural transformation. His paper focuses

on Nigeria, due to the need for large countries in Africa to play leading roles for the continent's structural transformation.

34. Dr. Osakwe provided a background on Nigeria's economic development, noting the significant economic progress achieved over the last decade, with real GDP growth increasing from 4.2 per cent in 1970-80 to 7.3 per cent in 2000-2010. However, such growth is not sustainable, due to the role of commodity prices for this growth, and the declining share of investment in GDP, falling from 27 per cent in 1970 to 14 per cent in 2010. The incidence of poverty has increased, indicating that growth has not been inclusive, and the percentage of manufacturing in total output has fallen from 6.5 per cent in 1970 to 2.2 per cent in 2010. Thus Nigeria faces significant challenges in reaching structural transformation.

35. This situation, Dr. Osakwe contends, has arisen due to three general issues: policy failures, including ISI policies implemented with no stipulations for firms to move away from government dependence; structural failures,



particularly in energy infrastructure; and endogenous factors, including high tariffs on agricultural value added items by industrialized countries.

36. Moving to policy implications, Dr. Osakwe noted that industrialization is costly and will not happen without deliberate government intervention. But Nigeria needs a new industrial policy, to help domestic firms in particular. Areas of focus should be on innovation, entrepreneurship and creating inter-sectoral linkages through value chains. Nigeria has significant revenue from oil, thus the problem it faces isn't the availability of finance but rather how to use existing finance.

37. Policy measures for Nigeria include earmarking 10-20 per cent of oil export revenue to support infrastructure, SMEs and other areas vital for industrialization. Nigeria should also renegotiate contracts with oil companies to get fairer values, for example regarding environmental degradation. Overall there needs to be greater transparency and accountability regarding oil resources.

38. On Promoting Industrial Development in Africa: Serendipity or Good Policy? Mr. Steve Onyeiwu and Jane Karonga, UNECA, introduced this topic by noting that overall industrial growth has been slow despite high economic growth across Africa, with low manufacturing value addition leading to external vulnerability. The sustainability of recent growth requires a transformation of economic activity. The paper presented utilizes comparisons amongst African countries in order to obtain different African perspectives on industrial development. The methodology applies the Lucas Theoretical Framework, in which human capital accumulation is key. Most data in this study are from the World Bank WDI.

39. Slow industrial growth in Africa has been attributed to a lack of trade liberalization, lack of technology and knowledge. The study first identifies a variable of industrial performance (IPI index) combining manufactured exports as a per cent of GDP with MVA as percent of GDP. The top performers on this index are Botswana, Mauritius, morocco, South Africa, Swaziland,

Tunisia. The study then examines the export composition and destination, and other aspects of these top performers.

40. *Ms. Karonga introduced the results of the three regressions, a first with no dummy, a second with a resource dummy, and a third with a regional dummy. The results indicate that trade openness, macroeconomic stability and institutional quality are significant determinants of industrialization, with institutional quality the most significant (a 1 per cent increase leading to an MVA increase of 2.8 per cent). The resource dummy is insignificant, indicating that dutch disease does not apply in this case, but the regional dummy is indeed significant.*

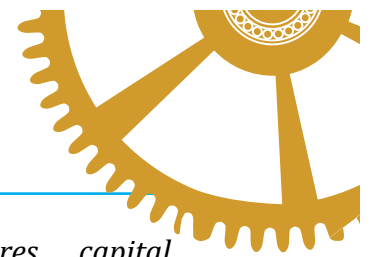
41. *Policy recommendations include a call to continue to liberalize trade and pursue macroeconomic stability. Governance effectiveness is important, as is training of workforce, and manufacturing will also require the encouraging of FDI and capital investment towards manufacturing,*

42. *In his presentation on Construire le*

modèle africain d'industrialisation, Mr. Mandilou contends that Africans must reflect on an applicable industrialization model for the continent. Such a model will require a pan-African system, given the small populations and sizes of many of the countries. The continent must pursue export promotion, as countries of Southeast Asia had, while also promoting domestic demand and domestic markets.

43. *Several conditions must be met in order to ensure the solvency of African domestic demand. These include: An energy revolution, which has been linked to industrial revolutions elsewhere, including cheaper electricity, and the harnessing of hydro and solar energy sources across the continent; a revolution in the financial system, which is vital to finance industry. This will require long-term savings, domestic resources, and the processing of information and documentation to make projects bankable; the state must play a clear and principal role.*

44. *While it has been advised that*



African governments partner with the private sector to pursue development, Mr. Mandilou contends that large macroeconomic activities require coordination by the State, not a collection of small private pursuits. Indeed, other countries have used the state to pursue industrialization, and then private firms were harnessed to compete internationally at later stages.

45. *Overall, liberalization is not advisable for Africa because other countries had required state actions to industrialize, and industrial countries continue to subsidize their sectors. The state should re-invest funds into areas to facilitate industry, such as technology. Finally, there is a need for a single and unified African market, including a common African currency, to be used for trading within the continent and in exporting abroad.*

DISCUSSION

46. *In discussing the articles, Prof. Issouf Soumaré noted that the papers*

indicate Africa requires capital financing, strategies for inputs including human resources, and technology acquisition. He concurred that industrialization must be pursued by Africa, particularly through making Africa domestically solvent, but that this is an endogenous issue relating to jobs and incomes as well. However, he believes that a continental market may not be pragmatic, but that rather RECs and local integration is key for industrialization. He further contests the idea that the state is the main actor for industry, as African governments have failed in the past in pursuit of industrialization.

47. *Prof. Soumaré does concur with the papers that constraints include skills, dependence on external financing, and small market sizes of individual countries. There is, furthermore, a need to address investment risk, and a need to listen to real ground-up issues with industrialization. Policy lessons can be drawn, as Dr. Osakwe's paper highlights the issues regarding government failure, and the presentation by Ms. Karonga shows some keys to success through commonalities of countries*

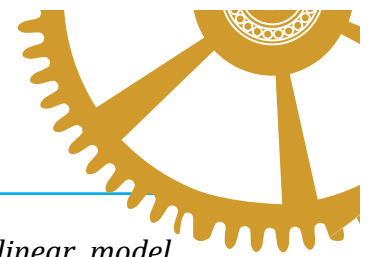
performing well on the IPI index.

48. Prof. Jean Jacques Ekole added to this discussion by concurring that raw materials themselves are not fatal for countries, but that a budget from the revenues on these resources must be set aside to finance long-term public policies, beyond the temporary commodity booms. Public policies in general can strengthen Africa's industrial prospects. He identified three major issues for Africa: first, improving attractiveness for private sector development, including infrastructure, a justice system for property rights, a long-term vision and other factors. Secondly, very precise policy directives, such as those regarding training and entrepreneurship promotion. Thirdly, certain branches of products that countries can produce must be identified, rather than attempting to pursue a whole range of items at once. Overall, there is no absolute model for Africa's industrialization, but rather the need to look at countries on a case-by-case basis.

49. General discussion then addressed issues regarding Africa's

industrialization that arose from the presentation of the papers. The issue of commodity dependence and a lack of industrialization can be attributed to political commodity factors more so than to technical capabilities. Historical path dependencies ranging from colonization, to a need for Western countries to open African markets for their own benefit, to the support East Asia received due to the geopolitical situation of the cold war, have all led Africa to have a relatively lower level of industrialization than comparable developing regions. Commodity-based industrialization can provide an opportunity to escape this low-value primary commodity dependence, but Africa should also push for diversification to eventually exit such resource dependence and ensure sustained economic growth. In pursuing such a strategy,

50. Regional integration was highlighted as key for Africa's industrialization, for example through the pooling of energy resources. It was indicated that deliberations on a common currency are ongoing, despite the negative experiences with other global common



currencies.

51. It was emphasized that the state, through its ability to allocate resources and direct needed public investments, has a clear role to play in industrialization. When focusing on training and human capital development, the prevention of the loss of skilled workers abroad is equally as important as the training itself. Additionally, trust and perceived quality of products made in Africa must be enhanced.

52. Regarding the case of Nigeria in particular, discussion noted the need to examine further variables including exchange rate levels, and productivity of investment. While education is key for providing a skilled workforce, new e-learning and lifelong learning are as important as traditional forms of education and training. Further, a country such as Nigeria should be examined in light of regional integration effects as well.

53. Discussion also addressed methodological issues with the papers. Regarding the paper by Mr. Onyeiwu and Ms. Karonga, issues regarding the

interpretation of a non-linear model into an empirical, linear model, as well as the examination of data dynamics to ensure the results are not spurious, were raised. The paper by Mr. Mandilou, it was contended, would benefit from an empirical model to ensure that the policy recommendations are data-driven.

RECOMMENDATIONS

54. The following recommendations were made:

i. *The state is vital for industrialization, with the public sector playing a key coordinating role, but that the state alone is insufficient for industrialization, and that the private sector must intervene in areas that it can contribute and add value.*

ii. *While recognizing the uniqueness of Africa and the need to pursue regional integration policies to spur the continent's industrialization, the context specificity of each country*

must be recognized, as differing industrial strategies will be required depending on the local context. In this regard, regional integration will be vital for industrialization efforts, but a complete regional market may be an unnecessarily far leap in the short- and medium-term. Large and resourceful countries should act as leaders for industry across the continent.

iii. Local consumption must be promoted in Africa, in order to ensure value-addition and productive activities undertaken by domestic firms will have a domestic market to sell to. In this regard, incomes from natural resources should not simply be saved in collective fund, but invested in industry promotion efforts.

c) Sub-theme: Determinant of industrialization in Africa

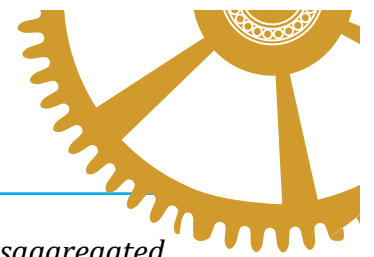
55. The session was chaired by Professor Godwin Chukwudum Nwaobi from the Quantitative Economic Research Bureau of Nigeria. Professor Germina

Namtovu Ssemogerere and Ms. Bineswaree Bolaky from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) served as discussants.

56. Two presentations were made on the following:

- Assessing the Determinants of Export Diversification in Africa*
- Les Facteurs Innovants de la Compétitivité Industrielle de CEDEAO dans le Nouvel Environnement Mondial*

57. The authors of the first paper iterated the importance of export diversification as a channel of attaining economic and structural transformation in Africa. Based on empirical and econometric techniques, they provided evidence to argue that in order to accelerate export diversification on the continent, institutional and policy factors geared to the improvement of the macroeconomic environment, governance, infrastructure and human capabilities are essential if exports and trade are to be promoted as engines of growth and development.



58. *The second paper concluded that though ECOWAS countries are committed towards promoting industrialization amid multiple constraints. Besides socio-political instability, other constraints identified include a fiscal and legal environment that is unfavorable for investment, under-utilization of installed capacities, weak industrial competitiveness, deficient infrastructure, high costs of doing business, weak quality of factors of production, constraints to access to credit and difficult access to performing technologies. The paper also warned that the new global environment implies that industrial policies must now be innovative, geared to competitiveness at all levels of the economy and nurturing entrepreneurial capabilities.*

DISCUSSION

59. *On the discussion that ensued, the meeting suggested that the first paper on the determinants of export diversification be extended to analyze the determinants of export*

diversification at a disaggregated, sectoral level and for the paper to explore in greater detail the nexus between export diversification and regional integration. For instance it was noted that intra-African trade is more diversified than Africa's trade with the rest of the world. The deepening of regional integration can therefore serve to promote export diversification in Africa. It was recommended that African countries adopt an approach towards industrial policy based on three elements: the conduct of an industrial diagnosis to integrate lessons from past attempts at industrialization, the design of an industrial strategy based on the prior industrial diagnosis and that is strategic and selective and third, the design of an industrial strategy that is adapted to each country's specificities and initial conditions.

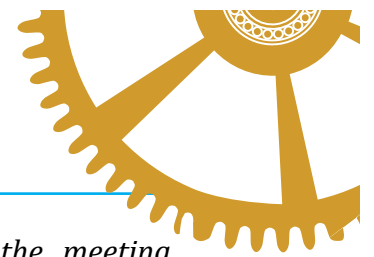
60. *On the second discussant, it was emphasized on the need to take into account the nature of destination markets when analyzing how Africa should foster its industrialization strategies. It was noted that given the penetrating constraints*

encountered by African products in overseas markets, there is need to stimulate domestic investment and expand domestic markets in order to circumvent barriers to trade. Moreover, it was stressed that the Doha Declaration should be revisited in order to tackle constraints to trade and industrialization in Africa. Finally the meeting reiterated the need to take into account income distribution when analyzing industrial policies whilst designing compensation mechanisms to avoid polarization and widening social and income inequality in the continent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

61. *The following recommendations were made:*

- i. There is need to develop effective industrial policies that emphasize developing the technological capacities of local African enterprises, the forging of linkages between agriculture and industry and strategies and mechanisms for innovative financing for industrialization;*
- ii. There is need for ECOWAS countries to promote the acquisition and transfer of new technologies and new production methods, supported by financing facilities and good governance in order to promote sustained industrialization;*
- iii. It is imperative to design and implement proactive and dynamic industrialization policies which facilitate both vertical and horizontal diversification, foster value addition and forward and backward linkages to other sectors of the economy;*
- iv. There is need to reduce infrastructural deficits especially in the transport, energy and communication sector, boost human capital skills in order to have a skilled workforce and formulate investment friendly regulatory policies;*
- v. It is crucial to ensure macroeconomic stability through sound economic policies and credible governance,*



institutions and policies; and

vi. It is imperative to accelerate regional integration and the formation of a Continental Free Trade Area in order to eliminate barriers to trade, align custom procedures, facilitate cross border movement of people, goods and services and expand end markets for African products.

d) Africa in the Next 50 Years: Opportunities and Challenges for Industrialization and Structural Transformation

62. This session was moderated by Kouassi N'Guettia, Director of Economic Affairs Department, AUC. The panelists of this session were:

- Mr. Bayo Olukoshi, Director IDEP, Senegal*
- Yves Akoué Amaizo, Director Afrocentricity, Think Tank, International*
- Dr. Dauda Foday Suma, Senior Trade Officer, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

63. Dr. Kouassi informed the meeting that the Commission of the African Union would be celebrating its 50th Anniversary in May 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Adding that the Anniversary would serve as a platform for the African leaders to reflect on the milestones achieved since the creation of the Organization of the African Unity/African Union and project on where the continent should be in the next 50 years, highlighting the opportunities and challenges for Africa's industrialization and structural transformation. He said that a statement will be read on behalf of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, H.E. Nkosazana Zuma, in which participants are requested to provide inputs and contribution in order to enrich the preparatory process for the celebration as well as the industrialization process of the continent.

64. In his presentation, Dr. Olukoshi summarized growth rates in Africa in the first few decades of independence which were primarily linked to commodities and import substitution based on policies which encouraged

the sale of primary commodities to earn foreign currency which in turn would be used to finance the purchase of inputs necessary for industrial domestic production.

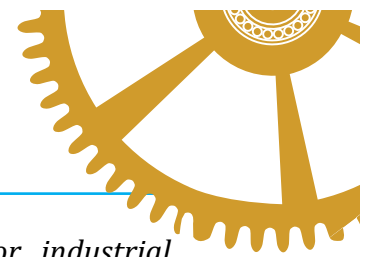
65. *He said that despite the exogenous factors (such as the Iran Oil crisis) which threatened the opportunity of transformation during this period, people were able to adapt and seek alternative forms of livelihoods which were not embedded in the growth strategy adopted. This adaptation is what created the rapid, chaotic urbanization we see today which led to the significant demographic shift of both youth, urban populations and gross inequality in Africa.*

66. *He noted that urbanization in the context has not been underpinned by production shift there has been no structural transformation process and herein lies the opportunity in the next 50 to capitalize on the change on the global and regional level.*

67. *He stressed that this opportunity must be managed carefully as the 'afro-ethusiasm' currently dominating*

the discourse on Africa's potential is largely underpinned by the view of 'rich-pickings' where investors can enter the market make a quick and significant return on their investments and exit. This carries dangers for African economies but can be managed to ensure that such potential produces real benefits for Africa by channeling resources to sectors that will produce jobs and up-skill human resources in a world that is experiencing multi-dimensional transformation.

68. *Dr. Suma read the statement of Ambassador Febe Potgieter-Gqubule, Adviser in the office of the Chairperson of the AU Commission. In his presentation, he stated that the theme of the Congress, "Industrialization and Economic Emergence in Africa" is timely, especially in viewing Africa in the next 50 years. She added that Africa will commemorate 50 years of the founding of the continental body, the African Union, on 25 May 2013, pointing-out that the Union was founded with the aim of liberating the African people from colonialism, racial discrimination and Apartheid. As more countries gained independence during*



the days of the OAU, they also vowed to take forward the fight against ignorance, poverty and disease. In addition, the Monrovia Declaration of 1979 established measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development, with a view to using Africa's natural resources to drive the industrialization and development of the continent.

69. He pointed-out that the African agenda for economic and social development was reflected in other continent-wide strategies and Plans of Action such as the Lagos Plan of Action, the Abuja Treaty and most recently, the Plan of Action for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, which identified critical priorities that need to be addressed at national, regional and continental levels to promote coherent industrial development in Africa. These areas include policy on product and export diversification, natural resource management; infrastructure development; human capital development; Innovation, science and Technology; standards and compliance, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks and

resource mobilization for industrial development. All of these critical areas are aimed at transforming Africa from resource-dependent to dynamic and diversified economies.

70. He outlined the numerous opportunities available to Africa to transform its abundant natural resources to broad and inclusive economic growth and development, underscoring that the continent produces 48% of the world's platinum, 48% of diamonds, 46% of chromium, 28% of gold, 10% of oil reserves and 60% of unexploited arable land. He also said that 80% of foreign exchange earnings is derived from mining, agriculture and tourism collectively. In addition, the continent stands to benefit from its growing population, especially the youth and middle class, which will increase the continent's aggregate demand.

71. In concluding, he informed that the African Union Commission is in the process of developing an African agenda 2063, which will project the continent's future in accordance with the Vision of the AU's Constitutive

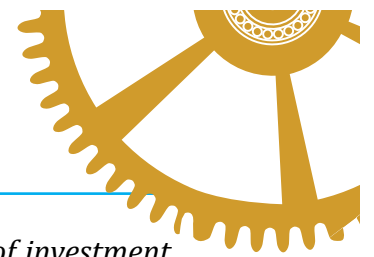
Act of an African that is integrated, people-centred, and prosperous and at peace with itself. She urged the African Economists to reflect and provide their inputs to Africa's agenda 2063.

72. In his presentation, Dr. Yves Amaizo stated that Africa is faced with many challenges and opportunities on industrialization and structural transformation, but the next 50 years would be critical on the continent's development aspirations. The continent has in recent years registered significant growth rates and would continue to grow in the coming years. However, the continent is not growing enough to get itself out of poverty and attain socioeconomic development. There are lots of opportunities on the continent in such areas like tourism, natural and mineral resources that could drive its structural change and transformation. However, the problem of youth unemployment is a major challenge that needs urgent redress by the leaders. He said that by 2050, the continent's population would be much higher than its current rate, which would mean higher demand for other resources like water, energy,

infrastructure, and social services such as education and health.

73. He stressed that Africa needs to increase its agricultural output to feed its people, create jobs, improve the cultivable land, harness the renewable energy resources, especially solar energy and improve on its attractability. He also underscored the importance of working with the African diaspora to add value to the continent's development aspirations, pointing out that the diaspora has a lot to offer on the continent in the areas of education, remittances, investment and in research, which will contribute to structural and economic transformation.

74. In his conclusion, he emphasised the importance of innovation and technology on industrialization and economic transformation of the continent, stressing that the continent must innovate and invest in technology to promote industrialization. He also underscored the need for the continent to attract foreign direct investment for industries, which could be done through the creation of investment



friendly environment and policies. And finally, the leadership of the African Union is necessary in achieving all of these aspirations.

DISCUSSION

75. *During the discussion that ensued, the meeting noted that Africa has lots of opportunities due to its richness in natural and mineral resources. The continent has had the highest growth rates in recent years with Ghana and Sierra Leone achieving 13% and 18% respectively. However, this growth rates has not helped the continent to get out of poverty because it is not inclusive and evenly distributed. Africa is endowed with the necessary inputs to develop its industrial sector and industrialization is a prerequisite to structural transformation. And the continent is going through a period of demographic transformation, which needs to be harnessed to yield demographic dividend.*

76. *In addition, transfers from migrants are essential in boosting the African*

economies and a source of investment for economic transformation. Also, the increase in population and the urbanization of cities poses an opportunity and a challenge in Africa's industrialization and structural transformation. Industrialization implies that the continent is able to feed its people through the improvement in agricultural production.

77. *To avoid the making the mistakes of the past 50 years, the meeting noted that Africa needs to undertake some assessment work: Two economic models may be important to consider, namely, the governance model and the economic model. The African leaders needs to compare the pre-colonial model with the colonial and post-colonial models of governance to be able to determine the gaps, which could inform the development of any new model that could be suitable for the next 50 years.*

78. *Africa is marginalized in the global economy. Its share in global trade is in decline and trade within itself is also minimal. The continent needs to achieve deeper market integration and increase its intra-trade to overcome*

some of its challenges. The idea of creating an African single currency is a brilliant idea and should be concretized.

iv. There is need for deeper integration and free movement of people within Africa.

v. There is need for deliberate policy interventions to harness urbanization for industrialization and economic transformation of the continent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

79. The following recommendations were made:

i. Africa needs to accelerate efforts in order to avoid the mistakes of the past and African diaspora remittances are important and should be harnessed to promote industrial transformation on the continent

ii. The availability and accessibility of energy is critical for industrialization. Therefore the issue of energy shortage on the continent needs to be addressed

iii. Africa should face the challenge of financing its integration process and Africa's demographic dividend needs to be transformed and harnessed into demographic bonus for the continent's industrialization

e) Role of Industry in the emergence of African economies

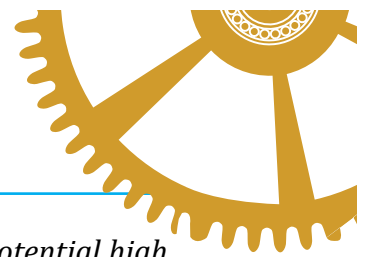
80. Prof. Barthelemy Biao, Recteur Université, Parakou, Benin moderated this session. Georges Christopher Madoda, Tanzania, and Prof. Semedo Gervasio, France were the panellists.

81. Following were the presentations made:

- Identification des piliers de croissance économique et agenda vers une économie émergente : cas du Benin*

- Industrialisation et Emergence Economique en Afrique*

- Industrialization and economic*



emergence in Africa Impediments to industrialization in East Africa

- *The relation between industrialization and economic growth in the Africa: empirical verification using non stationary panel model*

82. Mr. Moutairou Ballogoun, presented a paper titled 'Identification des piliers de croissance économique et agenda vers une économie émergente: cas du Benin'. The presenter began by looking at the concept of emerging economies, which first began to appear in the 1980s with the development of countries in South East Asia. However, since the 2000s, the concept has evolved and its application expanded to include emerging economies such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS). The expansion of the concept to including countries from Africa and Latin America, has led a number of African countries to focus their attention on becoming emergent in the next two decades. In this regard, the Republic of Benin was presented as case study, a country that aims to become an emerging economy by 2025. In so doing, Benin

has identified sectors of potential high growth, namely, construction, mining and hydrocarbons and four priority sectors (trade-logistics, cotton textile, agriculture and agribusiness, tourism, culture and crafts). Investments needed to launch the growth dynamic within these sectors were estimated to be 495 billion FCFA (about 1 billion USD), with 24% held by the private sector and 31% achieved through public-private partnerships. With regard to implementation, an Authority has been put in place to operationalise this industrial vision. The Authority is composed of two agencies: the Agency for Investment Promotion and Exports; and the Agency for Infrastructure and Major Projects.

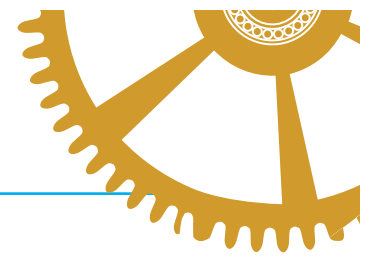
83. In the second presentation, Dr Yves Amaizo delivered a presentation titled *Industrialisation et Emergence Economique en Afrique*. The premise of his paper was based on the idea that Africa cannot go for the next 50 years without industrialization and the AU should be courageous in guiding it in this agenda. The presenter stated that the non-transformation of Africa's raw materials is very problematic. It

makes Africa an industry without a head. There are a lot of SMEs emerging but Africa is not going anywhere with them either. There is a clear gap in development but Africa is not seizing the opportunity to industrialize and yet Africa continues exporting its raw materials. This creates a false impression that the continent can grow without industrialization. Take the example of Europe, it's intra-Africa trade is about 77% whilst Africa's own intra-Africa trade is about 12%. In the paper, it was noted that Africa's sovereignty remains an issue as well as leadership and poor design of policies, which have contributed to deindustrialization in most African countries. The Presenter went on further to highlight the following critical criteria for industrialization:

- *Convergence of human capital*
- *Diversify our economies*
- *Improve the business environment*
- *Value addition*
- *Transparency in natural resources contracts*

84. In conclusion, the presented highlighted that Africa can take the lessons the Ethiopian example on how to industrialize. On a different but equally important issue in the industrialization process is the voice of women. The presenter noted that gender needs to be looked in a symmetric way in order for Africa to move from emergent to emerging economies.

85. In the third presentation, George Christopher Madoda, presented a paper titled 'Industrialization and economic emergence in Africa Impediments to industrialization in East Africa'. The presenter began by arguing that although industrialization has been identified as a potential driver of economic growth in East Africa, impediments have hindered the realization of this potential. He underscored that this is due, in part, to strategic industrialization plans not being well defined, lack of good governance and insufficient infrastructure. The accession of East African countries to the WTO was cited as a positive step towards the removal of trade barriers



but lack of good governance continues to be a hindering factor undermining economic performance. In view of the forgoing, the presenter outlined ways and means of promoting an effective industrial take-off in East Africa based on their natural resource endowments. The presenter stressed the need for East African countries to work towards removing impediments to trade so as to foster industrial development and enable the sector to make more of a significant contribution to GDP.

86. *In the fourth presentation, the presenter, Mr. Ben Amar, in his paper titled, "The relation between industrialization and economic growth in the Africa: empirical verification using non stationary panel model". The presentation consisted of an analysis of economic growth in African countries as its main objective. The aim of the research consisted of evaluating empirically the effect of industrialization on the economic growth of a group of African countries by evaluating and searching for the link between industrialization and the main models of endogenous growth that represent the modern theory of*

economic growth.

87. *The presenter stated that three main results emerged from the research. First, it was noted that industrial development could achieve strong and sustained economic growth in African countries. Secondly, concerning economic performances, African countries achieved great improvement during the last decade and that they continue to show great potential in this regard. However, they should strengthen reforms in their process of structural transformation to focus on the development of the manufacturing sector. Finally, on using a non-stationary panel model for a sample of 30 African countries covering the period (1982-2009), the research findings confirmed the positive and statistically significant effect of industrialization on sustained economic growth.*

88. *Lastly Dr N'Gouan Patrick, presented a paper titled 'Contribution de l'industrie manufacturière dans la convergence des pays de la CEDEAO vers les pays émergents des BRICS'. The presenter began by highlighting the positive economic performance of the*

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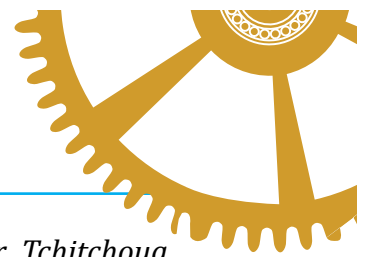
ECOWAS region, which has averaged 5.5% in recent years. The objective of the presentation was to analyse the opportunities and possible industrial convergence between countries within the ECOWAS region and between the ECOWAS region and the BRICS. It was observed that macroeconomic convergence within the ECOWAS region was far from being reached. Despite ECOWAS countries operating in the same economic space, absolute convergence in the industrial sector could not be verified. It was estimated that 25.5 years would be required for the ECOWAS region to reach a steady state of emergence within its industrial sector.

89. *Regarding comparing the emergence of the ECOWAS region and the BRICS, the same observations were made, namely, the absolute convergence hypothesis was not verified. It was argued that the conditional convergence of ECOWAS countries was slow with the average speed less than 4%. This suggested that on average it would take 22 years for the region to reach halfway towards the process of emergence. The presenter emphasized that if ECOWAS*

does not make a radical break with its heterogeneity it will take an average of 77 years to become a fully industrial region. Accordingly, priority should be given to political stability, the pursuit of good governance and development of the manufacturing sector. Finally, industrialization must be an integral part of economic policy of ECOWAS member states.

DISCUSSIONS

90. *During the discussion that ensued, participants observed that analysis of country case studies, such the presentation on Benin, required an evaluation of a country's previous experiences with industrial policy and the results achieved. Regarding the regional approach towards industrialisation, it was suggested that regional bodies have a responsibility to design regional industrialization and transformation policies.*



RECOMMENDATIONS

91. *The Congress made the following observations and recommendations:*

- i. Regional Economic Communities should design model industrial policies to promote the process of structural transformation and industrial take off, and*
- ii. In the process of industrialization attention should be paid to Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and the potential fiscal incentives.*

f) Economic Emergence and Regional Integration

92. *The session was chaired by Leila Moukaddam of the African Development Bank (AfDB). Professor Semedo Gervasio served as a discussant.*

93. *Five presentations were made on the following:*

- o Emergence Economique Nationale, préalable ou résultante à l'émergence économique régionale*

by Prof. Gankou JM, Dr. Tchitchoua and Feubi Eric

- o Could Regional Industrial Development Initiatives lead to Africa's structural transformation? A critical review by Souleymane Abdallah*

- o Le Développement économique des pays de la zone CEMAC passe-t-il par celui de l'agro- industrie by Dr. Kamga Tchwaké Ignace Roger*

- o Industrialisation du continent africain, classe moyenne et tensions sociales by Andre-Marie*

- o Industrialisation through production and transformation of primary goods into high value added products by Albert Malekera*

94. *The authors of the first paper stressed the need to link industrialization initiatives with the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Further, they noted the need for alternative sources of industrial financing, and in particular, exploring the role of the Diaspora and remittances. Finally, they noted that*

boosting human capital, increasing the current low saving rates, natural resource management and introducing a single currency in Africa could accelerate industrialization.

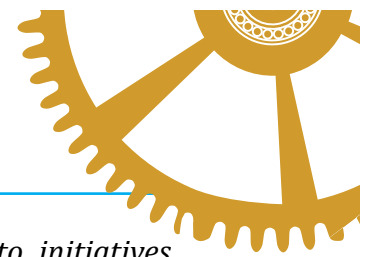
95. *The second paper discussed the role of regional and continental initiatives and their success in fostering structural transformation in Africa. The author noted that the achievement of these initiatives was slow and Africa was lagging behind set targets. This was attributable to low technological integration, deficit in state capacity in implementing industrial policies, poor coordination of national development strategies, lack of adequate financing and insufficient private sector involvement in industrial initiatives. The author concluded by stressing that African countries should not just consider its volume of exports but rather what comprises their export baskets.*

96. *The third paper analysed the role of agriculture in promoting economic and industrialization in Africa. The author noted the need to strengthen agricultural credit and the increase in*

agricultural infrastructure, especially in regards to irrigation and boosting internal demand and trade. Finally, it was noted that it is important to take into account border issues between countries as a means to ensure stability on the continent.

97. *The fourth paper focused on the role of the middle class in the industrialization process in Africa. The study concluded the need for an agricultural revolution and the introduction of policies targeted to export promotion, value addition and the tackling of infrastructural bottlenecks, especially in regards to human capital. The paper concluded with the need for a mix of liberalism and interventions to ensure industrialization takes off in Africa.*

98. *The last paper summarized Africa's past lessons and challenges in regards to its industrialization policies. It further illustrated a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) analysis in regards to Africa's industrialization strategy and called for the creation of an African small business agency mandated to develop an extensive network of local and*



regional agencies for the promotion of SMEs specialised in transformation of primary goods into high value added products. Finally, the author illustrated the Michael Porter's Diamond Model and the need to create competitive industries clusters in the continent.

DISCUSSION

99. *During the discussion that ensued, it was noted that despite failures in industrialization in the past, African countries needs to learn from these experiences in order to accelerate structural transformation. It was further noted that there was need to reduce the implementation gap of previously designed initiatives. The discussions also reiterated the need to open domestic markets in a strategic way while addressing legal frameworks, geo-political factors and ensuring the attainment of long term objectives favorable for African countries. It was concluded that for Africa to accelerate its regional integration efforts, countries such as Nigeria, South Africa and Algeria need to play a central role. The discussions also pointed out on the political*

interference in regards to initiatives geared to the establishment of free trade areas. It was concluded that the NEPAD can offer interventions in regards to these measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

100. *The Congress recommended the following;*

- i. There is need to build on past experiences and lessons learned in order to design and implement effective industrial policies aimed at fostering structural transformation on the continent;*
- ii. There is need to revisit national, regional and continental initiatives, action of plans and treaties in order to ensure that previously agreed policies are fully implemented; and*
- iii. There is need to mobilize financial resources, and in this regard, it was noted that role of Diaspora and remittance should be further explored.*

g) Industrial financing

101. This session was moderated by Dr Kouassi N'Guetia, Director of Economic Affairs Department, AUC.

102. The discussants of this session were:

- Komlan KOSSI, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Togo and
- Mr. Omartli Conseiller Special du Gouverneur BCEAO

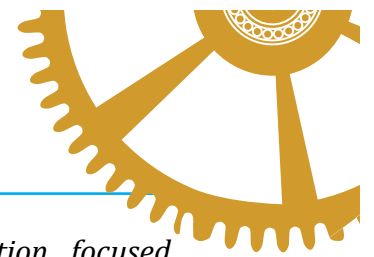
103. Following were the presentations made:

- *Système bancaire et industrialisation dans l'UEMOA*
- *Technology transfer and industrialization in Africa some initial thoughts from CSIR, South Africa*
- *Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa*
- *Politiques industrielles: mode ou nécessité*

I. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

104.1st Presentation Titled: *Système Bancaire et industrialisation dans l'UEMOA*

In his presentation, Mr. Doumbouya Makan said that his presentation is a study that was conducted to assess the contribution of the banking system to industrialization in the UEMOA region, adding that it is always possible for developing countries to base their development on external financing. The financial system of a country plays a crucial role in development and determines the country's financial flows. He said that the study focused on the UEMOA countries for the period between 1996 and 2008. Mr. Makan pointed out that the banking system provides credit in the short, medium and long terms, but in the UEMOA region, the short term credit is predominant. As a result of this, the industrialization of the region is affected. He said that the study conducted a model analysis that included such important variables like savings, which determines investment.



105. Second Presentation Titled: Technology transfer and industrialization in Africa: Some initial thoughts from CSIR

Dr. Salif Sy, in his presentation informed the meeting that the development and underdevelopment of a nation is determined by the type of industrial policies pursued, adding that the countries that pursued import substitution policies face difficulties in their industrial development. There has been an evolution of industrial strategies from Japan, France, the US and others, which have been used as models of industrialization in many countries. Similarly, the world has seen many revolutions such as the industrial revolution, the green revolution, industrial revolution the service revolution. However, an industrial revolution cannot succeed without a green revolution because most of the inputs of industry come from agriculture.

Système bancaire et industrialization dans l'UEMOA

Dr. Bello Toyidi and Mr. Doumboya Makan

106. Mr. Makan's presentation focused on the role of the banking system in the industrialization process, focusing on the case of the UEMOA region. He introduced a model examining the value added of the industrial sector to GDP, while also taking other variables into account including investment rate, inflation rate, public expenditure, and openness and education rates. The results indicate that bank credit flows to non-productive sectors, and to consumption, rather than to industry.

107. Mr. Makan concluded that there is a need for the banking system to become involved in the industrial sector, and for there to be high returns to investment for this sector. Furthermore, credit must be guaranteed to SMEs. The success of financing for industrialization depends also on a stable macroeconomic environment, and good governance.

Mr. Salif Sy, International Consultant

108. Mr. Sy emphasized the importance of agriculture for Africa's development in general, and as a pre-cursor for

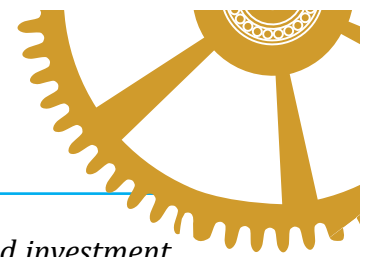
industrial development in particular. Industrial countries all required an agricultural revolution before successful industrial revolutions. Industrialization involves the updating of all resources, including environmental and natural resources, and requires science, technology, innovation and human resource advances. Indeed, the management of human resources was vital for other industrializers as well, who engaged in varieties of import substitution industrialization and export promotion strategies.

109. He contends that industrialization is a political problem, not a technical problem. This is evidenced by the need for political will, for example to transfer agricultural surpluses to industry and facilitate urbanization. Furthermore, ideologies espoused by the Washington Consensus were detrimental to the ability of the African state to implement structural policies. The case of Mali was highlighted where SAPs led to fewer universities, lower health expenditure, few jobs for the youth, and liberalization that has brought in fierce international

competition.

Mr. Sy also highlighted the importance of paying attention to social progress, social cohesion and other aspects of social development, not simply indicators and industrial productivity. Indeed, agriculture is important for the economy, but it is also vital for feeding and sustaining Africa's population. Following agricultural development, Africa's industrialization will then propel the continent forward.

110. Mr. Sy closed by describing his experiences in assisting to establish an Africa-Asia business council. The experiences in Asia have highlighted the importance of technological innovation for industrialization, and that increases in technology have led to higher incomes. Strategic investments by the State along with technical partnerships with external actors are all vital for this, yet the policy space for such actions has been constrained by the implementation of the Washington Consensus.



Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa

Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie and Angelica Njuguna

111. Mr. Adam Elhiraika presented this paper on behalf of the authors, Prof. Nnadozie and Ms. Njuguna. The paper addresses the determinants of FDI flows to Africa, and examines means by which African states can improve their business environments to enhance FDI flows to productive sectors.

112. He first presented a review of stylized facts, that FDI helps to increase investment in Africa, which is a necessity for Africa's development, particularly when it is accompanied by technology and innovation spillovers. Yet Africa only attracts five per cent of global FDI, most of which flows to resource-rich countries and extractive sectors.

113. The policy question guiding this paper is thus what means can poorer, less-endowed countries utilize to attract FDI for growth, structural transformation and socioeconomic

development. An improved investment climate has been touted as a means by which African countries can attract FDI, through governance reforms, reducing taxation, improving macroeconomic stabilization and other means.

114. The authors utilized several indicators describing the investment climate, namely through the World Bank ease of doing business rankings, where Africa still performs quite poorly. For example, the average ranking for OECD countries is 30, for East Asia and the Pacific 83, and for Africa excluding North Africa 139. Of the 20 most FDI-attracting countries, fourteen have a ranking better than this African average of 139.

115. The empirical model examined the independent variables that impact FDI inflows. Panel data indicate a relationship between an improvement in the factors facilitating the environment for business and investment, and FDI inflows.

116. Conclusions drawn from this include the importance of investment climate variables, and that irrespective of

natural resource endowment, reforms can assist countries in attracting FDI. This has implications for policy decisions, particularly in enhancing the business environment for investments in productive and industrial sectors.

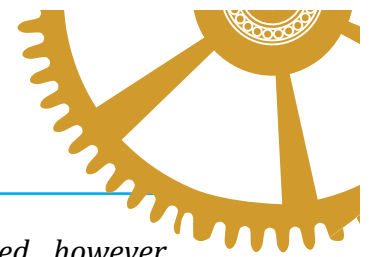
DISCUSSIONS

117.Mr. Kossi Komlan, in his role as discussant, addressed the three papers presented and made recommendations, along with other participants in the session. In his intervention on the 1st presentation, Mr. Komla said that the study on the banking system in UMOA confirms the actual situation on the ground, which is that the banking system does not finance economic growth and industrialization in the zone. He pointed out that the subsidiaries of the banking system only finances the sectors of the economy that have good economic record, adding that most enterprises of the zone are unable to meet the requirements of the banking groups. In addition, the zone's low level of savings also contributed to its low level of industrialization.

118.Mr. Komla stressed that the banking system should diversify its portfolios, while the enterprises diversify their sources of financing in order to boost industrial development in the zone. He proposed that banks should specialize in their provision of services to business community, adding that the study failed to highlight the legal and regulatory framework of the banking system in UMOA.

119.On the 2nd presentation, Mr. Komla said that states should have the autonomy of making decisions that relates to industrialization. To him, industrialization is not a technical problem but a political problem. On the 3rd presentation, he said that share of flows of investment in Africa is low. Therefore, states should give tax incentives and improve on the business environment.

120.It was noted that the first presentation confirms the inadequacy of finance for industry, as evidenced by the oligopolistic banking system in UEMOA which is dominated by banking groups from France and a few local banks, all supporting French enterprises. There is indeed a low credit to GDP



ratio in UEMOA and low levels of long-term financing and domestic savings. Mr. Komlan challenged the paper's indication of inflation as a potential independent variable, suggesting that this is not a major issue relating to financing in UEMOA. Further, the study needs to address monetary policies of central bank, the legal and regulatory environment, thus he proposes re-focusing the title on "banking, finance and industrialization".

121. General discussion noted that specialized financing institutions are necessary for Africa, as they can operate without profit, provide long-term finance, and focus on industry. Such institutions existed, for example, for housing and agriculture prior to the 1980s, but this was ended by political and ideological influences of neoliberalism. Banks thus far have financed commercial activities as they represent the largest area of economic activity, and have the lowest risk as well, thus the state must facilitate an expansion of such banking support and long-term financing. Furthermore, Africa needs reliable domestic banks, and new innovative means for financing

industry. It was contested, however, that policies to promote industries themselves are most important, and that an established industry will then easily attract investment and financing.

122. Regarding the second presentation, Mr. Komlan supported the importance of agriculture for Africa's development, and that steps towards industrialization must include defining a clear objective, and having the means to reach this.

123. Regarding the third presentation, Mr. Komlan concurred that a large share of global investment flows to other regions of the world, and that flows to Africa depend on the interest of investors, namely in the extractive sectors.

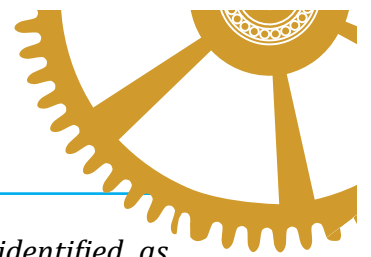
124. Participants raised other issues that hinder Africa's competitive, namely crime, corruption and transparency. Others challenged the idea that an improved business climate will lead to Africa's development, an idea espoused by the Washington consensus with limited results. Also, FDI isn't

necessarily job-creating, and may only bring external benefits if technology transfer and other aspects are ensured. Overall, raising domestic incomes and demand is vital to promote domestic investment and grant greater financial self-determination to the continent. The presenter responded that the issue of what sort of FDI to attract and to which sector is a matter of industrial policy, and that other policies are needed to prevent any potential negative impacts, for example on the environment.

125. In general, participants noted that policies are further necessary to ensure that Africa's resources are maintained for when the continent does embark on significant industrialization and requires raw material inputs. Negative effects of industrialization in Asia and the West provide valuable lessons for Africa, and thus policy makers should focus on how to engage in industrialization, not simply the policies to implement and sectors to promote. The problem of FDI in Africa differs from country to country. The levels of FDI are high in some countries and low in others. The reason is that

many African countries do not resolve the underlying structural problems that lead to low investment such as crime rate, corruption, transparency protection of profits, and openness. One participant does not subscribe to the view that the banking system in Africa is not contributing to growth. To him, the underlying problem of growth is the low levels of saving on the continent.

126. For Africa to develop, it needs to innovate and promote technology development. Fighting poverty to promote development is not a good model. The problem of FDI is both conceptual and methodological. If Africa should industrialize in the next 50 years, we should think about indigenous ways of industrializing. There should be partnerships between academia, industrial practitioners and research institutions to find solutions to the continent's poor industrial development.



III. RECOMMENDATIONS

127. Following were the recommendations made:

- i. *Sovereignty and autonomy will be key for Africa in pursuing its desired policies. In this regard, general strategies were identified to guide financing for industry and industrialization in Africa in general;*
- ii. *Industrial policy is a necessary element in the promotion of productive and value-added activities across the continent, as investment may, without guidance, continue flowing to extractive sectors. Thus state action must ensure that FDI in particular flows towards new industry. Policy tools may include tax incentives, improved governance, macroeconomic stability and other reforms that will attract investment, accompanied with the promotion of certain industries to receive this new investment;*
- iii. *Specialized financial institutions are vital to promoting the growth*

of particular sectors identified as priorities. The financing and support of SMEs and local innovators must be prioritized. Joint ventures can play a role in mandating that investment inflows benefit local firms as well;

- iv. *There is need to emphasis on building local entrepreneurship rather than depending on FDI and local enterprises should be strengthened and capacitated to maximize their productive capacities;*
- v. *There is need to increase domestic savings to promote the continents industrial aspirations; and*
- vi. *A Congress of Industrial practitioners, economists and research institutions should be established to brainstorm on the solutions to the continents industrial problems.*

IV. CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

128. The Congress adopted the report
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after amendments.

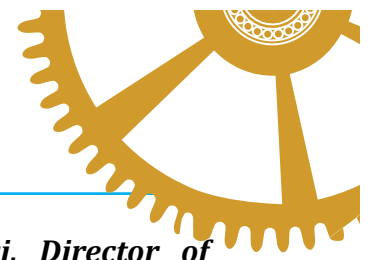
V. CLOSING CEREMONY

Mr. Moubarack Lo, Deputy Cabinet Head, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal

129. During his closing remarks, Mr. Moubarack Lo, Deputy Cabinet Head, Presidency of the Republic of Senegal, thanked participants for the vibrant and active nature of the discussions that took place. He thanked, on behalf of the President and Government of Senegal, all who accepted to attend the Congress and commended the high quality of articles presented. He also expressed his gratitude to the hotel and its staff for the facilities put at the disposal of the delegates and emphasized that it was managed and owned by Africans, an endeavor such a Congress should be promoting within the continent – African owned large scale commercial enterprises. Regarding the AUC and UNECA, he appreciated the confidence placed in Senegal, by the two organizations, as the host of the Third Congress and

expressed his sincere hope that the next host will draw lessons from the Senegal experience to provide an even better Congress.

130. He went on to emphasize that there cannot be an African emergence without the emergence of African Economists and this should be strongly promoted within the work of AUC and UNECA. In this regard, Mr. Lo proposed areas of improvement to strengthen the communication, outreach, networking and information flow of the Congress. One such proposal included the creation of a website for the Congress to promote continuous exchanges of analytical work, and the African Integration and Development Review should be scaled up from two publications to four publications a year. There was need to expand the diversity of participants with more women, youth and a greater number of presenter from across the linguistic spectrum of the continent. Further, there was need to better target where Africa wants to go, for example there needs to be an Africa consensus on the concept of emergence, what it is and how Africa can achieve it; the



MDGs, Africa cannot wait for the international community to tell Africa what the indicators will be to measure development. Rather, Africa needs to determine this for itself and make concrete inputs towards defining the post-2015 development agenda. Lastly, he wished all participants a safe return back to their respective countries.

Mr. Adam Elhiraika, Chief, Macroeconomic Analysis Section, of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

131. In his closing remarks, Mr. Adam Elhiraika, Chief, Macroeconomic Analysis Section, of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), informed participants of the new developments taking place within UNECA under the leadership of the new Executive Secretary, Dr. Carlos Lopes. He emphasized that the organization has undergone a comprehensive restructuring to better deliver on Africa's transformation agenda. Participants were invited to review the website of UNECA, which has undergone a complete transformation so as better understand the 'new UNECA' and the changes taking place.

Dr. René N'Guettia Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs of the African Union Commission

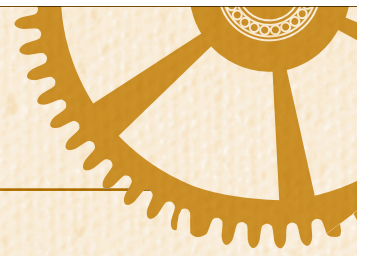
132. Dr. René N'Guettia Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs of the African Union Commission, in his closing remarks thanked participants on behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, for the vibrant discussions on this important theme which forms a core aspect of Africa's reflection on its priorities for the next 50 years. He thanked the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning for attending the meeting and Mr. Moubarack Lo for his able assistance in putting all the necessary logistics in place. He also thanked Dr. Aly Mbaye the Chair of the Congress who was unable to attend the event due to his busy schedule, but who nevertheless played an important role in the hosting of the Congress. The Director went on to thank participants and underscored that they form a critical mass of knowledge on the continent and stressed the opportunity the Congress provides for scholars inside and outside the continent to share their thoughts on African

development issues.

133. Regarding the future, he emphasized the need to evaluate the Congress to ascertain whether there is need for improvement and requested all present to complete the evaluation questionnaire which was to be distributed to participants. He noted that the questionnaire was an avenue to solicit ideas on how to improve the Congress and popularize the event across the continent and beyond and attract more scholars to attend and debate on subjects pertinent to the continent, while also building a broader network and coalition of thinkers on African development issues. In this regard, he drew the attention of the Congress to the newly created Pan-African University and invited participants to be active in lecturing at the University, requesting them to share their CVs with the AU Commission for this purpose.

134. The Director, appealed to all present to consolidate the relationships formed at the Congress which in itself is a step towards integration and invited participants to share information and network between themselves virtually

as well as physically beyond the holding of the Congress. Finally, he hoped to see participants return in two years' time for the Fourth Congress, at a venue and date to be communicated at due course through the normal channels such as the Economists and Jeune Afrique.



**THE STATEMENT OF
AMBASSADOR FEBE POTGIETER-GQUBULE OF
THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION**

AFRICAN UNION

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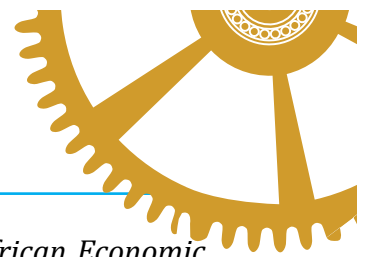
Website: www.au.int

Third Congress of African Economists

*Theme: "Industrialization and Economic
emergence in Africa"*

March 06 - 08 2013, Dakar, Senegal

Input to the Panel on Africa in the next 50 years



Esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentleman

We are honored to participate, on behalf of the African Union Commission, in this Congress.

The theme 'Industrialization and Economic emergence in Africa' and the panel looking at Africa in the next fifty years take place at an opportune moment.

The continent on 25 May 2013 will commemorate 50 years since the founding of the Organisation of African Union. It was a union founded primarily to rid our people of colonialism, racial discrimination and Apartheid, but the founders of the OAU from the onset knew that political liberation also had to go hand in hand with economic emancipation.

Thus, as more and more countries gained their independence during the early days of the OAU, they vowed to take forward the fight against ignorance, poverty and disease. As a Pan African drive, the Monrovia Declaration of 1979 thus established measures for 'national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development,' with a view to using Africa's natural endowments to drive the industrialization and development of the continent. These sentiments were taken forward in subsequent continent-wide plans and strategies such as the Lagos Plan of Action,

the decision to establish the African Economic Community in the Abuja Treaty and through the NEPAD plan.

More recently, the African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa identifies a number of critical priorities that need to be addressed at national, regional and continental levels to promote the coherent industrial development of Africa. The major ones include: (a) Policy on Product and export Diversification, Natural Resources Management and Development; (b) Infrastructure Development; (c) Human Capital Development and sustainability, Innovation, Science and Technology (d) Development of Standards and compliance; (e) Development of Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Framework; and (f) Resource Mobilization for Industrial Development. These priorities are aimed at transforming African economies from resource-dependence to dynamic, diversified and industrial economies.

Colleagues

Your Congress, and the esteemed speakers, no doubt will and have reflected on how far we have traversed on the road towards 'building dynamic, diversified and industrial economies.'

There are some very positive signs in which we carry out this reflection. There is general agreement that Africa is a continent on the rise. Progress on the integration and developmental agenda over the last fifteen years has seen the continent posting some of the world's fastest economic growth rates. Six of the top 10 fastest growing economies in the world are in Africa.

There are endless opportunities for Africa to translate its abundant natural resource endowment into broad and inclusive economic development. Africa currently produces 48% of the world's platinum, 48% of its diamonds, 46% of its chromium, 28% of its gold and approximately 10% of global oil reserves. It also has 60% of the global unused arable land. Mining, together with tourism and agriculture collectively generate over 80% of foreign exchange earnings. In addition, the continent has huge untapped potential in the areas of green and maritime economic sectors.

There are a number of other trends that are also in our favor, such as our growing population that are predominantly young and a growing middle class that no doubt will add towards aggregate demand on the continent.

In addition, the developments of the last two decades, the end of the Cold War, the financial crisis, the rise of Asia and other emerging economies, have turned on its head

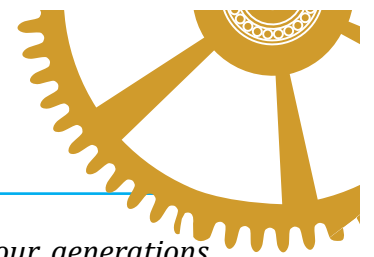
the certainties about paths of development that tended to influence our thinking of how we should proceed with our development as a continent. This provides an opportunity for real engagement on endogenous African paths of development.

Ladies and Gentleman,

It is in this context that the African Union has started a process to develop an African Agenda 2063, which we hope you will contribute to over the next year. There is agreement that the vision of the AU Constitutive Act of an Africa that is integrated, people-centred, prosperous and at peace with itself is one we should all unite behind. The question is how we can realize this vision in the shortest possible time.

As economists of our continent, your response to the question of how to build a prosperous Africa is vital. And to digress for a moment, we are deliberately talking about building a prosperous Africa, not about alleviating poverty only. We are aiming our sights much higher – not to be less poor which is what poverty alleviation implies - but to be prosperous.

Building this prosperous Africa that we all desire will require answering the tough questions: how to develop, implement and measure industrial policy for different sectors, in



particular mineral beneficiation (upstream and downstream), agriculture and agro-processing and infrastructure development? How do we in the first instance raise the domestic resources to kick-start these sectors? How do we ensure a demographic dividend and meet the needs of our growing populations? What can we learn from the sovereign funds being established on the continent and elsewhere? What about the reserves being invested by our Central banks and our pension funds? How do we develop the skills for Africans to develop and grow these sectors? What role should the state play and what role the private sector in all these developments?

All these questions have been posed before. However, we are asking you to look at these questions through the lens today and where we want to be fifty years from now. What type of Africa do we want to see by 2063? And what do we need to do today, tomorrow, in five years' time, in the next two and three decades to be able to reach this dream of a peaceful and prosperous Africa? What are the key milestones we must set for ourselves, and what are the roles of different stakeholders?

When the founders of Pan Africanism and the OAU articulated their mission of a continent free from colonialism and apartheid, it was indeed a dream. Fifty years later, we can look back and say that yes, indeed they have fulfilled their

mission. It is therefore upon our generations to make sure we fulfill our mission of building a prosperous and peaceful Africa, and to do so hopefully in some of our lifetimes. We look forward to your inputs on these questions.

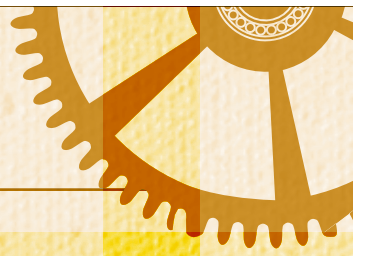
Thank you

DECLARATION:

*by African Economists on the
Industrialisation and Economic emergence
in Africa*

DECLARATION:

*des Economistes Africains sur
l'industrialisation et émergence économique
en Afrique*



Les Actes du Troisième Congrès des Économistes Africains

DECLARATION

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Nous inscrivant dans l'esprit des deux premiers Congrès tenus respectivement en Mars 2009 à Nairobi (Kenya) sur le thème « Vers la création d'une monnaie unique africaine » et en Novembre 2011 à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) sur le thème « Comment réaliser une croissance économique forte et durable en Afrique, afin de résorber le chômage et soutenir la dynamique de l'intégration régionale et continentale » ;

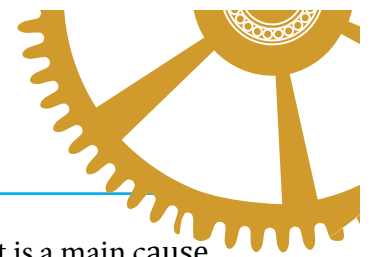
Nous, économistes africains, issus du continent et de la Diaspora, réunis à Dakar (Sénégal) du 06 au 08 Mars 2013, à l'invitation de la Commission de l'Union africaine (CUA), de la Commission économique des Nations unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), et du Gouvernement de la République du Sénégal, dans le cadre du troisième Congrès des économistes africains sur le thème « Industrialisation et émergence économique en Afrique » ;

Constatant les limites des politiques d'ajustement structurel mises en œuvre depuis le début de la décennie 1980 et leur corrélation avec les échecs de nombreuses politiques d'industrialisation menées en Afrique depuis 1960, une désindustrialisation du continent au cours de ces trois dernières décennies, et une fragile croissance économique passées encore trop fondée sur les exportations de

Placing ourselves in the spirit of the first two Congresses held, respectively, in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2009 on the theme: "Towards the establishment of a Single African Currency" and in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in November 2011 on the theme: " How to Achieve a Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa, in order to Curb Unemployment and Sustain Regional and Continental Integration Dynamics";

We, African economists in the Continent and from the Diaspora, meeting in Dakar, Senegal, from 6 to 8 March 2013, at the invitation of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Government of the Republic of Senegal, for the third Congress of African Economists on the theme: "Industrialization and Economic Emergence in Africa";

Having observed the limitations of the structural adjustment policies implemented since the early eighties and their link to many failed industrialization policies implemented in Africa since 1960, the deindustrialization of the Continent over the past three decades and fragile economic growth excessively dependent on exports of unprocessed primary produce;



matières premières non transformées ;

Observant que ce déficit industriel est l'une des principales causes de la contre-performance des unités productives, de la non-crédation d'emplois de l'appauvrissement, du mal développement en Afrique et des difficultés à créer les conditions de l'émergence à l'image des autres continents et ce, en dépit de l'abondance des ressources naturelles et touristiques du continent;

Préoccupés par l'état des gouvernances politique, institutionnelle, économique et sociale prévalant en Afrique, générant des allocations non optimales des ressources humaines et matérielles, et tendant à neutraliser tous les efforts d'industrialisation, de création de valeurs ajoutées et de développement,

Réitérant la nécessité pour l'Afrique d'utiliser les cinquante prochaines années pour accélérer la création endogène de la richesse et participer avec succès au processus de partage équitable du pouvoir d'achat entre africains, rattraper son retard historique de développement sur les autres continents et devenir partie-prenantes des décisions cernant la gouvernance mondiale ;

Noting that this industrial deficit is a main cause of under-performance by production units, the lack of job creation, the cause of poverty, flawed development in Africa and of obstacles to creating conditions for emergence like in other continents, despite the abundant natural and tourist resources of the Continent;

Concerned about the state of political, institutional, economic and social governance prevailing in Africa, which generates non-optimal allocation of human and material resources, with the effect of neutralizing all efforts towards industrialization, and the creation of value added and development;

Reiterating the need for Africa to use the next fifty years to accelerate endogenous creation of wealth, successfully participate in the process of equitable redistribution of purchasing power among Africans, catch up with the other continents in terms of development and become a stakeholder in the making of decisions that shape global governance;

Convinced that the legitimate aspiration for emergence, at various time horizons, expressed by various African countries can be achieved only by integrating the economic sectors (agriculture, industry, services, etc.), as

Convaincus que les ambitions légitimes d'émergence, à des horizons variés, exprimées par les différents pays africains, ne peuvent se réaliser que par l'intégration des secteurs économiques (agriculture, industrie, services, etc.) les voies de l'industrialisation et de l'intégration régionale,

Persuadés que l'UA, la CEA et les Communautés économiques régionales (CER) ont pris la juste mesure de la gravité que représente l'absence de compétitivité des économies africaines et reconnaissant la nécessité d'impliquer les universités et centres de recherche du continent et de la Diaspora dans la recherche d'une stratégie de réponse appropriée ;

Recommandons ce qui suit :

I - Au titre de la prévisibilité de l'environnement politique et institutionnel

1. L'Union africaine, les CER et les Etats membres doivent ériger la stabilité politique et la solidité institutionnelle, fondées sur la gouvernance démocratique, comme première des priorités. Il faudrait donc prévenir à tout prix l'instabilité et les violences nationales ou régionales de toute nature (politique, électorale,

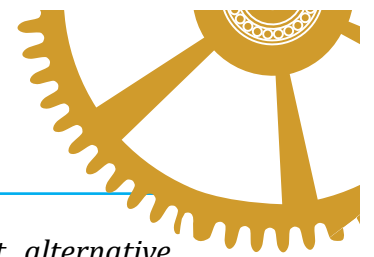
well as through industrialization and regional integration;

Further convinced that AU, UNECA and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have properly assessed the severity of African economies' lack of competitiveness and having recognized the need to involve universities and research centres in the Continent and from the Diaspora in the search for an appropriate response strategy;

Hereby recommend as follows:

I. Concerning the predictability of the political and institutional climate

- 1- The African Union, RECs and Member States should, as a matter of top priority, establish political stability and institutional solidity founded on democratic governance. Instability and national or regional violence of any kind (political, electoral, community, trans border, etc.) should therefore be eschewed at all cost;
- 2- AU, UNECA, RECs and Member States should draw lessons from the failure of past industrialization policies implemented since 1960, and thus put



communautaire, transfrontalière....) ;

2. *L'UA, la CEA, les CER et les Etats membres devraient tirer des leçons des échecs passés des politiques d'industrialisation suivies depuis 1960, mettre en place et appliquer de politiques alternatives conçues par des Africains pour les africains ;*

3. *Les CER et les Etats membres devront mettre en place des conditions d'attractivité et de compétitivité, notamment :*

o la gouvernance politique et institutionnelle : efficacité gouvernementale, qualité de l'administration publique, transparence, redevabilité et lutte contre la corruption...

o la gouvernance économique et financière : densité et qualité des infrastructures, efficacité des différents marchés, stabilité macroéconomique, taille du marché régional à exploiter par les entreprises nationales, protection des industries nationales naissantes, innovation technologique et sophistication des marchés des capitaux, etc. ;

in place and implement alternative policies designed by Africans for Africans;

3- *RECs and Member States should create the conditions of attractiveness and competitiveness, especially:*

· political and institutional governance: government efficiency, quality public service, transparency, accountability and anti-corruption measures ...;

· economic and financial governance: density and quality of infrastructure, efficiency of various markets, macroeconomic stability, size of the regional market to be exploited by national firms, protection of domestic infant industries, technological innovation and sophistication of capital markets; etc.;

· social governance: effective fight against poverty, constant pursuit of equity through public spending and taxation, increased levels of education and health ...

4- *Based on conditions of good governance, States, working within the*

o la gouvernance sociale : lutte efficace contre la pauvreté,

recherche constante de l'équité à travers les dépenses publiques et la fiscalité, élévation des niveaux d'éducation et de santé...

4. Sur la base des conditions de bonne gouvernance, les Etats, dans le cadre des CER, devront définir une vision, de véritables politiques et stratégies industrielles de long terme et s'impliquer directement ou indirectement par les voies de la régulation dans l'industrialisation qui ne saurait être laissée aux seules initiatives du secteur privé ;

5. Les Etats doivent mettre en place des dispositifs pour élever l'indice de développement humain par la santé et l'éducation, maintenir sur place les ressources humaines de qualité et attirer les talents de la diaspora par des méthodes de motivation professionnelle et financière ;

6. Les gouvernements doivent faire approuver, par les parlements, toutes les transactions sur les patrimoines

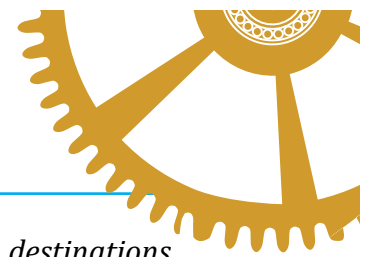
framework of RECs, should define a vision, as well as meaningful long-term industrial policies and strategies, and engage directly or indirectly, through regulation, in the industrialization process which should not be left solely to private sector initiatives;

5- States should put in place mechanisms to raise human development indices through improvements in health and education, to retain quality human resources and attract talents from the Diaspora through professional and financial incentives;

6- Governments should obtain parliamentary approval for all transactions bearing on national heritage: privatizations, concession contracts, public-private partnerships, natural resource exploitation contracts (forestry, mining, energy ...). In this regard, national parliaments could request governments to renegotiate contracts already in force.

II. Concerning the determinants of industrialization in Africa

7- RECs should plan the diversification of



nationaux : privatisations, contrats de concessions, partenariats publics privés, contrats sur l'exploitation des ressources naturelles (forêts, mines, énergies...). Dans cette optique, les parlements nationaux peuvent demander aux gouvernements de renégocier les contrats qui sont déjà en vigueur.

II – Au titre des déterminants de l'industrialisation en Afrique

- 7. Les CER doivent planifier la diversification des productions, des exportations et des destinations sur la base des avantages comparatifs et compétitifs afin de soutenir l'accroissement de la valeur ajoutée manufacturière ;*
- 8. La production de l'énergie sous toutes ses formes et en abondance doit constituer l'une des priorités permettant de réduire les coûts industriels et accroître la compétitivité ;*
- 9. Les Etats doivent mettre en place une politique pour accroître leur capacité d'absorption technologique (taux d'investissement, densité et qualité*

production, exports and destinations on the basis of comparative and competitive advantages, in order to bolster the growth of manufacturing value added;

- 8- Production of energy in all forms and in abundance should be a priority as a way to reduce industrial costs and scale up competitiveness;*
- 9- States should design policies to enhance their capacity to absorb technology (rate of investment, density and quality of infrastructure, research and development [R & D], agricultural mechanization ...). It is the increased capacity to absorb technology that will boost the productivity of the factors and hence the overall competitiveness of the economy;*
- 10- Social inequalities must be reduced to enable the middle class to increase its numbers, its volume of savings and its capacity to invest, particularly in SMEs and SMIs;*
- 11- Review the nature, quality and conditions of deployment of foreign investment net flow (direct and*

des infrastructures, Recherche et Développement (R&D), mécanisation agricole...). C'est l'accroissement de la capacité d'absorption technologique qui va booster la productivité des facteurs et partant, la compétitivité globale de l'économie.

10. Les inégalités sociales doivent être réduites pour permettre à la classe moyenne d'accroître son effectif, son volume d'épargne et sa capacité d'investissement, en particulier dans les PME et PMI ;

11. Le réexamen la nature, de la qualité et des conditions de déploiement des flux nets d'investissements étrangers (directs et de portefeuilles) pour les rendre plus profitables aux populations africaines ;

12. Le Suivre de plus près des questions de la croissance démographique et de la pauvreté qui ont tendance à neutraliser les efforts d'industrialisation afin de maximiser les opportunités de la dividende démographique.

portfolio) so as to render these investments more beneficial to African populations;

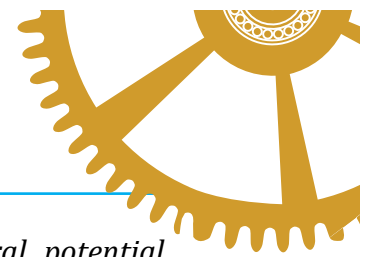
12- Monitor more closely demographic and poverty issues which tend to erode industrialization efforts, and thereby maximize the opportunities offered by the demographic dividend.

III. Concerning industry's role in economic emergence in Africa

13- AU, ECA, RECs and States should consider redefining the performance assessment criteria for African economies. The main challenges are in the manufacturing sector, production capacity and agglomerated skills which are drivers of efficiency, performance and competitiveness.

14- African countries should develop appropriate industrial approaches and methodologies in order to take on board the specific needs of the populations in the context of the challenges of globalization;

15- Agro-industry should be one of the driving forces of industrialization,



III- Au titre du rôle de l'industrie dans l'émergence économique en Afrique

13- L'UA, la CEA, les CER et les Etats devraient envisager de redéfinir les critères d'évaluation des performances des économies africaines.

Les principaux enjeux se situent au niveau du secteur manufacturier, des capacités productives et des compétences agglomérées qui constituent le moteur de l'efficacité, de la performance et de la compétitivité.

14- Les pays africains devraient concevoir des trajectoires et des méthodologies industriels appropriés pour prendre en compte les besoins spécifiques des populations en rapport avec les exigences de la mondialisation ;

15- L'agro-industrie devra constituer l'une des forces motrices de l'industrialisation en raison du potentiel agricole que possède l'Afrique. Il faut donc que les Etats membres rendent effective et concrète la Décision de Maputo en 2003 d'allouer au moins 10% de leur budget annuel à l'agriculture ;

given Africa's agricultural potential. On this score, Member States have to implement, effectively and in concrete terms, the 2003 Maputo Decision to allocate at least 10% of their annual budgets to agriculture;

16- *It would be advisable to promote, in agribusiness supply zones, the production of a range of appropriate species and varieties which mature at different seasons. Since most agricultural and livestock products are perishable, close contact between producers and those processing these items, as well as rational planning, are required to reduce (post-harvest) losses to the minimum;*

17- *It is important to emphasize, and to devote significant budget allocations to, entrepreneurship promotion, as well as development of managerial and strategic skills to backstop the expansion of production capacities in Africa, in conjunction with emerging countries;*

18- *States should use the digital and knowledge economy, through the information and communication*

16- Il convient de promouvoir dans les zones d'approvisionnement des agro-industries la production d'une gamme appropriée d'espèces et de variétés arrivant à maturité pendant des saisons différentes, Comme la plupart des produits des cultures et de l'élevage sont périssables, des contacts étroits entre les producteurs et les transformateurs ainsi qu'une planification rationnelle sont nécessaires pour réduire les pertes au minimum ;

17- Il importe de mettre l'accent et des budgets substantiels sur la promotion de l'entrepreneuriat et des compétences managériales et stratégiques pour soutenir le développement des capacités productives en Afrique, ce en association avec les pays émergents ;

18- Les Etats doivent utiliser l'économie numérique et du savoir à travers les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) comme effet de levier afin de tirer un meilleur parti de la connaissance et des contenus technologiques pour accélérer le processus de création de valeurs

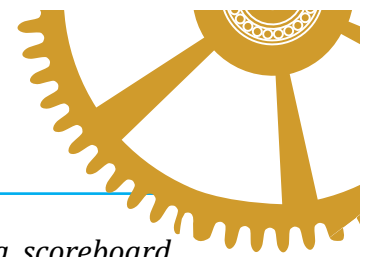
technologies (ICTs), as leverage for better use of knowledge and technological contents to accelerate the process of added value creation;

IV. Concerning economic emergence and regional integration

19- AU, RECs and Member States, having realized that Africa's industrialization and economic development can be accelerated only through integration, should establish observatories for monitoring the progress of integration at continental and regional levels, in preparation for the advent of the African single market and common currency.

20- The free movement of goods and persons throughout Africa should be one of the indicators of progress towards continental and regional integration;

21- It will be necessary to create hubs of competitiveness in the sub-regions taking into account each country's comparative and competitive advantages;



ajoutées ;

IV- Au titre de l'émergence économique et de l'intégration régionale

19- L'UA, les CER et les Etats membres ayant pris conscience que l'industrialisation et le développement économique de l'Afrique ne peuvent être accélérés que par l'intégration, devront mettre en place des observatoires de progression de l'intégration aux niveaux continental et régional pour préparer l'avènement du marché unique africain et de la monnaie commune.

20- La libre circulation des biens et des personnes à travers toute l'Afrique doit constituer l'un des indicateurs de progression vers l'intégration continentale et régionale ;

21- Il faudra procéder à la création de pôles de compétitivité dans les sous régions en tenant compte des avantages comparatifs et compétitifs de chaque pays ;

22- Les CER devront établir un tableau de bord de l'émergence

22- RECs should establish a scoreboard for Africa's economic emergence based on macroeconomic convergence criteria and industrial convergence criteria: proportion of GDP devoted to financing R & D, share of manufactured goods in exports, share of intra-zonal trade in commerce, etc. The regional, continental, and emerging countries' averages will serve as benchmarks. Such a scoreboard will be the subject of annual presentation by the African Union, to measure annual progress in terms of economic emergence;

23- The AU, in collaboration with ECA and AfDB, could consider developing emergence criteria suited to the industrial and economic performances desired by African countries;

24- AU, in collaboration with ECA and AfDB, could establish a scoreboard to monitor industrial progress in the countries and offer appropriate advice;

25- RECs and Member States should conduct trade negotiations with industrialised countries on regional basis for manufactured goods, and for high technology products as well, so

économique africaine en prenant appui sur les critères de convergence macroéconomique, des critères de convergence industrielle : proportion du PIB consacrée au financement de R&D, part des produits manufacturés dans les exportations, part des échanges intra zones dans les échanges commerciaux etc. La moyenne régionale, continentale, et des pays émergents serviront de référence. Ce tableau de bord devra faire l'objet d'une présentation annuelle par l'Union africaine afin de mesurer la progression annuelle en termes d'émergence économique ;

23- *L'UA en collaboration avec la CEA et la BAD pourrait envisager de concevoir des critères d'émergence adaptés aux performances industrielles et économiques souhaitées des pays africains ;*

24- *L'UA en collaboration avec la CEA et la BAD pourrait mettre en place un tableau de bord de suivi industriel des pays et donner des conseils appropriés ;*

25- *Les CER et les Etats membres devraient entreprendre des négociations*

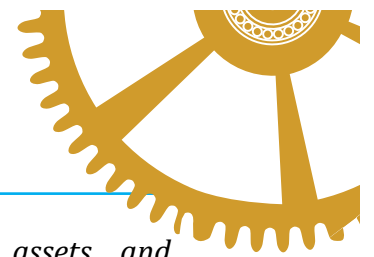
as to correct imbalances which have often been to their disadvantage;

26- *Regional integration may be the most effective way to initiate the implantation of heavy industries, using a cost-sharing mechanism through joint production system and partnerships between emerging and developing countries.*

V. Concerning industrialization financing

27- *AU, RECs and Member States, with support from UNECA, should consider implementing policies geared to supporting access to credit by African populations, developing and diversifying funding institutions and embarking on bank specialization: community-owned banks in addition to private banks, development banks, investment banks, agricultural banks, etc.;*

28- *The lack of guarantees being one of the main obstacles to credit in Africa, States should make effort to render more comprehensive the information*



commerciales sur les bases régionales sur les produits manufacturés et ceux et des asymétries de haute technologie avec les pays industrialisés, à l'effet de corriger les déséquilibres qui leur sont souvent défavorables ;

26- L'intégration régionale peut constituer le moyen le plus efficace pour amorcer les implantations d'industries lourdes, par le mécanisme de mutualisation des coûts à travers le système de coproduction, et de partenariats entre pays émergents et pays en développement.

V- Au titre du financement de l'industrialisation

27- L'UA, les CER et les Etats membres avec l'appui de la CEA devraient envisager de mettre en œuvre des politiques visant à soutenir l'accès aux crédits aux populations africaines, à développer et à diversifier les institutions de financement et à engager la spécialisation bancaire : banques publiques communautaires en complément des banques privées, banques de développement, banques d'investissements, banques agricoles

concerning immovable assets and facilitate access to such information. This will reduce the cost of monitoring and hence the cost of credit.

29- Since long-term funding for industrialization is hard to find, it may be useful to consider developing a renewable short-term funding mechanism;

30- AU, in collaboration with AfDB, UNECA and the African private sector, should create an African Fund for accelerating Africa's industrialization, in support of development of production capacities;

31- One of the industrial convergence criteria could be to systematically reallocate a proportion of national income and, in particular, earnings from natural resources, to financing the acquisition of technological content and know-how for the structural transformation of Africa's industrial sector;

etc. ;

28- *L'absence de garanties étant l'un des principaux obstacles aux crédits en Afrique, les Etats devront faire des efforts pour rendre plus complètes les informations sur les actifs immobiliers et faciliter l'accès à ces informations. Cela permettra de réduire le coût de la surveillance et donc le coût du crédit.*

29- *Etant donné que le financement à long-terme de l'industrialisation est difficile à obtenir, on pourrait envisager de concevoir un mécanisme de financement court à échéance renouvelable ;*

30- *L'UA, en collaboration avec la BAD, la CEA et le secteur privé africain devrait créer un Fonds africain pour accélérer l'industrialisation de l'Afrique venant en appui au développement des capacités productives;*

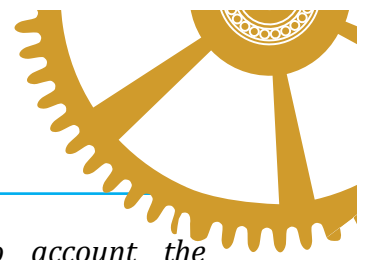
31- *L'un des critères de convergence industrielle pourrait consister à réaffecter systématiquement une proportion du revenu national et en particulier des rentes tirées des ressources naturelles au financement*

VI. Vote of Thanks

We seize this opportunity to express our profound gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, and to the Government and people of Senegal, for the warm welcome accorded to all participants. We salute the legendary hospitality that has always characterized the people of the Teranga nation. Our heart-felt tribute goes to the President of the Republic of Senegal for his commitment to promoting the sustainable development and economic transformation of the Continent, as evidenced by his unrelenting support to the cause of industrialization and his backing for the organization of this congress.

We are also grateful to the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for the opportunity they gave us to contribute to the discussion on issues of industrialization and economic transformation which are of paramount importance for the Continent's development.

We thank all the African experts from the Continent and from the Diaspora for sharing their knowledge. We invite African States, RECs, AU and ECA to call more often on African expertise.



de l'acquisition de contenus technologiques et de savoir-faire pour la transformation structurelle du secteur industriel africain;

We undertake to take into account the recommendations emanating from our discussions in the pursuit of our own activities.

Done in Dakar, this 8th Day of March, 2013

VI- Motion de remerciements

Nous tenons à exprimer notre profonde gratitude et nos remerciements à SEM Macky Sall, Président de la République du Sénégal, à son gouvernement et au peuple sénégalais pour l'accueil chaleureux qui a été réservé à l'ensemble des participants. Nous voulons saluer l'hospitalité légendaire qui a toujours caractérisé le peuple du pays de la Teranga. Aussi, voudrions-nous saluer

l'engagement du Président de la République du Sénégal en faveur de la promotion du développement durable et de la transformation économique du continent ; ce qui justifie son appui constant à la cause de l'industrialisation et son soutien à l'organisation du présent congrès.

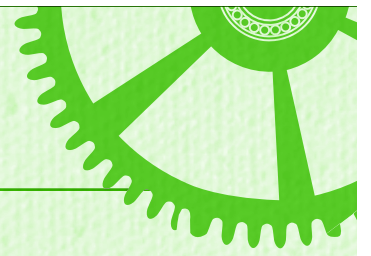
Nous sommes également reconnaissants à la Commission de l'Union africaine et à la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique pour l'opportunité qui nous a été offerte de pouvoir contribuer à la réflexion sur les questions

se rapportant à l'industrialisation et à la transformation économique qui constituent des aspects d'importance capitale pour le développement du continent.

Nous remercions l'ensemble des experts africains du Continent et de la Diaspora pour leur partage du savoir ; Nous invitons les Etats africains, les CER, l'UA et la CEA à faire appel plus régulièrement aux expertises africaines.

Nous nous engageons à prendre en compte les recommandations qui émanent de nos discussions dans le cadre de nos activités.

Fait à Dakar, le 8 mars 2013



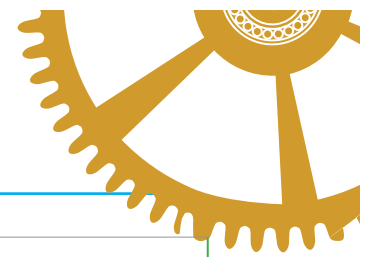
*List of Participants of the Third African
Economists Congress*

*Liste des participants du Troisième Congrès
des Economistes Africains*

List of Participants / Liste des Participants

No	Names/Noms	Titles/ Organisations
ALGERIA		
1	Mr. Mohamed Fadel Salama Djidou	Finance Advisor
AUSTRIA		
2	Dr. AMAÏZO Ekoué Yves	Director, International Consultant Afrocentricity Think Tank
BELGIUM		
3	Mr. Albert MALEKERA	LECTURER (VRIJ), ICHEC and American International Group (AIG)
BENIN		
4	Prof. Barthélémy Biao	Rector, African University for cooperative Development, Parakou
5	Mr. Ballogoun Moutairou	statistician economist engineer , Ministry of economy and finance
6	Mr. SODOKIN Mianikpo Christophe	Assistant de recherches à la Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion
BURKINA FASO		
7	Mr. Ouedraogo André	Risk and Credit Team Leader
8	Mr. Ouiminga Inoussa	Directeur General De L'économie Et Planification
BURUNDI		
9	Mr. GAHIRO Antoine	Ministère des Finances et de la Planification du Développement Economique, Institut de Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU)

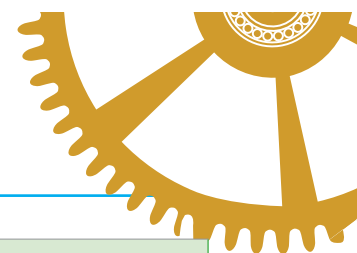
No	Names/Noms	Titles/ Organisations
CAMEROON		
10	Mrs. ASSAH KUETE	Ph.D Candidate
11	Mr. David Atemkeng	CANAL 2 International TV
12	Dr. Ignace Tchwaket Kamga	Professor of Economics Chief of Department of Economics, ISSEA – CEMAC



13	Mrs. Nkonla Kengne Rosine Flore	Journalist
14	MR. Alain Nziebou Serge	Cameraman CANAL 2 International TV
15	Mr. Feubi Pamen Eric Patrick	Doctorant d'Economie Mathématique et Econométrie , l'Université de Yaoundé II-Soa
16	Prof. DONTSI	Vice-Recteur Chargé des Enseignements de la profes- sionnalisation et du Développement des technologies de l'information et de la Communication de l'Universi- té de Douala
CANADA		
17	Mr. TAPTUE André-Marie	Lecturer, Ph.D. Candidate, Université Laval. Québec, Canada
18	Dr. Gaston GOHOU	Président of institute, CESS INSTITUTE
19	Prof. Issouf SOUMARE	Professor and Director of International Relations, Uni- versity Of Laval
CAPE VERT		
20	Mr.José Agnelo Sanches	Economist Researcher
CONGO		
21	Prof. DIATA Hervé	Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences économiques
22	Mr. kissangou Ignace	Enseignant- Chercheur
23	Mr. Mandilou Désiré	Professeur d'université, Université Marien NGouabi à Brazzaville-Congo
CÔTE D'IVOIRE		
24	Mr. DANA O Pierre Ange Desire	Directeur des Etudes et de la Promotion Economique
25	Dr.Patrick N'Gouan	Economiste, Administrateur des Services Financiers
26	MR. TANO H Alfred Jérôme	Technicien- RTI
27	Mr.Doua Gouly Sylvain	Fraternité Matin
28	Mrs.Gnanzou Asman Olga	Conseiller Technique du Directeur Général de la SODE- MI
29	Prof.Kouadio Benie Marcel	Maitre de Conférences Agrégé
DJIBOUTI		
30	Mr. Abdourazak Aden Okie	Chief of Macroeconomics Divison
ETHIOPIA		
31	Fred A Eno	Correspondent/ Bureau Chief Guardian Newspapers
32	Mr. Tesfaw Wondimu Tefera	Chemical Industry Technologist/ Chemical Engineer
33	Mrs. Constancia Viera	Economist and Diplomat from Angola Embassy, Ad- dis-Ababa
FRANCE		

34	Prof. SEMEDO Gervasio	Maître de Conférences, HDR
35	Mr.Samouel BEJI	Associate Researcher at University of Tunis El Manar
36	Mr.kokou Dzifa Kpetigo	Attaché d'enseignement et de recherche, université paris-est Créteil (UPEC) France
37	Mr. Daouda Diakité	Lecturer, Université de la Réunion

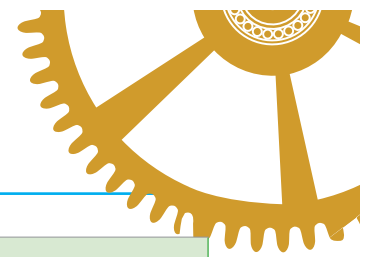
No	Names/Noms	Titles/ Organisations
GABON		
38	Mr. Ekomie Jean- Jacques	Professor A l'Université Omar Bongo
GAMBIA		
39	Mr. Bai Madi Ceesay	Director of Public Finance, Management Reform Unit, Ministry of Finance
40	Mr. Alieu SAHO	Head of National Accounts
GUINEA		
43	Mr.Makan DOUMBOUYA	Ingénieur Statisticien Economiste
44	Mr.CAMARA Ibrahima	Marketing Finance Analyst, Ingénieur Statisticien Economiste
MADAGASCAR		
45	Mr.Pascal Clément Razanakoto	Chercheur Economiste, Enseignant Professeur, Université Catholique de Madagascar, Consultant
MALAWI		
46	Mr. Charles Machinjili	Commissioner of Statistics, National Statistic office
MALI		
47	Mr. Séïdina Oumar Minta	Chef de Division des Statistiques de la Conjoncture/ Institut National de la Statistique
48	Pr Abdrahamane SANOGO	Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion (FSEG)
MAURITANIA		
49	Mr.Ahmedou Ely	Conseiller Chargé du Suivi et Evaluation
MAROC		
50	Mrs.Samirat Ntiazén Juikem	PDG, Santia communication "hommes d'Afrique Magazine" et "Femmes d'Afrique Magazine"
MOZAMBIQUE		
51	Mr. Gloria Caetano Avelino Janeiro	Economist, Technique, Operation Division
NIGER		
52	Mr. Abdo Hassan Maman	Enseignant- chercheur en Sciences économiques, Université Abdou Moumouni



NIGERIA		
53	Prof. OLU Ajakaiye	Executive Chairman
54	Prof. Godwin Chukwudum Nwaobi	Professor of Economics
RCA		
55	Mr.KAKOBANGA Benaja Janvier Benson	Expert en Développement, Président Exécutif SAID
RDC		
56	Mr.Willy Nwana Nkwara	Head of Analysis Department
57	Mr. Ngandu Kalonji	Analyste Economiste, Banque Central du Congo
RWANDA		
58	Mr. Charles RURANGA	Lecturer in faculty of economics and Management at National University of Rwanda
59	MS.Usanase Aimée	Legal Advisor/ Economic and Financial Law

No	Names/Noms	Titles/ Organisations
SIERRA LEONE		
60	Prof .Mohamed Ben Omar NDIAYE	Director General, West African Monetary Agency (WAMA),
SENEGAL		
61	Prof. Adebayo olukoshi	Director, IDEP
62	Mr. Moubarak Lo	Directeur du Cabinet Adjoint, Présidence de la République du Sénégal
63	Mr. Koffi momo VIAGBO	Statisticien - Macroéconomiste
64	Prof. Cheikh Tidiane NDIAYE	Enseignant- chercheur
65	Mr. Adama Sow Badji	Enseignant- Chercheur
66	Mr. Sidy Mohtar KOUNTA	Enseignant- chercheur
67	Mr. Baba Cissoko	Enseignant UGB
SOUTH SUDAN		
68	Mr.Daniel Kech Puoc	Directeur Général
SUDAN		
69	Mr.Samir Saad Mohamed Elagra	Academic Staff (Lecturer)
70	Dr. MAKKI Mohamed A. Alian	DG, Ministry of Finance
SUISSE		

71	Mr.Bineswaree Bolaky	Economic Affairs Officer - UNCTAD
72	Dr. Patrick N. Osakwe	Chief, Africa Section (ALDC)- UNCTAD
SWAZILAND		
73	Mr.Albert Jimmy Chibi	Senior Economist in Macro-Economic & Research
74	Mrs. Bongile Patience Simelane	Economics Lecturer
75	Mr. Dlamini Daniel Kutu	University of Swaziland
SOMALIA		
76	Mr. Ahmed Weheliye	Advisor
SAO TOME		
77	Mr.Eugenio Soares	Executive Director
TANZANIA		
78	Mr.George Christopher Madoda	Trade Expert/ Trade Policy Analyst
79	Mr.Albina Chuwa	Director General
TCHAD		
80	Mr.Douzounet Mallaye	Researcher/Assistant Lecturer
81	Mr.HAMIDA Ahmat Al-hadj	Directeur General du Plan et de l'économie
82	Mr.Ahmat Al-Hadj Hamida	Directeur général de l'économie et de la coopération
TOGO		
83	Mr. LAO KENAO	Statistician Economist
84	Mr.Komlan Kossi	Chef de section, monnaie et crédit, Ministère de l'économie et des Finances
TUNISIE		
85	Mr. Mohamed BEN AMAR	Assistant Teacher
86	Mr.Mohamad Tlili Hamdi	Professor In Economy
87	Belhadj Aram	lecturer/ISAEG, Tunisia/ PHD Candidate/ Leo France
UGANDA		
88	Dr. Germina Namatovu Ssemogerere	Makerere University
89	Mr. Johnny Muthahi Muhindo	Minister Counselor in charge of ECA affairs
USA		
90	Mrs.Juanita Ceesay	Senior Consultant
ROYAUME UNI		
91	Mr.Ayoub Mzee Khamisi	Ben Sky TV



ZAMBIE/ZAMBIA		
92	Mr. Chrispin Mphuka	Lecturer, University of Zambia
ZIMBABWE		
93	MS. Olivia MUZA	Economist/ Consultant, the rural DVPT Initiative Independent Research and Development

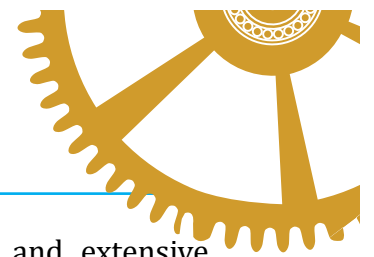
AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AU)		
1	Dr. René N'Guettia Kouassi	Director of Economic Affairs Department
2	Dr. Salif Sada Sall	Director, SPPME
3	Mr. Yeo Dossina	Senior Statistician
4	Dr. Beatrice Njenga	Head of Education Division
5	Mr. Islam Swaley	Policy Officer, PSID, Department of Economic Affairs
6	Mr. Marc Rwamihungo	Finance officer
7	Mr. Nadew Assefa	Protocol Officer
8	Mrs. Kokobe George	Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs
10	Mrs. Victoria Foster Jones	Policy Officer, EIRC, Department of Economic Affairs
11	Ms. Barbara Ambela	Editorial Assistant, Department of Economic Affairs

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'AFRIQUE (UNECA)		
1	Emmanuel Nnadzoie	Professor of Economics and Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division
2	Adam Elhirika	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
3	Aissatou Gueye	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
4	Souleymane Abdallah	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
5	Uzumma Erume	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
6	John Sloan	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
7	Muna Jemal	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
8	Jane Karonga	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
9	Michael Mbate	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA
10	Soafia Deneke	Economic Affairs Officer/ UNECA

AIDE MEMOIRE

CONGRESS

OF AFRICAN ECONOMISTS



I. Introduction

The building of the African Economic Community is currently one of the major concerns of the African Union Commission (AUC). In order to succeed in this noble and historic enterprise, the authorities of the Pan-African organization have set many initiatives in motion, among which are: the rationalization and consolidation of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); the acceleration of the establishment of the institutions provided for in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, including the African Central Bank with the mission of minting the single African currency, the African Monetary Fund and the African Investment Bank.

To this end, the AUC assigned specific mandates to departments, divisions and regional offices, to enable it to acquire the necessary dynamism and efficiency for the building of the African Union.

It is in this context that to provide your contribution to the achievement of this gargantuan task, the Economic Affairs Department intends to organize, a Congress of African Economists (those of the Continent and the Diaspora), in order to consider, analyse

and propose an appropriate and extensive solution to the economic problems impeding the development of these RECs, the pillars of African integration.

II. Objectives

This Congress, composed essentially of economists, professionals or researchers from research centres and institutes, and African economic operators, has, inter alia, the following objectives:

- *To carry out a sectoral analysis of the economic and social activities of RECs;*
- *To highlight the contribution of major sectors of activity to the economic development of each country, and take stock of these contributions in terms of results, difficulties and future prospects;*
- *To conduct a comparative analysis of macro-economic and social indicators between the countries of each REC;*
- *To highlight the most efficient sector(s) in each country;*
- *To take stock of community projects for basic infrastructure and other projects in each REC and initiate new avenues for making these projects effective;*

- *To review the economic (monetary and budgetary) policies practised in each REC within the framework of the harmonization of economic policies;*
- *To highlight the advantages and inconveniences of the use of a single currency within each REC;*
- *To indicate the advantages and inconveniences of the practice of complete free trade within each area, and of a similar tariff policy between each REC and the rest of the world;*
- *To show the theoretical and practical outlines of the agricultural policy that should be applicable in each REC according to the natural and agricultural potentials of each of their member countries;*
- *To propose appropriate strategies and policies to enable the private sector to play its role as a driving force of economic growth in Africa and a catalyst in the regional and continental integration process;*
- *To determine the sources for sustainable financing of the regional and continental integration process; and*

- *To contribute to enlightening African leaders about the strategic partnerships established between Africa and the rest of the world.*

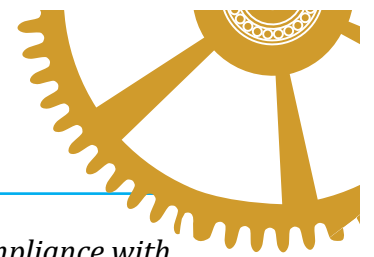
IX. The Theme of the Second Congress

• General Theme

Will be determined

• Sub-Themes

- *The consequences of the choice of an exchange rate system and implication of the choice of an African model;*
- *The determinants of the choice of an exchange rate system in African economies context;*
- *The economic foundations of integration of markets lessons learned for the establishment of an African Common Market;*
- *Monetary Union and its implications for African countries: advantages, inconveniences and modalities;*
- *Monetary policies implemented in the*



RECs: case of ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC and the ECA)

- *Should African economies necessarily converge before the adoption of a single African currency?*
- *Assessment of progress made in the harmonization of sectoral policies in the RECs;*
- *Economic convergence, multilateral monitoring and statistical harmonization in Africa: challenges, status and way forward.*

IV. Submission and Communications Format

The congress will be implemented in an operational way. In selecting papers, attention should be paid on these studies will be carried out by consultants, particularly by academics and researchers with in-depth knowledge of the subjects mentioned.

The consultant, research centre, consultancy firm, university, etc, selected to carry out the studies in question, will perform their task from their place of recruitment. Their main activities will be structured around the following points:

- *Carry out the study in compliance with all the tasks contained in the relevant terms of reference;*
- *Include in the final study (final report), a summary comprising the essential orientations of the study;*
- *Cover the debate on the study during the Congress, in order to garner the observations, suggestions and recommendations that the Congress will make on all chapters of the study so as to make appropriate adjustments aimed at enriching it;*
- *The final study, the relevant summary and the additions emanating from the Congress, that is, three (3) documents, will be submitted to the AUC for printing and binding.*

V. Organization of The Congress

The Congress will focus essentially on the above-mentioned studies. Participants will therefore work in four groups (depending on their area of interest) to consider, analyse and make proposals, chapter by chapter, on the different issues and avenues mentioned in the study they will be called upon to consider. Consequently, there will be four

working groups, and a drafting committee will be established, set up in a separate room, comprising at least two members of each of the teams that carried out studies and the AUC, with a view to incorporating in the studies, as deliberations progress, the amendments made by participants. Finally, when the four groups have completed their deliberations, a plenary session will be held for a whole day to enable each group to present its conclusions and reflections. This plenary will be followed by the closing ceremony. After the closing ceremony, the secretariat and the teams that carried out the studies will have two additional days to finalize the different reports. This will enable representatives of the AUC to return to Addis Ababa with all the finalized proceedings of the Congress.

VI. Responsibilités of the Commission

The Commission shall bear full responsibility for the Congress in terms of:

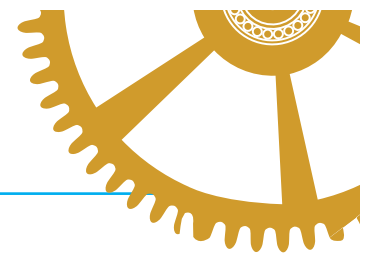
- *Financing the participation of members of the teams that carried out the studies and those of a few participants whose presence could prove to be enriching;*

- *Providing and financing all the logistics (interpreters, translators, printing and binding, secretariat, etc) connected with the smooth functioning of the Congress.*

However, part of the above-mentioned costs could be borne by partners who agree to provide their assistance.

VII. Expected Outcomes

The recommendations of the Congress will be submitted to the Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (if the issues considered focus on economy) or Sectoral Conferences of African Ministers (depending on the nature of the subject treated), for consideration and adoption. Subsequently, they will be submitted to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for consideration and adoption of political decisions for implementation. Thereafter, the Congress shall constitute a preparatory activity for CAMEF.



VIII. Participants

Participants will comprise essentially economists, researchers, Member States (Ministries of Economy and Finance, assisted by the relevant technical ministries according to the theme), Regional Economic Communities, the African Union Commission, as well as development partners, namely, EU, UNDP, AfDB, ECA, ACBF, BADEA, etc).

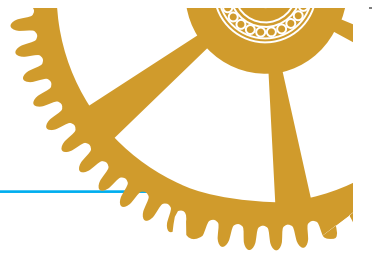
• Date And Venue

Venue will be determined.

X. Secretariat Contacts

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African Union Commission
P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-11-551 92 87
Fax: +251-11-551 02 49
Email: dossinaY@africa-union.org
Ambelab@africa-union.org

XI.AOB



Organised by:

The Department of Economic Affairs of the African Union Commission

in collaboration with

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact:

Mr. Yeo Dossina, Email: dossinay@africa-union.org

Ms Ambela Barbara, Email: Ambelab@africa-union.org

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Organisé par :

Le Département des Affaires économiques de la Commission de l'Union Africaine

en collaboration avec

la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique.

Pour vos questions ou suggestions, veuillez contacter :

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