



Third World Network-Africa Colloquium on Africa's
Economic Integration: Internal Coherence and
External threats

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**Africa's Economic Integration as
Structural Economic Transformation
How integration can contribute to
the continental transformation?**

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- What is Structural Economic Transformation?
- How can integration contribute to the Continental transformation of Africa's economies?
- Can the current integration process permit to achieve this goal?
- Conclusion



Introduction

- Integration as a response to the economic, financial and political crises in the current world.
- Can Africa avoid this trend?
- As well know , the advantages of integration are huge.
- Can Africa success its structural transformation without integration?



What is Structural Transformation? (political, economic,...)

1. Continent in which Economic integration is a success. :

- Free trade Area
- Customs Union
- Common Market
- Monetary zone
- Economic and Monetary Union



2. Industrialised Continent: where country exports have a high value addition
3. Economy with modern and developed agriculture which can ensure food self sufficiency to its population
4. Education systems are well developed and produce quality human resource
5. Adequate Health system accessible to all



6. Economy which creates inclusive growth without disparity (job creation)
7. Good political and economic governance
8. Produces its own statistics
9. Continent with no insecurity: economic, financial, energetic, food, social, etc...
10. Continent who resists to all external shocks
11. Continent with solid economic , financial infrastructure



How can integration contribute to the structural transformation of Africa's economies?





- A successful integration is the solution to all the forms of insecurity listed earlier.
- The integration process is perceived as the engine of the structural transformation.
- The mutualisation of the factors of production and the financial resources, among others, will contribute to boosting the industrialisation process in the African countries



- The integration process will enable the creation of regional value chains and accelerate the industrialisation process
- Integration gives the opportunity to develop the agriculture
- The larger market will accelerate the development of infrastructure interconnection
- Integration is a source of mobilisation of domestic and foreign capital resources

- Value addition and structural transformation are essential for African countries' economies to accelerate and then sustain broad growth; to improve social conditions by creating jobs, lowering inequality and cutting poverty; and

- Strengthening regional integration will reduce the economic resilience and vulnerability of African economies to external shocks.
- Economic integration should be at the heart of the structural transformation(beginning, during and at the end of the process)

Can the current integration process permit to achieve this goal?

- In reality Africa seems to be far away from its developmental objectives
- The persistence of challenges facing the integration process in Africa is resulting into an African pessimism. These challenges are, among others :
 - Sovereignty of Member States
 - Chronic Deficit of financial resources
 - Preference given to cooperation rather than integration
 - Massive existence of foreign actors in the conduct of African affairs
 - Huge infrastructure gap
 - Presence of all kind of Insecurities



Conclusion

- Africa should fastrack the implementation of its integration process in order to accelerate its structural transformation
- In order to achieve the Agenda 2063 vision, Africa should move away from cooperation to integration and rely on its own domestic resources.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**