



Title	An Analysis of Obstacles to and Prospects for Regional Integration in Africa : A Case of Southern African Development Community (SADC)
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Abstract of Thesis

Name (Mainza Maximilian)	
Title	<p>An Analysis of Obstacles to and Prospects for Regional Integration in Africa: A case of Southern African Development Community (SADC)</p> <p>(アフリカにおける地域統合への障害とその展望に関する分析：南部アフリカ開発共同体における事例)</p>
<p>Abstract of Thesis</p> <p>The major objectives of this thesis were to analyze the economic and political obstacles to and prospects for regional integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), using a gravity model of trade; beta, sigma, and macroeconomic convergence hypotheses; and the multiple streams framework (MSF) of policy agenda setting. The research objectives were achieved by dividing the thesis in three chapters. Overall, the study found that achieving deep integration in the SADC is still feasible, however, governance, macroeconomic, and logistical related obstacles are significant across SADC member states.</p> <p>Chapter 1 measured the relative effect of the SADC FTA, logistical and governance induced trade costs on the value of trade, using a gravity model based on the Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimations, covering the period 2005 to 2014. This chapter aimed at providing insight to the magnitude of obstacles to meeting the regional integration set targets for the SADC. This chapter clearly illustrated the absence of trade creation by the SADC FTA, but found robust evidence regarding the trade diverting effects of the SADC FTA. Additionally, the study suggest that improvements in governance and reductions in logistics related costs led to a rise in trade flows, thus SADC member states should focus on improving governance practices and trade logistics efficiency. Further, trade indicators show that the SADC FTA resulted in increased intra-SADC trade intensity, implying a growing consumer market and potential enhancer of growth in the region. Chapter 1 recommends for SADC member states to prioritize logistics efficiency, such as customs clearance process, transport infrastructure, and documents required per shipment, which are sub-standard, and a source of high trade costs in the region. The chapter further recommends for future research to analyse the effects of SADC FTA on customs revenue, prices and on dynamic variables , provided the availability of data.</p> <p>Chapter 2 examined the prospects for the SADC regional integration by assessing the convergence of real per capita GDP given structural differences across the countries, or conditional beta convergence; convergence of SADC macroeconomic goals; and the possibility of reductions in income dispersions across the SADC member states, or sigma convergence. Based on Cointegration analysis, the study demonstrated that meeting the regional integration set targets for the SADC is still feasible if the time schedule is extended, and, and if targets are revised for some MEC goals. The study finds convergence in the level and growth of real per capita GDP,</p>	

based on fixed effects and maximum likelihood estimations. Convergence of the entire primary and some secondary SADC macroeconomic goals was evident, although some individual countries were not converging to the regional average. Instability in terms of budget deficits, public debt, current account balances and GDP growth, together with the tendency of inflation rate to revert back at a high rate of adjustment towards its long run average once the shocks reduce, are significant highlights of the magnitude of the challenge for achieving deep integration in the SADC.

Chapter 3 complements chapters one and two that are limited to economics aspects of the SADC RTA. The chapter addressed the policy agenda setting process in the SADC in order to provide insights on the magnitude of the problem of political commitment, which had been a persistent obstacle to meeting deep SADC cooperation and integration targets. The study utilized Kingdon's multiple streams framework (MSF), while accounting for the role of policy participants using the four stages of 'issue careers'. The study finds that politicians at both regional and national level dominated the agenda setting process by being at the center of issue initiation, issue specification, issue expansion, and issue entrance, while technocrats, dominated issue initiation at national level, with input from the NWGT. Additionally, the media fails to influence SADC regional trade policies, due to its lower coverage of regional integration issues. The study also finds that policies, aimed at solving the problems of meeting the regional integration targets, depends on individual member states adopting them into their national policies, and they are at liberty to divert in order to pursue national interests, given that defaulting countries to the regional goals are not punished. Further, the study recommends for the revision of the SADC legal and institutional framework, to enhance the supranational SADC institutions and to solve the problem of inconsistent political commitment.

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査の結果の要旨

This Doctoral thesis investigates the economic and political obstacles to and prospects for regional integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The analysis is conducted by (1) a gravity model of trade, (2) beta, sigma, and macroeconomic convergence hypotheses, and (3) the multiple streams framework (MSF) of policy agenda setting.

Using a gravity model, Chapter 1 estimates the relative effect of the SADC FTA and logistical and governance performance induced trade costs on the volume of trade. Bilateral trade data for the period 2005-2014 covering 69 countries are used. Constructing this panel dataset into a gravity model, the Poisson pseudo-maximum likelihood (PPML) estimator is employed for empirical analysis. This chapter aims at providing insight to the magnitude of obstacles to achieving deeper integration in the SADC. The results show that trade-diverting effects of the SADC FTA are relatively large. At the same time, improvements in governance as estimated by the political stability index leads to an increase in trade flows. Thus, improvements in governance are vital for boosting intra-SADC trade share. In addition, reductions in logistics-related costs are found to have a significant effect in increasing trade flows.

Chapter 2 examines the prospects for the SADC regional integration by assessing the convergence of real per capita GDP given structural differences across the countries (conditional beta convergence), convergence of SADC macroeconomic goals, and the possibility of reductions in income dispersions across the SADC member states (sigma convergence). Based on cointegration analysis, this chapter demonstrates that meeting the regional integration set targets for the SADC is still feasible if the time schedule is extended, and if targets are revised for some macroeconomic convergence goals. It finds convergence in the level and growth of real per capita GDP, based on fixed effects and maximum likelihood estimations. This chapter fills the gap that other studies have not accounted for, such as the effects of human capital accumulation and short run dynamics in the SADC.

Chapter 3 considers the policy agenda setting process in the SADC, in order to provide insights on the magnitude of the problem of inconsistent political commitment. This chapter utilizes Kingdon's multiple streams framework (MSF), while accounting for the role policy participants using Cobb's four stages of 'issue careers'. It aims at assessing the role of politics and policymakers in the SADC trade policymaking process to complement Chapters 1 and 2. It is found that politicians at both national and regional level dominate the agenda setting process by being at the center of issue initiation, issue specification, issue expansion, and issue entrance, whereas stakeholders outside the government have limited influence. In addition, the media fails to influence SADC regional trade policies, due to its lower coverage of regional integration issues.

In conclusion, the results from Chapter 1 suggest that trade policies need to be customized based on the state's target trade and market in order to reap greater benefits from trade integration. Those from Chapter 2 indicate the importance of policies that support flexible labor markets, so that when the extent of international linkages increases, the groups suffering from losses could move across sectors and transfer their skills to new tasks. The results from Chapter 3 suggest that policy reforms facilitating industry-switching may help lower the costs for groups that suffer from an increase in global competition. These results have important policy implications with academic contribution. Hence, all examiners certified that this thesis merits awarding a Doctoral degree in International Public Policy.