

Yaounde International Symposium

Theme :

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the dynamics of Regional Integration in Africa



*Organized by the
Department of Integration and Cooperation for Development
of the International Relations Institute of Cameroon (IRIC)
Yaounde, 23, 24 and 25 November 2021 ;
Venue: Amphitheatre 250, IRIC*

Call for Papers

Rationale

The issue of regional integration has been one of the major aspects of the African international relations science since the great decolonization period of the 1960s (Coulibaly, 2006; Gbaguidi, 2013; Gazibo, 2007; Mandjem, 2019). Largely driven by a mimetic spirit, backed by the 'European model' of regional integration (Lequesne and Smith, 1997; Vennesson and Sindjoun, 2000), this issue has materialized in a proliferation of inter-state groupings and free trade agreements whose forms and effects have often varied from one situation to another (Bekolo-Ebe, 2000; Adedeji, 2002; Hugon, 2003). Indeed, from the OAU (1963) to the African Union (2002), from the Lagos Plan of Action (1980) to NEPAD (2001) via the Abuja Treaty (1991), and considering the geographical arrangement of the various Regional Economic Communities (RECs), It can be noted that membership of these various integration projects in Africa has been the translation of a broader aspiration for continental integration, with the various pan-African movements for shared values, collective self-governance and economic independence as historical landmarks (Gana, 2014; Saurugger, 2010). This is the context for the launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in January 2021, which has its roots in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty (1991), as well as its inclusion in the African Union's Agenda 2063.

However, the AfCFTA was launched at the 10th Extraordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) in March 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda. To date, 54 of the AU Member States, including Cameroon, are signatories to the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA and 36 have deposited their acts of ratification.

Intended to boost intra-African trade (by acting on customs policies and tariffs, and by increasing preferential conditions between its members) on the one hand, and to accelerate a better integration of Africa into world trade (Ben Achour R. et al., 2019) on the other hand, the AfCFTA is the implementation of an ambitious vision of African states to materialize the convergence and integration efforts undertaken by the various regional economic communities. It thus aims not only to create a single continental market for goods and services, but also to establish free movement of economic operators, with the establishment of a customs union in 2022 and an African Economic Community by 2028 (Jacquemot, 2019; AU, 2019; Ben Achour R. et al., 2019). The AfCFTA is a promising project for African integration, since the agreement establishing it has been keen to link the material and immaterial determinants of continental integration.

However, although it is premature to make an objective assessment of the impact of the AfCFTA on the speeding up of the African integration project, it can be noted that the context of the launch of this free trade area is still marked by numerous obstacles whose effects could prove harmful to the achievement of the general objectives of the agreement establishing it. Apart from the political will of African leaders, conflicts, jihadist terrorism, cross-border crime, the plurality of currencies in Africa and the plurality of RECs are some of the obstacles that may seriously handicap the achievement of the objectives of the AfCFTA, and thus its continental integration project (Blanchard, 2019). For this reason, an important reflection has to be carried out in order to serve, at the same time, as a decision-making tool and as an instrument of strategic analysis for the choices of actions and operational strategies likely to facilitate the achievement of the ambitions of this important agreement.

This symposium intends to debate on the contribution of the AfCFTA to the process of structuring, (re) energizing, accelerating and developing African regional integration. Its objective is to share the views of academics and practitioners, in order to better analyse the theoretical benchmarks and practical levers of the establishment of this zone, to assess the chances of success and the potential impact in the completion of the African continental integration project.

Scientific approach

The advent of the AfCFTA has renewed the scientific debate on regional integration as a modality for managing globalization (Van Hamme, 2014) and, more specifically for Africa (Gbaguidi, 2013), as an effective register of resistance to the violence of the process of globalization currently driven by the West and Asia (Richard and Zanin, 2007). More broadly, the issue is not new to the social sciences, since there is a fairly abundant literature on the dynamics of integration on a global scale. Some of the analyses, which castigate the laudatory discourse on globalization, explain regional integration by the persistence of 'distances' in trade between different parts of the world (Crozet and Lafourcade, 2009; Hugon 2003) and are highly critical of this globalization, which is accused of being the source of international imbalances (Hettne and Soderbaum, 2000; Gana and Richard, 2014). Others, more often specialized in specific regions (Oyeyide et al., 1997; Dabene, 2009; Taillard, 2004), endeavour to analyse integration in terms of costs and benefits (Hugon, 2002; Baldwin, 1992), with an emphasis on the institutional capacities of the organizations responsible for conducting integration policies (Park et al., 2010; Mayda and Steinberg, 2006; Nwatchock, 2018).

In the specific case of Africa, when the question of integration is not posed in economic and commercial terms (Bekolo-Ebe, 2001; Hugon, 2003; Diagne, 2006), the social sciences attempt to interpret it from the angles of 'power' and collective action. Thus, while Darracq and Guy Mvelle analyse the governance of the continental integration process through the prism of a constant articulation between the logic of

power and collective action (Darracq, 2011; Mvelle, 2013), Pascal Ménard, who is the author of the book on the governance of the continental integration process, is the author of the book on the governance of continental integration; Mvelle, 2013), Pascal Venesson and Luc Sindjoun set out to objectify the 'unipolar' posture of the integration path, focusing on southern Africa where a certain 'structural realism' allows South Africa to determine the trajectory of sub-regional integration (Venesson and Sindjoun, 2000). Other authors go beyond this vision and note that African integration is taking place at the pace of a 'polarization of space' (Hugon, Briand and Blanc, 2003), with two main poles led by Nigeria in West Africa and South Africa in Southern Africa. Their reflection deplores the persistence of numerous 'non-polarizing zones,' despite the existence of 'large countries' such as Cameroon in Central Africa, Côte d'Ivoire within the WAEMU, and Ethiopia and Kenya in East Africa -EAC. In any case, these authors highlight the various elements that facilitate integration, with the generalization of free trade areas (FTAs) or simply customs unions, capable of implementing preferential tariff and non-tariff policies (Lagadec, 2002).

It is precisely here that the interest of a reflection on the contribution of the new AfCFTA to the process of African regional integration arises, in particular because it renews the questioning of the continental choice of integration through the market. In what way could this choice of the 'market' produce 'meaning' in the completion of the African integration project? What possible limits (including cultural ones) can be placed on it and how can they be circumvented at the operational level?

This questioning thus gives the participants in this colloquium the opportunity to convene, on the one hand, a multidisciplinary approach, aiming at analyzing the AfCFTA as a variable of production of a political 'meaning' in the construction and consolidation of the African continental integration project. This will be done in particular through a look at the choice of rhythm and timetable proposed by the founding texts of this zone, and another look at the operational choice of an 'immediate' institutionalization, probably synonymous with an affirmation of African 'maturity' that could authorize a leap forward in the setting up of this zone. On the other hand, this colloquium will attempt to evaluate the stakes of the implementation of the AfCFTA in the dynamics of African regional integration, while remaining attentive to various constraints such as the persistence of numerous pre-existing external tariffs, the diversity of unconsolidated RECs, the power policies of member states, the survival of numerous exchange rate regimes and competing currencies, the dialogue between several legal regimes; in particular with the OHADA system, political barriers (borders and sovereignty), conflicts and other threats to peace, etc.

In addition, the conference will look at the interconnection effects between the regional context of the implementation of this project and the international environment. To this end, it intends to shed light on the rationales of the actors, the constraints and perspectives in terms of gains or losses inherent in the involvement of the major actors of the global economic system such as the WTO, the European Union (EPA), the major world powers as well as the emerging countries. At the same time, it will consider cross-cutting analyses on the effects that effective governance of the AfCFTA could have on the regional integration process, particularly in areas relating to the empowerment of community institutions, the hierarchy between community and national norms, the liberalization of intra-regional trade, the harmonization of RECs, the empowerment of integration financing mechanisms, and the promotion of peace and security. Finally, there will be more discussion on other aspects of governance such as the AfCFTA's dispute settlement regime, its capacity to ensure the digitalization and digitization of procedures, its budgetary life and its consideration of ethics in the monitoring of trade in Africa.

It will therefore be an opportunity to bring together several scientific approaches (political science, economics, law, sociology, history, etc.), with contributions from practitioners whose operational experience may help to shed more light on the relevance of the launch of this zone and its real impact on the African integration process.

○ Areas of reflection

We encourage contributors to make presentation proposals based on the following areas:

1. **Scientific debates on the AfCFTA and African regional integration**

- Theoretical tools for analyzing and evaluating regional integration;
- The legal and economic foundations of African integration;
- The AfCFTA and the Multilateral Trading System;
- The AfCFTA: for an inclusive structural transformation of Africa;
- The AfCFTA and the AU and RECs institutional reforms;
- The state of play and the rationale for joining the AfCFTA (respective strategic calculations);
- The historical trajectory of the African integration project: FTAs, RECs, Customs Unions;
- The market, the economy and politics: what lever(s) for controlled integration in Africa?
- Power, polarity or collective action: what dynamics around the AfCFTA?

2. **Operationalization of the AfCFTA: Context, contents and constraints**

- The content of the texts and target areas;
- Market integration and security challenges in Africa;
- The AfCFTA and the diversity of legal regimes in Africa: harmonizing or cohabiting?
- The AfCFTA and the diversity of African RECs: multi-speed integration?
- The AfCFTA, African integration and political constraints (sovereignty, borders, political will, strategic rivalries, leadership disputes, economic production capacities, regional infrastructure development, etc.);
- AfCFTA and EPAs: how to manage customs preference regimes?
- The AfCFTA and the (re) revitalization of African economic diplomacy;
- The AfCFTA and the natural resources economy;
- The AfCFTA and the governance of public-private relations in Africa;
- What rules of origin for the operationalization of the AfCFTA?
- The AfCFTA's investment policy;
- Competition policy and specialization logics of the AfCFTA;
- The AfCFTA and trade defence measures.

3. **The AfCFTA and the external environment**

- From Regional to Global: The Challenges of AfCFTA-WTO Dialogue ;
- Governing with Global Trading Powers: The AfCFTA and Europe, China and North America;
- The AfCFTA and Trade with Emerging Economies;
- The AfCFTA and bilateral customs preferences: what hierarchy of values?

4. **AfCFTA governance for a controlled regional integration**

- The impact of the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers on African regional integration;
- The AfCFTA and the challenges of digitalization and e-commerce;
- Transparency of trade procedures in the AfCFTA;
- The funds mobilization system in the AfCFTA;
- Dispute settlement regime in the AfCFTA;
- Trade ethics and the protection of vulnerable sectors in Africa;
- The sanctions regime for budgetary abuses by AfCFTA members.

○ Terms of participation

The speakers have the option of presenting their work in one of the above-mentioned areas in order to develop one of the sub-themes in French or in English. They are invited to submit an abstract of two pages maximum (in Word file, font size: Times New Roman 12, line spacing 1.5; including: the title of the paper, the problematic, the research methods, the theories used, the expected results and the key words).

The paper proposal should also indicate the full name(s) of the author(s), their academic or professional status and their institutional affiliation.

Academics, Researchers or Professionals interested in any aspect of this call for papers may submit a paper proposal simultaneously to the following three (03) addresses:

ousmanou.nwatchock@yahoo.com ; nebaridley@gmail.com ; youssefkary@gmail.com

The abstracts of the papers must reach the technical secretariat electronically at the addresses indicated, at the latest on June 30, 2021 at 23:59 (GMT+1).

○ Calendar

- ***Date of publication of the call: 28 May 2021***
- ***Deadline for submission of abstracts: 30 June 2021***
- ***Deadline for submission of papers: 30 August 2021***
- ***Date of reply to authors: 15 September 2021***
- ***Date of the conference: 23-25 November 2021***

NB: IRIC reserves the right to select some relevant papers and propose a thematic issue of Cameroon Review of International Studies (CRIS). The authors of the selected papers will be informed by email in due course after the conference.

○ Organizing Committee

General supervision:

Prof. Adolphe Minkoa She, Rector of the University of Yaoundé II.

Coordination of the Symposium:

- Mr. Daniel Urbain Ndongo, Director of the International Relations Institute of Cameroon.
- Prof. Stéphane Ngwanza, Deputy Director in charge of Studies, IRIC.

Scientific Committee:

1. President: Prof. Luc Sindjoun, University of Yaounde II.

2. Vice-Presidents:

- Prof. Christopher Isike, University of Pretoria, African Political Science Association (APSA);
- Prof. Jean Emmanuel Pondi, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Eddy Maloka, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM-AU);
- Prof. Adebayo Olukoshi, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) ;

- Prof. Thomas Meszaros, Institut International pour la Francophonie, Lyon ;
- Prof. Christian Lequesne, Sciences Po CERI ;
- Prof. Yves Surel, University of Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas;
- Prof. Alain Ondoua, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Cheryl Hendricks, Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA);
- Prof. Désiré Avom, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Vera Songwe, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa;
- Mr. Jose Brito, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cabo Verde, Chairperson of the Africa Innovation Summit..

3. Members:

- Prof. Mamoudou Gazibo, University of Montreal;
- Prof. François David, Université du Littoral, Côte d'Opale, France ;
- Prof. Saibou Issa, University of Maroua;
- Prof. Augustin Loada, University of Ouagadougou II;
- Prof. Alain Didier Olinga, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Nadine Machikou Ngameni, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Ferdinand Adama Kpodar, University of Lomé;
- Prof. Victor-Emmanuel Bokalli, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Georges Nzongola Ntalaja, University of North Carolina;
- Prof. Tukumbi Lumumba Kasongo, Cornell University;
- Prof. Jean Njoya, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Laurent Zang, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Mahaman Sanoussi Tidjani Alou, Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey;
- Prof. Oumarou Narey, Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey;
- Prof. Janvier Onana, University of N'Gaoundéré;
- Prof. Bakary Camara, University of Bamako;
- Prof. André Tioumagneng, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Diop Alioune Badara, Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar;
- Prof. Joseph-Vincent Ntuda Ebode, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Jean-Louis Atangana Amougou, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Jean-Claude Tcheuwa, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Brusil Miranda Metou, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Fred Eboko, Director of Research, IRD France;
- Prof. Patrick Abane Engolo, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Henri Ngoa Tabi, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Pierre Fabien Nkot, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Guy Mvelle, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Wullson Mvom Ela, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Auguste Nguelieutou, University of Douala;
- Prof. Germain Ntono Tsimi, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Paul Elvic Batchom, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Benjamin Fomba Kamga, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Hygin Kakai, University of Abomey Calavy;
- Prof. Joseph Keutcheu, University of Dschang;
- Prof. Patrice Samuel Aristide Badji, Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar;
- Prof. Abdou Rahmane Thiam, Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar;
- Prof. Gabriel Eba Ebe, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Claude Abe, Catholic University of Central Africa;

- Prof. Augustin Kongatoua Kossonzo, University of Bangui;
- Prof. Georges Mulumbeni M., University of Lubumbashi;
- Prof. Gérard Eloko Eya Matangelo, University of Kinshasa;
- Prof. Papa Samba Ndiaye, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis;
- Prof. Moïse Yanou Tchinkangong, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Cyrille Monembou, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. François Colin Nkoa, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Christopher Nsoh, University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Armand Leka Essomba, University of Yaounde I;
- Prof. Boniface Bounoung Fouda, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Chantal Pélagie Belombo, Catholic University of Central Africa;
- Prof. Stéphane Monney Mouandjo, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Félicité Owona Mfegue, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Emmanuel Wonyu, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Abdoul-Aziz Yaouba, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Rémy Mbida Mbida, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Prof. Maurice Engueleguele, IDEA, Addis Ababa;
- Prof. Jean-Paul Mbia, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Agostino Zacarias, Former United Nations Regional Coordinator, Southern Africa ;
- M. Zaid Al-Ali, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).

Scientific supervision:

Prof. Yves Paul Mandjem, *Head of the Department of Integration and Cooperation for Development.*

Technical Secretariat:

- Dr. Mireille Manga Edimo, Epse Ewangué, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Jean Kenfack, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Manfred Kouty, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Julien Bokilo Lossayi, Marien Ngouabi University;
- Dr. Max Sinclair Mbida OnambelE, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Apollinaire Foula Damna, University of Maroua;
- Dr. Christel Franck Afom Ndong, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Antang Yamo, University of Yaounde I;
- Dr. Patrice Moundounga Mouity, Omar Bongo University;
- Dr. Henri Ludovic Mboha Nyamsi, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Marthe Zintchem, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Armand Elono, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Olga Mbang, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Richard Ondji'i Toung, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Steve Etogo, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Fetze Kamdem, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Marthe Eyango, épouse Assira, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Melvis Ndiloseh, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Patrice Libong Badjan, Copil/CERs/Ac;
- Dr. François-Xavier Elong Fils, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Nabil Ndikeu Njoya, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Ousmanou Nwatchock à Birema, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Samuel Nguembock, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;

- Dr. Neba Ridley Ngwa, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Kary Youssoufou Ngamondi, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Mr. Patrice Bigombe Logo, Société Camerounaise de Science Politique (SOCASP);
- Dr. Expédit Olougou, University of Abomey Calavy;
- Dr. René Bidias, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Louis Baasid Sockzo, University of N’Gaoundéré;
- Dr. Eugène Arnaud Yombo Sembe, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Alex Mindja, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Jimmy Yab, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Julien Fils Ekotto Ekotto, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Alain Sauter Elong Eba, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Rodrigue Tasse, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Stéphane Mbono, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Aline Zobo, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Mariette Edimo Mbo’o, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Toussaint Kounouho, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung ;
- Dr. Oswald Padonou, Association Béninoise d’Etudes Stratégiques et de Sécurité (ABESS);
- Dr. Charles Uriel Owona Owoumou, IRIC-University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Auguste Binam, University of Yaounde II;
- Dr. Guy Mbega, IRIC-University of Yaounde II.

Tentative bibliography

- **Adedeji A.**, *History and prospects for regional integration in Africa*, Document présenté à la troisième réunion du Forum pour le développement en Afrique, Addis-Abeba (Éthiopie), 3-8 mars 2002.
- African Union (2013). *Action plan for boosting intra-African trade*. Available at [www. au.int/web/sites/default/files/newsevents/pressreleases/26498-pr-action_plan_for_boosting_intra-african_trade_f-english.pdf](http://www.au.int/web/sites/default/files/newsevents/pressreleases/26498-pr-action_plan_for_boosting_intra-african_trade_f-english.pdf).
- AfDB (African Development Bank), AU (African Union) & ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) (2013). *Assessing Regional Integration in Africa VI: Harmonizing Policies to Transform the Trading Environment*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- **Bach, D.**, *Regionalism in Africa. Genealogies, Institutions and Trans-State Networks*, Abingdon, Routledge, 2016.
- **Bach, D.**, Régionalisation, mondialisation et fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne, Paris, Karthala, 1998.
- **Balassa, B.** *The theory of economic integration: an introduction*, Greenwood Press, 1961.
- **Bekolo-Ebe B.**, « L’intégration régionale en Afrique : caractéristiques, contrastes et perspectives », *Mondes en développement*, n° 115-116, 2003/3, p. 81-88.
- **Ben Achour R. et al.**, « Le libéralisme économique en marche : la ZLECAf ou la voie africaine », *VigieAfrique*, Volume 2, numéro 3, Août 2019.
- **Blanchard S.**, « La Zlec lancée le 30 mai 2019, oui mais... ». Dossier thématique *Jeunes en Afrique*, 29 mai 2019, [en ligne], <https://p.dw.com/p/3JSMt>.
- **Chauvin E. et M. Géraud**, *Violences et régionalisation en Afrique centrale*, Belgeo, 2020.

- **Coulibaly S.**, « Regional integration and the persistent uneven spread of economic activities in developing areas », *Économie internationale*, n° 106, 2006/2, p. 5- 23.
- **Crozet M. et Lafourcade M.**, *La nouvelle économie géographique*. La Découverte, 2009.
- **Crozet M., Lafourcade M.**, *La nouvelle économie géographique*, Paris, La Découverte, 2009.
- **Darracq V.**, « Jeux de puissance en Afrique : le Nigeria et l'Afrique du Sud face à la crise ivoirienne », *Politique étrangère*, 2011/2 (Été), pp. 361-374.
- **Dabene O.**, *The Politics of Regional Integration in Latin America. Theoretical and Comparative Explorations*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.
- **Delmas-Marty M.** (Dir.), *Critique de l'intégration normative. L'apport du droit comparé à l'harmonisation des droits*, Presses Universitaires de France, 2004.
- **Diagne A.**, « Politiques commerciales, intégration régionale et distribution des revenus au Sénégal », *Mondes en développement*, no 135, 2006/3, p. 101-129.
- **Diaw D. et Thi Anh-Dao T.**, « Intégration régionale et expansion du commerce sud-sud : le cas du Sénégal dans l'Uemoa », *Revue Tiers-Monde*, n° 199, 2009/3, p.627-646.
- **Dima Ehongo P.** « Chapitre IV. L'intégration juridique des économies africaines à l'échelle régionale et mondiale », in M. Delmas-Marty (Dir.), *Critique de l'intégration normative. L'apport du droit comparé à l'harmonisation des droits*, Presses Universitaires de France, 2004, p. 179-225.
- **Frankel Jeffrey A.** (dir.), *The Regionalization of the World Economy*, London, Chicago, Research Project, 1998.
- **Gana A. et al.**, *La régionalisation du monde. Construction territoriale et articulation global/local*, Paris, Karthala, 2014.
- **Gana A. et Richard Y.**, « Introduction. Pourquoi parler de l'intégration régionale dans le monde aujourd'hui ? », in A. Gana et al., *La régionalisation du monde. Construction territoriale et articulation global/local*, Paris, Karthala, 2014, p. 11-20.
- **Garcin T.**, *Les grandes questions internationales depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin*, 2^e édition, Paris, Economica, 2009.
- **Gazibo, M.**, *Introduction à la politique africaine*, Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2007.
- **Gazibo, M. et Thiriote, C.** (Dir.), *La politique en Afrique. Etats de débats et pistes de recherche*, Paris, Karthala, 2009.
- **Gbaguidi O. A.**, « Cinquante ans d'intégration régionale en Afrique : un bilan global », *Techniques Financières et Développement*, 2013/2 (N° 111), p. 47-62.
- **Gbetnkom D.**, « Intégration régionale et potentialité commerciale dans la Cemac : une évaluation par le modèle de gravité », *Techniques financières et développement*, n°111, 2013/2, p.89-103.
- **Hettne B. et Söderbaum F.**, « Theorising the Rise of Regionness », *New Political Economy*, Vol. 5, n° 3, décembre 2000, p. 457-473.
- **Hugon Ph.** (éd.), *Les économies en développement à l'heure de la régionalisation*, Paris, Karthala, 2002.
- **Hugon Ph.**, « Les économies en développement au regard des théories de la régionalisation », *Tiers-Monde*, Tome 43, n°169, 2002, p. 9-25.
- **Hugon Ph.**, « Les trajectoires comparées d'intégration régionale », in Ph. Hugon (Dir.), *Les économies en développement à l'heure de la régionalisation*. Karthala, 2003, p. 103-163.

- **Isike, C.**, "Profit vs Public health: the crisis of liberal democracy and universal healthcare in Africa" *Inkanyiso: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 12(2), 2020, p. 263 - 267
- **Jacquemot P.**, *Les dix enjeux de la zone de libre-échange africain*, Les dossiers WillAgri, 2019.
- **Kouty, M.**, Trading costs in Africa: does international supply chain connectivity matter? *Journal of Economic Development*. 43(2), 2018, 85-102.
- _____. Implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): The Effects of Trade Procedures on trade flows. *Research in Applied Economics* 13(1), mars 2021.
- **Lagadec G.**, « Une union douanière : le choix historique », in E. Farvaque (dir.) *Intégration économique européenne. Problèmes et analyses*. Louvain-la-Neuve, De Boeck Supérieur, 2002, p. 33-56.
- **Lawrence R. A.**, 1996, *Regionalism, Multilateralism, and deeper Integration*, Washington, Brookings Institution Press.
- **Lequesne Ch. et Smith A.**, « Union européenne et science politique : où en est le débat théorique ? », *Cultures et Conflits*, n°28, 1997, p. 7-13.
- **Madise D, Isike C.**, Ubuntu diplomacy: Broadening soft power in an African context, *J Public Affairs*, 2020;e2097. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2097>
- **Mandjem Y. P.**, « Indépendances Africaines et Relations Internationales : entre la création de l'Etat en Afrique et les mutations de la société internationale », *Revue Béninoise de Science Po (RBSP)*, Vol. 3, N° 1, 2019, p. 34 à 86.
- **Mandjem Y. P.**, « Les groupes jihadistes et les relations internationales : contribution à une sociologie d'un acteur controversé. Le cas de Boko Haram dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad », *Cahier Thucydide n° 27*, 2020, p. 1-58.
- **Mashayekhi M. et Taisuke I.** (Dir.), *Multilateralism and Regionalism. The New Interface*, New York-Geneva, UNCTAD, 2005.
- **Mayda A. M. et Steinberg C.**, « Do south-south trade agreements increase trade? commodity-level evidence from Comesa », *Unu-cris occasional papers*, n° 19, 2006.
- **Mevel. S. & Karingi, S.** (2012). *Deepening regional integration in Africa: A computable general equilibrium assessment of the establishment of a continental free trade area followed by a continental customs union*. Presented at the seventh African Economic Conference. 30 October to 2 November. Kigali.
- **Mvelle G. et Zang L.** (dir.), *L'Union Africaine, quinze ans après*, Tomes I et II, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2017.
- **Mvelle G.**, *L'Union Africaine face aux contraintes de l'action collective*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2013.
- **Nwatchock O.**, « Francophonie et médiation économique entre l'Asie et l'Afrique : quelles capacités ? », *Revue Internationale des Francophonies*, n° 10, février 2018, [En ligne].
- **Olaitan, Z and Isike, C.**, "The Role of the African Union in Fostering Women's Representation in Formal Peacebuilding: A Case Study of Sierra Leone". *Journal of African Union Studies*, 8(2), 2019, p. 135 - 154.
- **Oyeyide et al.**, *Regional integration and trade liberalization in sub-Saharan Africa*, CREA, 1997.
- OMC, *Les accords commerciaux régionaux*, portail (wto.org) www.wto.org/french/tratop_f/region_f/region_f.htm, 27 janvier 2021.
- **Park D. et al.**, « A New Multi-Dimensional Framework for Analyzing Regional Integration: Regional Integration Evaluation (RIE) Methodology », Asian Development Bank, Working paper

series on regional Integration, n°49, 2010.

- **Richard Y.**, « Régionalisation, régionalisme et intégration régionale : concepts flous et nécessaire clarification », in A. Gana et al., *La régionalisation du monde.. Construction territoriale et articulation global/local*, Paris, Karthala, 2014, p. 21-43.
- **Richard Y. et TobelemZanin C.**, « La Russie et l'Europe : une intégration économique encore à venir ? », *Cybergéo. Revue européenne de géographie*, 2007.
- **Saurugger S.**, « Les origines du régionalisme », in S. Saurugger (dir.), *Théories et concepts de l'intégration européenne*, Presses de Sciences Po, 2010, p. 41-65.
- **Sindjoun L.**, *Sociologie des relations internationales africaines*, Paris, Karthala, 2002.
- **Siroën J.M.**, *La régionalisation de l'économie mondiale*, Paris, La Découverte, 2000.
- **Slim A.**, « Intégrations, désintégrations et réintégrations en Europe de l'Est : les théories traditionnelles remises en question », *Revue d'études comparatives Est-Ouest*, vol. 28, 1997, n°4. p. 5-83.
- **Taillard C.** (dir.), *Intégrations régionales en Asie orientale*, Paris, les Indes savantes, 2004.
- Union Africaine, *Rapport de la quatorzième réunion du forum de négociation de la zone de libre-échange continentale africaine (FN/ZLECAF)*, 2019.
- UNCTAD (2019). *The Economic Development in Africa Report 2019: Made in Africa – Rules of Origin for Enhanced Intra-African Trade*. New York and Geneva.
- **Van Hamme G.**, « Régionalisme, intégration régionale et mondialisation : quelques éclairages sur un triangle complexe », in *La régionalisation du monde. Construction territoriale et articulation global/local*, Paris, Karthala, 2014, p. 45-57.
- **Venesson P. et Sindjoun L.**, « Unipolarité et intégration régionale : l'Afrique du Sud et la « renaissance africaine », *Revue française de science politique*, n°6, 2000, p. 915-940.
- **Union Africaine**, Document-cadre de l'Agenda 2063: L'Afrique que nous voulons, 2015, Addis Abeba.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Union & African Development Bank (2017). *Assessing Regional Integration in Africa VIII: Bringing the Continental Free Trade Area About*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- **Viner J.**, *The Customs Union Issue*, New York, Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, 1950.
- **Winters A. L.**, Regionalism versus Multilateralism, in R. E. Baldwin et al. (dir.), *Market Integration, Regionalism and the Global Economy*, Cambridge, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Cambridge UP, 1999, p. 7-52.
- **World Bank**, *The African Continental Free Trade Area: Economic and Distributional Effects*. Washington 2020, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1559-1.
- **World Bank** (2020). *The African Continental Free Trade Area: Economic and Distributional Effects*. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1559-1.