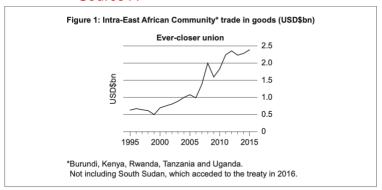
# **Unit 4 Policy Building: Economic Integration**

Building a Policy Response	Topic: Unit 4.4 Economic Integration	Use the data provided + your won knowledge to build the policy and write the policy on the relevant page below.
South Sudan concerning the ecc Enter the most relevant data tha	onomic integration into the EAC tra	ge of economics recommend a policy for ade bloc. Trade integration or not? he policy on this sheet and then write a 20 your policy on page 3 below.
	Planner	
A) Plan the data/evidence in this column from the sources below that you will use in your policy statement. Use bullet points to record your information.  Useful evidence: bullet point here:	B) What knowledge /theory can you use from the course to help make the policy statement more valid? (Any valid theory or concept that should be in the policy statement?)  List items here:	C.1) Produce a brief powerpoint presentation on one slide containing the main points + justification for the policy you have designed.  or  C.2) Summarize your Policy here in bullet points:

### **Unit 4 Policy Building: Economic Integration**

#### Source A



[Source: Text: Paragraphs 1–3 adapted from "Trade in East Africa: Worth Celebrating", © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London (June 9, 2016); paragraphs 4–8 adapted from a paper/article written by Astrid R.N. Haas (and co-authors) with funding from the International Growth Centre.

Graph: IMF, www.eacgermany.org, accessed 3 May 2018]

#### Source B

The East African Community (EAC) is the most integrated trading bloc in Africa. In 2005, the members established a customs union, and then in 2010 it became a common market. There are ambitious plans to establish a **monetary union** by 2024.

The East African Community (EAC) is the most integrated trading bloc in Africa. In 2005, the members established a customs union, and then in 2010 it became a common market. There are ambitious plans to establish a **monetary union** by 2024.

Agriculture is one potential area that South Sudan could focus on to diversify its economy. According to some estimates, 70 % of land is suitable for agriculture, but less than 4 % is currently being cultivated. The large flood plains in the country are suitable for rice production and the hope is that South Sudan can develop a **comparative advantage** in this essential food.

South Sudan is landlocked and most of its road network is unpaved. This is just one example of its poor infrastructure. Since infrastructure is an expensive investment, regional cooperation will be vital for improving its road systems. Furthermore, effective transport links to sea ports in Kenya and Tanzania will allow for greater trade and therefore economies of scale.

## **Unit 4 Policy Building: Economic Integration**

### Write your POLICY STATEMENT here

(10 marks)