

Ukraine Kyiv and Lviv. **Methodology.** Logistical approach based on the use of the concept of spatial regulation of tourist flows in cities, developed by the author, and the concept of reverse logistics for waste disposal in urban areas, the amount of which naturally increases after tourist visits. **Results.** Made comparison of the logistical potential of urban tourism in order to ensure its sustainability; proposed scientific and practical basis of reverse logistics for waste recycling after tourists stay in urban destinations. Using the results of research and its practical value: the results of research may help to solve the problem of sustainability of urban tourism destinations in conditions of tourist flows growing and waste volume growing in the biggest tourist centers of Ukraine Lviv, Kyiv etc. Article offers unique approach and has no analogues in the tourism and municipal theory and practice of sustainable management.

**Key words:** sustainable tourism, tourist destination, urban tourism, , logistics potential.

**Смирнов Игорь.** Логистический потенциал устойчивого развития туристических дестинаций (на примере городского туризма). **Задача исследования** – раскрыть логистический потенциал достижения устойчивого развития туристических дестинаций на примере городского туризма, включая практические примеры наиболее популярных туристических дестинаций (городов) Украины Киева и Львова. **Методология работы** – логистический подход основан на применении концепции пространственного регулирования туристических потоков в городах, разработанной нами, и концепции реверсивной логистики для переработки отходов в городах, объем которых закономерно увеличивается после посещения туристов. **Результаты исследования.** Раскрывается логистический потенциал городского туризма с целью обеспечения его устойчивости; предложены научные и практические основы обратной экологистики (реверсивной логистики), т. е. логистики переработки отходов, остающихся после пребывания туристов в городских дестинациях. Результаты исследования помогают решить проблему обеспечения устойчивости дестинаций городского туризма в условиях увеличения туристопотоков и роста объемов отходов, что является актуальным в настоящее время для крупнейших туристических центров Украины Львова, Киева и др. Предлагается авторский подход, который является оригинальным и не имеет аналогов в туристической и муниципальной теории и практике устойчивого управления.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивый туризм, туристическая дестинация, городской туризм, логистический потенциал.

Стаття надійшла до редколегії  
12.09.2017 р.

УДК 332.135(6)

**Martha Slowly Shimuleni,  
Eugenia Vozniuk**

## **Regional Integration and Development: a Theoretical Review of the SADC Region**

The article highlights the link between regional integration and the development of economically backward countries in Africa, focusing on the SADC region. It emphasizes the importance of continuous and rapid regional integration in comparison with the individualism of the South African countries, especially with regard to regional associations such as SADC, which development is closely linked. The essence of the information policy characteristic to African countries is disclosed, as well as the main bodies and Protocols regulating information security and policy of states within SADC are described. The article is aimed at highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of regional integration. The main problem is to balance it with individual development within a country or group of countries. The researchers analyzed the importance of regional integration, as well as the implications it has for the SADC region, and thus proved that SADC is better if it is a regionally integrated association, rather than when countries operate separately.

**Key words:** regional integration, information policy, socio-economic development, globalization, countries of Africa, SADC.

**Introduction.** There is a great need to understand what regional integration is all about. This is the coming together of nations or member states geographically located for purposes of trade, investment, security and democracy, ease of trade and access to markets. This journal article seeks to understand and highlight the link between regional integration and development with a focus on the SADC region. It also seeks to stress the importance of regional integration as compared to individualism especially considering regions like SADC whose development is closely linked to one another. Needless to say, the systematic analytic link between regional integration and development needs a deeper analysis of the countries that are party to that regional bloc.

Regional integration is an effective tool in speeding up the development process of countries collectively than individually. This has been identified by various economic players in each country from politicians, economists and business persons alike. The concept's promise to multiply collective wealth within countries however, from past experiences, it is clear that pinning hopes of a country's prosperity on a regional bloc is like committing economic suicide. So far, only the European approach to integration, currently culminating in the existence of the European Union, and, with considerable lesser degrees of success, MERCOSUR in Latin America and ASEAN in Southeast Asia, have fulfilled these expectations.

Conspicuously absent from the short list of success stories is the African continent despite the fact that it houses a large number of regional integration schemes. However, the past decade has at last produced a few interesting and promising regional integration bodies in Africa. Amongst them are the revived East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and, last but not least, the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Of these, SADC has made the most substantial steps towards sustainable and deeper regional integration. Regional integration in Africa goes back to colonial times. In 1910, the predecessor agreement to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) was formed between different British colonies and territories including South Africa. Other attempts in East and Central Africa followed. In West Africa, the French colonies cooperated in a system which was to some extent functionally integrated into the French economy.

**Problem Statement.** The rise of populist politics that swayed the British voters into what became known as the «Brexit» and the election of Donald Trump has seen the need for regional integration be questioned. With Trump's policies of coming out of NAFTA, TPP and NATO and Britain pulling out of the European Union all calls into question whether the coming together of nations is counterproductive to regional development. Considering the geography of the SADC region, as compared to Britain, it seems like a country like Madagascar pulling out of the SADC region yet its importance can never be underestimated.

To help us understand this new phenomenon of regional integration versus individualism, a problem arose especially brought about by the immigration of people mostly from the Middle East to western countries which meant that certain governments had to make drastic measures to curb immigration and regionalism as seen by Britain seeking to leave the European Union which allowed for free access of labor, goods and services. This article seeks to highlight the benefits and the disadvantages of regional integration. The main problem is that of balancing regional integration and individualism within a country or a group of countries without sacrificing the development of the economy.

According to research sources, regionalism in Africa has always had a strong political motive. «Pan-Africanism, as an expression of continental identity and coherence, distinguishes regional integration in Africa from other regions in the developing world» [1]. Arguments supporting regional integration tend to be particularly strong given the small size of many Sub-Saharan countries in economic terms.

The other problem facing most African countries including those in SADC is that they are highly dependent on the primary sector like Agriculture while their peoples are suffering from drought and famine due to erratic rainfalls, pests and insufficient farming implements. Given such circumstances, regional integration must be emphasized so as to maximize the collective capacity of all the countries. In spite of all the arguments, for regional integration, most efforts seem to fail especially the smaller countries integrated with bigger ones. The reasons for the lack of progress in regional integration efforts are going to be discussed in this chapter.

Problems that regional integration pose. Africa's regional groupings like SADC, COMESA, SACU, and ECOWAS must tackle common problems bedeviling their respective regions. For instance COMESA must deal with famine in Somalia and Civil war in South Sudan. Other problems that must be addressed are discussed as follows:

- multiple memberships like the overlapping of COMESA countries into SADC or SADC members into SACU. This eliminates the confusion between political commitments of certain countries;
- functional regional grouping must have all their members at least at peace. For instance SADC when Angola and Zimbabwe had political turmoil, COMESA when Somalia is under a failed government, and ECOWAS when The Gambia is facing political instability. All telecommunications network must work effectively for regionalism to work perfectly;
- regional integration without the involvement of the private sector is not regional integration at all. Although this will threaten domestic competition, it is more likely that the private sector brings another

perspective of the economy. For instance, some farmers in Malawi may fear low-cost competition from elsewhere in the SADC region therefore support individualism and protectionist policies;

- some members of the same region may have bigger economies than others which make it sometimes difficult to calculate member contributions. For instance Lesotho and South Africa within SADC. Given such cases, new policy instruments to deal with the fears of economic polarization must be found, for example, multispeed arrangements, compensation schemes, regional investment banks, or structural solidarity funds; with such disparities in economies and many other areas, it becomes more important to have dispute settlement mechanisms in place to bring equality and success in regions. Definitely the Foreign Direct Investment partners need to have confidence that regional integration measures will not be reversed and that barriers to regional markets will not be re-instituted overnight. This is important to long term regional growth [2].



### Measuring Regional Integration in Southern Africa

Measuring regional Integration entails the concept of relative trade integration to different regions of the world. For instance, the degree of integration of Botswana and Namibia to the Southern African region is high, than that of South Africa which is low.

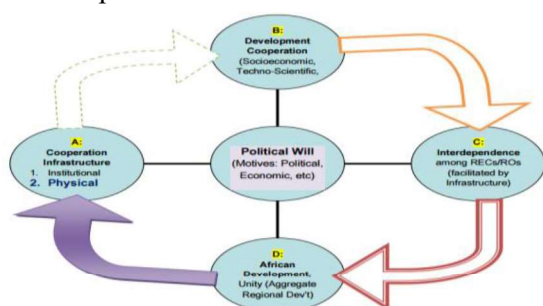
Second, with respect to the ongoing trends of trade integration, there seems to be more of a process of disintegration than of integration in Southern Africa [3].

This article considered three Southern African countries which are Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa. The analysis concentrates on their trade relations with 21 regions of the world,

as provided by the database. One of the regions is Southern Africa which consists of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, i.e. the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries [4].

We have to highlight that as of 2006, Botswana is a highly integrated country with regards to the SADC region as it trades most with SADC countries than anyone else in the region. Namibia's trade share with Southern Africa was high but has considerably decreased, from 60.4% to 51.3% [5]. Likewise, the same data shows that the most important market for South Africa is the Western Europe making it the least integrated country within the SADC region. Other smaller economies are regionally integrated as they seek access to larger economy markets while large economies within a region tend to focus elsewhere where it matters most like the example given of South Africa. Nigeria is also another country whose integration level is very low compared to the other countries within the ECOWAS region.

After World War II was over, a kind of political union of Europe was conceived by the leaders who wanted to make wars impossible among the historically warring nations of Europe. This vision of the United States of Europe attracted the considerable attention at the popular level and was kept alive among the leading social scientists, leaders and political activists. The economic integration was, at the most, considered as a stage in the process and an immediate aim, whose goal was the eventual political unification of Europe.



### A model for regionalism and development in Africa

Source: African Development Bank Group (AfDB); UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); and UN Development Program (UNDP) (2013).

The diagram above shows the arrows indicating that the further one goes in the stages of cooperation the thicker the cooperation – from the highlight at «A» to «D». While at «A» there is need for emphasis on infrastructure backed by political will, from «D» further on the cycle becomes more

robust as regional integration requires more engagement and possibly self-perpetuating. It is also important to note that the role of infrastructure in cooperation is very important (point «A»). This tendency leaves out a key component of integration and development. At point «C», there may be sufficient infrastructure to facilitate interregional cooperation and interdependence [6].

To understand the future of regional integration in Africa there is need to understand the history of regional integration in Africa. From the time of liberation independence across Africa, there have been numerous failed attempts to industrialize efficiently using import-substitution among member states, which gave rise to the notion of regional integration as a means to facilitate structural transformation in Africa. As a result, African countries have embraced regional integration as an important component of their development strategies primarily driven by the economic rational of overcoming the constraint of small and fractioned economies working in isolation [7].

Among the decisions was the establishment of an African Economic Community in the foreseeable future, the strengthening of existing regional economic communities and the creation of others to cover the continent as a whole.

ECOWAS already existed among the West African countries. Southern Africa also had a socioeconomic cooperation arrangement, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference created in the 1980s, which was later replaced by SADC in 1992.

Regional Integration (RI) in the SADC region. The economic and political models predict that regional integration, if implemented successfully, is capable of not only improving the economic well-being of the participating countries at the macro level, but also that of their citizens at the micro level. It enhances the chances of countries of becoming more democratic and secure.

The architects of the post-war RI in Western Europe had political motives: the prevention of a future war between «arch enemies» France and Germany and the formation of a counterweight to the perceived threat from Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe. They combined these cleverly with a particular economic interest, the supply of sufficient raw materials for the production of energy and steel in order to provide the desperately needed ingredients for economic revival in the participating countries to start the European integration process [8].

The term «information policy» has been used to refer to policy initiatives that promote the use of tools and concepts associated with the «global information society», with a view to realising their potential in achieving national, social and economic development goals. In many cases, integration of the national economy with the global knowledge-based economy is one of these goals [9].

Rowlands' states that there is no such thing as a single information policy but rather that policies address specific issues, and that effective compromises have to be made between competing interests. Policies should be «flexible, dynamic and responsive to changing circumstances». Information policy is also not just about information technology. Mansell and Wehn state that «Good policy with regard to the building of the Information Society must rely not only on sufficient technical and material resources (the networks) and skills, but also be coherent with other societal policies» [10].

Three hierarchical levels for information policy used in African countries are proposed by Rowlands:

**Infrastructural Policies.** Apply across society and affect the information sector both directly and indirectly. Infrastructural Policies would deal with the development of national (or more recently also regional) infrastructures required to support an information society. The absence of infrastructural policies and implementation strategies would make it virtually impossible to deliver on any other vertical or horizontal ICT-related policies'. Policy development in Southern Africa' reflects this reality in that generally telecommunications policies are the first to be revised, followed by a focus on separate policies in areas such as education, e-Commerce, freedom of information, universal service, etc.

**Vertical Information Policies.** Apply to a specific part of the information sector for a particular application. Vertical Information Policies would include sectoral policies such as education, tourism, manufacturing, health, etc.

**Horizontal Information Policies.** Apply across society and affect the information sector both directly and indirectly. Horizontal Information Policies refers to those policies that impact on broad aspects of society, e.g. policies relating to freedom of information, tariffs and pricing, and the use of ICTs by government internally and in its relationships with citizens, business, labour, academia, etc. The need for integrating national ICT strategies' overlaps with four well-established policy fields: technology, industry, telecommunications and media [11].

Sectoral policies such as education, employment, health, welfare, etc. are increasingly having to address issues relating to ICTs and the growing interdependence between the development of ICT policies and sectoral policies. Experience to date has shown that, in the absence of an existing national ICT policy,

the tendency is towards the creation of sector-dependent policy that addresses only its own ICT needs. These policies become firmly entrenched within the sector and later attempts to integrate them into a broad all-encompassing ICT policy become difficult [12].

The term «Information Economy» refers to «a new global economic structure, wherein the production of information goods and services dominates wealth and job creation, and is underpinned by the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) and a global information infrastructure» [13].

As for SADC we learned that Mozambique was the Culture, Information, Sport, and the Transport and Communications Commission (SATTCC) sector responsibilities within SADC until 2001. Nowadays each Department is responsible for interacting with the relevant South African stakeholders in their respective areas of responsibility. In the information sphere of cooperation SADC has the Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport and also Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation [14].

South Africa has played a leading role in the development of the Berlin Initiative, which strives to foster closer co-operation between the European Union and SADC. Priority issues that are included under this Initiative are the consolidation of democracy in the Southern African region, combatting illicit drug trafficking, clearance of landmines, regional integration, promotion of Trade and Investment and combatting HIV/AIDS. South Africa together with the other member states of SADC is also co-operating with the USA under SADC/US Forum Initiative.

International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) support to SADC is guided by a framework of cooperation referred to as the «Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership between the Southern African Development Community and the International Cooperating Partners», adopted in Windhoek, Namibia, in April 2006. This declaration is based largely on the five key principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, namely: Ownership, Alignment, Harmonisation Managing for Results and Mutual Accountability. The Windhoek Declaration is the main framework articulating strategic areas of cooperation between SADC and the ICPs and setting the ground for ICPs support to the SADC Common Agenda [15].

The Windhoek Declaration defines the commitments by SADC and ICPs, outlines the mechanisms and approaches necessary to ensure a fully coordinated, harmonised and coherent ICP support to regional economic integration and prepares the ground for more effective coordination, information-sharing, strategic policy dialogue, as well as technical and financial support to the Region's integration agenda.

Conclusion. The politics of regionalized development – whether reflected at national, regional, or continental levels – is a politics of strategic, priority-focused development decision-making. These priority choices must be harmonized among cooperating States and organizations in an increasing interdependent world. Development motives influence these political choices, merging the political and the economic in the resulting development cooperation framework. Once the cooperation framework is in place, as is the case in Africa considering the objective of the AEC and RECs, development has the basic institutional infrastructure and political will for cooperative undertakings. If realized, then, the amalgam of developed regions translates into continental development and may generate incentives for continental unity. The development kingdom creates the political empire, thereby reversing Nkrumah's vision of empire first and development next.

#### *Sources and Literature*

1. McCarthy, (1995), Regional Integration in Africa, Journal of Political science. – URL : <http://www.FAO.org>.
2. Technical Corporation Department, (2017). Regional integration and food security in developing countries. – URL : <http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y4793e/y4793e0a.htm>.
3. Osterkamp, R. (2008), Measuring regional trade integration in Southern Africa [. – URL : [http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas\\_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323](http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323).
4. Bösl, A., Breytenbach, W., Hartzenberg, T., McCarthy, C. and Schade, K. (2007), Monitoring the process of regional integration in Southern Africa in 2007. – URL : [http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas\\_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323](http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323).
5. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, (2008). Monitoring Regional Integration in Southern Africa Yearbook Volume 8. – URL : [http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas\\_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323](http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_16110-1522-1-30.pdf?110125181323).
6. *Ibid.*
7. United Nations economic Commission for Africa, (2017). History of Africa's Regional Integration Efforts. – URL : <http://www.uneca.org/oria/pages/history-africa%E2%80%99s-regional-integration-efforts>.
8. Alan Matthews, (2003). Regional Integration and Food Security in Developing Countries (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. – URL : <http://www.uneca.org/oria/pages/history-africa%E2%80%99s-regional-integration-efforts>.

9. Christian Peters-Berries, (2010) Regional Integration in Southern Africa – A Guidebook. – URL : [https://www.iaj.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/sadc\\_guidebook\\_for\\_regional\\_integration11.pdf](https://www.iaj.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/sadc_guidebook_for_regional_integration11.pdf).
10. An Information Policy Handbook for Southern Africa (2001) editor Tina James, Canada, International Development Research Centre, 2001, p.245.
11. Knowledge Societies: Information Technology for Sustainable Development Paperback – June, 1998 by Robin Mansell, Uta Wehn, P. 230-231.
12. An Information Policy Handbook for Southern Africa (2001).
13. Mansell and Wehn (1998).
14. ADF '99. Paper presented by Derrick Cogburn on «Globalization and the Information Economy: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa». – URL : [www.un.org/depts/eca/adf/pub.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/eca/adf/pub.htm).
15. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO). – URL : <http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/sadc.htm>.
16. *Ibid.*

**Марта Шімунені, Вознюк Євгенія. Регіональна інтеграція та розвиток: теоретичний огляд регіону САДК.** У статті висвітлено і підкреслено зв'язок між регіональною інтеграцією та розвитком економічно відсталих країн Африки, зосереджуючи увагу на регіоні САДК. Наголошується на важливості постійної та стрімкої регіональної інтеграції в порівнянні з індивідуалізмом південноафриканських країн, особливо враховуючи такі регіональні об'єднання, як САДК, розвиток яких тісно пов'язаний між собою. Розкрито суть інформаційної політики, характерної африканським країнам, а також охарактеризовано основні органи та Протоколи, що регулюють інформаційну безпеку і політику держав у межах САДК. Стаття спрямована на висвітлення переваг та недоліків регіональної інтеграції. Головною проблемою є її збалансування з індивідуалізмом розвитку в межах країни або групи країн. Дослідники проаналізували важливість регіональної інтеграції, а також наслідки, які вона має для регіону САДК, і, таким чином, довели, що САДК краще, якщо це регіонально інтегроване об'єднання, а ніж коли країни функціонують окремо.

**Ключові слова:** регіональна інтеграція, інформаційна політика, соціально-економічний розвиток, глобалізація, країни Африки, САДК.

**Шимунени Марта, Вознюк Евгения. Региональная интеграция и развитие: теоретический обзор региона САДК.** В статье подчеркнута связь между региональной интеграцией и развитием экономически отсталых стран Африки, сосредоточивая внимание на регионе САДК. Отмечается важность постоянной и стремительной региональной интеграции по сравнению с индивидуализмом южноафриканских стран, особенно учитывая такие региональные объединения, как САДК, развитие которых тесно связано между собой. Раскрыта суть информационной политики, характерной африканским странам, а также охарактеризованы основные органы и Протоколы, регулирующие информационную безопасность и политику государств в САДК. Статья направлена на освещение преимуществ и недостатков региональной интеграции. Главной проблемой является ее сбалансирование с индивидуализмом развития внутри страны или группы стран. Исследователи проанализировали важность региональной интеграции, а также последствия, которые она имеет для региона САДК, и, таким образом, доказали, что САДК лучше, если это регионально интегрированное объединение, нежели когда страны функционируют отдельно.

**Ключевые слова:** региональная интеграция, информационная политика, социально-экономическое развитие, глобализация, страны Африки, САДК

The article acted to the editorial board  
in 01.09.2017

УДК 323

**Евгений Трофимов**

### **Общественные палаты в контексте фантомности российской демократизации: политологическое исследование**

Объектом исследования являются общественные палаты. На основе анализа политико-правового статуса, механизма формирования, оценки персонального состава, стоящих перед общественными палатами задач делается вывод об их субинституциональной роли в российской политике. Обращается внимание на то, что общественные палаты как политические субъекты не обладают необходимой самостоятельностью от государства, продуцирующего недоинституционализацию политической системы как в институциональном, так и функциональном плане.

---

© Трофимов Е., 2017