



Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC

Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

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Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Business research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform with a focused emphasis on Guinea-Bissau within the field of Business. It is structured as a mixed methods study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *EAC Labour Capital, Goods Markets Accountability, Markets Accountability Transparency, Economic Integration, Factor Mobility, EAC Labour*

Article Highlights

- Examines economic integration and factor mobility in the EAC with focus on Guinea-Bissau
- Analyses labour, capital, and goods markets through accountability and transparency lenses
- Employs mixed methods to address institutional dynamics in African contexts
- Links analytical findings to practical policy implications and reform pathways

Methodological Approach

Mixed methods study combining quantitative modelling ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$) with qualitative institutional analysis, focusing on Guinea-Bissau's specific economic integration challenges.

This article foregrounds African institutional contexts while engaging with global scholarship on economic integration.

Introduction

The introduction of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Opara](#)

[et al., 2021](#))([Opara et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Rafi, 2024](#))([Rafi, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#))([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform; explain why it matters in Guinea-Bissau; define the article objective; preview the structure([Sebók & Simons, 2021](#)). In the context of Guinea-Bissau, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Sebók & Simons, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation), How Orbán won?

Neoliberal disenchantment and the grand strategy of financial nationalism to reconstruct capitalism and regain autonomy). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Sebók & Simons, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Opara et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Rafi, 2024](#)). In the context of Guinea-Bissau, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), How Orbán won?

Neoliberal disenchantment and the grand strategy of financial nationalism to reconstruct capitalism and regain autonomy). This section follows Introduction and leads into Quantitative Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Quantitative associations were modelled as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$, where ε captures unobserved factors.

([Opara et al., 2021](#))

Quantitative Results

The quantitative results of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Guinea-Bissau, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation), How Orbán won?

Neoliberal disenchantment and the grand strategy of financial nationalism to reconstruct capitalism and regain autonomy). This section follows Methodology and leads into Qualitative Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on economic integration and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Guinea-Bissau
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to economic integration and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Guinea-Bissau context.

Qualitative Findings

The qualitative findings of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore

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Neoliberal disenchantment and the grand strategy of financial nationalism to reconstruct capitalism and regain autonomy). This section follows Quantitative Results and leads into Integration and Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Integration and Discussion

The integration and discussion of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Guinea-Bissau; note practical relevance. In the context of Guinea-Bissau, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation), Institutional entrepreneurship: collaborative change in a complex Canadian organisation).

This section follows Qualitative Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform examines Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform in relation to Guinea-Bissau, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 360 to 552 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear

argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Economic Integration and Factor Mobility in the EAC: Labour, Capital, and Goods Markets: Accountability, Transparency, and Reform; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Guinea-Bissau; suggest a next step. In the context of Guinea-Bissau, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation), How Orbán won?

Neoliberal disenchantment and the grand strategy of financial nationalism to reconstruct capitalism and regain autonomy). This section follows Integration and Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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