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AN EVALUATION OF BILATERAL ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICIES RELATIONS BETWEEN NIGERIA AND REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

An evaluation of Bilateral Economic Foreign Policies Relations between Nigeria and Republic South Africa, with specific objectives: to assess Nigeria and South Africa Foreign Policies relation, examine South Africa and Nigeria bilateral economic relation, and also to assess Nigeria and South Africa economic integration relation. The result of the study deduced that the Nigeria and Republic South Africa bilateral economic Relations depends on the obvious reasons that since independence of Nigeria in 1960, South Africa remains at the forefront of Nigeria's foreign policy that tried to fully implement participatory governance and community development in terms of security, economic, development and infrastructure of Nigeria and Republic South Africa. It is recommended that the two states should providing jobs to the youths, organizing skill acquisition training and implement substantial foreign trade policy to generate revenue and self-reliance to improve the living standard of the citizens.

Keywords: Bilateral, Foreign, and Economic

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Introduction

Foreign policy is a major instrument used by nation states to interact with one another. Nigeria and Republic of South Africa remain unquestionable, the two important nations in the continents of Africa whose foreign policy actions and inactions are crucial to desire development of the continent, particularly for the economics of African states, In the context of this work, foreign policy is a function of the strength, interconnection and resilience of its economy, society and polity. It embraces the goals that both nations seek to attain on the continent, the values that give rise to those policy actions and the instruments used to pursue them.

Therefore, foreign policy constitutes a critical component of a country‘s conduct of public policy as it relates to other actors (both state and non-state) in the larger international system or the external environment. As a result of the importance of foreign policy in a country‘s agenda, Gebe (2008) states that consideration must be given to all the important actors on the international scene that affect the policy-making and implementation processes of the country concerned.

The policy decisions include relations with other nations, international and non-governmental organizations, institutions and agencies, as well as individuals, to impact on the system of inputs and outputs. The dynamics of policy choice that entail the processes of formulation and implementation, sometimes conflicting, other times cordial, determine the character, content, direction and the possible impact of the country‘s foreign policy.

However, the essential cooperation of partnership and collaboration by both countries cannot be overemphasized, both countries are friends and competitors at the same time, which believe affect development on the continent. As South Africa manifestly comes of age and rapidly seeks to declare strongly its power and influence in Africa. Its relationship with Nigeria gradually assumed the problem competition measurement (Landerberg, 2008). During the Apartheid time, Nigeria-South Africa relationship was very friendly, however the enormous majority of disruptions in relations occurred in the post-apartheid South Africa in 1994 amid Nigeria-South Africa foreign policy which has prompted crumbling of diplomatic relations in various fronts, provoking the official visit of the former President Good luck Jonathan to South Africa where he addressed the latter's joint parliament.

This situation has certainly achieved annihilation in human and material resources which can scarcely be measured. This horrific development inescapably pitched South Africa against Nigeria. In diplomatic circles, as soon as there is an austere disorder between states the next choice is recalling emissaries and at whatever point there exist any collapse of relationship between countries, it is more frequently than not set aside effort for such to be reestablished and taking into recognition the position of Nigeria and South Africa in the African continent, it will be also to the disadvantage of the development of other African countries. In the 21 century, the continent needs cooperation to get out of the woods. This is obvious, given the enormous human and natural resources capable of making it the most developed continent in the world (Charles, 2012).

It is obvious that since Nigeria got independence in 1960, Nigeria- Republic of South Africa bilateral economic Relations has remained at the forefront of Nigeria's foreign policy. This nucleus of her foreign policy saw the country committing obsessively to decolonization of the African continent and eradication of racial discrimination and domination. According to Ude, (2008) "the first opportunity for Nigeria to implement her foreign policy on ant colonialism was provided by the Sharpeville massacre of 21st March 1960. During the incident, the white South African police attacked South African blacks protesting against. Racial discrimination and domination." This incident which led to the death of 72 blacks with many wounded "marked the beginning of Nigeria's diplomatic confrontations with South Africa." This incidence and other ugly racial incidences in South Africa saw Nigeria spearheading the call for political and economic sanctions against the apartheid South Africa in the International Community. Thus, the deep relations which Nigeria had with South Africa was short-lived as the latter wanted nothing to do with Nigeria, because of her bad reputation at the time. With the restoration of democracy in Nigeria, however, Nigeria and South Africa enjoyed long years of sound political, economic, socio-cultural and military relations.

Statement of the Problem

In spite of the information that there are regional Bilateral Economic Foreign Policies Relations of Nigeria and South Africa, economic cooperation among African countries has not always been easy. One reason that may account for the situation is that economic factors are often linked to the political, socio-cultural and military aspects of nation building. Nigeria and South Africa are regional powers in Africa and are both instrumental to the growth and development of the continent. It is expected that a relationship of cooperation should exist between them. Nigeria and South Africa are two African powers and are undoubtedly the largest economies in Africa. There is no gainsaying the fact that a strategic relationship between the two is not only beneficial but crucial to the growth and development of Africa. This study investigated the origins and nature of their political, economic and socio-cultural relationship to ascertain whether this can be a template for economic cooperation among African countries.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this work is to investigate the origin and trends in Nigeria-South Africa relations. Therefore, the specific objectives are to:

i. assess the Nigeria – South Africa Foreign Policies relation;
ii. examine South Africa – Nigeria bilateral economic relation;
iii. assess Nigeria – South Africa economic integration relation.

The result of this study will have great significance in several ways. It will be of immense benefit to the government in terms of Nigerian bilateral foreign policy and economic relation. It will also enlighten policy makers to identify the strength and weakness of various policies in Nigeria and Republic South Africa. It will equally lay a solid foundation for further intellectual research on the same or similar topic. The scope of this study focused on the An Evaluation of Bilateral Economic Foreign Policies Relations between Nigeria – Republic South Africa, specifically focused on Nigeria – South Africa economic relations.

Literature Review

This study reviews literatures related to the specific objectives of the study which include: Nigeria's policy towards her sister country, assess the Nigeria – South Africa Foreign Policies relations, examine South Africa – Nigeria bilateral economic relation, and evaluate Nigeria – South Africa of economic integration relations.

Conceptual Definitions

Foreign policy: This work defines foreign policy relatively; it is used in this article to depict the driving factor behind Nigeria's interaction with other nations of the world. It is summed as the declared intentions of a state.

National Interest: National interest is used to explain the motives behind Nigeria's relations with other countries of the world. The country's foreign policy is driven by a set of principles and objectives that the state intend to actualize in the course of her relation with other countries. Hence, national interest is defined as the totality or aggregate interest of groups in a given state.

Economic Diplomacy: the management of international relations in a manner that emphasizes the economic dimension of a country's external relations. In other words, it is the conduct of foreign policy in a manner that gives topmost priority to the economic objectives of a nation.

Diplomacy: Generally, diplomacy is the process of conducting relations between and amongst states. It is the management of international relations by negotiation. In other words, it is the process of bargaining among states in bilateral and multilateral engagements in order to narrow areas of disagreement and widen areas of mutual co-operation.

Free trade-related areas including economic investment policy

Andriamahatana and Chidede, (2018) stated that signed at the same time as the Establishment of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment African Union, (2018) captures the commitment of Africa Union (AU) Member States to establish Mechanisms for the free movement of persons, capital, goods and services so as to promote integration of the African people, and facilitate intra-African trade, investment and mobility of labour. These freedoms shall be realized progressively, by first implementing the right of entry and abolition of visa requirements, implementing the right of residence, and finally implementing the right of establishment. Further analysis of the Protocol on Free Movement is provided in.

Afesorgbor, and Bergeijk (2014) reiterated that to identify the major trade barriers that affect intra-regional ECOWAS trade, the variables included in the estimations are those that appear in the traditional gravity model estimations, such as the income of exporter, importer and distance. Starting point for more detailed negotiations on trade in goods and services and other trade-related issues such as competition, investment and intellectual property rights. It comprises three frameworks: An overarching Establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area; A Protocol on Trade in Goods, comprising a framework of general obligations, as well as provision for national schedules of tariff concessions yet to be negotiated; Protocol on Trade in services, also comprising a framework of general obligations, with provision for Annexes, sectoral and cross-cutting and national schedules of specific commitments, also yet to be negotiated.

Also the key step towards achieving the vision of an West African Economic Community, set out in the

Abuja treaty, to established of the following objectives: to promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self-reliance and promote an endogenous and self-sustained development; and also to establish, a continental scale, of framework for the development, mobilization and utilization of the human and material resources of Africa in order to achieve self-reliant development; to promote cooperation in all fields of human endeavor in order to raise the standard of living of African peoples, and maintain and enhance economic stability, foster close and peaceful relations among Member States and contribute to the progress, development and the economic integration of the Continent; and to coordinate and harmonize policies among existing and future economic communities in order to foster the gradual establishment of the Community (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa 2017).

In 2013 during the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), African Heads of State and Government launched Agenda 2063, which is described as 'a shared framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development for Africa to be realized in the next fifty years. It is a continuation of the pan-African drive over centuries, for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance. It builds on and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development.' Member States emphasized a guiding vision 'to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven and managed by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

A country can gain from strategic trade policy. New theories of international trade that emphasize monopolistic competition and international Oligopolies have led some economists to think that free trade may be out of date (Krugman 1986). The new theories of trade have emphasized the importance of economies of scale, learning curves, and innovation. These new theories are incompatible with the assumption of perfect competition that lies behind the classical argument for free trade. Thus, in a real world environment, some have argued, a country might be able to follow an activist trade policy that promotes domestic industries at the expense of foreign competitors.

Strategic trade policy is usually based on one of two key ideas. The first is that a domestic industry is part of a world industry that earns monopoly profits. Subsidizing a domestic firm can secure more of the world's monopoly profits for a country. The second is that a particular industry, such as semiconductors, may confer spillover benefits on other domestic industries by lowering their costs and raising their rates of return. In this latter case, subsidizing the industry generating the spillover benefits may improve a country's total real income. Proposals for the use of trade protection to benefit the domestic economy at the possible expenses of other countries have a long history.

For many years, trade theorists have recognized the possibility that through a tariff a large country may be able to raise revenue by, in effect, getting smaller foreign countries to pay indirectly into the national treasury. This rationale has been called the optimum tariff argument. The difficulties with all such trade policy arguments are threefold. First, such policies assume that foreign governments will not retaliate. Foreign retaliation can reverse any potential gain anticipated from domestic protection. Second, as discussed in more detail later, most arguments for protection assume that tariffs and subsidies are imposed by a benevolent dictator, rather than political parties representing special interest groups. Most trade policy decisions, however, are not determined by what is in the best interests of the whole country; usually they are the result of political lobbying. Finally, strategic trade policy conclusions are based on theoretical models, but the implementation of the policy relies heavily on empirical estimates of industry demand and supply that can vary substantially over time. Given these problems, it is unlikely that any government could, even if it had the power to do so, implement the optimal policy (Grossman 1986).

Ackah (2012) focused on Critics of free trade often claim that protection of domestic industries saves jobs. This rationale proceeds at two levels. First, the economically sophisticated argument holds that the benefits of free trade are derived from theoretical models that assume the economy has full employment. Because there is unemployment in the economy, free trade is not necessarily optimal because unemployment might actually increase.

It is true that theoretical arguments for free trade assume full employment and are taken from a simplified version of reality, but these assumptions work well in practice. In fact, absence of free trade may be more correlated to unemployment than the presence of free trade. The most important event in the history of U.S. protection was the 1930 Smoot–Hawley bill, which substantially raised tariff rates. The Smoot–Hawley tariff inspired a trade war between the United States and Europe that may have prolonged and deepened the Great Depression of the 1930s Meltzer (1976).

Crawford, (2012) studied on the Arguments for free trade, however, should not be based on jobs claims. Free trade is not about the number of jobs, but about the types of jobs and standards of living, experience shows that unemployment changes substantially over the course of business cycles but, over time, the number of jobs roughly equals the size of the working-age population. What matters in the long run is the type of future jobs that are available. If the goal of policy, were to keep jobs, today we would have thriving horse-drawn carriage and blacksmith industries. By keeping the same jobs we have always had we discourage the development of new high-skill jobs that add to the stock of knowledge and generate innovation and growth. A second argument simply holds that imports of textiles, consumer electronics, and automobiles cost domestic textile workers, electronics workers, and auto workers their good jobs and force them to take bad jobs. In other words, imports supposedly displace domestic workers. The slogan, “American goods create American jobs,” has become a rallying cry, but often such sentiments are rooted in the fallacy of composition. What is true for the part is not necessarily true for the whole.

It is certainly true that imports of textiles or cars can destroy African textile or automobile jobs. But it is not true that imports reduce the number of jobs in a country. A big increase in imports will inevitably cause an increase in exports or foreign investment. In other words, if Africa suddenly wanted more Japanese cars, eventually Africa exports would have to increase to pay for these goods. The jobs lost in one industry are replaced by jobs gained in another industry. In a capitalist society, progress entails what Joseph Schumpeter called “creative destruction. Fundamentally, new job opportunities destroy old job opportunities. The rise of manufacturing in the twentieth century destroyed jobs in farming. Jobs in the automobile and airline industries destroyed jobs in the railroad industry; Imports are just another way of producing goods.

Nigeria and South Africa Foreign Policies Relations

Nigeria and South Africa are concerned as part of the Southern Heartland (Bukarambe, 2004). As explained by Bukarambe, 2004, the Southern Heartland deemphasizes state boundaries in favor of all-embracing geographical space. South Africa lies at the strategic southern lip of the continent of Africa. It covers an area of 1,219,090 kilometers, making it the six (6) largest countries in Africa in terms of landmass. In geographical sense, South Africa may be simply described as the south ward prolongation of an immense plateau which stretches northward to the Sahara.

The reverberating away of the boundaries of the plateau by corrosion for thousands of years with constant changes in sea-level in geological times and spaces gave rise to a coastal strip of variable measurement that runs round the control of the interior board land (Omer Cooper, 1966). South Africa, like Nigeria, is ethnically diverse. Chikendu (2004) observed that, in contemporary times, South Africa, anchorages difference races or nationalities, namely Africans, European and Asian mainly Indians. From the above, it is obvious that majority of the South Africa population is of black African lineage, divided among a variety of ethnic groups speaking different Bantu languages, nine of which have official status. With an estimated population of well over 50 million, South Africa accounts for about 4% of African's population.

Republic of South Africa – Nigeria Bilateral Economic Relation

Bilateral economic relation South Africa –Nigeria South is currently Africa's wealthiest economy both in GDP per capital and in total GDP (Istifanus). The South Africa economy is highly diversified and advanced technologically driven. Compared to other countries in Africa, South Africa can boast of more modern industrial infrastructure. Manufacturing is the single most important economic activity and accounts for 25% of the GDP of South Africa. She produces more gold, diamond, and chromate than any other country in the world. The country exerts major influence on total output, trade and investment flows to the African continent (Simeon, 2008). She accounts for 40% of all industrial output, nearly 50% of mineral production, 20% of farm products in Africa and over half of all generated electricity (2004) South Africa provides more reliable air transport and 2 has fifteen times the African average of paved roads per 1,000km of land, and ten times the 2 African average or rail tracks per 1000km of land, and nearly 60 percent of telephone use in the continent (Onuoha, 2008).

The country is similarly being recognized as a major auto manufacturer (News Africa, November 30, 2004). Adebayo (2006) observed that, South Africa accounts for about a third of African's economic strength with GDP of about $193 billion. Comparatively, Nigeria's GDP is less with $53 billion. The understanding from the data presented in the preceding pages of this work, it is possible include that, while South Africa has advantage over Nigeria in areas of technology and infrastructure, Nigeria has the advantages of large market potential for investment and large pool of human resources.

From the time of the commencement of democratic rule in Nigeria, South Africa and Nigeria had reassuring bilateral economic relations. From that point onward, South Africa has risen amongst the top investors in many areas of the Nigerian economy. South African firms ‘presence is evident in the Nigerian economy, mostly in areas, for instance, media transmission, engineering, banking, retail, property advancement, hospitality construction and travel industry, etc. In the area of infrastructure and technology, South Africa has an advantage over Nigeria whereas Nigeria has a favored position of colossal market opportunities for investments over South Africa. This is the reason there are countless deal of South African firms with enormous investments in Nigeria. In 1999, South African and Nigerian governments agreed to bilateral pacts on investment and trade. These pacts as well as other things, intended to form the quantity of trade and investment between South Africa and Nigeria.

However, since the end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994, South Africa and Nigeria have never had an easy relationship over the years as different presidents have come and gone, the two countries have often been loggerheads for different reasons with competition over regional leadership in recent times at the center of their frosty relationship. During the military era in Nigeria, Nelson Mandela's stance on human rights didn't augur well for Relations with Nigeria. The relationship hit a new low in November 1995 when Nelson Mandela criticized the planned and actual hanging of Ken-Saro Wiwa by the military regime led by the late General Sani Abacha. Relations improved after Nigeria's return to democracy in 1999. But underlying tensions have always remained, Nigeria as we know it today was a British creation.

The name Nigeria was crafted in 1898 by Flora Shaw, later Lady Lugard, in attempt to describe area of British influence in the Oil Rivers (Odeh, 2015). Nigeria is located in the Gulf of Guinea on the West Coast of Africa, and covers an area of 923, 768 kilometers, making her the 10 largest countries in Africa in terms of land mass. It will not be out of place to state that, the landmass may be less than 923, 768 at the moment given that part of her geographical space; Bakassi Peninsula has been ceded to the Republic of Cameroon in 2008; nevertheless, its territorial landmass is still far bigger than the size of South Africa (Godwin, 2019).

Nigeria and South Africa Economic integration relation

Since the end of the age of military despotism and restoration of democratic rule in Nigeria, Nigeria and South Africa have shared cordial bilateral economic relations. South Africa has since been one of the highest investors in the economy of Nigeria especially in areas such as telecommunication, engineering, banking, retail, hospitality, property development, construction, terrorism among others. In Egbebulem‟s words, "in terms of technology and infrastructure, South Africa has an edge over Nigeria, while Nigeria has an advantage of large market potentials for investments over South Africa". This explains why there are numerous South African companies with enormous investments in Nigeria. In addition, Nigerians can be found in South Africa as businessmen, employers of labour, employees, students, expatriates etc. and vice versa. South African agricultural exports to Nigeria include tobacco, beverages, sugar, dairy and milling products while Nigeria exports goods such as cocoa, food industry residue and waste to South Africa. In October 1999, Nigeria and South Africa appended their signatures to a document that established a joint Bi-National Commission aimed at establishing and deepening economic relations between both countries. In Akinboye‟s words, the Bi-National Commission "covers a whole gamut of economic spectrum including agriculture, commerce, energy, mining and solid minerals, labour and telecommunications. Its overall objective is to actualize strategic and mutually beneficial relations between South Africa and Nigeria". The Commission recorded some achievements in that the bi-lateral agreement cemented economic relations between both countries. For example, Nigeria continues to play host to many South African companies who in turn invest enormously in her economy.

Trade relations between Nigeria and South Africa continued to improve over the years such that by 2005 South Africa was exporting goods to the value of R3.4 billion to Nigeria and importing R4.2 billion worth of commodities from Nigeria. The volume of trade between Nigeria and South Africa within the context of the bi-lateral trade framework. The following items show some of the South African companies that have gained foothold in the Nigerian economy sector. MTN Telecommunications, South African Airways Tourism, Shoprite, Dstv/Multichoice Media and Entertainment, Rand Merchant Bank Banking, Standard Chartered Bank, Stanbic IBTC Bank, South African Oil Company Oil and Gas, Protea Hotel Tourism and Leisure, SAC Oil and Gas, Entech Construction, Umgeni Water Beverages, South African Breweries Beverages, Southern Sun Tourism and Leisure,

Theoretical Framework

Since the purpose of theory is to help predict and understand phenomenal and to identify the important variable that may be related the theory of unequal change and interdependence theory shall be examined.

Interdependence Theory

From the liberalist point of view, the relationship and its evolution between and among nations in the global scene have been interpreted in terms of mutually beneficial cooperation, which could lead to increased interdependence and the improvement of equality between States. The model of development underlying this view is one that sees mutual benefits resulting from the further integration of African states into the world economy. Differently put, from this viewpoint, exploitative relations are absent and, rather, African development is dependent upon greater integration into the global economy (Taylor, 2010). On the other hand, scholars have argued that relations between developed and developing countries are that of unequal partners. This argument has influenced scholars of the dependency school of thought to posit that the study of the relations between States is the study of imperialism and unequal exchange. Thus, the perceptual prism for the analysis of this study is the Dependency Theory. Although the theory of dependency has many strands and variants, they all point to analyze and explain the deliberate attempt by a few powerful and dominant states on global stage to strangulate, stifle and pocket the economies as well as dominate the dependent states economically, politically and militarily. Specifically, dependency theory as espoused by the otonio Dos Santos is adopted for this study. A comprehensive explanation of dependency, which emphasizes the historical dimension of the dependency relationship given by Santos (cited in Ferraro, 2008) is that: "Dependency is a situation in which the economy of a certain country is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former is subjected.

The relations of interdependence between two or more economies, and between these and world trade, assumes the form of dependence when some countries (the dominant ones) can expand and can be self-starting, while other countries (the dependent ones) can do this only as a reflection of that expansion, which can have either a positive or a negative effect on their immediate development. "From the above definition or explanation, four basic facts are discernible. First, that a country can become linked to the world economy through contacts with one or more dominant States. Thus, the channels of dependency are both bilateral and multilateral (including nongovernmental international financial organizations). This implies that aside from nation state, international financial organizations have also become vital actors where Western world have collaborated in designing and perfecting an intricate and complex control network to which dependent nations are subjected and permanently hooked. Second, that there exists a kind of foreign-domestic "interdependence". Third, that such interdependence is capable of producing conditioning effects on development (and other) policies of decision-makers in a dependent society. Fourth, and lastly, the emergent relationship is inherently unequal; that is, one of dominance and dependence (Ate, 1986).

According to Packenham (1992), dependency theory, one variation of neo-Marxism, argues that even after the colonized areas became independent, the core continued to exploit the periphery through neo-imperialism – not outright occupation of the areas but indirect domination through military interventions, control of international organizations, military assistance and aid, biased trading practices and collusion with corrupted elites who governed the periphery. Thus, the central focus of the general model called the dependency theory is the problem of foreign penetration and domination of the political, economics, security as well as military sector of Third World countries and regions. From the standpoint of Servaes (1990), domination of the periphery by the centre occurs through a combination of power politics, culture and so on. Servaes, however, argued further that the specific components of the domination of any nation at a given point in time vary from those of another as a result of the variations in numerous factors, powers, the nature of the structure of the periphery nation, and the degree of resistance to domination. Corroborating the above assertion, Okolo (1986) argued that dependency domination – the capitalist strategy of control and exploitation, therefore corresponds to the epoch when the independent nations have been subjected to diffused and complex system of control and exploitation, and when the cumulative effects of the series of the historical phases of domination through which Africans were subjected have combined to produce a retarded and disarticulated African political economy. Thus, and as Ate (1986) puts it, the basic thrust of dependency is the potentiality of external determination of internal economic, social and political processes of dependent country. For practical foreign relations or foreign policy analysis, dependency is characterized by the extent of concentration of economic tie with one or a few advanced countries, whether in terms of aid, private direct investment, foreign (technical) personnel or trade. What this suggests is that it is not enough to deduce the foreign policy orientation of an underdeveloped country like Nigeria merely from the fact of its general dependency on the international economy to make the paradigm operational empirically for foreign policy analysis, it must be reduced to the level of either multilateral relationship with some advanced capitalist powers or bilateral relationship with one such power, depending on one's objective (Ate, 1986). However, Servaes (1990) differed considerably from the above viewpoint and counseled that under the dependency paradigm, development should be analyzed at the following macro levels – regional, central, and peripheral. He identified foreign aid and deprivation of surplus at the periphery as external factors responsible for the underdevelopment of the Third World. From the neo-Marxists' viewpoint, and as Kaarbo and Ray (2011) relates, foreign aid (or overseas development assistance) serves nothing but the interests of the donor states.

This is because aid often supports elites in dependent countries whose interests are tied more closely to the elites of the richer capitalist countries than their own countries. The capitalist states often use that aid to suppress the dependent states who would like to achieve a degree of national autonomy. Thus, foreign aid which is usually "tied" builds up debts that dependent countries have a great deal of difficulty in repaying. Therefore, aid and other forms of assistance is a form of neo-colonial political control only slightly more subtle than old-fashioned colonialism. In general, as Hayter (1985) states, it is in short, a form of imperialism. Thus, political and internal forces are more significant than economic and external forces in determining forms of dependency. The study adopted Interdependence Theory sought to wish away socio-cultural differences and impose uniformity in spite of complex cultural diversity. To improve the economic stander of the region we the particular emphases of Nigeria, and South Africa progress and stable development. In this study, regional integration can be well established in "unity in diversity".

Theory of Unequal Exchange

Also, the theory of unequal exchange advanced by Classical Marxist scholars is used to explain the unequal economic relations between a developing economy like Nigeria and a developed economy like China. The theory of unequal exchange in the sphere of international trade between developed and underdeveloped countries asserts that the developed countries get higher value of the labour inputs of their products (because these countries use superior technology and produce at a large scale whereas the developing countries get lower value of the labour inputs of their products (because these countries use inferior technology and produce at a small scale) (Udeala 2010). Emmanuel (1970:10), propounded the theory of unequal exchange in international trade between the Centre (Developed Countries) and the Less Developed Countries, which has led to the exploitation of the latter by the former. According to him, unequal exchange occurs when two unequal countries produce two different commodities so that they are not in direct competition with each other. Since wages are low in LCDs, the cost of production is also low, and so is its price. On the other hand, wages being higher in DC, the cost of production is high, so is its price. Thus, the commodity of LCDs being cheaper than that of DCs, engenders unequal exchange in trade between the two. Emmanuel's theory is based on Marx's theory of 'prices of production' for the determination of international prices and technological changes in production. He believed that the main reason for economic inequality between the South and the North lies in differences in techniques of production and differences in wages which leads to unequal exchange in trade.

Research Methodology

Research Design: The study adopted quantitative method focusing on the interpretative research design. The interpretive research design was chosen as appropriate for this study because it is well-suited for exploring hidden reasons behind complex, interrelated, or multifaceted social processes, such as Assess liberalization of free trade in West Africa, examine free trade-related areas including economic investment, policy, Assess customs matters and the implementation of trade relations, between Nigeria and Republic South Africa.

Study Area

The target population for this study is the community member of Nigeria and Republic South Africa, and the government of the two state

Result and Discussions

The study deduced that the Nigeria and Republic South Africa bilateral economic Relations depends on the obvious reasons that since independence of Nigeria in 1960, South Africa has remained at the forefront of Nigeria's foreign policy that tried to fully implement Participatory Governance and Community Development in terms of security, economic, development and infrastructure of Nigeria and Republic South Africa. Nigerian and Republic South Africa youths are facing challenges of unemployment due to lack of skill acquisition training, poor foreign trade policy to generate revenue and lack of self-reliance to improve the living standard of the citizens. Yet these governments are facing a lot of challenges mainly on how to create jobs for over a millions population of unemployed youths in Africa, The reason for the increase for the population of the unemployed persons is as the result of insurgence terrorism which have displaced the private sector to shut down their industries, small and large scale enterprises and most importantly the part of the Lake Chad basin area in Nigeria which was known for employing over twenty million person in crop farming, herd farming and fishery but now has been displaced by the insurgence where most of them are residing Maiduguri jobless. This challenge has overwhelmed all the effort of the Nigeria government in providing inclusive governance in Nigeria and with the Republic South Africa.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study deduced that the discussions in this study is well understood the basis of youth unemployment in Nigeria that lead to mass migration of Nigerian youths to South Africa in search for job and investment while South Africans youths reject Nigerians with xenophobic attacks on their businesses. However, this research applied analytical insight to comprehend the challenge and extend solutions to regional integration issues is imperative for the region particularly Nigeria and Republic South Africa.

Based on the findings, the study recommended that:

i. Nigeria and Republic South Africa should provide security measures to recover communities around border area to establish modern agricultural programmes such as the irrigation farming to provide jobs to the unemployed youths.
ii. Nigeria and Republic South Africa should encourage corporative organisation private sector to open their businesses Centre in embassy for the State so as to create jobs to youths of African state.
iii. Nigeria and Republic South Africa should provide free trade policy to improve economic of the citizen.

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