

Season Of Hope Economic Reform Under Mandela And Mbeki

[#Mandela Mbeki economic reforms](#) [#South Africa economic development](#) [#post-apartheid economy](#) [#Mandela era economic policy](#) [#Mbeki government economic strategy](#)

This comprehensive analysis delves into the "Season of Hope," detailing the pivotal economic reforms implemented in South Africa during the presidencies of Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki. Discover how their post-apartheid policies aimed to foster growth, address inequality, and lay the foundation for a prosperous future.

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Season of Hope

Offers an insight into the circumstances under which the policies were developed, implemented and reviewed, as well as a study of the outcomes. This book addresses questions such as: How could an organisation with no previous experience of governing accomplish a peaceful transition to democracy? How did they do it and where are they going?

Corporate Governance and Economic Development

This book explores the links between different corporate governance systems and their impact on economic development. It focuses on how institutional reforms, legislative changes and codified measures have influenced performance at the firm and country level. Drawing on detailed cases from the UK, USA, China, India, Poland, Brazil, Russia and South Africa, this book takes a truly international and comparative approach to understanding the relationship between regulatory frameworks and economic development. This will be a valuable text for students and researchers of economic development, corporate governance, international political economy, and economic and business history.

Women, Economic Development, and Higher Education

This book is a multi-disciplinary exploration of the intersection, relationship, and connection between higher education, economic development, and gender in post-Apartheid South Africa. In just twenty years, South Africa has rewritten its constitution, restructured its macroeconomic growth and development policies, restructured its higher education system, and made a commitment to provide opportunity

for all its citizens, specifically those who have historically been marginalized, women and blacks. Eynon weaves together these unique perspectives to illustrate how these multiple domains map onto women and the critical role they play in the present and future of the country. Gender equality and women's empowerment and education were considered key drivers to South Africa's transformation.

The Political Economy of Trade Reform in Emerging Markets

... few if any other recent volumes offer a historical perspective on evolving trade policy in several countries, this well-written, well-edited volume. ... is suitable for graduate and research libraries. M. Larudee, Choice This book is a refreshing reminder of the benefits of unilateral trade liberalisation in countries whose leaders dare. An important story told with clarity and authority. Ross Garnaut, The Australian National University, Australia That trade liberalization is good for emerging market economies, and not just for the rich ones, is now widely accepted by both economists and policy-makers. But the question remains: how can these reforms be implemented in practice? The answer to that important question lies in understanding the political economy of each reforming country. This book makes a splendid contribution to our understanding of this issue by examining the experience of several countries. It is therefore an important book to be read by, not just students and researchers, but also policy-makers worldwide. Jagdish Bhagwati, Columbia University, US This timely book brings fresh analysis to the important issue of trade policy reform in emerging markets. The subject matter and its significance are comprehensively introduced with a review of developing country liberalization since the 1980s providing an analytical framework for the seven country case studies that follow. The case studies (Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, and South Africa) cover a wide variety of political, historical and economic issues, but all make clear the important role that crisis, or the threat of it, plays in meaningful trade policy reform. This is of particular relevance in the current global financial crisis. These studies, together with the conclusions which are drawn from them, show how important the trade liberalization agenda remains in the 21st century. Written by a combination of both experts and practitioners, this highly topical book will make productive reading for policy makers concerned with trade policy in developed and developing countries, as well as scholars working in trade policy. Postgraduate students studying international business, international relations, economics, politics, and international law should not be without this book.

Thabo Mbeki

Hailed in the Times Literary Supplement as 'probably the finest piece of non-fiction to come out of South Africa since the end of apartheid', *The Dream Deferred* is back in print and updated with a brilliant new epilogue. The prosperous Mbeki clan lost everything to apartheid. Yet the family saw its favourite son, Thabo, rise to become president of South Africa in 1999. A decade later, Mbeki was ousted by his own party and his legacy is bitterly contested – particularly over his handling of the AIDS epidemic and the crisis in Zimbabwe. Through the story of the Mbeki family, award-winning journalist Mark Gevisser tells the gripping tale of the last tumultuous century of South Africa life, following the family's path to make sense of the liberation struggle and the future that South Africa has inherited. At the centre of the story is Mbeki, a visionary yet tragic figure who led South Africa to freedom but was not able to overcome the difficulties of his own dislocated life. It is 15 years since Mbeki was unceremoniously dumped by the ANC, giving rise to the wasted years under Jacob Zuma. With the benefit of hindsight, and as Mbeki reaches the age of 80, Gevisser examines the legacy of the man who succeeded Mandela. '...essential reading for anyone intrigued by South Africa's complex philosopher-king.' - The Economist

Cutting the Gordian Knot of Economic Reform

During the past two decades, governments across the developing world have implemented many liberal economic reforms. 'Cutting the Gordian Knot of Economic Reform' shows that international institutions - formal agreements that govern policy formation in member states - made possible some of the most important reforms in developing countries.

The Politics of Financial Inclusion of Women in South Africa

This book presents the assumptions, narratives, and institutions that underpin the key concepts and investigates the limits and potential of financial inclusion development strategy for gender equality. Using South Africa's women entrepreneurs as a central case, the book interrogates the logic and politics of financial inclusion and gender equality globally and locally. It also examines conditions that explain financial inclusion and women's empowerment concerning women-owned businesses in

post-apartheid South Africa. Finally, it presents a debate on the socio-economic factors enabling and limiting women's access to and using financial products to improve their socio-economic empowerment and the future suggestions, policies and recommendations on financial inclusion for women entrepreneurs in South Africa.

Building the Constitution

A revisionary account of the South African Constitutional Court, its working method and the neglected political underpinnings of its success.

The Oxford Handbook of the South African Economy

While sharing some characteristics with other middle-income countries, South Africa is a country with a unique economic history and distinctive economic features. It is a regional economic powerhouse that plays a significant role, not only in southern Africa and in the continent, but also as a member of BRICS. However, there has been a lack of structural transformation and weak economic growth, and South Africa faces the profound triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. Any meaningful debate about economic policies to address these challenges needs to be informed by a deep understanding of historical developments, robust empirical evidence, and rigorous analysis of South Africa's complex economic landscape. This volume seeks to provide a wide-ranging set of original, detailed, and state-of-the-art analytical perspectives that contribute to scientific knowledge as well as to well-informed and productive discourse on the South African economy. While concentrating on the more recent economic issues facing South Africa, the handbook also provides historical and political context. It offers an in-depth examination of strategic issues in the country's key economic sectors, and brings together diverse analytical perspectives.

Are South Africans Free?

This book is available as open access through the Bloomsbury Open Access programme and is available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. Despite South Africa's successful transition to democracy and lauded constitution, political freedom for the majority of South Africans remains elusive. The poor and unemployed majority are poorly represented and lack power and thus freedom. Under these conditions, the freedom of the privileged minority is also seriously impaired due to the costs of maintaining their relative security and well-being. Lawrence Hamilton is an internationally-known political theorist, who has spent ten years teaching in South African universities. In this unique book he brings ideas - political and philosophical - to the fore to understand a contemporary political conundrum. He outlines the persistent, unresolved problems characterizing contemporary South Africa: poverty and quality of life statistics that are appalling for a middle-income country, levels of inequality that make South Africa one of the most unequal places in the world, skewed economic and political representation that reproduces elites rather than generating opportunities for all and an electoral system that implements the idea of proportional representation so literally that it undermines meaningful representation. *Are South Africans Free?* aims not only to explain the current state of South Africa but to provide positive new directions and suggestions for institutional change. Hamilton argues that freedom as power in South Africa does not depend on good will, charity or duty, and it goes beyond the complete realization of the political and civil liberties currently safeguarded in its constitution. Such change will depend on courageous leadership, active citizenship, new forms of representation and a macroeconomic policy that offers radical redistribution of actual and potential wealth.

State Fragility and State Building in Africa

This book describes the contrast between the strong economic growth and democratization that have occurred in Africa and its stalling political progress. It presents and discusses fragility as the phenomenon that has caused the state to remain weak and faltering and has led to at least one third of the continent's citizens living in fragile states. Following the examination of the drivers of fragility and the impact of fragility on citizens and neighbouring states, the book discusses capacity building approaches. This part shows how effective states can be built on the African continent, a process that would result in a change from state fragility to state resilience. It is based on lessons learnt from close studies of the nations where the state has been most developed in the region, in Eastern and Southern Africa. The book provides and responds to the most recent and up-to-date information on African development and uses insights of people who have lived and worked in the continent for most of their lives.

After the Party

After the Party is the explosive story of the power struggles dominating South African politics and a crucial analysis of the ANC's record in power. Andrew Feinstein, a former ANC member of parliament, uncovers a web of corruption to rival Watergate, revealing a web of concealment and corruption involving senior politicians, officials and figures at the very highest level of South African politics. With an insider's account of the events surrounding the contentious trial of South Africa's colourful President, Jacob Zuma, and the ongoing tragedy in Zimbabwe, After the Party has been acclaimed as the most important book on South Africa since the end of apartheid.

Whites and Democracy in South Africa

What is the place and role of whites in South African political life today? Are whites genuinely willing participants in a 'non-racial democracy', willing to forego the racial privileges of the past or, despite legal equality, have they proved reluctant to relinquish power and continue, as black activists assert, to dominate many aspects of South African society? Building upon the burgeoning body of work on whiteness, this book focuses on how whites have adapted politically to the arrival of democracy and sweeping political change in South Africa. Outlining a variety of responses in how white South Africans have sought to grapple with apartheid's brutal history, the author shows how their memories of the past have shaped their reactions to political equality. Although the majority feared the coming of democracy, only a right-wing minority actively resisted its arrival. Others chose (and are still choosing) to emigrate, used democracy to defend 'minority rights' or have withdrawn into psychologically or physically demarcated social enclaves. Challenging much current thinking, Southall argues that many whites have chosen to embrace the freedoms that democracy has offered, or to adapt to its often disconcerting realities pragmatically. Examining this crucial issue against the historical context of minority rule and its defeat, the author presents a new dynamic to the continuing debate on whiteness in Africa and globally.

African Political Economy in the Twenty-First Century

This book contributes to the debate concerning the future of the political economy of African development by addressing the important question of how African countries can strategically approach global political economy at multilateral, continental, and regional levels in view of North-South versus South-South configurations.

Emerging Powers in Global Governance

The early twenty-first century has seen the beginning of a considerable shift in the global balance of power. Major international governance challenges can no longer be addressed without the ongoing co-operation of the large countries of the global South. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, ASEAN states, and Mexico wield great influence in the macro-economic foundations upon which rest the global political economy and institutional architecture. It remains to be seen how the size of the emerging powers translates into the ability to shape the international system to their own will. In this book, leading international relations experts examine the positions and roles of key emerging countries in the potential transformation of the G8 and the prospects for their deeper engagement in international governance. The essays consider a number of overlapping perspectives on the G8 Heiligendamm Process, a co-operation agreement that originated from the 2007 summit, and offer an in-depth look

at the challenges and promises presented by the rise of the emerging powers. Co-published with the Centre for International Governance Innovation

Homegrown Development in Africa

Internationally driven development programmes have not been entirely successful in transforming the economic status of African countries. Since the late 1990s many African countries have started to take initiatives to develop an integrated framework that tackles poverty and promotes socio-economic development in their respective countries. This book provides a critical evaluation of 'homegrown' development initiatives in Africa, set up as alternatives to externally sponsored development. Focusing specifically on Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya, the book takes a qualitative and comparative approach to offer the first ever in-depth analysis of indigenous development programmes. It examines: How far African states have moved towards more homegrown development strategies. The effects of the shift towards African homegrown socio-economic development strategies and the conditions needed to enhance their success and sustainability. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of development studies, international politics, political economy, public policy and African politics, sociology and economics.

New South African Keywords

New South African Keywords sets out to do two things. The first is to provide a guide to the key words and key concepts that have come to shape public and political thought and debate in South Africa since 1994. The second purpose is to provide a compendium of cutting-edge thinking on the new society. The result is a concise and insightful guide to postapartheid South Africa, which should be useful to students, citizens, tourists, business managers, decision makers--in fact, to anyone wanting to make sense of South African society today.

Roots

In Africa no European country has had an influence as Britain. The first tangible break in the development was achieved by the South African parliament in 1934. But already Britain had shaped and predetermined South Africa's future. The country wanted no other than evolutionary change, and this theme informed all administrations. Deception was the name of the game as was the violation of resolutions of the United Nations. Thus by the 1990s Britain was relative to other European countries in a far better position to influence the policies of an African National Congress run government.

Peace Education in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies

This collection of peace education efforts in conflict and post-conflict societies brings together an international group of scholars to offer the very latest theoretical and pedagogical developments. Rather than focus on ad hoc peace education efforts this book investigates the need for long term, systemic approaches and innovative pedagogies.

Neoliberalism and the State of Belonging in South Africa

This book explains the making of the South African state and thereby contributes to the development theory by analyzing the concept of the embedded neoliberal state. The author offers a theoretical exploration of state formation as an inherently interconnected international and domestic social process as applied to the history and development of South Africa. A genuine social science that eschews disciplinary boundaries, this will appeal to a wide audience of scholars in the fields of political development, political science, African and development studies.

The BRICs and Emerging Economies in Comparative Perspective

In the past ten to twenty years the global political economy picture has dramatically changed with the emergence of the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and, notably, China (BRICs) as big players and competitors of the advanced economies in the West and Eastern Asia. The book comparatively analyses institutional change in the BRICs. This book examines the BRICs by analysing their institutional development, their main continuities and changes, and their differences. It provides a comparative analysis of the political economies of the BRICs, but also considers South Africa and Turkey. The contributors provide a systematic comparison of the state-economy and the capital-labour relationships and explore whether they liberalized or followed a specific trajectory. The book also

addresses debates on the varieties of capitalism and explores whether the emerging economies fit into the dichotomous construction of liberal and coordinated capitalism or whether they require a more differentiated typological approach. Moving away from rigid conceptions and the static classification of political economies as either liberal or coordinated and presenting a more open approach, *The BRICs and Emerging Economies in Comparative Perspective* will be vital reading for students and scholars of comparative political economy, international relations, capitalism, the BRICs, emerging markets and the role of the state in the economy.

Handbook of Economic Nationalism

This cutting-edge Handbook puts economic nationalism in its historical context, from early industrialization to globalization. It explores how economic nationalism has emerged to new prominence in the post-globalization era as states are trying to protect their economies, societies, and cultures from unwanted external influences.

Liberation and Development

'Africa and Economic Policy: Developing a Framework for Policymakers' aims to fill an important gap in the current literature on economic policy in developing countries. Despite its richness and sophistication, the current economic literature has not yet succeeded in developing a framework for economic policy that is clear and intelligible to policymakers in developing countries, and which is capable of effectively delivering a sustained increase in citizens' well-being. This ground-breaking study seeks to rectify this problem by suggesting a unique conceptual framework for designing and conducting economic policy in developing countries, particularly those in Africa.

Africa and Economic Policy

This work seeks to look beyond the seemingly endless deadlock in the WTO's Doha round of trade negotiations that began in November 2001 and were first scheduled to conclude by January 1, 2005. Each essay explores an area of critical importance to the round; and together they stand as an important contribution to debates not only about the Doha round but also about the role of trade in the amelioration of poverty in the poorest countries.

Trade, Poverty, Development

'Investment in South Africa is low, real interest rates are high, the employment-intensity of growth has been relatively slow. The "employment-targeted program" advocated in this book seeks to reverse these tendencies by lowering average interest rates and channeling subsidized credit to labor-intensive, pro-poor activities, particularly small-scale agriculture and small and medium-sized enterprises. This is a bold program and by challenging conventional "inflation-targeted" economic policy, the book makes a major contribution to the debate on economic policy in South Africa.' - Keith B. Griffin, University of California-Riverside, US The people of South Africa, and the African National Congress-led government, have made extraordinary social and economic advances since ending apartheid and beginning the transition to democracy in 1994. But the country still faces severe problems of mass unemployment, underemployment and poverty. This study, sponsored by the United Nations Development Program, presents a detailed economic program designed to produce major reductions in unemployment and poverty, and a general spreading of economic well-being, and to achieve these ends in a manner that is sustainable over a longer-term framework.

An Employment-targeted Economic Program for South Africa

A novel, sophisticated and realistic account of freedom as power through political representation.

Freedom Is Power

The book assesses emerging powers' influence on international economic law and analyses whether their rhetoric of reforming this 'unjust' order translates into concrete reforms. The questions at the heart of the book surround the extent to which Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa individually and as a bloc (BRICS) provide alternative regulatory ideas to those of 'Western' States and whether they are able to convert their increased power into influence on global regulation. To do so, the book investigates two broader case studies, namely, the reform of international investment agreements and WTO reform negotiations since the start of the Doha Development Round. As a general outcome, it

finds that emerging powers do not radically challenge established law. 'Third World' rhetoric mostly does not translate into practice and rather serves to veil economic interests. Still, emerging powers provide for some alternative regulatory ideas, already leading to a diversification of international economic law. As a general rule, they tend to support norms that allow host States much policy space which could be used to protect and fulfil socio-economic human rights, especially – but not only – in the Global South.

Emerging Powers, Global Justice and International Economic Law

Under its first chief justice, Arthur Chaskalson, the South African Constitutional Court built an unrivalled reputation in the comparative constitutional law community for technically accomplished and morally enlightened decision-making. At the same time, the Court proved remarkably effective in asserting its institutional role in post-apartheid politics. While each of these accomplishments is noteworthy in its own right, the Court's simultaneous success in legal and political terms demands separate investigation. Drawing on and synthesising various insights from judicial politics and legal theory, this study offers an interdisciplinary explanation for the Chaskalson Court's achievement. Rather than a purely political strategy of the kind modelled by rational choice theorists, the study argues that the Court's achievement is attributable to a series of adjudicative strategies in different areas of law. In combination, these strategies allowed the Court to satisfy institutional norms of public reason-giving while at the same time avoiding political attack.

The Politics of Principle

This groundbreaking book is a frank and critical observation of a hugely politically sensitive topic. Jenny Cargill, drawing on her experience of BEE over its 15-year history, presents an uncompromising and essential review of the policy, its results and the lessons that can be learnt. By drawing on case studies, Cargill challenges common perceptions of BEE and provides disquieting new evidence of policy doing the opposite of what it was designed to achieve. *Trick or Treat* is the first book to provide such a comprehensive, yet accessible, analysis of BEE ownership.

Trick Or Treat

African, American and European Trajectories of Modernity asks why, from some moment onwards, 'Europe' and 'the rest of the world' entered into a particular relationship: one of domination, conceived as a kind of superiority and as an 'advance' in historic

African, American and European Trajectories of Modernity

Financial globalisation has made the formulation of monetary policy in emerging market economies increasingly complicated. This timely set of studies looks at the turmoil in global financial markets, which, coupled with volatile inflation, poses serious challenges for central banks in these countries. The book features a number of specially commissioned new papers from both front-line policymakers and researchers in developing and emerging market economies, which tackle the difficult issues currently being debated with increasing urgency by monetary policy theorists and policymakers around the world. They address questions such as: What monetary policy framework is most suitable for emerging market countries to confront the new challenges while they continue to open up to trade and financial flows? , What are the linkages between monetary stability and financial stability? and Is inflation targeting or a fixed exchange rate regime preferable for developing and emerging markets? Providing unique insights on the interaction between the theory and practice of monetary policy in emerging markets, this book will be of great interest to academics and students of economics, economic policy and development economics. Policymakers will also find this to be a useful and thought-provoking read.

Monetary Policy Frameworks for Emerging Markets

This book deals with the legacies of the Indian experiences of migration and diaspora in South Africa. It highlights the social imaginaries of the migrants and citizens as they negotiate between a reconstructed notion of 'India' and their real present and future in the country of citizenship. Both South Africa and India have had a long history of group-based identity movements against exploitation around caste and race, intersecting with class, gender, language, religion and region. The combined history has allowed them to participate in novel ways in the global arena as regional powers. The book suggests that the question of identity concerns itself with exploitation and oppression of excluded groups in both countries. The authors are particularly attentive to the manner in which the two democratic states have

confronted the challenges of history together with contemporary demands of inclusion and discuss the dilemmas involved in resolving them. The volume also raises questions regarding future roles, especially in the fields of education and the environment. It will be of interest to those in the fields of sociology, political science, international relations, history, migration and diaspora studies, as well as to the general reader.

Contemporary India and South Africa

With growth stalling, joblessness at crisis levels, and governance unravelling, most South Africans cannot fathom why the ANC does not embark on meaningful reform. The answer lies in what is seldom raised: the ruling party's unwavering determination to take the country by incremental steps from capitalism to socialism. This transformation is being implemented via a Moscow-inspired 'national democratic revolution' (NDR) dating back many decades. Despite the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991, the ANC/SACP alliance still sees the NDR as offering the 'most direct route' to socialism in South Africa – and hence as its bedrock strategy. The NDR has been implemented in many different spheres since 1994. By way of example, NDR interventions have already made millions of people unemployable and the mining sector largely 'uninvestable'. They now aim at land expropriation without compensation (EWC) and the effective nationalisation of private healthcare and pensions. The NDR is the key to understanding ANC rule over some 30 years – yet most South Africans have been kept in the dark on it. This book aims to fill that gap. Written in clear and simple language, it provides an indispensable primer on the NDR and its role in the countdown to socialism in South Africa.

Countdown to Socialism

Democracy came to South Africa in April 1994, when the African National Congress won a landslide victory in the first free national election in the country's history. That definitive and peaceful transition from apartheid is often cited as a model for others to follow. The new order has since survived several transitions of ANC leadership, and it averted a potentially destabilizing constitutional crisis in 2008. Yet enormous challenges remain. Poverty and inequality are among the highest in the world. Staggering unemployment has fueled xenophobia, resulting in deadly aggression directed at refugees and migrant workers from Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Violent crime rates, particularly murder and rape, remain grotesquely high. The HIV/AIDS pandemic was shockingly mishandled at the highest levels of government, and infection rates continue to be overwhelming. Despite the country's uplifting success of hosting Africa's first World Cup in 2010, inefficiency and corruption remain rife, infrastructure and basic services are often semifunctional, and political opposition and a free media are under pressure. In this volume, major scholars chronicle South Africa's achievements and challenges since the transition. The contributions, all previously unpublished, represent the state of the art in the study of South African politics, economics, law, and social policy.

After Apartheid

Taking South Africa as an important case study of the challenges of structural transformation, the book offers a new micro-meso level framework and evidence linking country-specific and global dynamics of change, with a focus on the current challenges and opportunities faced by middle-income countries.

Structural Transformation in South Africa

About the publication South Africa's foreign policy makers are facing a substantial challenge. From the advent of the democratic era in 1994 through to the early 2000s, South Africa was a highly respected actor in international affairs with a number of impressive accomplishments in the areas of global governance, peacekeeping and international norm entrepreneurship. However, since that time, the country's international standing has declined. The value based and innovative foreign policy that earned the early post-apartheid South African government such great international respect has been replaced by a more transactional and tactically driven approach to international affairs. The country's position as Africa's leading economy and voice in international affairs is increasingly being challenged by other African states. This book explores how South Africa can develop a foreign policy strategy that is appropriate to the uncertain times in which we live and that both helps the country address its overwhelming domestic challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment and regain its former high international reputation. The contributors to this book offer analyses and proposals for developing such a strategy within the context of the country's constitutional order and institutional constraints and that addresses the diverse and complex global and regional aspects of the country's international relations.

Endorsements: “In this valuable book – which should be on every diplomat’s bookshelf - some of SA’s foremost experts offer the government frank and compelling advice on how to conduct a much better foreign policy over the next decade. ... The authors challenge Pretoria to muster all the country’s assets and skills – and not just those of the ruling party – to pursue only the most important foreign policy goals. And to be guided always by the lodestar of the Constitution.” Peter Fabricius, Foreign Policy Analyst, former Foreign Affairs Editor at Independent Newspapers. “In this one-of-a-kind book of twelve chapters by emerging and experienced scholars, the authors probe into factors shaping South African foreign policy, lessons learned and the future strategy of the country’s foreign policy in an ever-changing world. A compelling read for policy makers and scholars.” Ambassador Prof Iqbal Jhazbhay, University of South Africa, Member of the ANC’s N.E.C. International Relations Sub-Committee & former SA Ambassador to Eritrea “This volume deserves to become a go-to classic on South African foreign policy. Its in-depth analysis will appeal to established experts in this area; its breadth will engage newcomers; its insights will be useful to scholars and practitioners alike.” Professor Amrita Narlikar, President, German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) “This book offers compelling insights on South Africa’s foreign policy ... These varied pieces provide textured and critical perspectives that may help open up an avenue to re-imagine South Africa’s foreign policy afresh in the post-Zuma years. It is a compendium that should appeal to scholars of international relations, practitioners of foreign policy, and the broader policy community.” Professor Mzukiso Qobo, Head, School of Governance, University of the Witwatersrand “This nuanced and richly detailed volume offers the reader superb analyses of South Africa’s foreign policy ... The authors’ contributions ... present both theoretical considerations and specific policy recommendations, which make the book highly useful for both scholars and policy makers ... Each chapter is thus certain to significantly contribute to promoting the public debate about South Africa’s place in the world.” Professor Oliver Stuenkel, Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) Table of Contents ACKNOWLEDGMENTS CONTRIBUTORS Defining a South African foreign policy for the 2020s: Challenges, constraints and opportunities by Daniel D. Bradlow, Elizabeth Sidiropoulos & Luanda Mpungose Foreign policy under the Constitution by Jonathan Klaaren & Daiyaan Halim The courts and foreign policy powers by Nicole Fritz Overcoming bureaucratic and institutional challenges in South African foreign policy making by Arina Muresan & Francis Kornegay South Africa’s security interests in Africa: Recommendations for the 2020s by Aditi Lalbahadur & Anthoni van Nieuwkerk South Africa’s peace and security interests beyond the continent by Garth Le Pere & Lisa Otto Regional integration and industrial development in Southern Africa: Where does South Africa stand? by Maria Nkhonjera & Simon Roberts South Africa and African continental economic integration in the 2020s by Lumkile Mondi Negotiating climate change in an increasingly uncertain global landscape: Is there light at the end of the tunnel? by Ellen Davies, Saliem Fakir & Melisha Nagiah Reforming the institutions of global economic governance and South Africa by Cleo Rose-Innes Challenges and opportunities for non-traditional diplomacy by Fritz Nganje & Letlhogonolo Letshele Lessons learned and the path forward by Daniel Bradlow, Elizabeth Sidiropoulos & AnaSofia Bizos APPENDIX INDEX

Values, Interests and Power: South African foreign policy in uncertain times

‘A must-read, accessible and skilful account of South Africa’s socio-economic challenges, policy and governance choices.’ – THEMBA MASEKO All the numbers on South Africa’s crisis dashboard are blinking red. The economy is failing to grow and more and more young people find themselves on the outside looking in as education falters and jobs disappear. Energy and transport are in crisis. Governance is floundering as debt mounts and government runs out of money. Better Choices is a collection by South Africa’s top thinkers on the political economy, providing an unflinching account of the myriad challenges the country faces. The picture that emerges is of a nation on the brink of a catastrophic slide into failure unless better, if tough, policy choices are made. As stark as these problems are, their solutions are tantalisingly close at hand. The chapters in this book outline exactly the solutions – those ‘better choices’ – that need to be made by leadership to alter the country’s bleak trajectory. South Africa cannot talk its way out of trouble. Key to success is removing the sources of friction – the red tape, over-regulation and rents – that slow down investment. This is only possible if a more effective, focused government acts decisively. Compiled by The Brenthurst Foundation, Africa’s leading think tank on economic development, Better Choices is for those who want to build a positive, inclusive future for South Africa.

Better Choices

Since the 1970s, developing countries have experienced two notable trends: the rise of new democratic regimes and the rush to free trade. These joint trends have led some to argue that democracy and

free-trade go hand in hand in the developing world, each supporting the other. Mukherjee argues that trade politics in developing countries resists such easy categorization. Instead, his book offers an innovative theoretical framework identifying the specific economic conditions and democratic institutions that influence trade policy in developing countries. He focuses particularly on the changing domestic political interactions among parties, party leaders, and labor and capital in developing nations. He draws upon large time-series datasets as well as cross-national survey data analysis to test hypotheses. Then, looking more closely at Brazil, India, Indonesia, and South Africa, he also provides comparative case-study evidence, such as within-country data on trade barriers and campaign contributions. The most comprehensive treatment of the subject to date, "Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries" will be essential reading for scholars and policymakers alike, not only for the understanding it provides for trading strategies now, but for what it reveals about the prospects for international economic cooperation in the future.

Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries

This book establishes a nexus between corruption in public procurement and the prevailing crisis of governance in Africa. The African continent is characterised by the growing concern for the deteriorating human security. In the midst of these woes, African political leaders are known for their stupendous wealth and riches through expropriation of national resources for personal benefits. This growing inequality in the continent has become a major driver for a series of violent and criminal activities, which have added to the worsening governance crisis. Thus, the abuse of public power for advancing private gain constitutes an impediment to effective public service delivery, thereby engendering a crisis of governance. The consequence of this is not limited to the socio-economic growth and welfare of citizens, but it often also jeopardizes the democratic credentials and objectives of the state.

Public Procurement, Corruption and the Crisis of Governance in Africa