

South Africa –Relations with United States in Post Apartheid Period

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INTRODUCTION

The 1990s have seen some groundbreaking changes in the structure of the global framework which have introduced leaders in the US and South Africa with various troublesome strategy issues and decisions. Unquestionably, inside the two states, there is a progressing banter worried about finding a fitting outside strategy position in connection to these problems¹. At its center, the connection between the two nations was an alliance of normal interests and philosophies that became further amid the Cold War until the prohibition of practicing apartheid, the lawful arrangement of racial division in South Africa.

South Africa's racial approaches were less regarded to be ethically indefensible as they were seen as an annoyance in America's mission to stop the developing impact of socialism in African nations. Before the culmination of the 1980s, South Africa was a standout amongst the most secluded states on earth because of its legitimate arrangement of apartheid, which is recognized as one of the most exceedingly terrible violations against humankind of the twentieth century. The Prime Minister of South Africa around then, P.W. Botha, forced a highly sensitive situation in July 1985, giving his administration clearing powers that successfully put South Africa under military law². The United States had forced a weapons ban on Pretoria in 1964 and had joined the worldwide understanding in declining to distinguish the "autonomy" of four of South Africa's dark countries somewhere in the range of 1976 and 1984. The United States kept up

formal conciliatory relations with Pretoria sooner or later of the apartheid. The United States was still South Africa's biggest purchasing and offering accomplice, with fares and imports esteemed at more prominent than US\$16 billion every year, all through the majority of the approvals years. When anybody endeavors to portray the extraordinary connection between the US and South Africa under the approach of valuable commitment, they are endeavoring to depict a relationship in view of a strategy that was actualized with double inconsistencies. "On one hand, this arrangement was intended to stop the attack of socialism into an area that was deliberately vital to the US and the West. On the other, the arrangement was intended to adjust The United States to a legislature that had been chastised by the global network, as the organization would unaccountably state."

US- South Africa Relations in Post-Apartheid Period:

The US has been going by means of length of the intelligent reconsideration of its approach to work in the wake of the tumble down of Soviet power. The elation of the promptly post-Gulf War period, when for a minute it created the impression that President George Bush used to manage the introduction of another world disposition, quickly offered path to a feeling of scholarly chaos in US outside approach.

"In mid 1994, Washington contributed US\$10 million to help the appointive technique in South Africa, which incorporates decision spectators and specialized help to the gatherings participating in the races. After the

decisions, the organization of President William J. Clinton declared a US\$600 million, three-year help, exchange, and subsidizing bundle for South Africa. The United States moreover guaranteed to direct the interest of worldwide loaning establishments, for example, the IMF, in reproducing the South African economy”³.

The US took an ace dynamic and driving part in helping South Africa through its progress to broad based majority rule government. The organization of President Bill Clinton sets extraordinary store through the accomplishment of the South African model of multiculturalism, a model ought to have required in its own urban communities crosswise over America. The US against apartheid development, which had played out a key capacity in toppling the Reagan organization’s approach of positive commitment and forcing sanctions in 1986, had made a political domain in the US that permitted proceeded and enhanced improvement helpful asset for South Africa⁴.

“Since 1994, three State Visits between the US and South Africa have occurred, additionally cementing the relationship, as appropriately as the close individual connections between the separate administration. President Mandela visited the US in October 1994, President Clinton visited South Africa in March 1998, and President Mbeki visited the US in May 2000. Moreover, agents of the US Administration and many US Congressional Delegations (CODELS) have also for the most part visited South Africa. These visits serve to improve reciprocal relations between the two nations and investigate encouragement and development of the regions of accord”⁵.

“Tracing back to 1994, business and private connections between South Africa and the US have been prospering, and a strong and long haul South Africa-US working association has been set up. This has prompted the development of a particular two-sided relationship, as exemplified by methods for the Binational Commission, which was set up in 1995.” The broadening of exchange and venture, and the extending of critical co-task in circles, for example, horticulture, equity and against wrongdoing, protection, vitality improvement, well-being, human asset advancement, lodging, science and innovation, and preservation and ecological issues are expansive components of the two nations’ communication⁶.

Henceforth, the pick-up of the South African progress was that it bestowed what might conceivably be known as a propensity for political trade off to the

new administration which was conceived of the extended arrangements which went with the disassembling of the apartheid agreement of the previous government. In this sense different agreements were made through contradicting elites around specific issue-zones and, as the arrangement of change developed, helped reinforce bargain arrangements. Notwithstanding, various experts factor out that this strategy for agreement development is innately ‘ preservationists’, as the transactions which give shape to the new political regulation furthermore advance tip top merging through reliable trade off.

All things considered, the arrangement of development is viewed similar to a fundamental determinate of fruitful advances; anyway the dependence on trade-off between intrigue bunches presents an inclination in basic leadership in which key interests are unavoidably ensured. The view that an ‘effective’ change and combination of majority rule government in South Africa is significantly impacted through the assembling of a traditionalist accord and has various ramifications for South Africa’s remote relations. Indeed, even in a set up majority rules system, the remote policy making organization is relatively all around protected from residential political discussion, and really for the span of South Africa’s paced progress, outside approach creators have been under less weight from ‘radical’ or ‘hard-line’ groupings under the commonwealth than their partners who were, for instance, in charge of household social strategy. To be sure, it can be contended that all through the early scopes of change, South Africa’s international relations remained for the most part open air local political discussion, as issues, for example, the future discretionary contraption and budgetary redistribution and change possessed the focal point of the audience⁷.

The US is one of South Africa’s real world exchanging accomplices, representing 15% of our nation’s fares. We will push for a reinforcing of political, discretionary and financial relations with the US. Specifically, we will battle for a reestablishment of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, from which our assembled states have profited tremendously, past its expiry year of 2015⁸.

“When anybody endeavours to portray the exceptional connection between the US and South Africa under the policy of useful commitment, they are endeavoring to depict a relationship in light of a policy that was executed with double logical inconsistencies. On one hand, this policy was intended to stop the attack

of socialism into a locale that was deliberately imperative to the US and the West. On the other, the policy was intended to adjust the United States to a legislature that had been reprimanded by the worldwide network, as the organization would unaccountably state.”

Defence relations:

To start with, America has a similar viewpoint with South Africa; Stability Whether Africa’s political, monetary or military is helpful for their nation. Security will assist the US with reducing the shot of fear mongers by utilizing unstable nations to dispatch their assaults on America. Solidness will likewise convey outside venture to South Africa from the created world and meet South African destinations of NEPAD and African Renaissance. To achieve this solidness, a basic part is frequently a military nearness by re-establishing peace amid and after peace⁹. Albeit military participation between the two nations gives off an impression of being a basic condition, where both will concur promptly, this isn’t frequently the case.

Corresponding to Americans, there is a difference of opinion about Pariha states; South Africa was still extremely annoyed with the inability to determine the Armscore issue. Denel’s Managing Director Johann Albert us communicated his failure: ‘It is absolutely improper that the American business is ceasing, and it puts my leader in an extremely interesting circumstance.’ According to the Wisconsin Project in Arms Control, Mandela has attempted to persuade Washington that there was no utilization for a long time to induce Armscor to drop its assents on exchange. Mandela requested to leave the case by and by with President Clinton amid a visit to the United Nations in 1995, however Clinton rejected. He disclosed to Mandela that the issue was in the hands of the US Justice Department. In the meantime, Denel workers blamed the United States for endeavouring to drop the South African resistance industry¹⁰.

U.S.-South African Bilateral Economic Relations:

The United States was South Africa’s greatest mercantilism accomplice, its second most prominent remote spots industrialist, and in this manner the guarantor of about 33% of its worldwide credit. This relationship affirms a particular commonality that makes a decent footing of strict non contribution or non-partisanship on the issue of social strategy basically about no longer feasible to deal with, given the money related substances.

“Monetary relations between South Africa and the United States are composed through three discussions, to be specific: (1) the South African-American Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA); (2) Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and (3) Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) - US Trade, Investment, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TIDCA).”

Respective relations with each one of these nations, expanding on ties of fellowship strong with the people groups of North America in the reason of our freedom battle. We appear to be in front of these nations participating in a basic and positive part in both African and worldwide undertakings. A majority rule South Africa will co-work with the unified St fora and advance a multilateral position in characterizing the new world request. The United States of America (USA) keeps on being an essential exchanging and a change accomplice of South Africa and Africa. The USA keeps on affecting overall occasions and it is for this reason to South Africa connects with the USA at various levels.

The United States is South Africa’s third biggest exchanging accomplice and their respective exchange and financing relations are guided through the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). TIFA was marked in 1999 and in 2012. TIFA is a vehicle to address the inconveniences of two-sided issues and enhance our two-sided exchange and speculation relations. “The Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) is a non-corresponding special plan. AGOA played out a part in advancing two-sided exchange and speculation among South Africa, United States, and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The upsides of AGOA are two-way and that is the reason it is essential to recharge the program for every single qualified nation, with South Africa included as a recipient nation”¹¹.

“South Africa has likewise profited widely from the United States’ African Growth and Opportunity Act of 2000 (AGOA). The reciprocal exchange between South Africa and the US developed from R15.9-billion out of 1994 to more than R129-billion out of 2013, with the exchange dependability in South Africa’s support”¹².

Agreement:

“All through an ongoing visit to South Africa with the guide of the US Trade Representative (USTR) Ambassador Robert Zoellick, the USTR started talks with South Africa and the Southern African Customs Union

(SACU) on the chance of arranging a SACU-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) has consented to arrange such a Free Trade Agreement with the United States, and formal transactions to this end are required to begin in the principal quarter of 2003”¹³.

U.S. - South African budgetary and exchange relations are solid. South Africa is qualified for special exchange points of interest beneath the African Growth and Opportunity Act. “The nation has a place with the Southern African Customs Union, which marked a Trade, Investment, and Development Cooperative Agreement (TIDCA) with the United States. The TIDCA sets up a gathering for consultative dialogs, helpful work, and possible concessions to a broad scope of exchange issues, with an interesting point of convergence on traditions and trade assistance, specialized boundaries to exchange, sterile and phytosanitary measures, (The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures sets out the basic controls for nourishment security and creature and plant wellness principles) and exchange and speculation advancement.” The United States and South Africa have a reciprocal expense bargain pushing off twofold tax assessment. A reciprocal Trade and Investment Framework Agreement are set up¹⁴.

“Since 2005, South Africa has got peacekeeping preparing under the U.S. Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program (ACOTA).” The SANDF furthermore takes an interest with the U.S. powers in several yearly helpful two-sided and local military preparing works out. This attention for the most part on the sea and fringe security, peacekeeping preparing, and military helpful/municipal activity. “In 2005, South Africa and the New York National Guard (NG) moulded the primary U.S. NG State Partnership Program (SPP) organization in Africa, which centres on mutually prudent limit building programs. DOD likewise in numerous examples helps South Africa biennial African Aerospace Defence Exhibition. The most vital gathering for U.S. - South African wellbeing participation, coordination is the U.S.- South Africa Defence Committee (DEFCON), formed in 1997. The Pentagon facilitated the latest yearly DEFCON get together in September 2012. The United States, Canada, and Mexico frame a vital triangle of countries in a rich corner of our reality. We will ask these nations, as they cross towards the organization of the North America Free Trade Area (NAFTA), to supply selective enthusiasm to the issues

of creating nations, similar to South Africa.”

Investment:

“Since 1994 the US has continually been the greatest foreign direct financial specialist in South Africa, speaking to around 40% of absolute FDI in 1994. Through new and returning ventures, the quantity of US associations in South Africa presently surpasses the pre-sanctions period. While in 1994 (when US sanctions were lifted) the quantity of US associations in South Africa was 104 (256 having left), the US Embassy in Pretoria assesses that approx. 900 US organizations work straightforwardly or obliquely in South Africa (utilizing about 125,000 individuals)”¹⁵.

“U.S. outside direct venture, which is popularly known as Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in South Africa (stock) was \$6.2 billion out of 2014 (most recent records accessible), a 3.1% diminishes from 2013. U.S. coordinate financing in South Africa is driven by utilizing, producing, discount exchange, and Prof. Science, and tech. Administrations. U.S. fares of homestead items to South Africa totalled to \$211 million of every 2015. Most critical classes incorporate tree nuts (\$22 million), planting seeds (\$19 million), arranged nourishment (\$15 million), dairy items (\$13 million), and feeds & grains two (\$12 million). South Africa is by and by our 39th most prominent things exchanging buddy with \$13 billion altogether (two way) things change amid 2015. Merchandise sends out totalled to \$5.5 billion; thing imports totalled to \$7.3 billion.” The U.S. things, exchange shortfall with South Africa used to be \$1.9 billion of every 2015. South Africa was the United States’ 41st greatest merchandise sent out a market in 2015. As indicated by the Department of Commerce, U.S. fares of provisions and Services to South Africa upheld an expected 50 thousand employments in 2014 South Africa was the United States’ 36th greatest merchant of merchandise imports in 2015¹⁶.

The US South African Binational Commission:

Amid Nelson Mandela’s first visit to the United State as the South Africa administrator in 1994, in a gathering with the presidential invoice Clinton, there was once discourse of an unreasonable stage respective dialog board through which the US and South Africa may standardize connection and extend the locale of co-activity in the post-apartheid period. The subsequent March 1995, was at one time the dispatch of the US and

South Africa binational commission (BNC) co-led at the bad habit and delegate president level. The BNC intended to meet two times per year at rotating settings between the US and South Africa was once to be composed commonly by the two governments and comprised of different working boards of trustees such which did the assignment imagined and allowed at these official workforce gatherings¹⁷.

The Science and Technology (S&T) panel of the U. S. - South Africa Binational Commission is helping South Africa to assemble its change wants through making utilization of science and innovation to its advancement needs. To collect these objectives, the Committee's work is focusing on five arranged territories: developing the potential in science and innovation; advancing science and building coordinated effort; applying science and mechanical know-how to ensure our normal assets; enhancing social insurance, and advancing innovation commercialization. "States and South Africa have developed a wide, profound and persisting association that works through a Binational Commission (BNC) introduced on 1 March 1995. The Commission meets two times every year, rotating between the US and South African settings. It has seven working boards of trustees: Agriculture; Conservation, Environment and Water; Human Resource Development and Education; Science and Technology; Sustainable Energy; Military and Defence; and Trade and Investment." The Binational Commission isn't an option for, nor does it is attempting to discover to supplant, typical respective, discretionary, political, financial, substitute or individuals to-individuals ties¹⁸.

What's more, the U.S. and South Africa have united to improve the wellbeing of the two countries. The two nations keep on enhancing coordinated efforts in biomedical research together with HIV/AIDS, substance manhandle and fatal liquor disorder, tranquilize safe tuberculosis, hypertension, psychological well-being, word related wellbeing, brutality, and telemedicine¹⁹.

As an initiative taken by Vice-President Al Gore and Deputy President Mbeki, the United States does, be that as it may, supplement the typical political relations in innumerable exceptionally basic ways:

- "Promoting the bilateral relationship to the highest ranges of our two governments under the management of Vice-President Al Gore and Deputy President Mbeki".

- "It grows the relationship to incorporate Cabinet officers and other senior authorities in our two

governments in associations that are uncommon. No US Vice president in records and no local Cabinet Secretaries have ever dedicated as much time to the prosperity of some other nation as these authorities have focused on South Africa"²⁰.

By and large U.S. - South African relations are sure, however South Africa every now and then takes positions on worldwide issues that run counter to U.S. interests. South Africa advocates for a more noteworthy voice for the South with respect to the North in an extended and transformed UN Security Council, in the administration of universal money related establishments, expanded advancement help, and lower exchange rates²¹.

The USA views South Africa as a worldwide model since it is the principal nation to go from a change help drove push to a nation drove approach. The two nations submitted that there would be no intrusion of treatment and care benefits all through the difference in guide benefit arrangement toward the South African Government. The USA knows the centrality of the African Agenda to South Africa, basically territorial financial mix, which is the foundation of mainland mix. Activities, for example, USA trilateral participation between the USA and the SADC district and whatever remains of the mainland in the area of sustenance assurance have been basic to this relationship²².

Economic linkages between India and the US under concern have grown remarkably in the last decade. Trade, for example, is flourishing; the U.S. was the greatest team investor and the 2nd biggest overseas direct investor in South Africa after the U.K.

It can be said that The USA is the most essential money related partner for South Africa and keeps on working, over the top on the posting of exchange and venture accomplices. South Africa was the United States' 41st greatest products send out market in 2015. Furthermore, South Africa sends out "more fabricated items to the United States under AGOA than some other nation. In 2012, South Africa's biggest fares to the United States where the 60,000 autos made by organizations like BMW and Mercedes alongside \$70 million dollars of South Africa's wine. By and large, Americans purchased \$250 million worth of South African horticultural items a year ago, which was a memorable high check for the US." Similarly, there are a developing number of South African organizations that are putting resources into the US, with one of the biggest ventures originating from Sasol, putting resources into coal to a fluid office in

Louisiana. “To enhance the exchange and speculation condition between South Africa and the US, the two nations have the (TIFA) stage to talk about issues of premium, for example, those identifying with arrangement issues and market admittance.”

South Africa- US relations during USA’s intervention in Iraq:

South Africa restricted the US-drove intercession in Iraq in 2003. 10 The US with regards to its activity, indicated the rehashed refusal by Iraqi President, Saddam Hussein, to collaborate with that procedure in a long time since UN examinations started following the main Gulf war. South Africa’s Deputy Foreign Minister, Aziz Aphid, visited Baghdad in the prior week’s dangers started and he made South Africa’s resistance to the military mediation. He additionally revealed to Hussein that South Africa bolstered a continuation of the UN’s lead part. The subsequent strain on US-South Africa relations, additionally underscored by furious challenge every day amid that contention outside US conciliatory posts in South Africa, was to a great extent restricted to the time of military commitment. The resulting rapprochement between the US and the UN over Iraq’s remaking further mellow South Africa’s dialog on the issue²³.

It can be rightly said that the relations between South Africa and the United States of America (USA) wound up stressed by South Africa’s declaration that it would standardize discretionary ties with Iraq. South Africa built up to full discretionary relations with Iraq in August 1998. The relations were finished up amid November 1998 by methods for a trade of notes through the particular missions of SA and Iraq²⁴.

In spite of the warm relations that formally exist between South Africa and the United States, a few examiners propose that conciliatory contrasts lately featured what a previous U.S. Colleague Secretary of State for African Affairs alluded to as an “unpleasant time” in U.S.- South African relations. As one U.S. official called attention to, the nation has had close ties with the Non-adjusted Movement nations, and has displayed “stamped sensitivity toward nations that apply their freedom from the West.” Some South African authorities communicated resistance to the Bush Administration’s underlying proposition to find the new U.S. warrior summon, Africa Command or AFRICOM, on the landmass. “Be that as it may, the administration later permitted a noteworthy visit by a U.S. plane carrying

warship, the USS Theodore Roosevelt, in late 2008, and its naval force occupied with a scope of preparing practices with the USS Arleigh Burke, a guided rocket destroyer, in 2009. Military relations are apparently making strides. South Africa took a basic position toward the war in Iraq, and previous President Nelson Mandela was vocal in his restriction to what he saw as U.S. unilateralism on Iraq. South Africa has likewise contrasted fundamentally with the United States on Iran”²⁵.

US – South Africa Relation after Terrorist Attack on US :

“In the course of 2001/02, the focal point of South Africa’s reciprocal relations with the US was combining and reaffirming the current association with the updated US organization under President George W Bush. The occasions of 11 September 2001 served to fortify South African-US relations in that it made another familiarity with the requirement for universal co-activity, and the significance of reinforcing relations at the two-sided and multilateral levels, especially on formative issues, as methods for advancing global peace, security, and solidness. In the repercussions of September 11” the worldwide battle against fear mongering added another measurement to the reciprocal relationship. In accordance with South Africa’s response to this battle, South Africa and the US co-worker both respectively and multilaterally. On 11 September 2002, a few occasions were held in South Africa to honour the assaults on New York and Washington. The advancement of monetary relations with the US, especially exchange and speculation, remained a focal component of the respective relationship in 2001²⁶.

It would be worth mentioning that Africa is one who experiences these issues in its most outrageous structures. South Africa with Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, Senegal, Botswana, and Ghana was given the name of a need to help secure strength in sub-Saharan Africa for America. Taking a gander at the part of Pretoria in the DRC peace process, Burundi and Zimbabwe, South Africa, and all around situated to exploit the advantages originating from America’s bias with confronting psychological warfare. This is one of the territories of participation where all gatherings need to appreciate a common relationship. The reason for the US is to remedy the shortcoming of the state and in such a path, there is an immediate risk to US national security in forestalling state disappointment. Then again, South Africa is caught up with influencing a contention to free

South Africa, which has made this territory more appealing for the remote venture from the prosperous nations of the North²⁷.

For the most part, U.S. - South Africa relations are sure, yet South Africa every once in a while takes positions on worldwide issues that run counter to U.S. interests. With this being stated, South Africa is open for business.

“The United States kept up formal political relations with Pretoria all through the apartheid time. The United States was still South Africa’s second-biggest exchanging accomplice, with fares and imports esteemed at more than US\$1.6 billion every year, amid the majority of the authorizations years”²⁸.

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