

Major Banks Analysis South Africa Pw

Indeed, since the end of apartheid in 1994 South Africa has become a major diplomatic player both on the African continent as well as further afield. Despite the size of South Africa's economy, the country currently faces a number of major economic challenges. As of the end of July 2014 the unemployment rate was at 25.5%, according to data from Statistics South Africa, which was among the highest in the world. While the government's long-term development plans are generally highly regarded, delivery and execution has occasionally been problematic. While there are major hurdles that must be cleared, given the country's strong institutions and the rapid pace of economic expansion over the past two decades, South Africa should be able to look forward to 20 more years of peace and steady, sustained economic growth. This two-volume set constitutes the proceedings of the 19th IFIP WG 6.11 Conference on e-Business, e-Services, and e-Society, I3E 2020, held in Skukuza, South Africa, in April 2020.* The total of 80 full and 7 short papers presented in these volumes were carefully reviewed and selected from 191 submissions. The papers are organized in the following topical sections: Part I: block chain; fourth industrial revolution; eBusiness; business processes; big data and machine learning; and ICT and education Part II: eGovernment; eHealth; security; social media; knowledge and knowledge management; ICT and gender equality and development; information systems for governance; and user experience and usability *Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic and the consequential worldwide imposed travel restrictions and lockdown, the I3E 2020 conference event scheduled to take place in Skukuza, South Africa, was unfortunately cancelled. The second edition of the Impact Evaluation in Practice handbook is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to impact evaluation for policy makers and development practitioners. First published in 2011, it has been used widely across the development and academic communities. The book incorporates real-world examples to present practical guidelines for designing and implementing impact evaluations. Readers will gain an understanding of impact evaluations and the best ways to use them to design evidence-based policies and programs. The updated version covers the newest techniques for evaluating programs and includes state-of-the-art implementation advice, as well as an expanded set of examples and case studies that draw on recent development challenges. It also includes new material on research ethics and partnerships to conduct impact evaluation. The handbook is divided into four sections: Part One discusses what to evaluate and why; Part Two presents the main impact evaluation methods; Part Three addresses how to manage impact evaluations; Part Four reviews impact evaluation sampling and data collection. Case studies illustrate different applications of impact evaluations. The book links to complementary instructional material available online, including an applied case as well as questions and answers. The updated second edition will be a valuable resource for the international development community, universities, and policy makers looking to build better evidence around what works in development.

Title first published in 2003. In recognition of the power of organised labour, the ANC Government elected in 1994 granted South Africa's unions unprecedented legal and constitutional rights. Despite these gains, the country's unions have faced a fresh set of challenges, many of them emanating from their political allies in Government. From Parliament to the factory floor, South Africa's unions are now confronted with threats as dangerous as those they confronted when organising illegally in the heyday of apartheid. The purpose of this book is to examine how South African unions have responded and how well prepared they are to meet the challenges that confront them in the new millennium.

Drivers of Cross-Border Banking in Sub-Saharan Africa

Breaking Bad Habits

Business Models and Value Creation Across European Industries

Business Performance and Financial Institutions in Europe

The Macroeconomic Context

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

The South African banking sector has experienced some progress in implementing employee transformation over the past two decades since the Employment Equity Act (EEA) was promulgated. The progress is somewhat evident in the junior, middle management and the placement of women but deteriorates with seniority, with a wide gap in the top three occupational levels within the banking sector. Despite legislation including the bank committed targets in the Financial Sector Charter, the banks have not met the prescribed targets and the progress in creating a diverse workforce across all occupational levels has been slow and uneven. The aim of this study was to identify the barriers that influence transformation implementation within the banking sector in South Africa, with the aim of gaining new insights into this important national agenda. Identifying the barriers, given the seemingly slow progress, could assist Human Resources practitioners, managers and leaders in creating new strategies that will ensure a more accelerated transformation implementation process within the banking sector. An exploratory qualitative research method was adopted with the aim of identifying and gaining a deeper understanding into the barriers to transformation within the banking sector. Thirteen semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with Human Resource Executives, Executive Heads of Business units, Senior Managers, Middle and Junior Managers as well as Recruitment Managers within four of South Africa's major banks. A thematic analysis was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of transformation barriers in the banking sector. The key findings of this study identified thirteen main barriers to transformation implementation within the South African banking sector. The barriers were linked to lack of leadership commitment, a 20% transformation resistant organisational culture, a lack of shared understanding and engagement on transformation, negative perceptions amongst employees, inconsistencies in Human Resources transformation implementation processes and an overall lack of coordination, integration and focus in the transformation implementation. Furthermore, the research culminated in a 20% Transformation Implementation Model that can be used by HR practitioners to accelerate transformation implementation in the workplace. This Technical Note discusses stress testing (ST) results for the financial system of South Africa. The bank STs suggest that banks have adequate capital to withstand severe shocks, but need larger liquidity capacity to meet regulatory requirements. Even in the severe scenario in which GDP falls for three consecutive years, banks' capital buffers seem sufficient, although the impact of a large default could be significant. Banks also appear resilient to market risks in both the trading and banking books. Some banks, however, would have difficulty meeting the Liquidity Coverage Ratio without the Committed Liquidity Facility of the South African Reserve Bank.

Value is considered the core of business-to-business marketing, and creating superior value from the customers' perspective is key to gaining and maintaining a differentiating advantage in an increasingly competitive and price-sensitive business environment. The quest for differentiation has led to both business managers and researchers paying increasing attention to understanding the factors that shape business customers' perception of value, as well as perceived value's ensuing influence on long-term business relationships. Despite the growing interest in the concept of customer value creation in most business-to-business industries, the business banking industry seems to be lagging behind. In fact, most of the largest banks in the world (e.g., China Construction Bank, HSBC, Deutsche Bank, Barclays) only refer in their mission statements to value creation for the shareholder, while most banks fail to mention customer value at all. While scholarly articles on customer value have increased within the retail banking industry over the last few years, research specifically within the business banking industry remains limited. In order to move banks away from a view of value as a way to optimise short-term financial performance, the purpose of this study is to establish the antecedents and outcomes of business banking customers' perceptions of value with the aim of developing a value creation strategy. The study accordingly develops and tests a conceptual model that depicts a value creation strategy in business banking. This model includes 'perceived value' as its central constituent, along with antecedent- and outcome-related variables. In this research, 'antecedents' relate to price fairness, perceived price, and service quality, while 'outcomes' relate to customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. This research differs from previous research, however, in that it incorporates the multidimensionality of both satisfaction and loyalty to establish how ultimately to secure future revenue through a value offering. Furthermore, this research differs from other research studies in that it was conducted among micro-enterprises (MEs) – that is, businesses that employ only one to two people (1–99) – which is an under-researched target group in the value-satisfaction-loyalty literature. Considering the primary objective set for this study (MEs) – that is, to establish the antecedents and outcomes of perceived value in business banking (MEs) – a descriptive research design was employed, and an online, self-administered survey was used to collect primary data from the target population, which was business banking customers who employed only one to two people. The sample of micro-enterprises was drawn through convenience sampling (a non-probability sampling method) from a business customer database provided by one of the largest banks in South Africa. The final analysed sample consisted of 381 micro-enterprises. Using confirmatory factor analysis to assess the validity of the research model and structural equation modelling to test the hypothesised relationships, the results of the study reveal that price fairness is an important construct to consider in a value creation strategy, as enhanced perceptions of price fairness among micro-enterprises were found to influence both their perceived price and service quality, which in turn influenced micro-enterprises' perception of value. In fact, perceived price and service quality were established as mediators between price fairness and perceived value in service encounters between micro-enterprises and their banks. The results further reveal that economic satisfaction and non-economic satisfaction are direct outcomes of micro-enterprises' perceived value, and that attitudinal and behavioural loyalty are indirect outcomes. The findings indicate that while perceived value had the strongest influence on economic satisfaction, economic satisfaction, in turn, did not lead to repurchase intentions (behavioural loyalty). Rather, non-economic satisfaction mediated the relationship between economic satisfaction and behavioural loyalty, indicating the importance of building personal connections and offering an enjoyable service experience in order to drive loyalty behaviours. This research contributes to theory by being the first to investigate empirically the interrelationships between price fairness, perceived price, service quality, perceived value, economic satisfaction, non-economic satisfaction, attitudinal loyalty, and behavioural loyalty under micro-enterprise business customers. Also, the separation of economic and non-economic satisfaction, and of attitudinal and behavioural loyalty, provides theoretical and managerial insights into how to structure a value creation strategy in the business banking industry to ensure that value is translated into actual purchasing behaviour, resulting in increased revenues and profits for business banks. By specifically conducting this research among micro-enterprises in a developing country that depend on banks for access to finance on competitive terms for their business survival and expansion opportunities, this research further contributes to practice by providing banks with recommendations that, if followed, would ensure that a profitable customer base is retained that can contribute to economic growth and job creation. While the research made several important contributions to both theory and practice, statistically the findings cannot be generalised beyond the scope of this study (MEs) – namely, micro-enterprises as business customers of South African banks. Future research should address this limitation, and address the other limitations reported in the study. Doing so could make for exciting research possibilities.

This edited volume contains eight studies of financial sector challenges in Africa. They discuss expanding access, lengthening contracts, safeguarding finance and implementing financial sector reform in politically difficult environment.

Financial System Stability Assessment, Including Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes on the following topic: Securities Regulation

Banking in Sub-Saharan Africa

Review, Analysis, and Outlook

An Analysis of the Rationale and Success of Expansion of the Major South African Banks Into Africa

Impact Evaluation in Practice, Second Edition

Statistical Appendix

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 Sidropoulos & Luanda Mpunghose 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 Mondli 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 Sidropoulos & AnaSofia Bizos APPENDIX INDEX

The world of business is constantly evolving and management education institutions will likely face a number of challenges in keeping up with these changes. While most books focus on the needs of management education institutions, this work addresses the needs of the corporate world in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Featuring an extensive research study spanning 11 countries, it offers a unique perspective on the business challenges and developmental needs of companies in emerging and recently emerged economies, and on the missing links between those needs and management education. Using both company-specific and country-level data, the book provides businesses and educators with rare insights and recommendations on strengthening existing partnerships (or establishing them anew) between management education institutions and the corporate sector in order to make management education relevant for the 21st century. The book argues that 'relevance' should take the center-stage of all higher education institutions in order to accomplish their third mission, namely service to society. This is especially important for management education institutions, whose mission is to mold future managers and leaders who can have a significant influence on economic success and the wellbeing of society.

In 2011 the World Bank—with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation—launched the Global Findex database, the world's most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. Drawing on survey data collected in collaboration with Gallup, Inc., the Global Findex database covers more than 140 economies around the world. The initial survey round was followed by a second one in 2014 and by a third in 2017. Compiled using nationally representative surveys of more than 150,000 adults age 15 and above in over 140 economies, The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution includes updated indicators on access to and use of formal and informal financial services. It has additional data on the use of financial technology (or fintech), including the use of mobile phones and the Internet to conduct financial transactions. The data reveal opportunities to expand access to financial services among people who do not have an account—the unbanked—as well as to promote greater use of digital financial services among those who do have an account. The Global Findex database has become a mainstay of global efforts to promote financial inclusion. In addition to being widely cited by scholars and development practitioners, Global Findex data are used to track progress toward the World Bank goal of Universal Financial Access by 2020 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The database, the full text of the report, and the underlying country-level data for all figures—along with the questionnaire, the survey methodology, and other relevant materials—are available at www.worldbank.org/globalfindex.

We use bank level data to study the efficiency of banks in Sub-Saharan African middle-income countries and provide possible explanations for the difference in the efficiency levels of banks. We find that banks, on average, could save 20-30 percent of their total costs if they were operating efficiently, and that foreign banks are more efficient than public banks and domestic private banks. Among the factors that could affect the efficiency levels are macroeconomic stability, depth of financial development, the degree of market competition, strong legal rights and contract laws, and better governance, including political stability and government effectiveness. Our findings point to the importance of policies that aim to build stronger institutions, promote more competition, and improve governance.

The Global Findex Database 2017

The Report: South Africa 2014

Transitioning to a Low-carbon Economy

The Oxford Handbook of the South African Economy

Opportunities and Challenges

Evolution or Revolution?

This paper is an empirical analysis of competitiveness in the banking system of four out of the five East African Community (EAC) countries². The results show that the degree of competition is low due to a combination of structural and socio-economic factors. By way of preview, the analysis ranks the countries in terms of banking sector competitiveness in the following order: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda.

"International private capital flows to developing countries reached a record net level of \$491 billion in 2005. This surge in private capital flows offers national and international policy makers a major opportunity to bolster development efforts if they can successfully meet three challenges. The first is to ensure that more countries, especially poorer ones, enhance their access to developmentally beneficial international capital through improvements in their macroeconomic performance, investment climate, and use of aid. The second is to avoid sudden capital flow reversals by redressing global imbalances through policies that recognize the growing interdependencies between developed and developing countries' financial and exchange rate relations in the determination of global financial liquidity and asset price movements. And the third is to ensure that development finance, both official and private, is managed judiciously to meet the development goals of recipient countries while promoting greater engagement with global financial markets. These are the themes and concerns of this year's edition of Global Development Finance. Vol I. Analysis and Statistical Appendix reviews recent trends in financial flows to developing countries. Vol II. Summary and Country Tables" includes comprehensive data for 138 countries, as well as summary data for regions and income groups."

Financing Africa takes stock of Africa's financial systems in light of recent changes in the global financial system --including the greater risk aversion of international investors, a shift in economic and financial powers towards emerging markets and the regulatory reform debate - and the increasing role of technology. Using a wider and more detailed array of data than previous publications, we observe a trend towards financial deepening, more stability and more inclusion leading up to the crisis; serious challenges, however, continue, including limited access to financial services, focus on short-term contracts and hidden fragility, related to weak regulatory frameworks, undue government interference and governance deficiencies. Our policy analysis therefore focuses on (i) expanding outreach, (ii) fostering long-term finance and (iii) improving regulation and supervision. We identify the positive role of innovation and competition, a stronger focus on non-traditional financial service providers, and more emphasis on demand-side constraints as priority areas for policy actions. Specifically, competition from new players outside the banking system, including telecomm companies can increase outreach with technological innovation that changes the economics of retail finance. Moving beyond national stock exchanges that are not sustainable in most African countries towards regional solutions and over-the-counter trades can help foster long-term finance, as can addressing governance challenges in contractual savings institutions, including life insurance companies and pension funds. Finally, there is a need to look beyond supply-side constraints towards users of financial services, focusing more on financial literacy of households and firms, but also consumer protection. In formulating policy messages, we carefully distinguish between different country groupings, differentiating -- among others -- between low- and middle-income and small and larger economies, with a special focus on resource-based economies and post-conflict countries. This book reaches out to both policy makers concerned about a more inclusive and effective financial system and other stakeholders, including practitioners and development partners. With this book we aim to contribute to the on-going financial sector debate on Africa, with the ultimate goal of faster economic development and poverty reduction.

The 2008 Global Financial Crisis shook financial systems worldwide to their roots and set regulators on a new course post Crisis where the pursuit of financial stability emerged as apex regulatory objective. This new regulatory paradigm resulted in an expanded financial stability mandate for central banks. Given the al220;3fuzzinessal220; of the concept of financial stability it is quite challenging to regulate this new mandate. Inevitably it also entails considering which model of financial regulation is the optimal model within which to locate the central bank and its expanded mandate. Pertinently it needs to be considered how the appropriate legislative and institutional framework can be designed in order to specifically enable effective execution of the financial stability mandate of the central bank and also enable the promotion of financial

stability in the broader regulatory context via prudential and market conduct regulation of financial institutions. This thesis thus trails the evolution of central banks and their various roles that are relevant in the context of financial stability. It considers the impact of the GFC on regulation and ponders the concept of financial stability as core regulatory objective, post GFC, and how it has had an impact on the role of the central bank in this regard. It further considers the main models of financial regulation focusing specifically on Twin Peaks, given that that is the model that has been selected by South Africa, and in which the South African Reserve Bank and its expanded financial stability mandate will be positioned. The study delves deeper into the role of the South African central bank in respect of the promotion and maintenance of financial stability, and considers how this role has changed in the context of the Twin Peaks model (as set out in the Financial Sector Regulation Act) that South Africa recently adopted in August 2017. A comparative investigation is then undertaken of the Twin Peaks models, adopted in Australia and the Netherlands respectively. These comparative investigations focus specifically on the role of the central bank in the Twin Peaks context, insofar as promotion and maintenance of financial stability is concerned, but also more broadly into Twin Peaks as a regulatory model that enables financial stability on a broader scale. The study is concluded with recommendations for future reform and research.

Business and Society

A Guide for Analysts, Bankers and Investors

South Africa: Financial System Stability Assessment

Financial Sector Development in Africa

South Africa: Financial Sector Assessment Program-Stress Testing the Financial System-Technical Note

Retail Banking 2020

Using data collected from pan-African banks' (PABs), balance sheets and other sources (Orbis, Fitch), this study identifies some key patterns of cross-border investment in bank subsidiaries by key banking groups in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and discusses some of the determinants of this investment. Using a gravity model relating the annual value of a banking group's investment in the net equity of its subsidiaries to a set of explanatory variables, the analysis finds that cross-border banking is in part driven by a search for yield, diversification, and expansion for strategic reasons.

South Africa is the dominant force in an area that is of increasing strategic importance to the West, yet few studies address the geopolitical pressures that dictate the course of events there. Analyzing South Africa's base of power, the authors argue that because South Africa's relationships with other states in Southern Africa are asymmetrical in nature, the country has substantial economic and political leverage in the region. Control of Southern Africa's transport infrastructure and the ability to project a conventional or surrogate military presence throughout the region, for example, gives South Africa the power to affect the economic and political stability of virtually all regional states. Asymmetry also characterizes relationships at the global level. Because the West depends upon South Africa for access to the region's strategic minerals, for the security of the Cape oil route, and for the country's ability to counterbalance the Soviet presence in Southern Africa, South Africa exercises considerable influence over the African foreign policies of the superpowers. Focusing on the major geopolitical variables affecting South Africa's ability to sustain power, the authors analyze the economic and geographic factors that contribute to asymmetrical relationships and examine the pluralism that divides South African society. Pretoria's successful foreign policy, which has created a security corridor of new buffer states, is given particular emphasis. In addition, the authors provide a detailed analysis of South Africa's minerals-based economy and discuss the implications for regional stability of economic sanctions against South Africa. Finally, they outline a policy framework that takes regional economic, political, and geographic realities into account.

This paper discusses findings of the Financial System Stability Assessment for South Africa. South Africa's financial sector operates in a challenging economic environment. Despite remarkable progress since the end of apartheid in 1994, South Africa still has one of the world's highest unemployment and income inequality rates. Slow economic growth since 2008 has further aggravated unemployment, real disposable income is stagnant, and households are heavily indebted. Relatively high capital buffers as well as sound regulation and supervision have helped mitigate the risks. Stress tests confirm the capital resiliency of banks and insurance companies to severe shocks but illustrate a vulnerability to liquidity shortfalls.

An important goal of South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) is to achieve a low-carbon economy through the process of a just transition. This goal will require the participation and cooperation from all stakeholders including academia, government, the energy sector, civil society and the financial sector. The role of banks and investment agencies will be particularly important due to the capital-intensity of low-carbon technologies and the large scale of energy grids. Using the framework of Technological Innovation Systems (TIS), this study has explored the role of South African banks in mobilising the necessary financial resources for the country's energy transition, and particularly the two important questions of whether there are presently sufficient funds, and whether the banks are presently promoting or delaying technological innovation in the renewable energy sector. Thirteen semi-structured interviews with representatives of South African banks and REI4P projects were conducted to collect data that was analysed using a content analysis approach. The study found that the banking sector has been investing in renewable energy producers through the provision of long-term loans and other forms of debt financing. However, it was noted that the banks are unwilling to provide funding for smaller deals (anything less than R100 million) or unproven renewable energy technologies such as small hydro, marine and geothermal. In summary, it was concluded that the financial sector in South Africa is not playing a visible leadership or advocacy role in respect of the country's transition to a low-carbon economy. Investment proposals from renewable energy firms are assessed in the same way as proposals from other firms and sectors. This response is somewhat surprising given the threat of climate change to the future of the sector. A more proactive role will be important if the NDP goal of a just transition is to be realised.

Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution

Making Management Education Relevant for the 21st Century

Banking in Africa: financing transformation amid uncertainty

Through the Crisis and Beyond

South Africa: Financial Sector Assessment Program-Detailed Assessment of Compliance on the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision-Technical Note

Bank Efficiency in Sub-Saharan African Middle-income Countries

Central Bank Balance Sheet and Real Business Cycles argues that a deeper comprehension of changes to the central bank balance sheet can lead to more effective policymaking. Any transaction engaged in by the central bank—issuing currency, conducting foreign exchange operations, investing its own funds, intervening to provide emergency liquidity assistance and carrying out monetary policy operations—influences its balance sheet. Despite this, many central banks throughout the world have largely ignored balance sheet movements, and have instead focused on implementing interest rates. In this book, Mustapha Abiodun Akinkunmi highlights the challenges and controversies faced by central banks in the past and present when implementing policies, and analyzes the links between these policies, the central bank balance sheet, and the consequences to economies as a whole. He argues that the composition and evolution of the central bank balance sheet provides a valuable basis for understanding the needs of an economy, and is an important tool in developing strategies that would most effectively achieve policy goals. This book is an important resource for anyone interested in monetary policy or whose work is affected by the actions of the policies of central banks.

This book examines the business models, performance, and decision-making approaches employed by financial institutions in Central and Southeast Europe. The respective contributions cover a wide range of industries, including banking, pharmaceuticals, and airline business services, and present both theoretical and empirical studies that highlight economy-wide risks and opportunities for European companies. The book is divided into four parts, the first of which provides a critical assessment of the competitiveness and performance of European companies, while the second examines decision-making approaches at financial institutions; the third and fourth parts address the macroeconomic risks and opportunities for business development in Europe. Intended for scholars, political decision-makers, and practitioners, the book offers new perspectives on Central and Southeast European financial and business research.

This paper assesses financial sector vulnerabilities, the policy oversight framework, bank resolution, and financial safety nets. The assessment is intended to help Moroccan government identify key sources of systemic risk in the financial sector and implement policies to enhance its resilience to shocks and contagion. Since the 2007 Financial Sector Assessment Program update, Morocco's financial system has grown in size and complexity, with increased links between the banking and insurance sectors and a significant expansion into sub-Saharan Africa. Although banks are adequately capitalized and profitable, with stable funding, they are vulnerable to large corporate defaults and deposit withdrawals. But the new banking law has helped in strengthening the banking sector.

Barriers to Transformation Within the South African Banking Sector

Debt Rescheduling and Potential for Financial Sanctions : Briefing Report to Congressional Requesters

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance of the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-eighth Congress, First Session on H.R. 1693 ... June 8, 1983

The Role of South Africa's Banking Sector in the Renewable Energy Transition

Joint Hearings Before the Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, on H.R. 3458 ... February 21 and 22, 1990

International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards

This paper discusses the Financial System Stability Assessment for South Africa, and reviews the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes on Securities Regulation. The assessment reveals that South Africa's sophisticated financial system is fundamentally sound and has so far weathered the global financial market turmoil without major pressures. Banks and insurance companies have enjoyed good profitability, capitalization levels, and reserves. The financial sector regulatory framework is modern and generally effective. Stress tests suggest that capital and reserve cushions at banks and insurance companies are sufficient to absorb large shocks.

This paper discusses key findings of the Detailed Assessment of Compliance on the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision in South Africa. The South African banking system is highly concentrated with more than 90 percent of banking assets being controlled by the five largest banks. A suitable legal framework for banking supervision is in place to provide each responsible authority with the necessary legal powers to authorize banks, conduct ongoing supervision, address compliance with laws, and undertake timely corrective actions to address safety and soundness concerns. The responsibilities and objectives of each of the authorities involved in banking supervision are clearly defined in legislation and publicly disclosed.

The size of the nancial sector in South Africa has grown signi cantly over the past fi teen years to now almost three times the size of the economy. Parallel to that growth is the growth of the banking sector, speci cally the six commercial banks that dominate the sector. This expansion has both monetary policy and financial stability implications. The objectives of this PhD are to: (1) study the importance of internal and external variables for nancial stability; (2) determine the role of the structure of the banking sector in the transmission of monetary policy and macroeconomic shocks; and (3) understand financial stability in the context of both the South African financial system structure and demographic dynamics. We start with a cross-sectional analysis of how external and internal variables affect local fi nancial stability. We fi nd that local variables such as credit, stock market capitalisation and real exchange rate growth are better candidates for understanding local fi nancial stability for both the high and the upper middle income countries. Next we explore monetary policy and financial stability in the context of the South African banking system structure and socio-economic dynamics. An empirical analysis of the bank lending channel indicate that the effect of monetary policy is asymmetric - small banks are more affected by a contractionary monetary policy, whereas the big banks can adjust their loan portfolios to cushion the effects. However, these results (as well as the current South African literature) assume that the transmission of monetary policy and the way the exogenous shocks are generated have remained constant over time. We show that following the 2008 fi nancial crisis, both the big banks and small banks became more responsive to a monetary policy shock. We then develop a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model to analyse - financial stability for the South African banking sector. The main elements to capture the socio-demographic characteristics include banking and household heterogeneity. We incorporate the relative consumption motive to capture the culture of "keeping up with the Joneses" that has resulted in high consumption driven by debt. The heterogeneity of the banking sector is motivated by the structure of the banking sector, which has enabled the existence of the big and the small banks serving the high-income and low-income households respectively. We calibrate the model using South African data. Our model shows that liquidity injections in the presence of the relative consumption motive increase loan demand whilst adverse shocks to the banks' balance sheets have welfare effects, especially for low-income households.

Powerful forces are reshaping the banking industry. Customer expectations, technological capabilities, regulatory requirements, demographics and economics are together creating an imperative to change. Banks need to get ahead of these challenges and retool to win in the next era. Banks must not only execute on today's imperatives, but also radically innovate and transform themselves for the future.

Factors of Success for the Effective Implementation of Lean Manufacturing Projects Within the Banking Sector in South Africa

Rethinking the Labour Movement in the 'New South Africa'

South Africa As Regional Superpower

The Bank Credit Analysis Handbook

Relationship with Western Financial Institutions : Report to Congressional Requesters

A Comparative Analysis of the Role of the Central Bank in Promoting and Maintaining Financial Stability in South Africa

A hands-on guide to the theory and practice of bank credit analysis and ratings In this revised edition, Jonathan Golin and Philippe Delhaise expand on the role of bank credit analysts and the methodology of their practice. Offering investors and practitioners an insider's perspective on how rating agencies assign all-important credit ratings to banks, the book is updated to reflect today's environment of increased oversight and demands for greater transparency. It includes international case studies of bank credit analysis, suggestions and insights for understanding and complying with the Basel Accords, techniques for reviewing asset quality on both quantitative and qualitative bases, explores the restructuring of distressed banks, and much more. Features charts, graphs, and spreadsheet illustrations to further explain topics discussed in the text Includes international case studies from North America, Asia, and Europe that offer readers a global perspective Offers coverage of the Basel Accords on Capital Adequacy and Liquidity and shares the authors' view that a bank could be compliant under those and other regulations without being creditworthy A uniquely practical guide to bank credit analysis as it is currently practiced around the world, The Bank Credit Analysis Handbook, Second Edition is a must-have resource for equity analysts, credit analysts, and bankers, as well as wealth managers and investors.

With the current global financial crisis, the uncertain economic outlook in South Africa and the pressure on financial institutions to operate more effectively and efficiently, there has been a significant shift in focus for banks in South Africa. This shift in focus entails placing greater emphasis on stream-lining internal operations, an increased focus on customer needs, and a superior service delivery in relation to competitors, in order to retain their existing customer base as well as to increase market share. Many organisations have adopted lean manufacturing as their approach to process optimisation and quality management, in an effort to improve their efficiency and value offering for customers. The objective of this research was to identify a financial institution in South Africa that has already adopted the lean approach, and to focus on the physical implementation of their lean projects so as to understand what the success factors are in this regard. This paper presents a detailed literature review, highlighting key success factors for the implementation of lean. The research questions are based on these factors. The report presents findings from 20 face-to-face interviews with subjects involved in the physical implementation of lean projects in the bank selected for the analysis. The paper reveals that the top five success factors for the successful implementation of lean projects are commitment and involvement from senior management: buy-in from staff that are being effected by the project: resources with the relevant and appropriate skills and competencies to execute the change, a culture focused on lean: and finally, for all parties involved to have a clear shared goal and understanding of what the project aims to deliver.

This Handbook provides a detailed and wide-ranging coverage of the key economic questions in South Africa, concentrating on the more recent economic challenges facing the country.

The book provides a theoretical and empirical evaluation of different housing finance systems, presenting a collection of studies that describe various aspects of selected mortgage markets around the world.

The uniqueness of the chosen markets lies in the fact that they represent not only different regions around the globe (Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Eastern Europe), but also understudied markets in different stages of economic and financial development. This book examines questions relating to housing finance efficiency and contract heterogeneity. In addition, it analyses the securitization experiences in these countries to provide lessons on how mortgage markets are integrated with capital markets and how particular institutional framework interacts with mortgage markets. Short reviews are provided for each of the selected mortgage markets. The review will include institutional aspects of the markets such as: the size and structure of the market (including flows and accumulation of funds); a description of the competition and a presentation of the major competitors (including market share, major financial measures, etc.); profitability in the market, trends, structural changes, the major mortgage instruments and their market share, special tax issues, the role of the government in the market, defaults, prepayments, mortgage insurance, and major regulatory issues. The analysis explores the major existing problems in the mortgage market of each country, the current steps adopted to solve these problems, possible propositions for dealing with the major issues in the future, and the implied future developments anticipated in the market.

Essays on Monetary Policy and Banking

Why Best Practices Are Killing Your Business

The Geopolitics Of Southern Africa

Establishing the Antecedents and Outcomes of a Value Creation Strategy in Business Banking

Financing Africa

19th IFIP WG 6.11 Conference on e-Business, e-Services, and e-Society, I3E 2020, Skukuza, South Africa, April 6-8, 2020, Proceedings, Part I

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have seen accelerated growth for an extended period of time since the mid-1990s, making a clear break with their long stagnant growth during the previous two decades. That said, the region faces significant challenges over the medium to long term, including reducing poverty, overcoming infrastructure bottlenecks, enhancing productivity and skill levels, and improving the business climate, among others. The banking sector remains underdeveloped in SSA, thus reducing its contribution to growth, although its limited integration with global financial markets helped countries weather adverse effects of the global financial crisis. It is imperative that the banking sector plays a more active role in SSA, in order to achieve sustainable growth led by the private sector. This paper, building on the recent literature on SSA, discusses the main features of the region 's growth and macroeconomic performance in recent years and the outlook for the coming years; it then reviews the main features of SSA banking systems and how they were affected by the global economic crisis, while flagging some factors that could influence financial sector developments in SSA in the period ahead.

In its fifth edition, this report focuses on recent developments in Africa's banking sectors and the policy options for all stakeholders. The study of banking sectors across all African sub-regions includes the results of the EIB survey of banking groups operating in Africa. Three thematic chapters address challenges and opportunities for financing investment in Africa: Investing sustainably in Africa's cities; Mobilising agricultural value chain financing in Africa: why and how; Remittances and financial sector development in Africa.

Could some "best practices" be...bad? Have you ever wondered why most newspapers are so large? Or why management consultants work such long hours? Or why hotels still insist on having check-in desks? Ask anyone in these industries, and their answer will be the same: "That ' s the way we ' ve always done it." "Best practices" may be widespread, but that doesn't mean they're effective. In many instances the opposite is true: best practices can be outdated, harmful, and a hindrance to innovation. These bad practices are all too common in organizations, and managers and executives can be blind to their pernicious effects. Since they've worked in the past, or have been adopted with success by other firms, their purpose or effectiveness is rarely questioned. As a consequence, these practices spread and persist. In Breaking Bad Habits, Freek Vermeulen, a strategist with a keen eye for the absurd, offers the tools to identify these practices and rid them from your organization. And, most of all, he presents a compelling case for how eliminating popular but outworn ideas, processes, and strategies can create new opportunities for innovation and growth. Brimming with examples of norm-defying organizations in an eclectic range of industries—including IVF clinics, hotels, newspapers, and a famous London theater--Breaking Bad Habits will make you rethink your long-held beliefs about industry norms while encouraging you to reinvigorate your business by breaking out of the status quo.

Central Bank Balance Sheet and Real Business Cycles

Financial System Stability Assessment

Mortgage Markets Worldwide

Morocco

Barriers to Transformation Within the South African Banking Sector

Responsible Design, Implementation and Use of Information and Communication Technology