This dissertation focuses on post-apartheid political factors in South Africa’s mining and mineral industries, especially strategic minerals. The government is very important in South Africa’s mining and government policies which influence the supply of minerals. After 1990, the government renounced apartheid, and the 1990’s were a transition time for the government. During the transition, there was an interim constitution, The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 200 of 1993, and the Act had geopolitical ramifications. The Act divided South Africa’s original four provinces into nine provinces with new names. This information is to connect pre-1994 references to post-1994 South African conclusions.

This dissertation discusses the government’s relationships with the Chamber of Mines of South Africa (Chamber), the Department of Mineral and Energy (DME), and the government’s land policies and reforms.
The Department of Mineral and Energy is the component of the government that establishes and implements the government’s mineral and energy policies. The Department’s Mineral Development Branch effects strategic mineral supply. The Mineral Economics Directorate was formerly known as the Minerals Bureau. The MED-Minerals Bureau analyzes mineral data, both inside and outside of South Africa, and has the task to appraise mineral intelligence, international and world development in mineral economics.

The government is trying to enhance strategic mineral exports with research and development (R&D) by the government’s parastatal organizations such as the Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek).

This dissertation discusses the origins of post-1994 land policies and post-1994 mining policies which culminated with the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) and the October 2002 Mining Charter. This Act will implement either socialist ideals or regulated industries with capitalist ideals.

There are conclusions and recommendations for investors in South Africa’s mining industry. Conclusions focus on factions, socialists and centrists, in the government on South Africa’s futures mineral industries. Finally, there are recommendations for strategic mineral providers/investors; comply with the Act and the October 2002 Mining Charter, help centrists in elections, and work with the government’s Mineral Economic Directorate-Minerals Bureau.