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1. *Implied Postulates*

The paper makes implied postulates, first is that the benefits of globalisation in development i.e. 'empowering people to take advantage of globalisation' are realised when the process brings about both efficiency and effectiveness particularly to the recipients of globalisation, and in this context, developing societies. The second postulate flows from the first and it is that sustainable development in a globalising economy requires good governance at both the international and national levels. The first postulate necessitates a change especially in those institutions of governance which might be or are not compatible with efficiency and consequently with effectiveness. The second entails regional organisation of participating states and an application of peer pressure by peers on non complying members. I shall deal with these postulates in turn.

2. *Responses*

2.1 *National Level Responses*

Macedo identifies corruption as the main measurable indicator of bad governance, among others and recommends that good governance entails getting rid of corruption which in turn will not only maximise available resources but will also attract investment. I shall not go into detail to comment on excellently researched facts about the causal factors of corruption together with the available data demonstrating correlations between good governance and the processes of mobilising against corruption and the problematics these create for developing countries confronted with pover-

ty, low levels of political and economic participation and international aid contracts. In a sense poor societies are caught in a vicious cycle as long as globalization is mediated through nation states and governments. First corruption drains resources thereby reducing the necessary preconditions for efficiency. Conditions for a reduction in corruption by state officials are:

- increased intellectual resources as skills; and
- increased national and financial resources for policing.

Changes in governmental institutions are generated by intellectual qualities in participation. It is not just participation per se that generates change but the quality of that participation. Empirical evidence has demonstrated that while the World bank's conditional aid in some countries in Sub-Sahara Africa has brought about democratic participation in national elections, there has been very little change in institutions with the consequence that changes in the daily lives of citizens have been minimal.

Secondly, even where conditions for institutional change have been optimal, the scarcity of intellectual capacity to manage the changed institutions has meant that the intended objectives have not been attained. For instance South Africa is probably the most endowed country in Africa in terms of material resources, constitutional arrangements and the level of development. Yet problems of transformation in institutions such as the police services render the variable of institutional change problematic. Macedo introduces the indicator of the level of development as a critical variable in good governance. It is this variable that globalisation has to confront directly if it is to benefit the underprivileged masses.

2.2 Regional Responses

The issue of regional responses presents even greater problems than is the case with national responses. In the first instance the European Union is not an appropriate prototype for regional unions in developing societies. The European Union is constituted by strong national states with a specific mandate. Regional Unions in developing states are a) constituted by weak and fragmented states; and b) because of the weakness and fragmentation lack strong mandates and an effective capacity to enforce peer compliance.

Secondly, regional associations in developing countries lack in evenness and tempo as well as in the direction of development. While under development is common to all, the areas of under development are not necessarily uniform or similar. Worse still, the ethics of development are not necessar-

ily in continuum with the ethics of globalization. Hence peer pressure at the regional level is:

- a) uneven and possibly fragmented and,
- b) incapable of bringing about changes in national institutions especially given the tumultuous conditions in some of the developing polities.

The situation in Zimbabwe is a case in point. While Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern African Development Corporation (SADC) the occupation of white farmlands, a situation which brought about huge international condemnation could not be resolved at the SADC level. Similarly, SADC could not adopt a unified stand on the war in the Congo, and was at worst divided within itself with Zimbabwe sending in troops to aid Laurent Kabila while at the same time South Africa, the strongest member in the regional cooperation, both militarily and economically, was busy sending in a peace corp to the troubled state.

The disparate positions taken by regional associations in developing countries signify the disparate ethical and ideological positions – a situation which does not augur well for a constitutional and creative regional response to globalization.

Finally, at an empirical level, the concept of democracy creates tensions. The tension between the essence and the practice of democracy in developing societies is problematic. This makes good governance problematic to implement at a practical level. Empirically, international or global negotiations are with ruling elites who, in spite of claims of democratic mandates, pursue interests contrary to the welfare of the poor who supposedly put them in office. Macedo's paper suggests development as a necessary variable to enhance performance and effectiveness by reducing and eliminating corruption. The challenge for the world is to find mechanisms for ascertaining that policies and practices pursued by regimes in office do, indeed, function to the benefits of the broader society. The extent to which this will be in conflict with democracy is a moral and not an ethical issue.