

Our future - make it work



**Presentation at
Needs & Opportunities Seminar
Bay-Adelaide Centre, 333 Bay St
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
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National Development Plan - Background



Key characteristics of the NDP

Not just a vision - a long-term strategic plan, that serves four broad objectives:

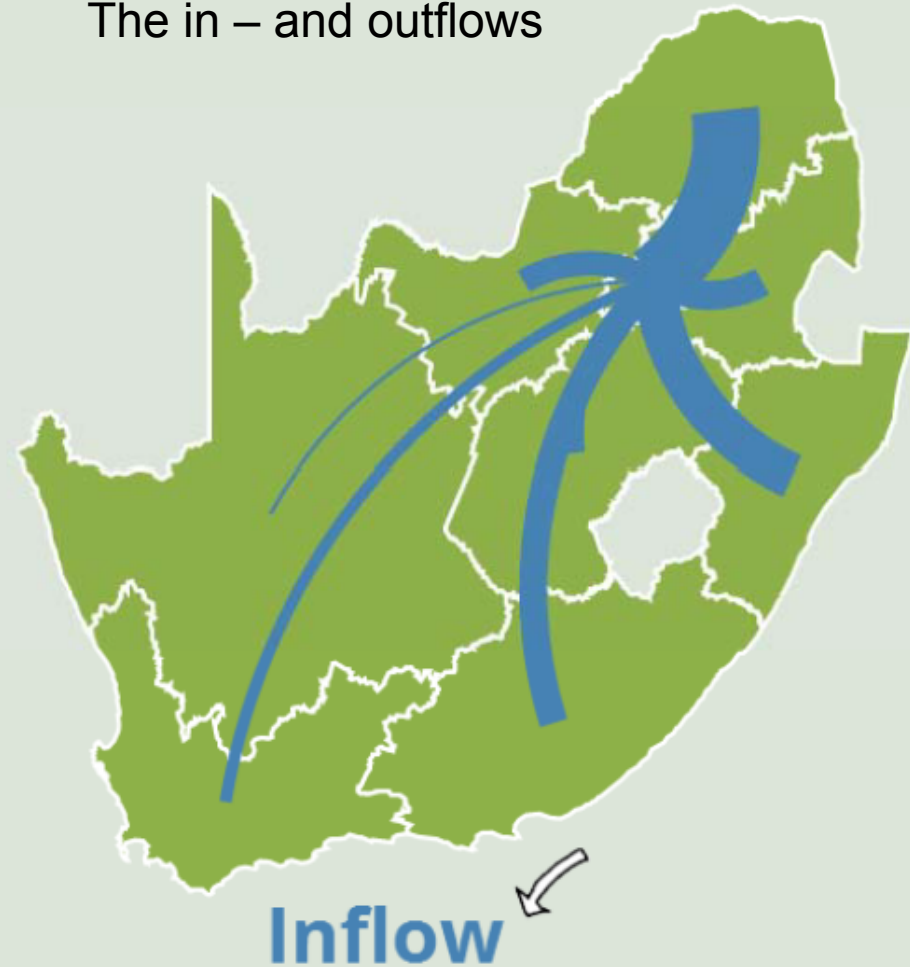
1. Provides overarching goals to achieve by 2030
2. Builds consensus on the key obstacles and specific actions to be undertaken
3. Provides a common framework for detailed planning
4. Creates a basis for making choices about how

Diagnostic Report in June 2011

- Too few people work
- The quality of school education for black people is poor
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained
- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development
- The economy is unsustainably resource intensive
- The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- Corruption levels are high
- South Africa remains a divided society

Migration between provinces

The in – and outflows



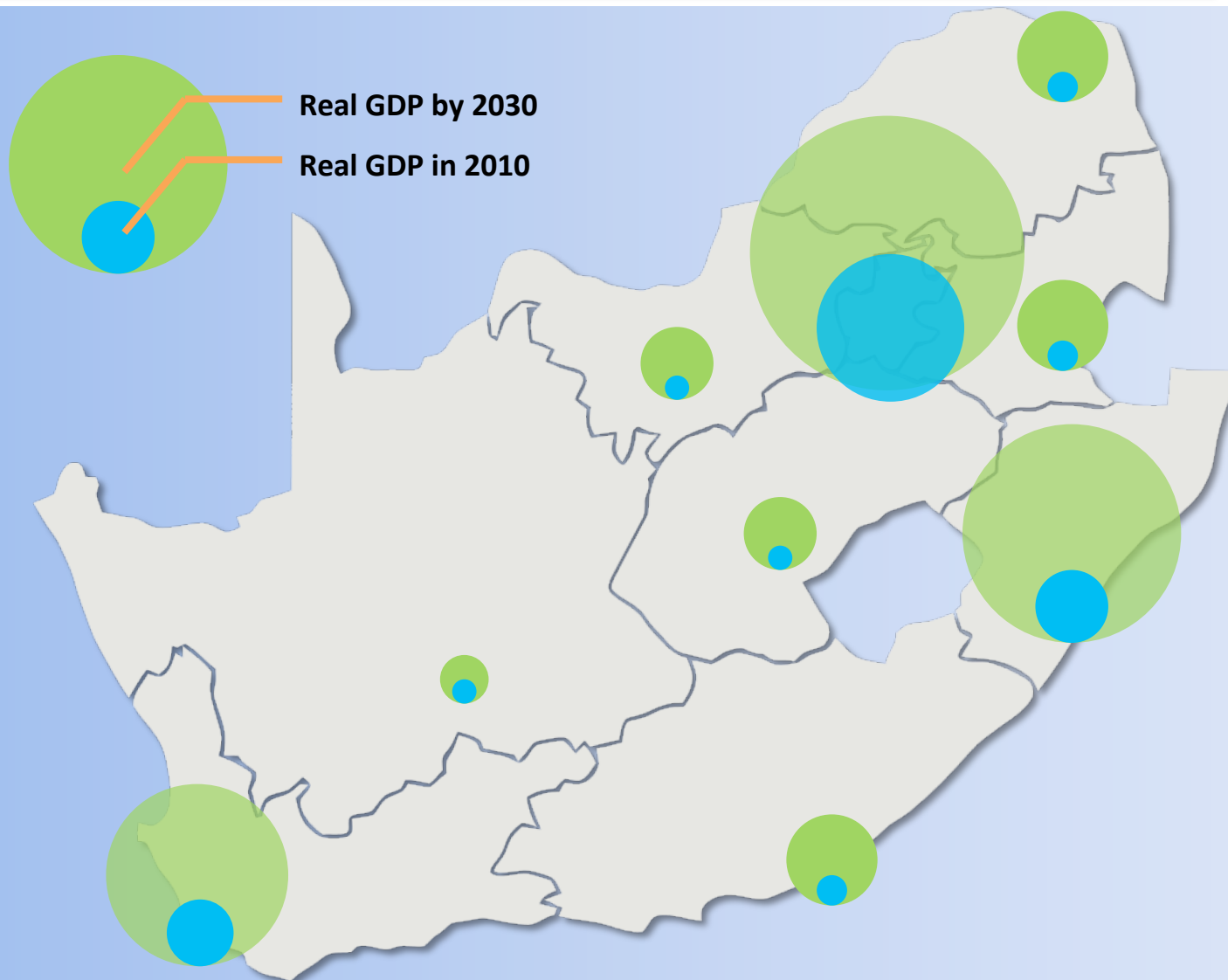
Migration

Province where people were counted compared with province of birth

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC
EC	94.0	2.6	4.5	2.8	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	16.0
FS	0.4	87.3	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.8	1.9	0.8
GP	1.3	2.7	56.0	1.2	2.4	4.6	4.8	1.6	3.0
KZN	0.7	1.0	5.9	92.0	0.2	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.1
LP	0.1	0.6	10.8	0.0	90.9	4.2	2.9	0.3	0.3
MP	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.4	1.5	79.9	1.2	0.4	0.4
NC	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	85.2	1.5
NW	0.1	1.0	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	78.3	3.8	0.3
WC	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	71.9
Outside SA	1.2	2.6	9.5	1.7	3.1	3.9	4.5	1.8	4.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Census 2011

Provincial Contribution to GDP



ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

Regulation, energy, water
transport, ICT



Positive Prospects

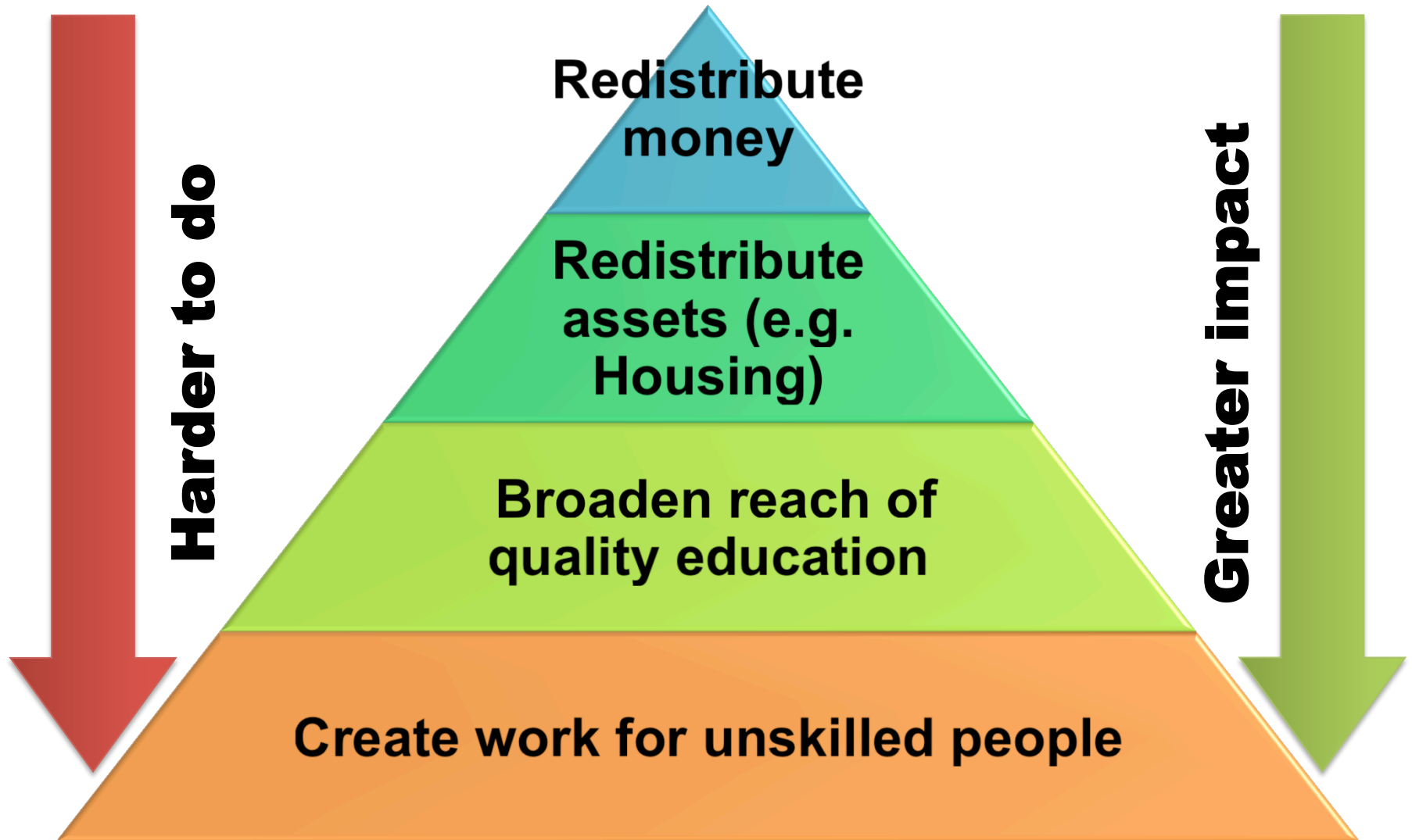
- Numbers of working age people
- Vision that succeeds in implementing the NDP
- Multi-party democracy
- Potential benefits from shale gas exploration
- Growing numbers of born-frees (2.9 to 24.1m) between 2014 and 2034
- South Africans in urban areas (63% in 2014, increase to 74% growth in 2035)
- Many business people with innovative ideas, and creating jobs

Demographic trends

- Population to reach 58.5 million by 2030
- Fertility rates are declining
- By 2030 70% of population will be urban
- In 2010, SA entered a 'demographic window'
 - large youth population



Explaining the slow progress on jobs



Create jobs

Grow the economy and make it more labour absorbing



- Lower the cost of living and of doing business
- Increase infrastructure spending to 10% of GDP
- Promote competitiveness and exports - diversify trade towards emerging economies
- Exploit our mineral endowments to pay for capability upgrading
- Promote manufacturing in areas of competitive advantage
- Grow agricultural output and focus on agro-processing
- Improve the functioning of the labour market to make it easier for young work seekers to get jobs
- Make it possible for very skilled immigrants to work in South Africa

NDP Headline Numbers

2010	2030
Economy: R1.84 trillion	-+R5.27 trillion
Employment: 13 million	24 million
Unemployment: 25.3%	6%
Poverty: 39%	0%
Access to electricity: 85%	100%
Inequality: 0.69 (gini)	0.60

“We must maintain our reputation for being a good place to live and work, because we lose that at our peril. If people think that we are not interested in attracting investments, that talent is not welcome, that we have turned inwards, I think that’s the end of us.”

- Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister, Singapore

Thank You

