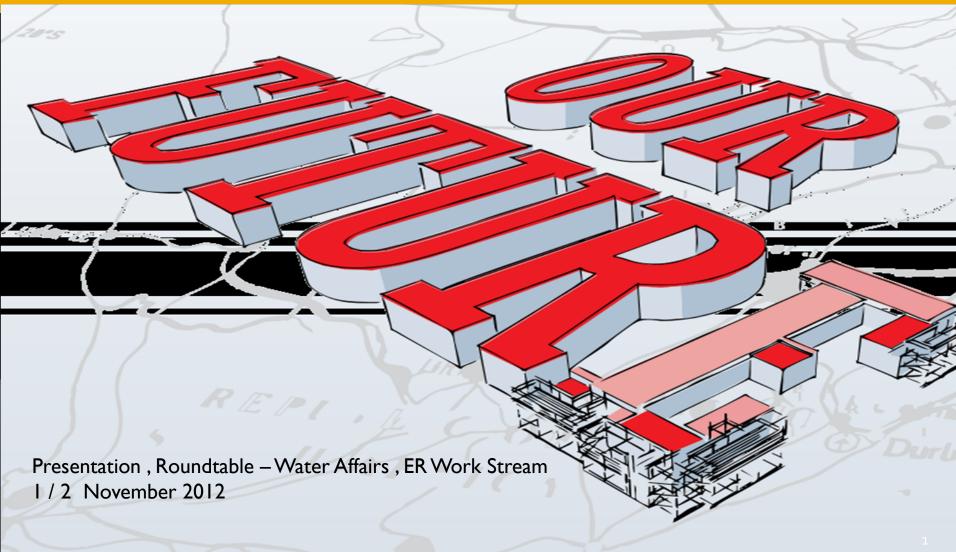
Our future - make it work



NPC "marching" orders

From today

- Advise government on implementation of Plan
- Work with DPM&E to turn Plan into targets to be incorporated into future performance and delivery agreements
- "... political parties, companies, school governing bodies, trade unions and many sectors, should also incorporate many aspects of plan in their own long-term planning exercises and implementation plans"-President Zuma, 15 August 2012, Parliament

6TH SEPTEMBER CABINET LEKGOTLA:

- Welcomed plan
- Endorsed objectives and 18 key targets of attaining these;
- Acknowledged NDP as a strategic framework to form basis of future government detailed planning;
- Initiate a government-led process to secure stakeholder participation in mobilizing national ownership;
- Set up a Cabinet Committee to develop targets and integrated implementation plans with FOSAD;
- NPC to assess implementation of plan and refine periodically.

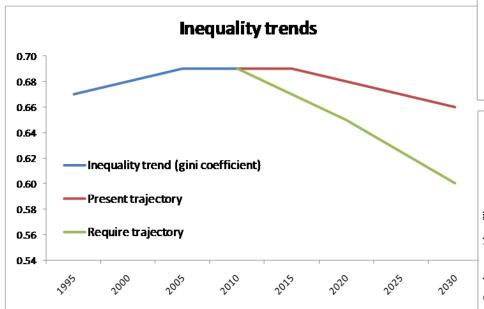
6 Pillars of National Development Plan

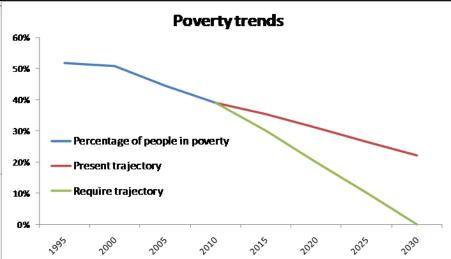
Objectives of Plan are elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality through

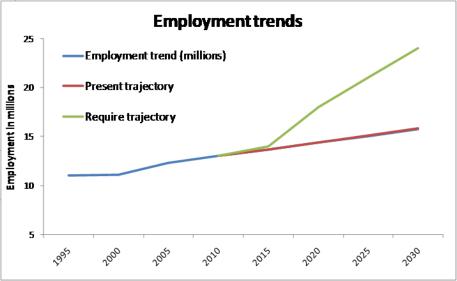
- Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality
- Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable
- Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing
- Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the country
 - Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships
 both within the country and with key international partners
- Building a capable and developmental state
- Strong leadership throughout society that work together to solve our problems

We require an acceleration, step change to meet our objectives

 On the present trajectory, we are not likely to meet our targets







Capable and developmental state

- We need a capable and developmental state that acts to resolve historical inequities through delivering better public services and facilitating investment
 - Key failings in the state include the administrative – political interface, long term skills planning, strengthening accountability and improved coordination for implementation
 - Accountability is critical at all levels, starting with parliamentary oversight



Regulation in the NDP

Urgent need for institutional reform to build state capability

Regulation - Context

- Dominant monopoly providers and limited competition is likely in any infrastructure industry, effective economic regulation is a necessity.
- Dedicated Regulators in South Africa have succeeded in:
 - issuing licences
 - developing pricing methods
 - establishing technical and service standards

Regulation - Context

- They have not achieved the positive effects initially envisaged.
 - Under performance of electricity, ICT and port sectors
 - The reliability of electricity supply has deteriorated and prices that were previously below economically viable levels are now rising at rates that consumers are unable to absorb.
 - South Africa is slipping down international benchmark rankings.
 - Communications quality, speed and cost are significantly worse in South Africa than in comparable nations, with a similar situation in rail and port performance.

Regulation- Context

- Playing catch-up for infrastructure delivery means that charges have to increase steeply in the short to medium term to make services financially viable.
 - The fact that one new power station (producing 4 800MW of electricity) costs about twice the entire depreciated capital stock of existing power stations (producing 40 000MW) illustrates the challenge.
- Moreover, high levels of joblessness and inequality make some of these services unaffordable for most people unless they are subsidised.

Regulation – Context

- Internationally recent rethinking about the institutional arrangements and design of network regulators.
 - Regulation works best:-
 - there is sufficient political will to support regulation;
 - regulators are legally independent, publicly accountable and their decision-making transparent;
 - where the regulator is backed by adequate institutional and human capacity.

Regulation Commissions Proposals

- In the section on water
 - Investment through appropriate pricing must be considered for economic uses of water and urbanisation;
 - Perhaps consider the institutionalisation of an Independent Economic Regulator

Regulation Commissions Proposals

- Government departments, regulators and utilities must up their game to:
 - create investor certainty and encourage new investment
 - put in place such that the infrastructure is operated efficiently and tariffs can be set at appropriate levels.
 - Regulators can do more to smooth prices and avoid these economic shocks.
- In the long term, users must pay the bulk of the costs for economic infrastructure, with due protection for poor households.
 - The role of government and the fiscus is to provide the requisite guarantees so that the costs can be amortised over time.

Regulation commissions proposals

- The quality of regulation, however, is not just about the regulator.
 - The state itself must have adequate capacity and capability to formulate effective policy framework, support the design, establishment, review and improvement of regulators – and to respond adequately to issues identified by capable regulators.
 - Improved regulatory performance is vital for national development. Capacity-building remains a core challenge, requiring sustained training to improve leadership and technical capabilities.

Shifts in perception

- What will get implemented, by when and by whom?
- When will we know as South Africa?
- What are the consequences if a particular decision is NOT taken?
- How do we move from parts to the whole?



