

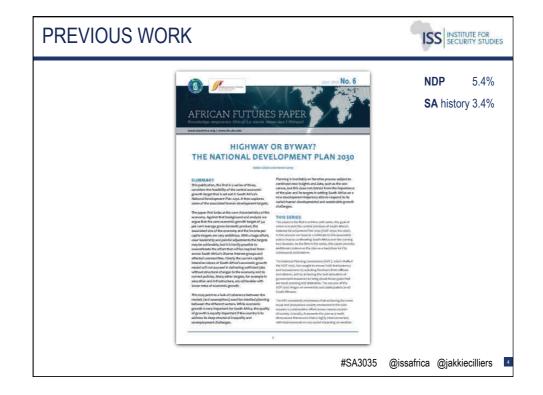


- 1. Previous work & central premise
- 2. How did we get here?
- 3. Prospects for greater political inclusion
- 4. Implications of updated growth prospects
- 5. Conclusion

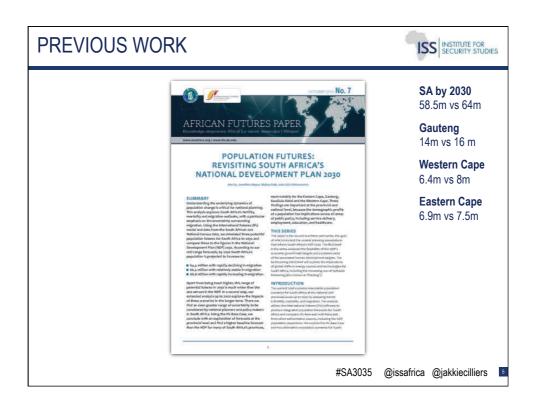


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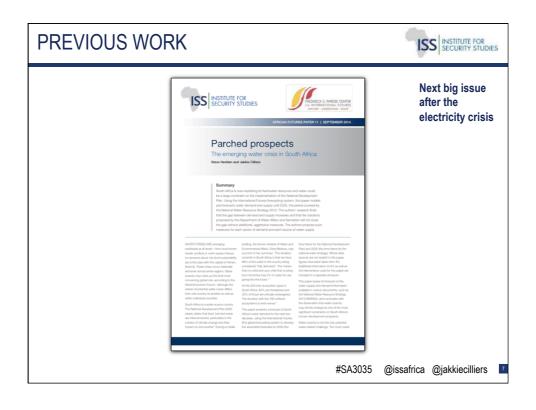
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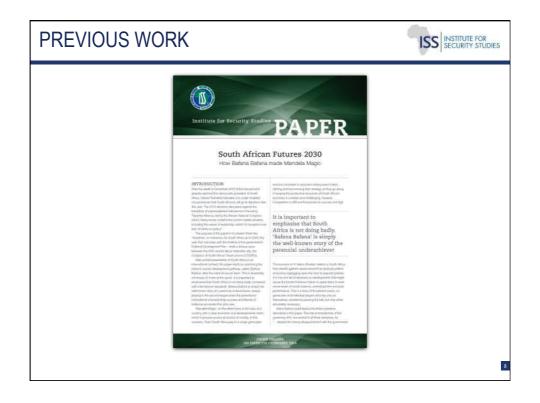


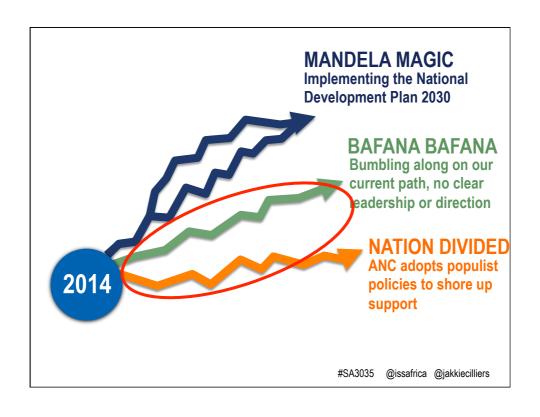
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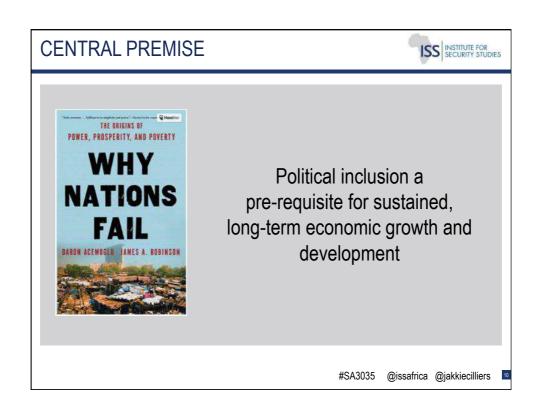














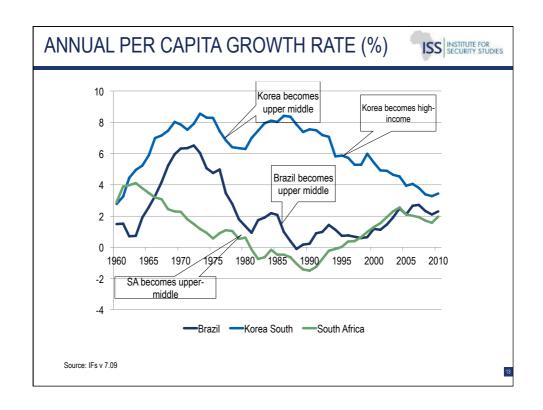
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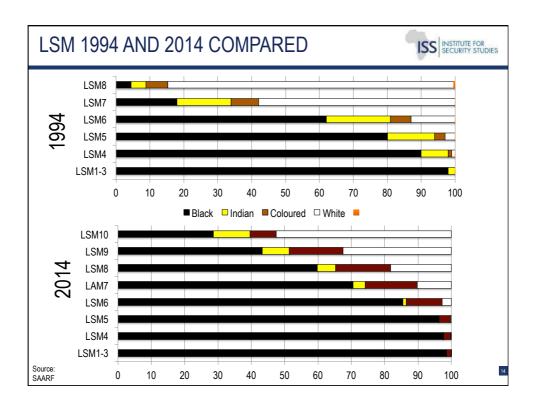
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HOW DID WE GET HERE?



- ♦1985 and crossing the Rubicon
- ♦1989: Botha to De Klerk
- ♦1990 to 1994: an unexpected outcome
- ♦1994 to 2008: Mandela, Mbeki and global growth
- ♦2008 to 2015: Zuma and the global recession
- ♦An incomplete transition to inclusive politics and inclusive economics
- ♦2015 vs 1985 vs 2035





OUR CURRENT PATHWAY



- ♦In a middle-income trap not a recent development
- ♦ Try to break free from inequality, poverty, unemployment & crime – many mistakes...
- ♦ Today:

Crisis management not prospective planning

Electricity cap on growth

Policies that are incoherent and constrain growth

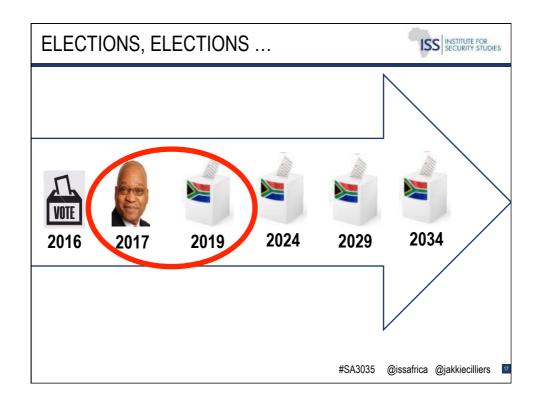
- ♦But investments in long-term drivers of growth

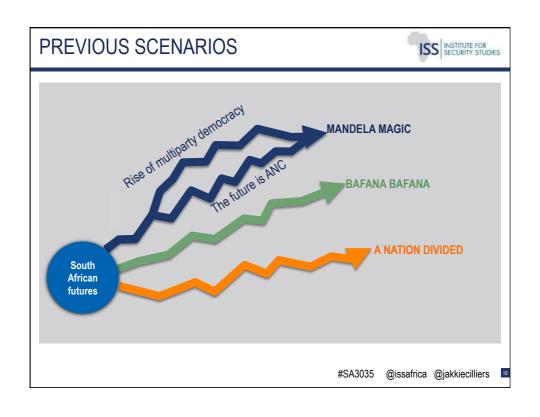
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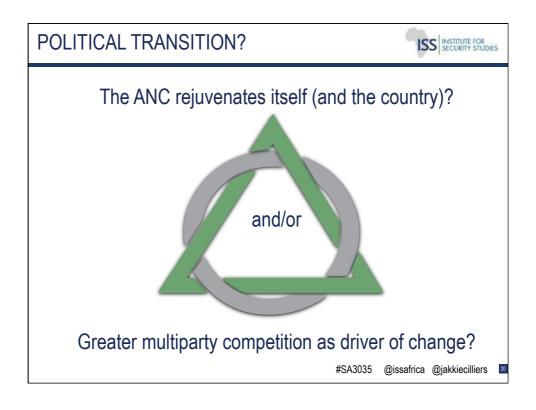
SCOPE

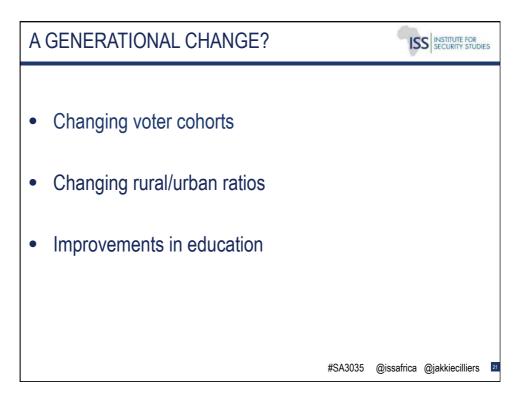


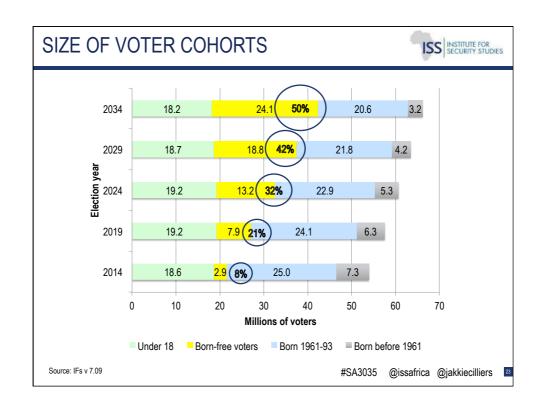
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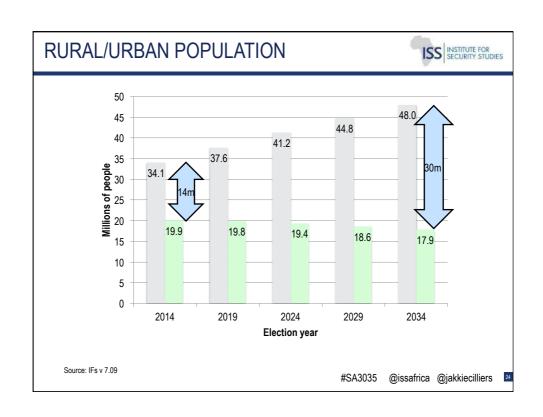


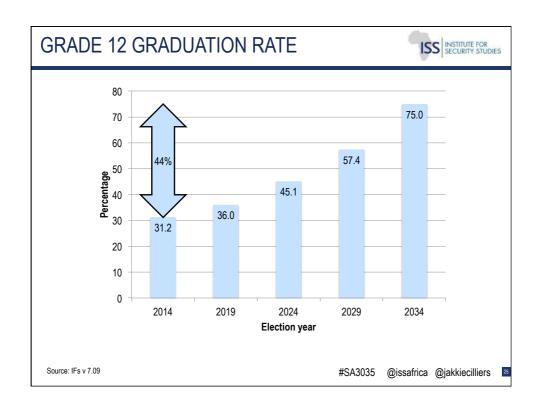












QUESTIONS/ISSUES



- The ANC as an increasingly rural-based party?
- A generational transition from race to class?
- Global growth scenarios?
- Impact of leadership transition in the ANC? Duration and outcome?



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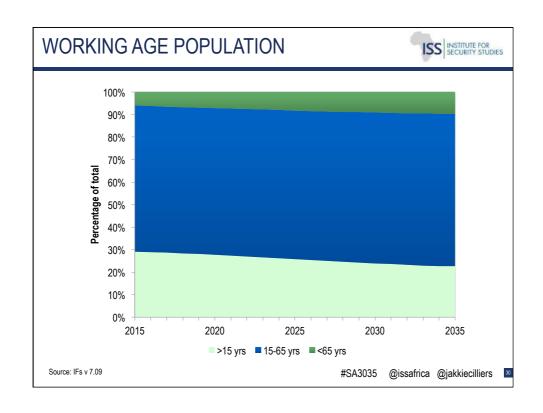
A LARGER POPULATION?

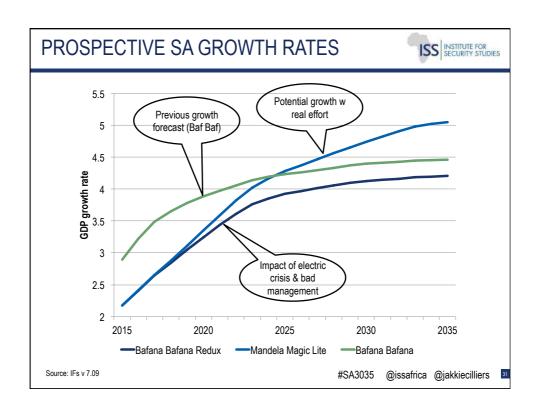


NDP2030 forecast SA pop of 58.5m by 2030 - our forecast 64m

Difference of 5.5m (another Limpopo province)

- Already StatsSA mid-2015 estimate is pop of 55m
- Larger population
 - = bigger economy and faster growth
 - = lower average income levels



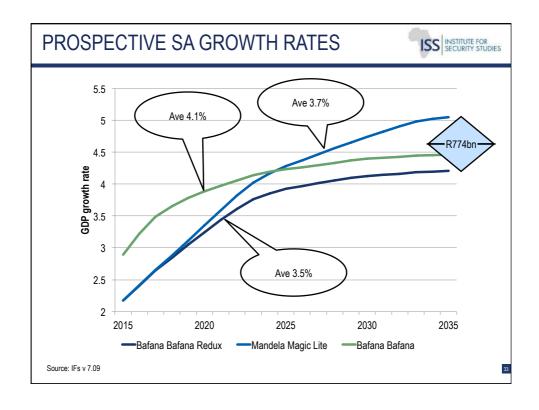


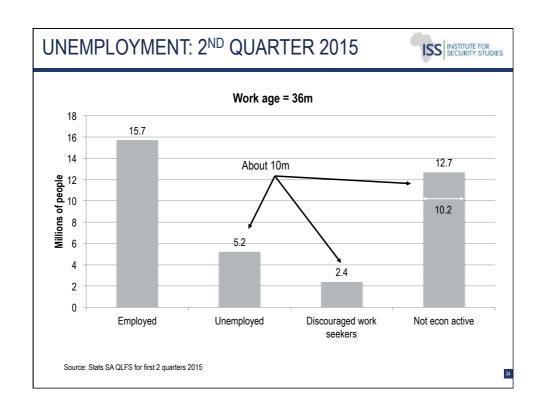
GETTING TO MANDELA MAGIC LITE

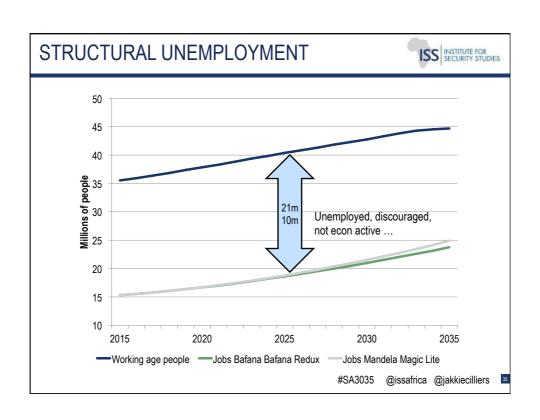


- improvements in government effectiveness
- greater investment in infrastructure
- more spending devoted to research & development
- broadband roll-out & better access to ICT
- less crime & violence
- lower death rates due to AIDS, lower HIV infection rates
- improvements in nutrition
- better education outcomes across all levels
- more access to safe water & better sanitation
- further expansion of social grants

Using the International Futures forecasting system (IFs) version 7.09







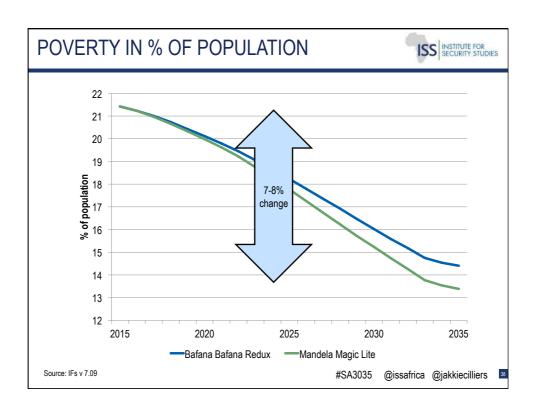
UNEMPLOYMENT VS EMPLOYMENT

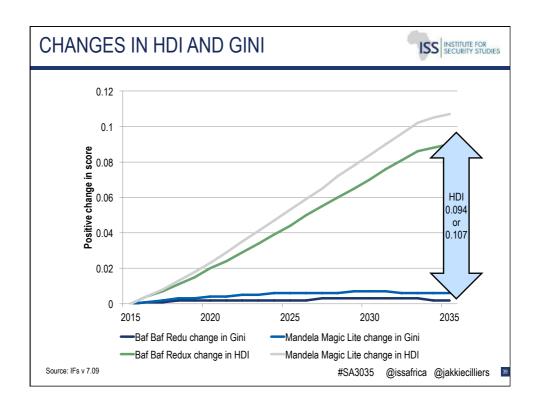


No change in long-term structural unemployment numbers

BUT

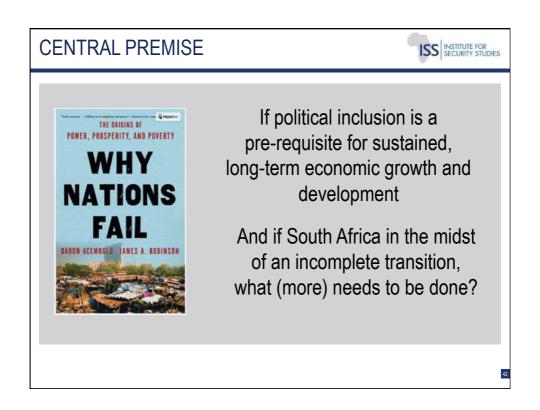
Increase of 9-10m employed Instead of 43%, by 2035 – 56% of worker age employed











THE ISS ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT:



South Africa has made remarkable progress! But after the party comes the hangover.

The structural drives of growth are positive but policy and implementation incoherence is a drag

Unemployment, inequality and poverty will remain with us

What could be done at the structural level to improve political and economic inclusion?

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STRUCTURAL CHANGES



Political inclusion

- Reclaim political accountability, eg:
- Constituency based system
- Mandatory voting
- From race to class-based analysis
- Re-engage with NDP
- ANC leadership of the alliance
- Ethics in leadership
- Early conclusion of ANC succession process resolving the 2017/9 gap

Economic inclusion

- Unrelenting focus on:
 - Inclusive growth
 - Jobs
 - Global competiveness
- Cap/control over private sector executive remuneration
- Reduce regulatory burden
- New ways of building a socio-economic pact

