

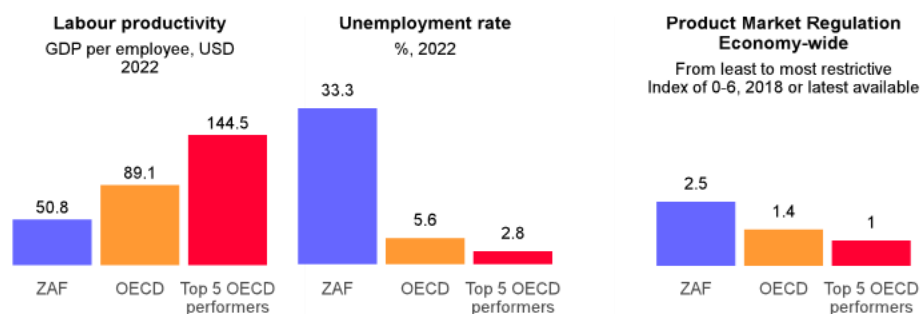


Performance gaps

Recommendations

Product and labour markets functioning

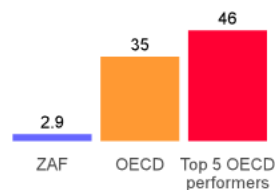
- Regulatory policies remain restrictive and competition is low in many key network industries.
- South Africa compares unfavourably in most product market regulation indicators, in particular indicators assessing distortions induced by state involvement.
- Align sector regulators and the Competition Commission to strengthen competition policies and their enforcements.
- Privatise State-Owned Enterprises operating in competitive market segments, such as commercial banking, energy, and logistics.



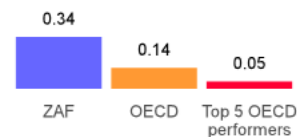
Digital transition

- Lagging telecommunication infrastructure, in particular the roll-out of fibre-optic cable, is slowing down digitalisation. Only 2.4% of inhabitants have access to high-speed internet. In addition, access to telecommunication services is highly unequal across the country.
- Take advantage of any public construction works to install open-access telecom infrastructure.
- Subsidise the expansion of the network outside city centres through grants, conditional on making the infrastructure openly accessible.

Fixed broadband subscriptions
Per 100 inhabitants
2021 or latest available



OECD Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index
From least to most restrictive
Index of 0-1, 2022

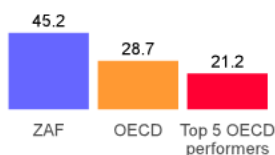


Inclusiveness, social protection, and ageing

- Poverty remains high, despite an extensive and well-functioning means-tested cash-transfer system that provides support to the elderly, children, and people with disabilities. Unemployed and informal workers receive little support.
- Strengthen the social transfer system to cover unemployed individuals by, for instance, making permanent the Social Distress Relief grant introduced during the COVID-19 crisis.
- Consider the introduction of an additional means-tested benefit for households with income below the minimum subsistence line.

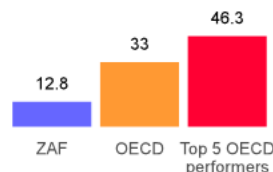
Mean poverty gap after taxes and transfers

Line at 60% of median disposable income
2021 or latest available



Strength of redistribution

Differences in Gini coefficients between market & disposable income relative to coef. on disposable income
%, 2021 or latest available

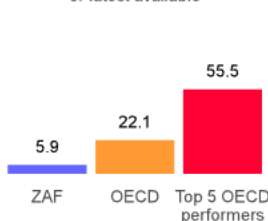


Climate transition

- CO2 emissions per unit of GDP are high, reflecting in part the high-energy intensity of the economy, but also the elevated dependence on coal as a main energy source. 80% of electricity production still comes from coal.
- Progressively reduce exemptions to the carbon tax to increase its base.
- Increase and accelerate the procurement of renewable electricity from independent power producers.

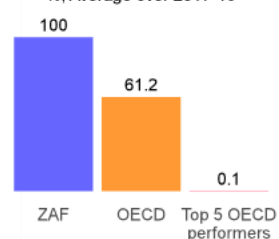
Share of renewables in the energy mix

%, Average over 2019-21 or latest available



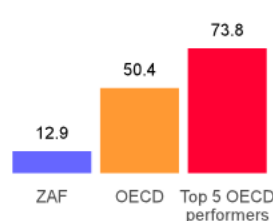
Share of population exposed to more than 10 µg/m3 of PM2.5

%, Average over 2017-19



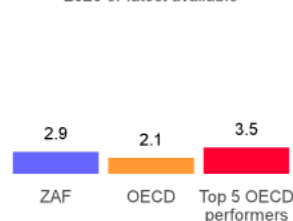
Carbon pricing score

%, at EUR 30 per tonne CO2, 2018



Environmentally-related tax revenue

% of GDP
2020 or latest available

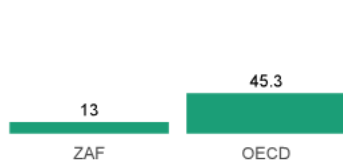


Overall performance

Economy

Thousands USD per capita
2022 or latest available

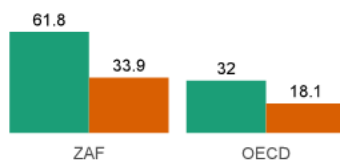
Gross Domestic Product



Inequality and poverty

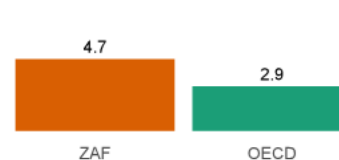
2021 or latest available

Gini coefficient after taxes and transfers (index of 0-100)
Poverty rate, line at 60% of median disposable income (%)



Environment and climate

Welfare cost of premature deaths due to ambient particulate matter
% GDP equivalent, 2019





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