

IS 0204 PPC on Telecommunications & postal services



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ICT Public Policy, Transformation and e-Skills Development

Presentation to the Portfolio Committee on
Telecommunications and Postal Services

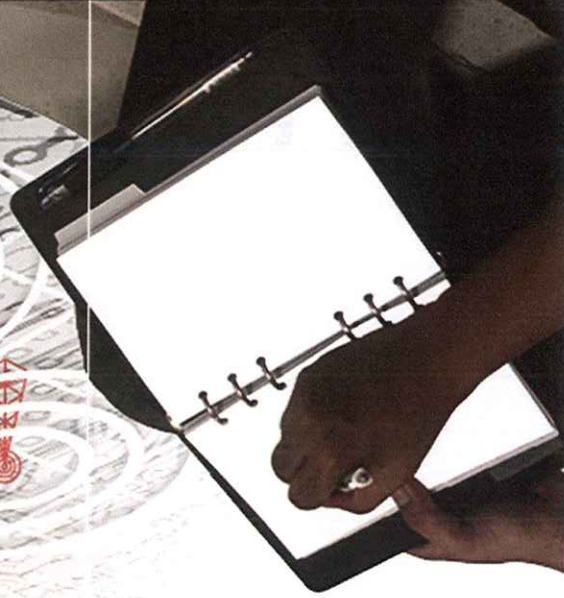
03 February 2015

1

POLICY REVIEW PROCESS (4 STAGES)

FRAMING PAPER
GAZETTED

April 2013



GREEN PAPER
GAZETTED

January 2014



DISCUSSION
PAPER

October 2014



WHITE PAPER

To Follow



> UNDERPINNED BY INVITATION TO
STAKEHOLDERS TO PARTICIPATE

the doc



Department:
Communications
2
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DISCUSSION PAPER



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Policy Options Paper

- Infrastructure & Services
- The Digital Society
- Audio and Audio-Visual Content Services
- ICT Industry Growth
- Institutional Frameworks

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS



□ Convergence – led by IP

- Infrastructure
- Services
- Devices

□ Digitisation of broadcasting signal distribution network to IP data transmission

network - free up spectrum to enable access to high speed broadband services and facilitate the introduction of many more channels.

□ The “Internet of Things”

- Increasing demand for connected devices

- Integrates cyber and physical worlds – requires new forms of online security

□ Move from the connected devices to the “Internet of Everything (IoE)”

- people, data, processes, communities and countries become increasingly connected.

- valuable information yielded by these connected devices.

□ Changes traditional role of IT

- IP networks are playing a central role in connecting disparate IT environments (cloud, mobility, big data and the “IoE”)

- **Big data** (linking and processing large pools of data): privacy and consumer protection issues



- ❑ **Intensifying competition**
 - New competitors (MVNO, resellers) are emerging.
 - Internet players offering equivalent voice and messaging services are not regulated
- ❑ **Interoperability**
 - Pressure for networks, services & devices to become more interoperable - consumers expect to transfer seamlessly
- ❑ **Growing user demand and sophistication**
 - Growing pressure and demand for spectrum
- ❑ **Open access** (infrastructure) is a key element of a converged environment.
 - facilitates maximised, efficient and fully-leveraged use of available infrastructure and services
 - encourages infrastructure sharing, spectrum re-farming, optimal interconnection

POLICY & REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:

Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Many regulators are adopting a unified technology neutral licensing framework
 - enables seamless provisioning of diverse services over varied platforms

- The current regime (vertical integration of business model - operator licences) is substituted by **horizontal licensing and a horizontal market structure** (traditionally distinct networks needs to be integrated).
- Move away from “**EXCLUSIVE**” environment to “**SHARED**” environment:
 - Infrastructure sharing
 - Interoperable and interconnected networks
 - Efficient use of spectrum

- Convergence and technological changes requires a completely new approach to that of silo regulation of the past.

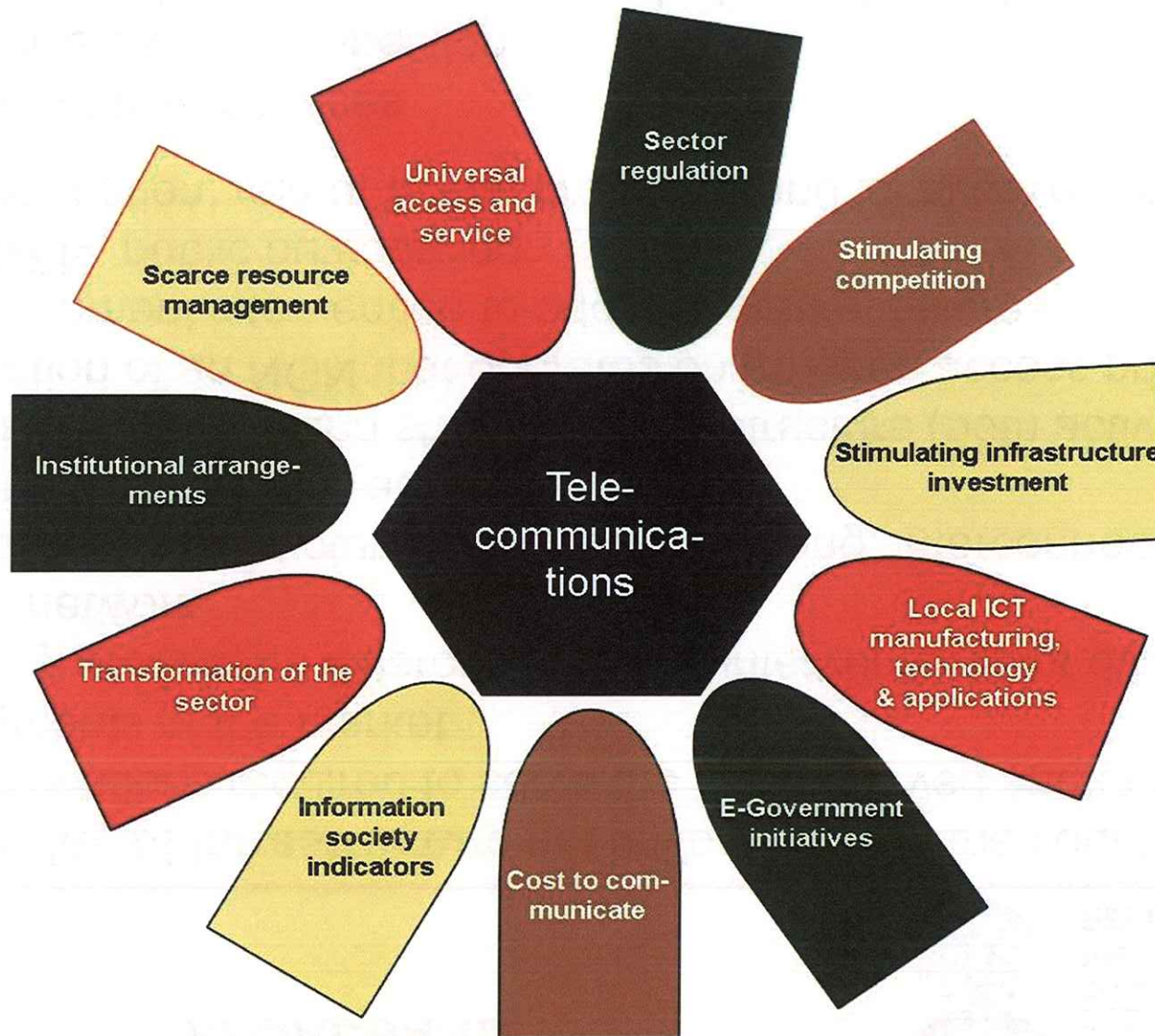
6

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS: POLICY ISSUES TO ADDRESS



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



BROADBAND

telecommunications
& postal services

Department:

Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



□ Availability of infrastructure not uniform across the country

- interventions required to serve the under-served and unserved segments of the market

- policy approach –different levels of interventions for different layers of the network

- address infrastructure bottlenecks: sharing, interconnection, spectrum, rapid deployment, etc

- facilitate access and sharing of infrastructure (both active and passive)
- creation of an NGN that operates on an open access principles

- government intervention to address market failures
- NBN, public outsourcing

- coordination: role of SOCs, provinces and local government

□ Affordability of services

- service based competition

- regulating the wireless broadband wholesale market

FACILITIES OUTSIDE COVERAGE OF THE MAIN SERVICE PROVIDERS

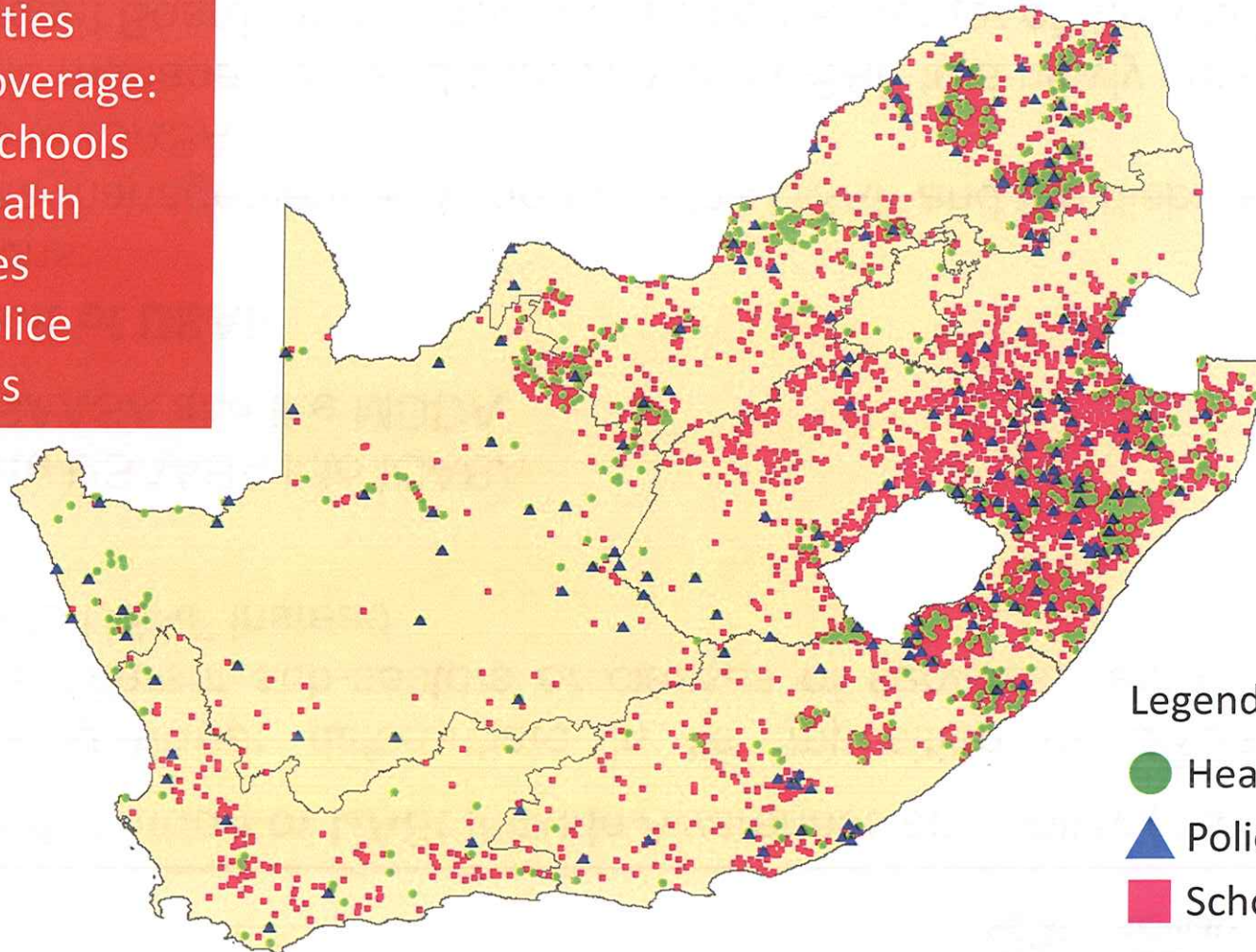


telecommunications
& postal services

Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Total facilities
outside coverage:

- 6785 schools
- 793 health facilities
- 192 police stations



UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND SERVICE (UAS)



Review the definition of UAS: include Awareness and Ability (skills)

Licence Obligations: differentiate in its imposition of USOs between licensees in different sub-sectors or classes of services, remove, increase contribution to USAF instead

USAASA:

- Incorporate USAASA into ICASA
- Merge USAASA and the MDA

Management of USAF

Policy Options:

- assign the management and control of the USAF and the disbursement of its funds to ICASA.
- assign the management and control of the USAF to a newly created independent Board, or to a Board based on a merger of the MDA and USAASA,
- or to an existing independent entity such as the DBSA or the IDC.

E-GOVERNMENT



telecommunications
& postal services

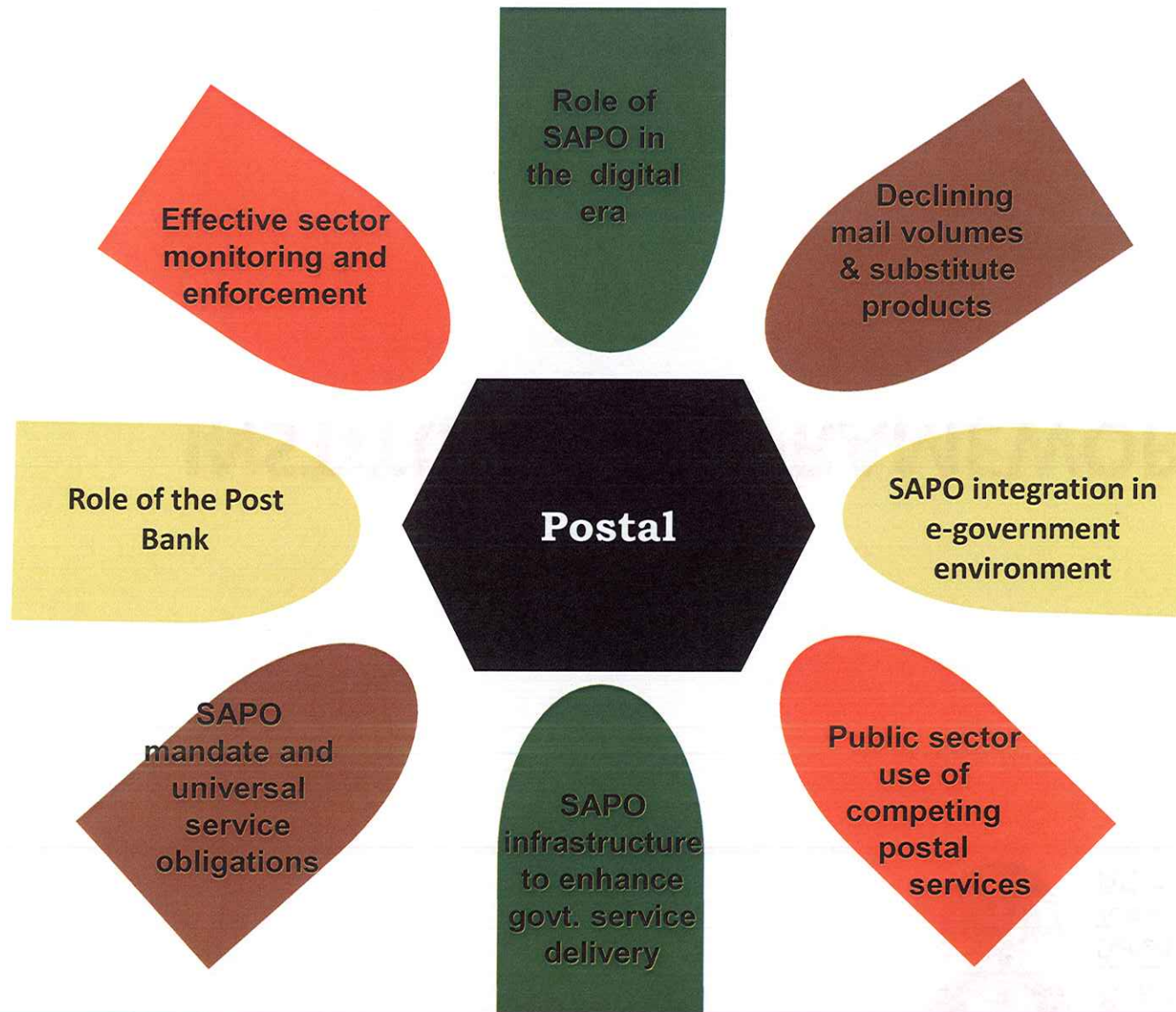
Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- ❑ South Africa ranked 93 out of the 193 countries included in the UN survey
- ❑ Different policies and e-strategies in place – no coordination:
 - ❖ ECT Act states that the DTPS (Minister) should lead the development of a three year national e-strategy and monitor its implementation
 - ❖ ISAD plan was developed and approved by Parliament in 2007
 - ❖ NDP calls for the finalisation of a national e-strategy that cuts across government departments and sectors of society.
- ❑ Policy to develop tools and mechanisms to ensure that all government services are integrated - citizens only have to provide information once to receive/access all government services from any public service point.
- ❑ Options: harmonization of policies, integration and coordination to achieve a holistic overarching approach - define scope and responsibilities

POSTAL SECTOR



Postal Services Policy Issues



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:

Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTIONS



telecommunications
& postal services

Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- **Considerations:** institutional capacity, accountability , alignment with overall government objectives and the need for effective coordination
- **USAASA**
 - role, functions and effectiveness
 - whether it should be a separate institution.
 - Options: merge with ICASA or MDDA
- **Other institutions**
 - Ikamva National e-Skills Institute (iNesi) merger between NEMISA, ISSA and the e-Skills Institute
 - SOC rationalisation – Broadband Infraco, SITA

ICT INDUSTRY & GROWTH

- Transformation of the ICT sector (BBBEE, Harnessing the ICT Charter, Equity Equivalent Programme)
- Attracting investment in the ICT sector (Investment in Infrastructure, FDI, Funding models/including for start-ups)
- ICT Research, Development and Innovation
- Skills Development
- Electronics Manufacturing
- Intellectual Property



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) CHARTER



telecommunications
& postal services

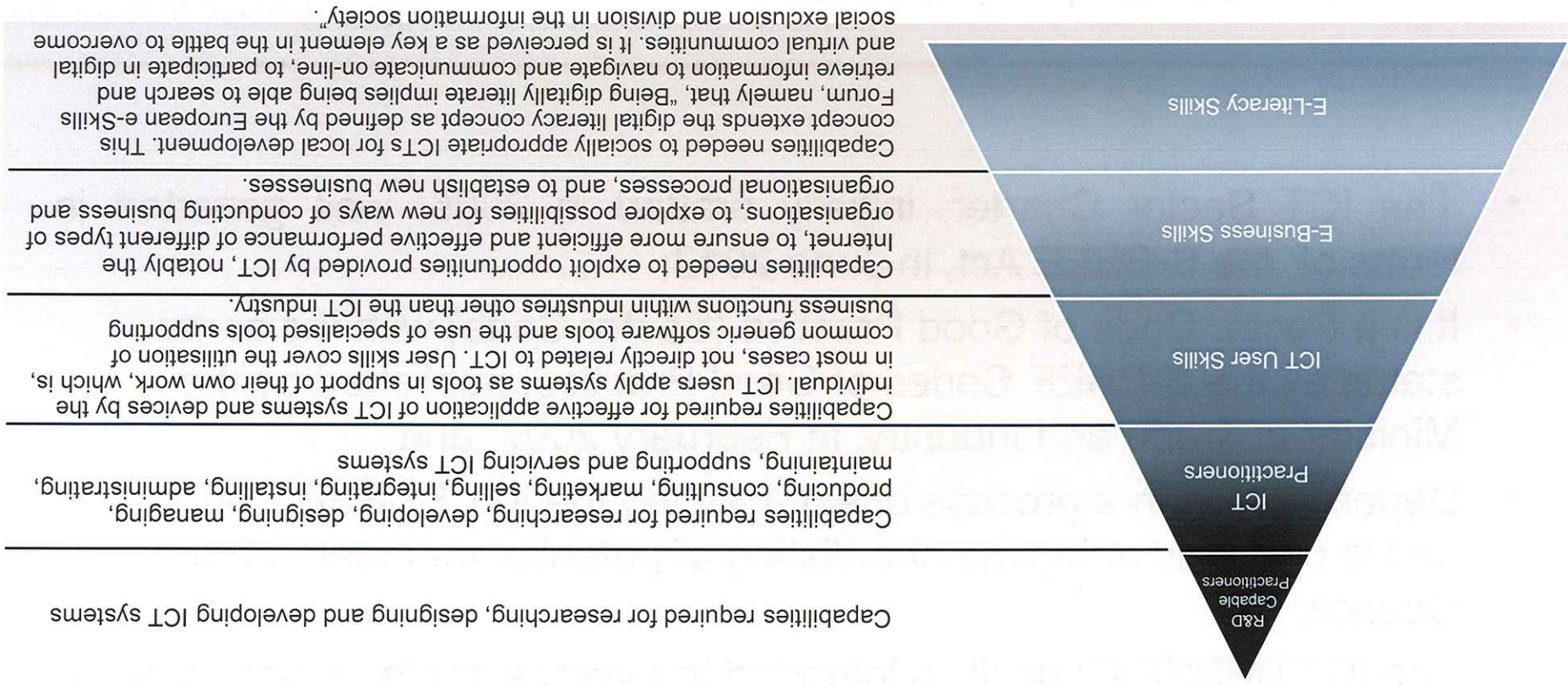
Department:
Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- The ICT Sector Charter, initially drafted in 2005, was gazetted in terms of the B-BBEE Act, in June 2012;
- It is a Sector Code of Good Practice (Sector Code) with the same status as the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice, published by the Minister of Trade and Industry, in February 2007; and
- Department is in a process of establishing the ICT BBBEE Council, and is currently doing the shortlisting of potential members of the Council;
- The ICT BBBEE Council is intended to oversee implementation of the ICT Sector Charter and measure progress thereof.
- One of the first assignments of the Council is to align the Sector Charter with the revised generic codes

AS BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT WE LEVERAGED ICT SKILLS PYRAMID



SKILLS

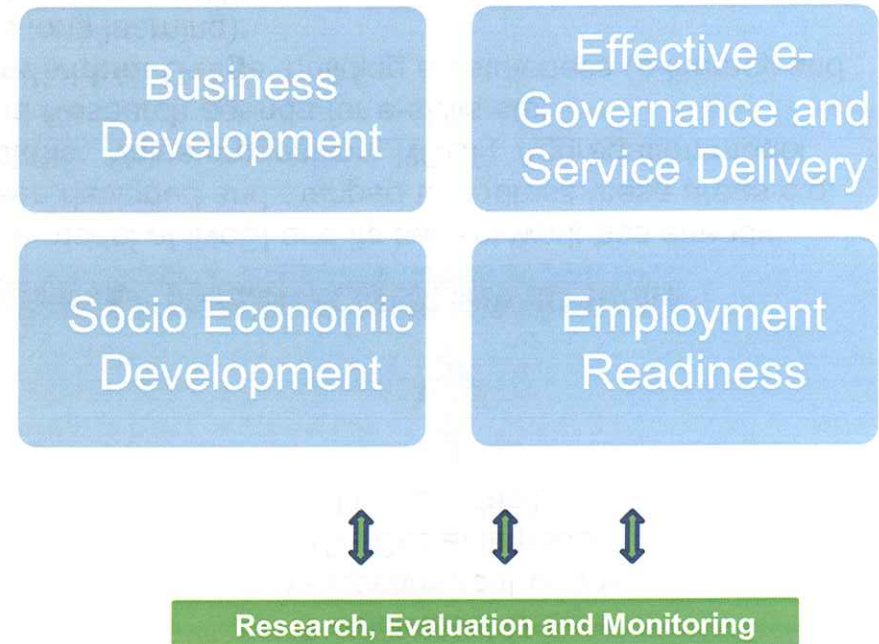
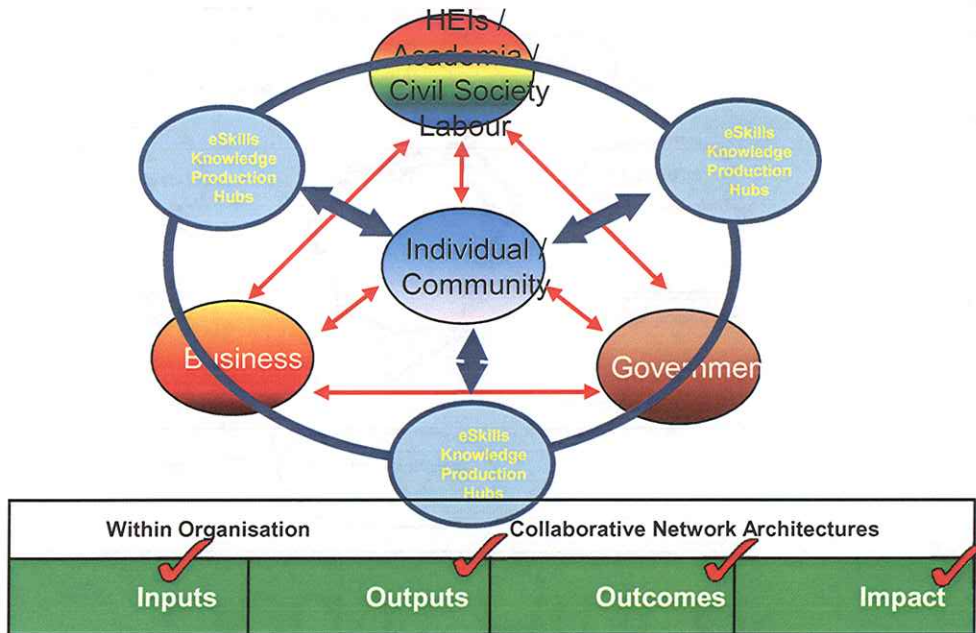


NATIONAL RESPONSE TO CHALLENGES FACED

The Key Building Blocks: Nespa 2010 & 2013

1. need for a coordinated effort across all stakeholders

2. adopt an integrated approach



3. national research network for e-skills

REALIGNMENT, FOCUS AND INTERNATIONAL

BENCHMARK

The Key Building Blocks: Nespa 2010 & 2013

2. the shift for greater alignment and focus of activities

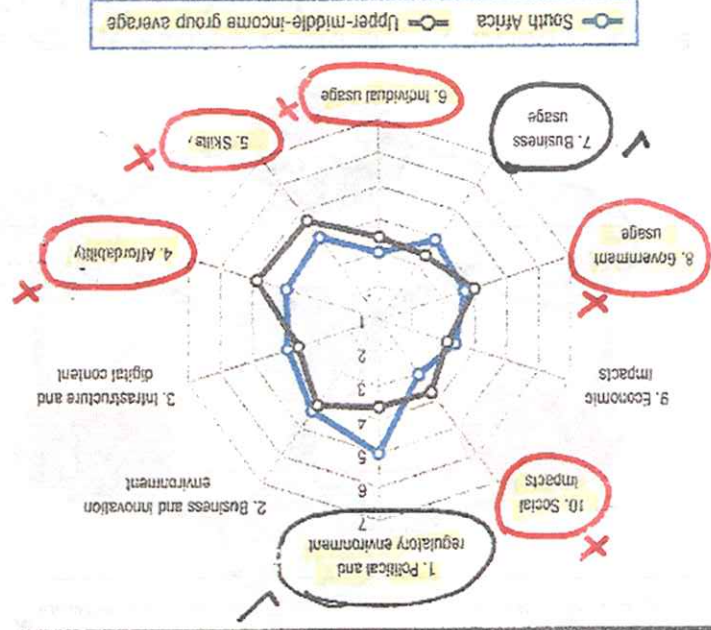
- 5 - Skills
- 6 - Individual Usage
- 8 - Government Usage
- 10 - Social Impacts
- 11 - Affordability

3. strategic position of iNesI into the future

The model of iNesI and its current work has already been designed and mapped to address these areas e.g. **•Skills:** Value proposition, NCCF, Aggregation model and Research agenda for e-skills etc;
•Individual Usage: building e-astuteness (e-literacy and life long learning);
•Government Usage: service delivery, e-government, e-governance;
•Social Impacts: delivering on the six pillars of the NDP and the digital opportunities pillar of SA Connect (Broadband Policy); and
•Affordability: input into national policies

1. SA's e-readiness position with regard to its socio-economic contemporaries

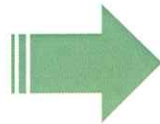
South Africa



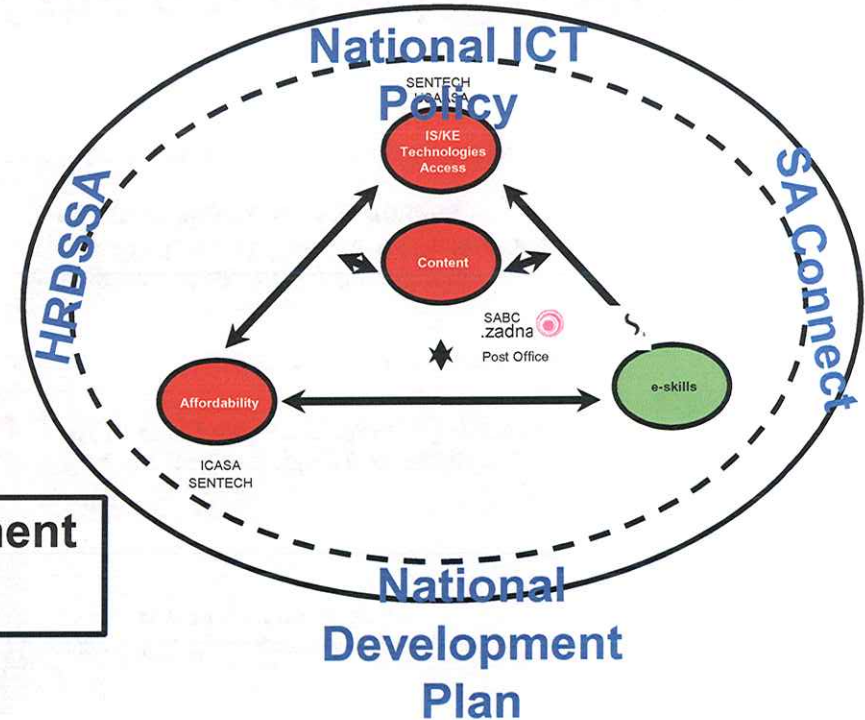


the mandate - build a better life for all through an enabling and sustainable world class information and communications technologies environment.

strategic objective- ICT as a strategic social and economic enabler for a knowledge economy: (1) Policy (2) Broadband (3) E-Governance (4) Postbank (5) e-Skills



human capacity development or e-skills



Launched on 21 February 2014 as **a national catalytic collaborator, facilitator and change agent for developing e-skills capacity in the country.**

Responds directly to:

- SA Connect (Broadband Policy)
- National ICT Policy
- Human Resource Development Strategy of SA (HRDSSA)
- National Development Plan
- SA's Global e-Readiness Ranking

Supports the priority areas of the national HRD strategy work plan

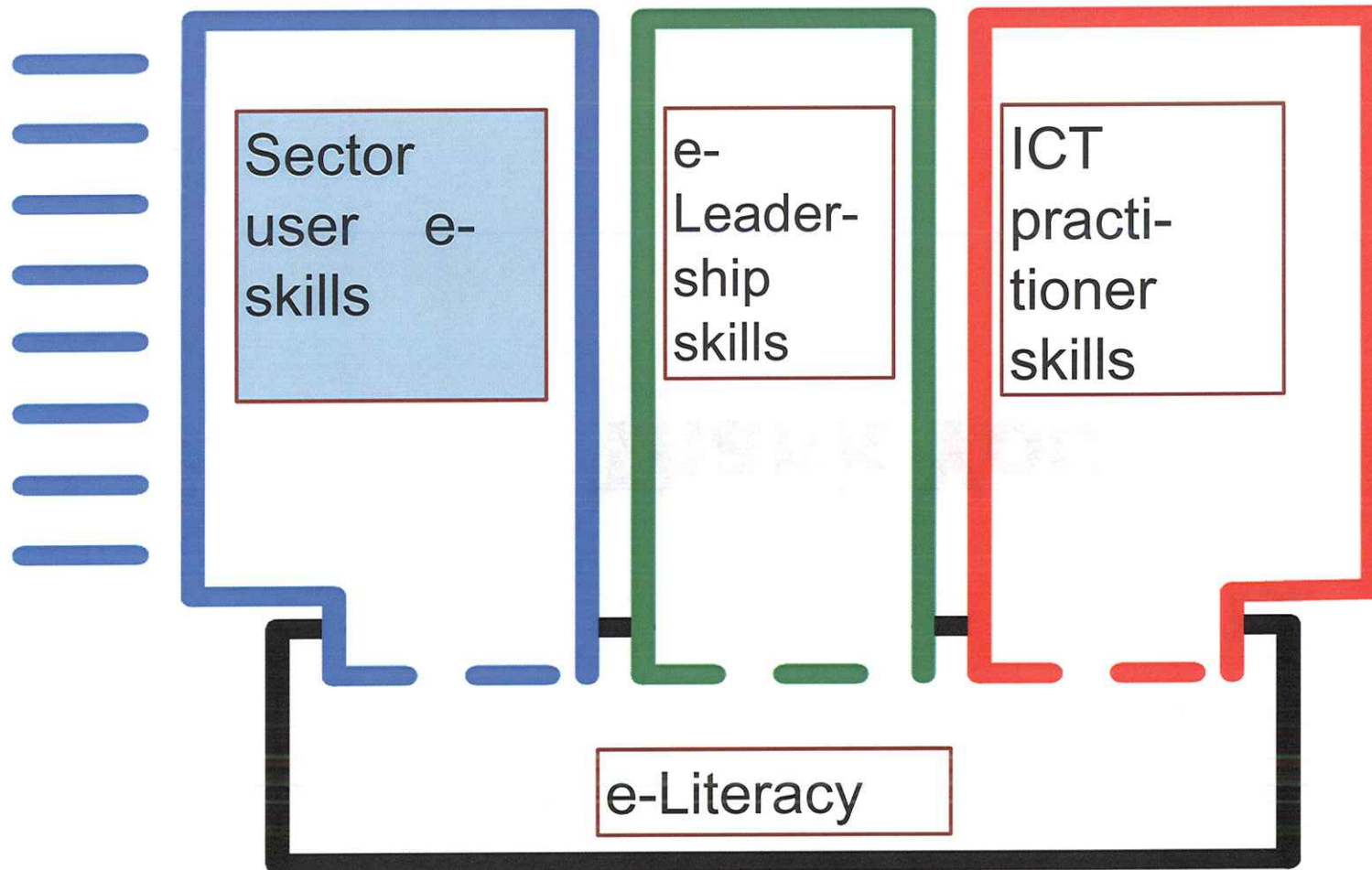


e-skills curriculum and competency framework - teaching and learning

PROGRAMME 2: e-ASTUTENESS DEVELOPMENT



TOWARDS AN E-SKILLS FRAMEWORK (ALL-INCLUSIVE)



e-Skills

Thank You

