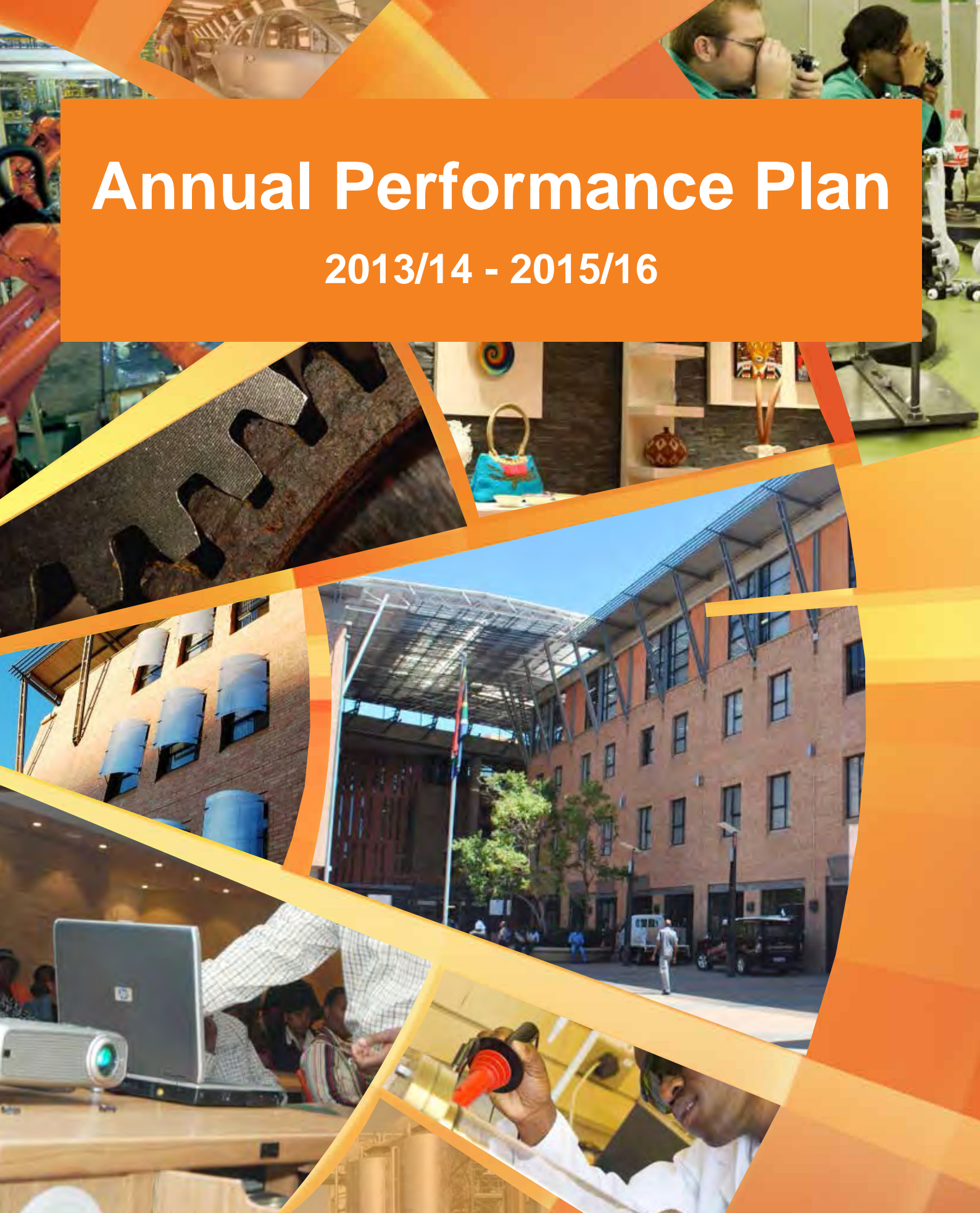


# Annual Performance Plan

2013/14 - 2015/16



**the dti**

Department:  
Trade and Industry  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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## Table of Contents

Foreword by the Minister .....	5
Overview by the Director-General .....	8
Part A: Strategic Overview .....	10
1.1 Organisational structure of the Department of Trade and Industry .....	11
1.2 Vision .....	11
1.3 Mission .....	11
1.4 Values .....	12
1.5 Strategic Outcomes-Oriented Goals .....	12
1.6 Legislative Mandate .....	13
1.7 Situational Analysis .....	17
1.8 Recent Court Rulings .....	18
1.9 Future Policy Development .....	18
1.10 Alignment to Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes.....	20
Part B: Programme Performance.....	22
2.1. Description of Programmes and Sub-Programmes .....	23
2.1.1 Programme 1: Administration.....	23
2.1.2 Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development .....	23
2.1.3 Programme 3: Broadening Participation .....	24
2.1.4 Programme 4: Industrial Development: Policy Development.....	25
2.1.5 Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation.....	25
2.1.6 Programme 6: Industrial Development; Incentive Administration.....	25
2.1.7 Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa .....	26
2.2 <b>the dti's</b> integrated planning process.....	27
2.3 Financial Plan (Expenditure estimates).....	46
Part C: Links to Other Plans.....	51
3. 1 Asset Management Plan .....	52
3.2. Information Technology Plan .....	52
3.3 Risk Management .....	53
3.4. <b>the dti</b> Service Delivery Improvement Plan .....	54
3.5 Public Entities reporting to the Minister .....	55
Part D: Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	57

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## FOREWORD AND OVERVIEW



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## Foreword by the Minister



*Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies*

The Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) has responded to a directive made by President Jacob Zuma during his 2013 State of the Nation Address to leverage the massive public investment in infrastructure to industrialise the country, generate skills and boost much-needed job creation. In this regard, **the dti** will continue working with other relevant government departments in the implementation of the Industrial Policy Action Plan II (IPAP II). Central to South Africa's economic development is industrialisation and industrial policy, driven mainly through the localisation programme and deliberate and focused industrial support and financing.

The IPAP II has prioritised the designation of sectors to enhance manufacturing as one of the key driving levers of economic growth and job creation. Large public procurements are used to promote industrial development, through the designation of products and sectors. So far, six products and sectors have been designated for local procurement and include set-top boxes; the bus sector; steel power pylons; the canned vegetable sector; textiles, clothing, leather and footwear; and rail rolling stock.

In addition, the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) has been launched and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is administering the working capital component, while **the dti** is administering its production capital component. The ultimate objective of these efforts is the industrialisation of the economy, the creation of decent jobs, and the facilitation of broad-based and inclusive economic growth.

The global recession and resultant low demand for South African exports are serious challenges for the economy. This calls for creative thinking when it comes to the diversification of trade, both in terms of markets and products, hence the increased focus on the East and South, including Africa. In responding to this challenge, **the dti** has developed the National Exporter Development Programme (NEDP), which was endorsed by the Economic Sectors and Employment Cluster. The main aim of this programme is to improve the readiness of emerging exporters to take advantage of opportunities presented by the bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations **the dti** has been concluding with various countries and regional groupings.

At a global level, South Africa has attained membership of the group of emerging economies, which include Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRICS). South Africa played a major role in the Development of SA BRICS Strategy summit under the theme "Africa and BRICS: Partnership for Industrial, Integration and Infrastructure Development".

There are positive spin-offs from the BRICS membership, for example, Airports Company South Africa (ACSA), together with a Brazilian joint venture partner Invepar, won a R70 billion concession to overhaul the Guarulhos airport in Sao Paulo. Also, Transnet Rail Engineer signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China Rail to manufacture locomotives in South Africa. New investments are flowing from the BRIC countries, including investments by Suzlon, FAW, Powerway and Hisense.

In the quest for regional economic integration, the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA) was launched in South Africa in 2011 and is made up of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC), and the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

South Africa, through **the dti**, is playing a leading role in initiating a work programme to promote industrial development in Africa. Also, the draft Industrial Policy Framework for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has been concluded and South Africa has to present the framework to the Committee of Ministers of Trade (CMT). There are significant advances that have been recorded in the Economic Participation Agreement (EPA) negotiations on tariff exchange, outstanding legal provisions and co-operation on new trade-related issues with the European Union.

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The year 2012 was declared the International Year of Co-operatives with the intention of encouraging co-operatives as a way of broadening economic participation. The Co-operatives Amendment Bill was approved by the National Assembly. This Bill will give rise to the development of the Co-operatives Tribunal for the purpose of intervening in disputes that may arise in the running of co-operatives. In addition, the Co-operatives Development Agency will be established to focus on the development of co-operatives and capacity development.

The changes in the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003) and the revised Codes of Good Practice have been consulted nationally through workshops facilitated by **the dti**. This review of the B-BBEE Act was two-fold: firstly, it sought to respond to the recommendations by the Presidential Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council and; secondly, it was directed at improving areas of fundamental importance that impacted on monitoring and evaluation, enforcement and compliance, and the scope of application and regulatory instruments. It is envisaged that with these new changes the B-BBEE Policy will deal with challenges of fronting. In addition, independent BEE verification institutions have been established.

In strengthening the regulatory environment, the process of finalising amendments to various pieces of legislation such as the Business Act, Lotteries Act, Intellectual Property, Business Reform and National Credit Act is on course. We will continue to conduct Regulatory Impact Assessments on a number of policies being implemented.

I am confident that through the interventions being implemented by the department, we will contribute positively to Government priorities and outcomes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Davies', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Dr Rob Davies, MP**  
**Minister of Trade and Industry**

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## Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

Was developed by the management of the Department of Trade and Industry under the guidance of the Minister Dr Rob Davies, MP;

Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of the Department of Trade and Industry;

Accurately reflects the performance targets which the Department of Trade and Industry will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2013/14.

**Shabeer Khan**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



**Jodi Scholtz**  
**Group Chief Operating Officer**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



**Lionel October**  
**Accounting Officer**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



**Approved by:**

**Minister Dr Rob Davies, MP**  
**Executive Authority**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_





Director-General Mr Lionel October

As we approach the end of the term of the current administration, **the dti** will continue with its initiatives to address the structural challenges of the economy to respond to high unemployment, poverty and inequality.

Key to the implementation of Government priorities is the adoption of the National Development Plan (NDP), wherein the roadmap for the next 20 years has been envisioned. **the dti** will respond to the call by ensuring acceleration of economic transformation, improving Government's active participation and involvement in industrialisation through the implementation of the IPAP in the economic development perspective. During 2013 and beyond, **the dti** will prioritise efforts towards mining and beneficiation, co-operatives and small enterprise development programmes and youth development.

Despite having one of the richest natural resource deposits, South Africa is among the most unequal societies in the world, with high levels of unemployment and poverty. To address these challenges, the country needs to focus on supporting the core productive sectors of the economy, which include manufacturing, mining and agricultural value chains.

One mechanism that has proven to be effective in growing the economy in many successful countries is a robust, targeted and well-resourced industrialisation programme. The revision and implementation of IPAP II remains the critical instrument to lead this industrialisation mission. Its successful implementation in various sectors in South Africa over the past few years has started to bear fruit, with a number of key foreign investors starting to choose South Africa as their preferred investment destination.

Big investments include the commitment of \$100 million for truck and car assembly plant by a Chinese company, First Auto Works (FAW); Toyota SA's Ses'fikile taxi assembly line, which officially opened in June 2012 in Durban; new investments by Serco in Cape Town; Suzlon; Powerwa; Hisense; Unilever; and Nestle. This is a demonstration of massive confidence in South Africa's policies and an indication that South Africa is on the right track. All that needs to be done is to intensify and sustain industrialisation efforts.

Central to South Africa's industrial policy is the localisation programme leveraging the huge purchasing power the Government has in the form of public procurement. Large public procurements are used to promote industrial development, through the designation of products/sectors. Products/sectors that have already been designated for local procurement include: Set Top Boxes; Bus sector; Steel Power Pylons; Canned Vegetables sector; Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear and Rail Rolling Stock.

The localisation programme is showing positive results as key State-Owned Entities (SOEs) are already implementing it. In July 2012, the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) issued a tender for 3 600 coaches with 65% minimum local content. In July 2012, Transnet issued two tenders for 599 new dual-voltage electric locomotives and 465 diesel locomotives and both tenders complied fully with the National Treasury's instruction notes. In September 2012, Eskom issued a tender for amorphous transformers with 80% local content.

The efforts to get South Africa's industrialisation programme well-resourced were boosted by the introduction of the MCEP, which was launched in May 2012 to complement existing interventions that support the manufacturing sector. In addition to upscaling the resourcing of IPAP II, the MCEP will enhance the competitiveness of more labour-intensive and high value-adding sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector.

To strengthen industrialisation as well as the geographic spread of economic opportunities, **the dti** will implement the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) programme. This will supplement the industrialisation efforts and foster economic development in under-developed areas that have economic potential.



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The top three biggest challenges for this economy are high unemployment, poverty and inequality and, to address these, the economy needs to grow at a faster pace and be transformed. The revised B-BBEE Amendment Bill will create a legal framework for the transformation of the economy. The new revised codes are aligned to Government objectives of job creation, localisation, industrialisation, skills development and poverty reduction. The amendment of the B-BBEE Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003) paves the way for B-BBEE to be on par with other progressive legislation, and will address problematic areas such as fronting and aligning the sector charters to the Codes of Good Practice. More focus will be placed on ensuring that black economic empowerment is linked to small, micro and medium enterprises (SMME) development and incubation, as well as the development of black industrialists.

In the international trade area, South Africa's membership of the BRICS grouping presents many opportunities for trade and investment. **the dti** will promote export of value-added products and encourage complementary trade rather than competition with other BRICS countries. Already China and South Africa have agreed on the Top 10 exports and investment projects to be promoted in the Chinese market. Strategic negotiations are unfolding in several areas, including the BRICS Telecom Submarine Cable project and the BRICS trade and risk development pool and South Africa's membership of the BRICS grouping is bearing positive results.

On the other hand, Africa is the second fastest-growing region in the world, and six of the top 10 fastest-growing countries in the world are in Africa – hence **the dti**'s efforts to diversify South Africa's trade towards Africa and the countries of the South. The starting point is to strive for economic integration and, in this regard, the focused integration agenda for the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA) are the key steps towards African economic integration.

Other markets that will receive special attention include the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

In improving the regulatory environment, **the dti** is finalising amendments to the Lotteries Act, Intellectual Properties Act and the Business Act. These will strengthen existing legislation that was recently passed and have been welcomed by the industry players and other sectors of the society as key towards fulfilling our Constitutional mandate.

In ensuring efficient and effective service delivery all payments to eligible creditors are made within 30 days.

We will continue to strengthen the oversight of the public entities reporting to the department, which are considered to be key in the implementation of **the dti** programmes.



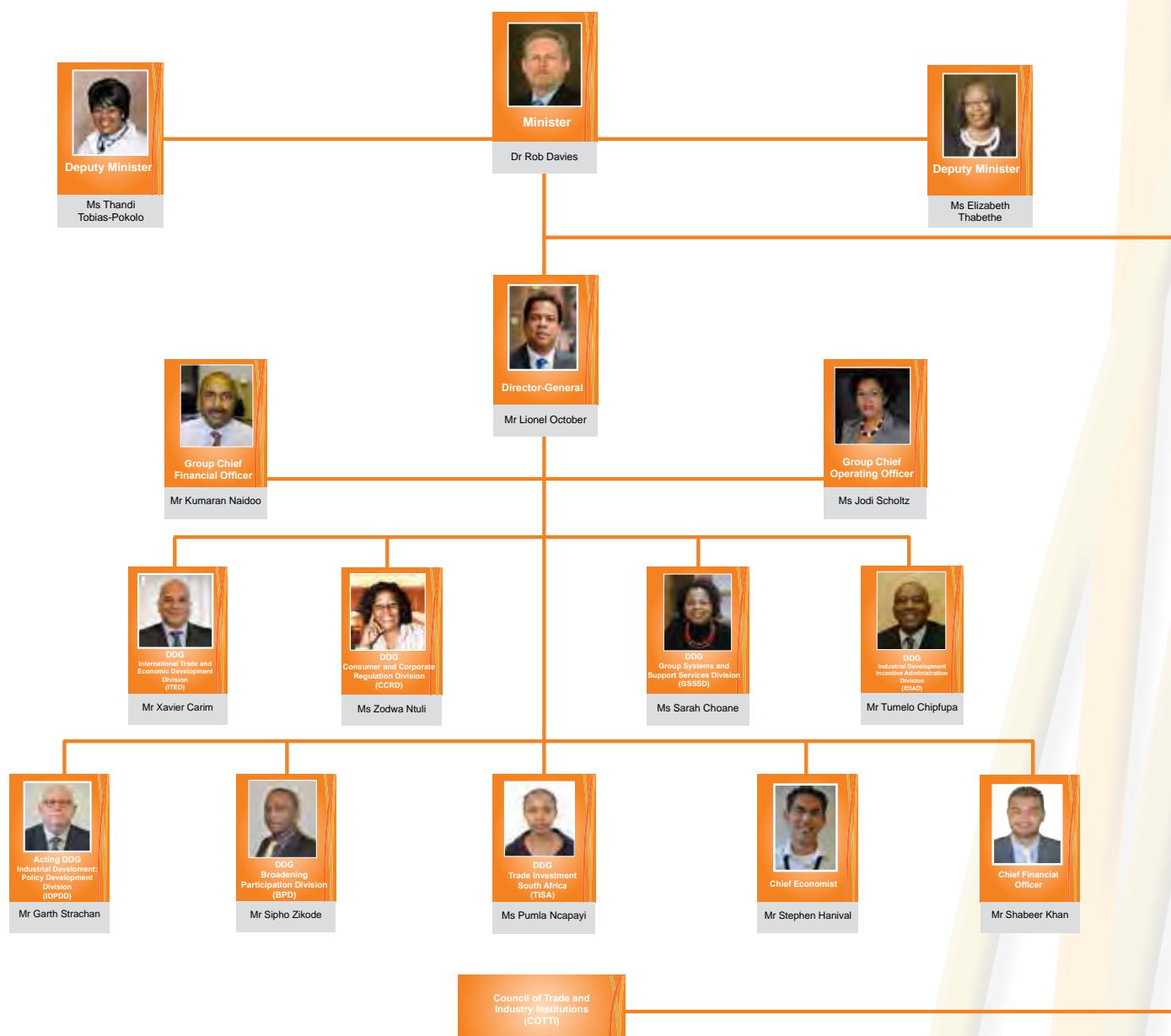
**Mr Lionel October**  
**Director-General**



## PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## Part A: Strategic Overview

### 1.1 Organisational structure of the Department of Trade and Industry



### 1.2 Vision

“A dynamic industrial, globally competitive South African economy, characterised by inclusive growth and development, decent employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens.”

### 1.3 Mission

the dti's Mission is to:

- Promote structural transformation, towards a dynamic industrial and globally competitive economy;
- Provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development;
- Broaden participation in the economy to strengthen economic development; and
- Continually improve the skills and capabilities of the dti to effectively deliver on its mandate and respond to the needs of South Africa's economic citizens.

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## 1.4 Values

the dti Values are:

- **Delivery:** Together we **DELIVER** value to the South Africa economy, its people and ourselves;
- **Trust:** **TRUST** and respect for others is the foundation of our success; and
- **Integrity:** In everything we say and do, our **INTEGRITY** and honour shine through.

## 1.5 Strategic Outcomes-Oriented Goals

the dti identified five strategic outcomes-oriented goals, namely:

- Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation;
- Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives;
- Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth;
- Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner; and
- Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery.

## 1.6 Legislative Mandate

the dti's work is governed by a broad legislative framework, as outlined below:

**Table 1: Key legislation**

Name of Act	Purpose
1. Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963, and to provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees of the fuel Research Institute in and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
2. Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	To provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic of South Africa by establishing SANAS as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in the Republic for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration as well as monitoring of good laboratory practice.
3. Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
4. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
5. Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984)	To provide for the formation, registration, incorporation, management, control and liquidation of close corporations.
6. Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	To provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; to establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Companies Tribunal; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
7. Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	To promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; to provide for improved standards of consumer information; to prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; to promote responsible consumer behaviour; to promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; to establish the National Consumer Commission (NCC); and to repeal certain laws.
8. Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the International Institute of the United Nations Organisation for the unification of Private Law.
9. Co-operatives Act, 2005 (Act No. 14 of 2005)	To provide for the formation and registration of co-operatives and matters incidental thereto.
10. Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, inter alia, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, musical and literary works.
11. Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	To strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confers powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with or without a warrant; and confers powers on Customs and Excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.



Name of Act	Purpose
<b>12.</b> Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to designs; to provide for the registration of designs; and to delineate the rights pertaining thereto.
<b>13.</b> Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	To promote trade with countries outside the Republic by providing for the insurance on behalf of the Government of the Republic of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions.
<b>14.</b> Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	To provide for the expropriation of land and the taking of the right to use land temporarily for or in connection with the objects or undertakings of national importance.
<b>15.</b> Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)	To regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.
<b>16.</b> Intellectual Property Law Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	To provide for the integration of intellectual property rights subsisting in the ex-TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system, to extend the South African intellectual property rights legislation throughout the Republic and to repeal certain intellectual property laws.
<b>17.</b> International Convention for Safe Containers Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the International Convention for Safe Containers so as to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the handling, stockpiling and transporting of containers.
<b>18.</b> Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	To establish national norms and standards to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry; to provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services; to provide for measures to promote co-operative government in the area of liquor regulation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
<b>19.</b> Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	To establish a National Lotteries Board and regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.
<b>20.</b> Manufacturing Development Act, 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	To establish the Manufacturing Development Board; to provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development; and for matters incidental thereto.
<b>21.</b> Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute; and to provide for the repeal of certain laws.
<b>22.</b> Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	To make provision concerning the marking of merchandise and of coverings in or with which merchandise is sold and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business.
<b>23.</b> National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards.
<b>24.</b> National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	To promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit and for that purpose to provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.

Name of Act	Purpose
25. National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	To establish a trust to promote and facilitate ownership of income-generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons, particularly assets in state-owned enterprises made available at a discount as part of restructuring programmes; gives powers to the trust to enable it to establish sub-trusts and investment companies to promote black economic empowerment.
26. National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the co-ordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; and to provide for the continued regulation of those matters; for that purpose to establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and licensing of certain gambling activities; to provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout the Republic; to retain the National Gambling Board; to establish the National Gambling Policy Council; to repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
27. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and to provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications.
28. National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996)	To provide for the establishment of the Advisory Board and the Small Enterprise Development Agency ( <b>seda</b> ); and to provide for guidelines to be followed by organs of State to promote small enterprise in South Africa; and for matters incidental thereto.
29. National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	To empower the responsible Minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods; to acquire, hire or supply services; and to exercise control over goods and services and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods; and to provide for the establishment and administration of a National Supplies Procurement Fund.
30. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	To provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and to establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in the Republic; to determine its objectives and functions; and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
31. Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	To provide for the registration and granting of letters, patents for inventions and for the rights of a patentee.
32. Performers Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	To provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
33. Property Time Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.
34. Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	To restrict the enforcement in the Republic of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; to prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.
35. Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	To provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout the Republic of South Africa, to repeal certain corporate laws and to provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.

Name of Act	Purpose
<b>36.</b> Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	To provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
<b>37.</b> Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	To control the operation of share block schemes, i.e. any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever, confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
<b>38.</b> Small Business Development Act, 1981 (Act No. 112 of 1981)	Whole Act was repealed save for Section 2A dealing with the application of the Insurance Act, 1943.
<b>39.</b> Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	To provide for the establishment of a Council to manage and control certain space affairs in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions; and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
<b>40.</b> Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	To provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services; and for that purpose to provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), as the peak national institution; to provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993; and to provide for transitional arrangements.
<b>41.</b> Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
<b>42.</b> Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	To empower the President to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations there under, if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
<b>43.</b> Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to trademarks and to provide for the registration of trademarks, certification of trademarks and collective trademarks and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
<b>44.</b> Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade metrology so as to ensure the accuracy of measuring instruments utilised in trade on the basis of national measuring standards.
<b>45.</b> Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	To provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations, and to extend the scope of such laws.

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## 1.7 Situational Analysis

The department continues to contribute towards the Government's priorities and outcomes through the implementation of the IPAP II, which remains the critical and main instrument to lead this industrialisation mission. Its successful implementation in various sectors in South Africa over the past few years has started to bear fruits, with a number of key foreign investors in various sectors starting to choose South Africa as their preferred investment destination. This is a demonstration of massive confidence in South Africa's policies and an indication that the country is on the right track; all that needs to be done is to intensify and sustain industrialisation efforts.

Central to South Africa's industrial policy is the localisation programme leveraging the huge purchasing power the Government has in the form of public procurement. Large public procurements are used to promote industrial development, through the designation of products/sectors. Products/sectors that have already been designated for local procurement include: set-top boxes; bus sector; steel power pylons; canned vegetables sector; textiles, clothing, leather and footwear; rail rolling stock.

Efforts to get South Africa's industrialisation programme well-resourced were boosted by the introduction of the MCEP, which was launched in May 2012 to complement existing interventions that support the manufacturing sector. In addition to up-scaling the resourcing of IPAP II, the MCEP will enhance the competitiveness of more labour-intensive and high value-adding sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector. The MCEP proposes that R5.3 billion be earmarked for manufacturers in distress from the effects of the financial crisis. Due to thinner export markets and other adverse conditions arising from the economic slowdown, this may take the form of: production support mechanisms; loans; equity injection; working capital support; restructuring assistance; support for the acquisition of fixed assets; and/or investment initiatives to enable the firms to accomplish improved sales, job preservation and expansion; provide income support to employees, layoffs support; and similar measures.

To strengthen industrialisation as well as the geographic spread of economic opportunities, **the dti** will implement the SEZ programme. Over the medium term R3.9 billion has been allocated to the Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and proposed SEZs. The department has undertaken a comprehensive review of the zones, with a view to improving infrastructure, attracting foreign and domestic investors, and developing structured financing products and incentive measures to achieve the outcomes of the IPAP II and New Growth Path (NGP). The SEZ Policy and Bill were approved by Cabinet in October 2012 and subsequently tabled in Parliament for discussion.

South Africa's membership of the BRICS grouping presents many opportunities for trade and investment. **the dti** will promote the export of value-added products and encourage complementary trade rather than competition with other BRICS countries. Already China and South Africa have agreed on the Top 10 exports and investment projects to be promoted in the Chinese market. Strategic negotiations are unfolding in several areas, including the BRICS Telecom Submarine Cable project and the BRICS trade and risk development pool.

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There is a global economic shift from the North and West to the South and East. Economies of the South have become key players and the main drivers of recovery from the 2008/09 recession. South Africa's exports to the BRICS countries in 2012 increased significantly (by an average annual growth rate of 30%), although its export composition to these countries is still dominated by commodities. **the dti** will, with the support of the relevant departments, lead a process to develop a coherent BRICS engagement strategy, with clear objectives to leverage the potential economic benefits on offer.

Integration negotiation will be intensified through the T-FTA and will contribute to the work to lay the basis for an Africa-wide Free Trade Area (FTA). This will require that it be complemented by more intense bilateral engagements to remove barriers to intra-African trade and investment, together with programmes for infrastructure development, notably the spatial development initiatives supported by South Africa.

## 1.8 Recent Court Rulings

The following court rulings were issued:

- *Opperman vs Minister of Trade and Industry and Others*  
Date: Judgment delivered on 17 April 2012  
Issue: Constitutional challenge to Section 89(5) of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)  
Order: Section 89(5) is declared inconsistent with Section 25(1) of the Constitution
- *Phillip Knight vs Department of Trade and Industry*  
Date: 26 July 2012  
Issue: Payment dispute referred to arbitration and the arbitrator ruled in favour of the service provider and ordered **the dti** to pay the service provider 43,7500 + 81,250 + 805,87 USD with interests and costs. The applicant sought to make the arbitration award an order of court.  
Order: The Arbitration award issued on 19 April 2012 is made an order of court.
- *Mamodupi Mohlala-Mulaudzi vs Minister of Trade and Industry*  
Date: 1 June and 6 August 2012  
Issue: Labour dispute regarding extension of contract of employment  
Order: Urgent applications by Ms Mohlala-Mulaudzi dismissed with costs.
- *Residence of Gugulethu vs Minister of Trade and Industry and Others*  
Issue: Constitutionality of Section 12(4) and (5) of the National Building Standards and Regulation, (Act 103 of 1977).  
Order: On 24 October 2012 the Western Cape High Court refused an order for declaration of invalidity of Section 12(4) and (5) of the Act. On 31 January 2013 the Constitutional Court dismissed the appeal.



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## 1.9 Future Policy Development

The MCEP aims to provide a credible support package to stabilise and grow output, employment and confidence in the manufacturing sector in the face of uncertain local and export market conditions arising from the global economic crisis. It will target firms in downstream manufacturing sectors that are challenged by high employment intensity and exposure to intense international competition.

The South African Renewables Initiative (SARi) shall examine low interest loans and guarantee instruments. Funding shall be sourced from international and domestic sources. The initiative aims to assist in meeting the emissions reduction target of 34% below business as usual by 2020, and 42% by 2025. It further aims to establish the financing arrangements, optimise job creation and expand South Africa's manufacturing base.

As part of the Public Procurement Policy, two further sectors or sub-sectors will be designated for local production where only locally produced goods, services or works or locally manufactured goods that meet the minimum threshold requirement for local production and content will be considered.

In broadening participation in the economy, a review of the National Co-operatives Strategy and Co-operatives Act has taken place, following which Cabinet approved the revised National Co-operatives Strategy. The Co-operatives Amendment Bill that was adopted by the National Assembly in 2012 is currently before the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for debate and, once approved, its enactment will allow for the implementation of three institutions: the Co-operatives Advisory Council; Co-operatives Development Agency; and Co-operatives Academy.

The process of reviewing and amending the B-BBEE Act and the refinement of the Codes of Good Practice will be finalised. Of key importance is making the B-BBEE Act the overarching policy on driving transformation, to ensure consistent application across all spheres of Government and sectors, thus increasing implementation and technical capacity, and strengthening institutional mechanisms. The B-BBEE Amendment Bill was approved by Cabinet in 2012 and will be introduced in Parliament for discussion.

To strengthen support to the informal economic sector, **the dti** will focus on the finalisation of the Informal Sector Strategy as well as the Youth Enterprise Development Strategy (YEDS).

The department will conduct legislative audits to harmonise and realign legislation and policies, nationally and regionally, for consistency and to provide certainty for market players and beneficiaries. The department will also pilot the Fieldworkers project, which aims to build and formalise relations with the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) as a communication or contact point with a specific focus to improve access to rural areas to enhance "rural reach" service delivery and assist with the programmes on Rural Economic Development.

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The continuation of the implementation of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) will see the operationalisation of the Companies Tribunal, an institution established to serve as a forum for voluntary alternative dispute resolution in any matter arising under the Act and to carry out reviews of administrative decisions made by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), which was also established in terms of the same Act. Continuation of the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008) will be given priority wherein the National Consumer Commission (NCC), by ensuring protection of consumer rights and strengthened relations with stakeholders, remains key in ensuring that the objectives of the Consumer Protection Act are achieved. This will also be done through the publication of industry codes that will give the industry sector powers to handle complaints related to the area of work.

#### 1.10 Alignment to Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes

Government identified 10 strategic priorities to ensure the delivery of quality services in its *MTSF 2009 – 2014*. These priorities will be brought to fruition via the finalisation of 12 high-level outcomes, to be realised over the medium to long term. To ensure that each institution of Government is clearly aware of its role and contribution to this process, a set of desired outputs to be delivered under each of the outcomes has been agreed upon and are contained in the Delivery Agreements, as entered into between Ministers and the President.

The Minister of Trade and Industry had outlined a set of priorities in his Delivery Agreement that are articulated in the table below. They serve as the cornerstone of **the dti**'s deliverables, in addition to those stipulated in its legislative mandate to create a conducive environment in the manufacturing sector for the creation of decent work opportunities.

The department has identified key strategic outcomes-orientated goals in support of Government-wide priorities and broader outcomes. These are detailed in table 2:

**Table 2: the dti's Contribution to the Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes**

<b>MTSF Priority</b>	<b>Government Outcome</b>	<b>the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals</b>
1. Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation.  Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth.
8. Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international co-operation	11. Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world	Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives.
10. Building a developmental state, including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	12. An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery.



## **PART B: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE**

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## Part B: Programme Performance

### 2.1. Description of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

the dti comprises seven programmes, which are set out below:

#### 2.1.1 Programme 1: Administration

a) **Purpose:** Provide strategic leadership to the department and its entities, to ensure the successful implementation of the department's mandate through sustainable and integrated resource solutions and services that are customer-driven, including research on industrial development, economic policy, growth and equity.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes:**

(i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dti**;

(ii) **The Office of the Director-General** (ODG) provides overall management of **the dti**'s resources;

(iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology (ICT), legal services and facilities management;

(iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dti** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service;

(v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dti**, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the department's goals and objectives;

(vi) **Communication** facilitates greater awareness of the department's role and increases the uptake of its products and services through improvement of the customer touch points and ensuring strong customer relationship management; and creates consumer awareness and educational campaigns to ensure a meaningful understanding of the department's offerings; and

(vii) **Media and Public Relations** ensure that the department's image is visible by improving media relations management and public relations activities.

#### 2.1.2 Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development

a) **Purpose:** Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates development, by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering African development, including through regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative.



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## b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements. The sub-programme makes transfers to: the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as the South African contribution to the Chemical Weapons Convention; ProTechnik Laboratories, as the South African contribution to international non-proliferation treaties and regimes; and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), as the South African membership fee to this global organisation dealing with rules of trade between countries.
- (ii) **African Economic Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration. The sub-programme makes a transfer payment to the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for regional spatial development initiatives aimed at accelerating sustainable socio-economic development.

### 2.1.3 Programme 3: Broadening Participation

- a) **Purpose:** Lead the development of policies and strategies that create an enabling environment for SMMEs, and enhance the competitiveness of local and provincial economies, to achieve inclusive shared equity, growth and job creation.

## b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Enterprise Development** creates an enabling environment conducive to the development and growth of SMMEs and co-operative enterprises, and provides a broad range of business development support services. The sub-programme makes transfer payments to the Small Enterprise Development Agency (**seda**), which provides non-financial business development and support services for small enterprises.
- (ii) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) and Women Empowerment. Transfer payments are made to the South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network (SAWEN), currently administered by **seda**, which supports and grows women's entrepreneurship through networking facilities; and the IDC's Isivande Women's Fund (IWF), which provides financial support for women entrepreneurs to grow their businesses.
- (iii) **Regional Economic Development** promotes spatially-balanced economic development and productivity improvements, by crafting policies, strategies and programmes that focus on underdeveloped regions. The sub-programme makes transfer payments to the University of Johannesburg: Capacity-Building Programme for Economic Development.

The sub-programme also makes transfers to: the National Research Foundation's Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programmes (THRIP), which supports research and technology development by strengthening the number and skills of appropriately trained people; Productivity South Africa's Workplace Challenge programme, which finances and supports world-class manufacturing and value chain efficiency improvements in South African companies; the IDC's Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII), which enables private

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sector enterprises to develop new products and services; **seda's Technology Programme (stp)**, which finances and supports early, seed and start-up technology ventures aimed at increasing South Africa's competitiveness; and the Centre for Entrepreneurship, which combines technical graduate training and entrepreneurship in the higher education curricula, thus empowering emerging entrepreneurs and unemployed graduates.

#### **2.1.4 Programme 4: Industrial Development: Policy Development**

**a) Purpose:** Designs and implements policies, strategies and programmes for the development of manufacturing and related sectors of the economy; and contributes to the direct and indirect creation of decent jobs, value-addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets.

##### **b) Description of Sub-Programmes**

- (i) Industrial Competitiveness** develops policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing, and other value-added sectors, to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets, as set out in the annual three-year rolling IPAP. The sub-programme makes transfer payments to: the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS); the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA); the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NCRS); and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS).
- (ii) Customised Sector Programme** develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-added sectors to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets, as set out in the annual three-year rolling IPAP. This sub-programme makes transfer payments to: the IDC: Clothing and Textiles Production Incentive and the IDC's Customised Sector Programmes; the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's (CSIR) Aerospace Industry Programme, its National Cleaner Production Centre and National Foundry Technology Network; the Intsimbi National Tooling Initiative; and the Centurion Aerospace Village.

#### **2.1.5 Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation**

**a) Purpose:** To develop and implement coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulation for economic citizens.

##### **b) Description of Sub-Programmes**

- (i) Policy and Legislative Development** develops regulatory solutions, including ongoing legislative reviews.
- (ii) Enforcement and Compliance** provides the public and private sector with policy reviews and briefings on trends analysis, impact assessments, market surveys and the effectiveness of regulatory agencies voluntary compliance.

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**(iii) Regulatory Services** monitors and funds a number of regulatory agencies: the National Gambling Board (NGB), which provides a regulatory framework for gambling practices and monitors the socio-economic effects of gambling on citizens; the National Consumer Tribunal (NCT), which adjudicates on credit and consumer matters to ensure equity in the credit market, and balances the rights and responsibilities of credit providers and consumers; the National Credit Regulator (NCR), which regulates the consumer credit industry to improve consumer protection in the end-user credit market; provides effective debt counselling, and reviews mechanisms; the NCC, which ensures well-functioning markets that are fair, competitive and responsible to consumers; the CIPC, which deals with the registration of companies, adherence to financial standards, provision of business rescue interventions and enforcement in cases of non-compliance; the National Lotteries Board (NLB), which regulates the lotteries regime and facilitates the distribution of lottery funds for good cause and developmental purposes; the Companies and Intellectual Property Tribunal (CIPT), which adjudicates matters arising in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008); the Takeover Regulation Panel and Financial Reporting Standards Council, established following the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), which is responsible for regulating affected transactions and the issuance of standards; and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), which facilitates a South African contribution to an international regime for intellectual property.

## **2.1.6 Programme 6: Industrial Development: Incentive Administration**

- a) Purpose:** To stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable, competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.
- b) Description of Sub-Programmes**
- (i) Broadening Participation** provides incentive programmes that promote the broader participation in the mainstream economy of businesses owned by individuals from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions. The Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBSDP), Co-operatives Incentives Scheme (CIS) and Incubation Support Programme (ISP) form part of this sub-programme.
- (ii) Manufacturing Investment Incentives** promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. Incentive programmes include: the Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) within the Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP); the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS); the People-Carrier Automotive Investment Scheme (PAIS); Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme (ADEP); and the 12I Tax Allowance Incentive.
- (iii) Services Investment Incentives** provide incentives that promote increased investment and growth in the services sectors. Incentive programmes include: the Business Process Services (BPS), previously known as the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) programme; the Film and Television Production Incentive; and the Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP).
- (iv) Infrastructure Development Support** leverages investments to the South African economy by providing infrastructure critical to industrial development, thus increasing exports of value-added commodities and creating employment opportunities. Incentive programmes include: the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP); the IDZ programme; and the SEZs.

(v) **Product and Systems Development** aims to develop, review, monitor and evaluate incentive programmes to support the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) and its action plan as well as sector strategies to address identified failures.

(vi) **Business Development and After Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing incentive schemes for their impact and the lessons learned to improve old schemes and develop new ones.

### 2.1.7 Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa

a) **Purpose:** To increase export capacity and support direct investment flows, through targeted strategies and an effectively managed network of foreign trade offices.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

i) **Investment Promotion and Facilitation** facilitates the increase in the quality and quantity of foreign and domestic direct investment by providing recruitment, problem-solving and information services. The sub-programme is also responsible for organising the Africa Dialogue, an annual international investment conference; as well as for the promotion of outward investment. This sub-programme had a staff complement of 76 in 2012/13.

ii) **Export Development and Promotion** promotes exports of South African value-added goods and services to increase market share in targeted high-growth markets, and to sustain market share in traditional markets. The sub-programme administers the Export Market and Investment Assistance (EMIA) incentives; and manages the NEDP, which aims to expand exports and improve Government and private-sector interaction.

iii) **International Operations** promotes trade and investment, and manages the department's 32 foreign representatives in 45 countries. Key activities include engagements with potential investors.

## 2.2 the dti's Integrated Planning Process

the dti undertakes its strategic planning process in an integrated manner to ensure that its work promotes synergy. Therefore, it has categorised its work into five areas within which programmes that contribute to the achievement of Government priorities and outcomes are implemented. The five clusters identified are:

- Industrial Development;
- Trade, Investment and Exports;
- Broadening Participation;
- Regulation; and
- Administration and Co-ordination.

This approach seeks to demonstrate the interrelation and interdependencies of various divisions in fulfilling the legislative mandate of the dti.

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation											
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
Increased competitiveness	Annual rolling IPAP aimed at facilitating a process of structural change involving upgrading and diversification to achieve sustained growth and job creation	New iteration of IPAP tabled in Cabinet annually for approval	IPAP was presented to and endorsed by Cabinet in February 2010.	Launched IPAP II 2011/12 – 2013/14 after approval by Cabinet	IPAP was approved by Cabinet in March and launched in April 2011	Annual rolling IPAP approved by Cabinet in April 2012	Annual rolling IPAP tabled in Cabinet for approval	Annual Rolling IPAP tabled for approval	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Policy Development	
		Number of quarterly reports on IPAP tabled at ministers review meetings	2	4	4	4	4	4			
Increased investments	Develop sector-specific action plans to influence and respond to the changing economic environment to enhance manufacturing potential	Number of sector-specific action plans developed	-	-	Six sector designation templates completed and submitted to National Treasury	Six sector-specific action plans developed	Three sector-specific action plans developed	Three sector-specific action plans developed			



Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation											
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
Increased investments		Number of research projects undertaken to facilitate development of responsive interventions to expand value-added activities in existing and new sectors of the economy, including beneficiation	-	-	-	None	Two key research projects undertaken	Two key research projects undertaken	Two key research projects undertaken	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Policy Development
	Instruments rolled out to facilitate strategic use of public procurement to enhance local productive capabilities					4	2	2	2		

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation														
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance		Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme				
			2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14			2014/15	2015/16		
Increased investments	Deepen regional industrial development within Africa	Number of key initiatives proposed by South Africa at multilateral level to strengthen regional industrial development	-	-	-	Three priorities identified at continental level: (i) Beneficiation of mineral products; (ii) Agro-processing; and (iii) Pharmaceuticals. SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework approved by SADC Council of Ministers (CMT)	Two key initiatives proposed by South Africa	Two key initiatives proposed by South Africa	Two key initiatives proposed by South Africa	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Policy Development			
			-	-	-	SEZ policy and Bill approved by Cabinet and submitted to Parliament	SEZ policy and Bill approved by Cabinet and endorsed by Parliament	SEZ Regulations approved and fully implemented	SEZ Regulations approved and fully implemented and a report produced					
	Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS) and 12I tax allowance implemented	Number of enterprises approved for incentives	-	AIS: 36	AIS: 92	AIS: 20	AIS: 25	AIS: 25	AIS: 25			12I: 12	AIS: R1.8bn	12I: R12bn
	-	12I: 3	12I: 14	12I: 10	12I: 10	12I: 12	12I: 12	AIS: R1.7bn	AIS: R1.8bn			12I: R12bn		
	Value of projected investments from projects approved	-	AIS: R7.3bn	AIS: R4.7bn	AIS: R2bn	AIS: R1.60bn	AIS: R1.7bn	AIS: R1.8bn	12I: R12bn			12I: R12bn		
			-	12I: R4.1bn	12I: R22.4bn	12I: R7.2bn	12I: R10bn	12I: R12bn	12I: R12bn					

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
Increased investments		Number of new jobs projected from approved projects	-	-	12 I: 1 969	12I: 1 112	12I: 2 200	12I: 2 200	12I: 2 200	12I: 2 200	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Incentives Administration
	People-Carrier Automotive Investment (PAIS) implemented	Number of enterprises approved for incentive	-	-	AIS: 600	AIS: 550	AIS: 550	AIS: 550	AIS: 550	4	R400m	
		Value of projected investments for projects approved	-	-	AIS sub-component	5				R400m		
	Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) implemented	Number of projects evaluated and approved for incentives	4	12	6	3	12	13	13	13	4 000	
Increase production and export of tradable goods and services		Number of projected jobs from approved projects	4832	9 271	-	3 662	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000		
		Value of projected investment from approved projects	R8.9bn	R34.6bn	R9.9bn	R8.2bn	R6bn	R6.5bn	R6.5bn	R6.5bn		
	Business Process Services (BPS) Film and TV production incentives implemented	Number of BPS projects to be supported	-	-	23	15	8	10	12	12		
		Number of Film and TV productions to be supported	-	49	72	63	65	70	76			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation													
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			
Increase production and export of tradable goods and services	Business Process Services (BPS) Film and TV production incentives implemented	Number of Film and TV productions to be supported	-	49	72	63	65	70	76	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Incentives Administration		
		Value of projected investments from projects approved: BPS	-	-	R4.1bn	R400m	R400m	R600m	R800m				
		Value of projected investments from projects approved: Film	-	R99.1m	R2bn	R1.8bn	R1.8bn	R1.9bn	R2bn				
		Number of new jobs projected from projects approved: BPS	-	-	-	6 000	3 000	4 000	5 000				
Increase competitiveness	Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) implemented	Number of enterprises approved to participate in the EMIA scheme	779	1753	896	880	940	950	960				
	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) implemented	Number of enterprises approved for incentives under Production Incentive	-	-	--	140	300	350	400				

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme	
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16
Increase competitiveness	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) implemented	Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises	-	-	--	2 000	2 5000	2 860	3 770	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening participation	
	Supported companies through the Workplace Challenge Programme	Number of new contracts with new companies participating	-	56	396	51	40	50	60			
	Supported Human Capacity via the Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)	Number of students supported under THRIP funding	1 936	1 664	1 339	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 400			
		Number of researchers supported under THRIP funding	-	-	850	700	700	700	750			
	Supported Industrial Innovation via the Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)	Number of new approved projects	57	20	52	20	20	25	25			
		Value of new approved projects	R539m	R44.3m	R72,982,932 million SPII contribution R80 101 399 million Industry contribution	R41m	R43m	R46m	R46m			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation											
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance		Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme	
			2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14			2014/15
Increase competitiveness	Tool-making apprentice programme	Number of students enrolled in tool-making apprentice programme	-	-	650	424	385	200	120	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development: Policy Development
	Industrial skills upgrading programme	Number of workers trained through the industrial upgrading programme	-	-	262	200	220	250	300		



Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
Increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries	Trade negotiations concluded EPA with the EU, SACU India PTA, SADC-EAC-COMESA FTA (T-FTA)	Status report on negotiations aimed at enhancing preferential market access	Exchange of tariff offers did not take place as agreed in the fourth round of negotiation (PTA with India). SACU submitted its proposed coverage of Tariff Preference Request Lists. SA has managed to get consensus that the priority for SADC integration is the consolidation of the FTA.	Request list on tariff concessions exchanged with India. Continued to engage in SADC-EU- EPA and lay basis for a common trade in goods arrangement between SACU and EU. SA-EU work programme under TDCA developed.	Progress reports prepared on EPA, SACU-India PTA and T-FTA negotiations	Status report on progress regarding negotiations	Status report produced on progress towards conclusion of trade negotiations	Status report produced on progress towards conclusion of trade negotiations	Status report produced on progress towards conclusion of trade negotiations	Create a better South Africa and a better world	International Trade and Economic Development	
Improved trade, investment and infrastructure development in Africa	Africa regional development programme implemented	Progress reports on five priority development areas in SACU, SADC FTA, SDI infrastructure projects	Nil	Work initiated on SDIs in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, DRC and Angola.	Progress reports pre-pared on im-plementation of five priority development areas in SACU, SADC FTA and SDI infrastructure projects	Progress report produced on implementation of agreed work programme and projects	Progress report produced on implementation of agreed work programme and projects for priority development areas in SACU, SADC FTA, SDI infrastructure projects	Progress report produced on implementation of agreed work programme and projects for priority development areas in SACU, SADC FTA, SDI infrastructure projects	Progress report produced on implementation of agreed work programme and projects for priority development areas in SACU, SADC FTA, SDI infrastructure projects			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives											
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
Increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries	Increased manufactured exports under EMIA	Value of increase in exports	-	R1.7bn export sales (National Pavilions and Trade missions participations)	R6.42bn export sales	R800m	R900m	R3bn	R3.5bn	Create a better South Africa and a better world	Trade and Investment South Africa
	Investment facilitation in targeted sectors	Value of investment pipeline	R40bn	R31.22bn	R40.91bn	R40bn	R50bn	R40bn	R45bn		

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth													
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			
Increased growth in SMMEs and co-operatives	Implementation of the <b>seda</b> Technology Programme ( <b>stp</b> )	Amount disbursed for establishment of new incubators and support of existing incubators and support of SMMEs reports produced	-	R76m	R120m	R153m	R119m disbursed	R126m disbursed	R132m disbursed	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation		
		Monitoring and Performance Reports on the <b>stp</b> produced	-	-	-	Monitoring and Performance Reports produced	Monitoring and Performance Reports produced	Monitoring and Performance Reports produced					
	Implementation of the Co-operative Amendment Act	Approved business case for establishing Co-operative Development Agency and phased-in implementation	The Co-operatives Strategy has been completed and approved by NEDLAC and scheduled for approval by the Cabinet and Parliament.	Development of the Business case for the establishment of the Co-operative Development Agency has commenced	-	Business Cases, Co-operative Development Strategy and Amendment Bill	Approval of Business case for the establishment of the Co-operative Development Agency and phased-in implementation	Continued phased-in operationalisation of the Co-operative Development Agency and report produced	Full operationalisation of the Co-operative Development Agency				

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth													
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			
Increased growth in SMEs and co-operatives	Implementation of the Co-operative Amendment Act	Approved business case for establishing the Co-operative Tribunal in place and phased-in operationalisation	-	-	-	Business Cases, Co-operative Development Strategy and Amendment Bill	Approval of Business case for the establishment of the Co-operative Tribunal and phased-in implementation	Continued phased-in operationalisation of the Co-operative Tribunal and report produced	Full operationalisation of the Co-operative Tribunal	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation		
Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy	Implemented the National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment	Approved National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment implemented and a report produced	-	-	Draft completed and to be presented to the Deputy Minister and thereafter to ExBo	Approval and implementation of the National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women empowerment	National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women empowerment submitted to Cabinet for approval and a phased-in implementation report produced	National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women empowerment fully implemented and a report produced	National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women empowerment fully implemented and a report produced				
	The IWF implemented	Number of new projects approved for the IWF	The IWF has been launched and already approved the first loans.	6	9	29	18	18	18				

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth											
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance		Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme	
			2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14			2014/15
Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy	Implemented B-BBEE Amendment Act and revised B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice	Approved B-BBEE Amendment Act	B-BBEE Advisory Council appointed in December 2009 and inaugurated by the President in February 2010. Advisory Council Secretariat fully functional and partnership established with Sector Councils in preparation for signing of MOUs.	B-BBEE Advisory Council operational. Presidential Council recommendations formulated, developed and tabled in Cabinet, resulting in reorientation of B-BBEE and alignment to broader Government priorities (IPAP, NGP). Workplan and sub-committees for council approved	Draft B-BBEE Amendment Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval	Draft B-BBEE Amendment Bill	Approved B-BBEE Amendment Act	Implementation of the B-BBEE Amendment Act	Monitoring and Performance report on the implementation of the B-BBEE Amendment Act produced	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation
		Codes of Good Practice for B-BBEE approved		Refined Codes of Good Practice finalised and presented for approval and sign-off	Draft B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice	Approved revised B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice	Implementation of the revised Codes of Good Practice	Monitoring and Performance report on the implementation of the revised B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice produced			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth													
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			
Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy	The Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP) implemented Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme (ADEP)	Number of projects approved	EIP-MIP: -	EIP-MIP: 759	EIP-MIP: 648	EIP-MIP: 648	EIP-MIP: 648	EIP-MIP: 235	EIP-MIP: 250	EIP-MIP: 265	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation	
		Value of projects from projects approved	EIP-MIP: -	EIP-MIP: R11.3bn	EIP-MIP: R10.65bn	EIP-MIP: R10.5bn	EIP-MIP: R3.5bn	EIP-MIP: R3.8bn	EIP-MIP: R4.0bn				
		Number of new jobs projected from projects approved	EIP-MIP:-	EIP-MIP: 15 018	EIP-MIP: 15 586	EIP-MIP: 15 586	EIP-MIP: 4 200	EIP-MIP: 4 500	EIP-MIP: 4 800				
	CIS programme implemented	Number of enterprises approved for CIS	246	232	183	290	375	431	490	Industrial Development: Incentive Administration			
	New Incubation Support Programme (ISP) implemented	Number of incubators for incentive	-	-	-	-	50	90	110				
		Value of projected investments for projects approved	-	-	-	-	R 300m	R 600m	R800m				
			Number of jobs projected for approved projects	-	-	-	-	540	900		1 200		



Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy	Finalisation and implementation of Informal Sector Strategy	Finalised and approved Informal Sector Strategy piloted and implemented	-	-	-	Research reports available for international benchmarking on informal sector	Finalise and approve the Informal Sector Strategy	Piloting implementation of the Informal Sector Strategy and a report produced	Full implementation of the Informal Sector Strategy and a report produced	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation	
	Finalisation and implementation of Youth Enterprise Development Strategy	Finalised and approved Youth Enterprise Development Strategy	-	-	-	Draft Youth Enterprise Development Strategy	Finalise and approve Youth Enterprise Development Strategy	Implementation of the Youth Enterprise Development Strategy and a report produced	Implementation of the Youth Enterprise Development Strategy and a report produced			
	BBSDP Programme implemented	Number of enterprises approved for BBSDP	4008	1104	299	1300	1560	1872	2246			Industrial Development: Incentive Administration

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance			Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme	
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16
Improved regulatory environment	Impact assessment of regulation on business and economic citizens	Number of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) reports produced	-	-	Three RIA reports produced for approval (National Credit Act (NCA), Estate Agency Affairs Board and Lotteries)	Four RIA reports on (NCA) Policy, Business Reform (BRR) policy and Bill, Businesses Act and policy and Intellectual Property (IP) policy	Two RIA re-ports produced with recommendations for approval on Liquor, Gambling	One RIA report with recommendations for approval on IP	Two RIA re-ports with recommendations for approval of Companies Act and Consumer Protection Act	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Consumer and Corporate Regulation	
	Policies, Bills and Regulations to enforce fair business practices	Number of policies developed	Three policy frameworks produced (Estate Agency approved, but Intellectual Property and National Lottery not approved)	Three policy frameworks produced (Estate Agency Law Reform, Intellectual Property and National Lottery)	Two policies (Intellectual Property policy framework produced and Intellectual Property Amendment Bill for protection of traditional knowledge adopted by Cabinet and NCOP)	Three policies developed for approval on NCA, Businesses Act and Intellectual Property	Two policies developed for approval on Intellectual Property policy and Gambling Act	Nil	Two policies reviewed for approval on Companies and Consumer Protection Act			
		Number of draft Bills developed	Three Bills (Consumer Protection Act, Companies Act and Competition Amendment Act)	Two Bills (Estate Agency Law Reform and National Lottery)	Two Bills drafted for approval (EAAB Bill tabled in Cabinet and Lotteries Bill awaited conclusion of Gambling Review report process)	Three Bills developed for approval on BRR, Lotteries and Business Act	Four Bills developed for approval on NCA, Lotteries, Liquor and Business Act	Two Bills developed for approval on Liquor and IP	Nil			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
Improved regulatory environment	Policies, Bills and Regulations to enforce fair business practices	Number of Regulations developed	Three Regulations developed (Companies Act, Consumer Protection Act and Competition Amendment Bill)	Three Regulations (Companies Act, Consumer Protection Act and Competition Act)	Two Regulations (Estate Agency Affairs and Debt Counselling)	Two Regulations developed for publication	Two Regulations developed for publication	Two Regulations developed for publication	Two Regulations developed for publication	Three Regulations developed for publication	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Consumer and Corporate Regulation

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 5: To create a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery												
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets			Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
A skilled and capable workforce	Annual Adjusted HR Plans	Percentage (%) of vacancy rate	18.3%	16.9%	8.45%	8.45%	7%	6%	5%	An efficient and effective development-orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Administration	
		Percentage (%) of staff turnover (unexpected)	6%	11.45%	10.6%	5.2%	7%	6.5%	6%			
		Percentage (%) of people with disability employed	1.2%	2.25%	2.64%	2.8%	2.9%	3%	3%			
		Percentage (%) of women employed in senior management positions	42%	42.5%	43.81%	43.51%	43.8%	44%	45%			
Efficient and effective service delivery	Creditors' payments made in accordance with legislative requirements	Eligible creditors' payments processed within legal timeframes	.	.	All eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	All eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	All eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	All eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	All eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days			
	Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)	SDIP implemented	.	.	2009-2012 approved SDIP implemented and reviewed	SDIP 2010-11	Report produced on the implementation of SDIP 2012-2015	Report produced on the implementation of SDIP 2012-2015	New SDIP 2015-2018 produced and implemented			

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal 5: To create a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery													
the dti Outcomes	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Actual performance				Estimated Performance (Baseline)	Medium-Term Targets				Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			
		Number of programme-focused publications	.	.	7	8	12	14	14	14	An efficient and effective development-orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Administration	
		Number of multi-media awareness campaigns	.	.	6	6	14	16	16	16			
		Number of events, outreach engagements and exhibitions	102	68	80	80	20 events	20 events	20 events				
							40 outreach engagements	45 outreach engagements	50 outreach engagements				
						20 exhibitions	25 exhibitions	30 exhibitions	30 exhibitions				

## 2.3 Financial Plan

### Expenditure estimates

**Table 36.2 Trade and Industry**

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)
R million	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2009/10 - 2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13 - 2015/16	
Administration	443.2	480.0	639.4	697.2	700.3	16.5%	8.4%	690.1	720.6	748.3	2.2%	7.3%
International Trade and Economic Development	123.0	106.9	132.9	134.7	135.7	3.3%	1.9%	138.6	150.7	156.9	5.0%	1.5%
Broadening Participation	1 160.6	798.1	887.5	940.0	950.0	-6.5%	14.2%	968.3	1 004.0	1 054.9	3.6%	10.1%
Industrial Development: Policy Development	425.5	1 145.1	1 321.7	1 492.7	1 502.7	52.3%	16.4%	1 606.5	1 771.3	2 049.8	10.9%	17.7%
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	133.8	145.0	218.6	248.1	248.1	22.9%	2.8%	256.2	248.2	258.3	1.3%	2.6%
Incentive Development: Incentive Administration	3 338.2	2 793.0	3 283.5	4 560.9	4 450.9	10.1%	51.7%	5 543.1	5 645.7	6 704.1	14.6%	56.9%
Trade and Investment South Africa	299.0	328.6	317.4	277.5	317.5	2.0%	4.7%	369.7	417.4	432.4	10.8%	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 923.3</b>	<b>5 796.7</b>	<b>6 801.0</b>	<b>8 351.1</b>	<b>8 305.2</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9 572.6</b>	<b>9 958.0</b>	<b>11 404.7</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2012 Budget estimate				(741.0)	(786.8)			(779.8)	(1 160.1)	(224.9)		



**Table 36.2 Trade and Industry (continued)**

Economic Classification				Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)		
Audited outcome												
R million	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2009/10 - 2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13 - 2015/16	
Current payments	935.1	990.0	1 160.8	1 422.2	1 486.4	16.7%	17.0%	1 493.3	1 569.2	1 641.6	3.4%	15.8%
Compensation of employees	437.7	514.5	567.0	736.0	779.0	21.2%	8.6%	854.2	897.9	955.0	7.0%	8.9%
Goods and services of which:	497.4	475.2	593.7	686.3	707.4	12.5%	8.5%	639.1	671.3	686.6	-1.0%	6.9%
Administration fees	5.1	3.1	6.6	5.5	5.5	3.1%	0.1%	7.3	4.4	8.0	13.0%	0.1%
Advertising	15.5	14.3	32.1	38.3	38.3	35.3%	0.4%	31.2	34.6	33.3	-4.5%	0.4%
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.9%	0.0%	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.3%	0.0%
Audit cost: External	7.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	2.6%	0.1%	8.9	7.6	9.1	3.3%	0.1%
Bursaries: Employees	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.4	9.7%	0.0%	2.1	1.6	1.6	4.8%	0.0%
Catering: Departmental activities	2.8	3.1	4.6	6.9	6.9	34.8%	0.1%	5.9	1.3	6.3	-3.0%	0.1%
Communication	18.7	11.6	10.9	13.4	13.4	-10.6%	0.2%	13.0	22.7	18.6	11.6%	0.2%
Computer services	14.5	14.0	17.6	24.4	24.4	19.0%	0.3%	22.5	20.1	19.1	-7.8%	0.2%
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	39.8	40.3	47.3	79.1	79.1	25.8%	0.8%	73.8	81.9	86.4	3.0%	0.8%
Consultants and professional services: Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.0%
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	26.8	11.3	16.5	13.3	13.3	-20.8%	0.3%	10.0	14.5	14.5	2.8%	0.1%
Contractors	8.3	7.5	19.4	29.5	29.5	52.5%	0.2%	14.4	18.1	19.2	-13.2%	0.2%
Agency and support / outsourced services	9.6	4.7	5.1	2.9	2.9	-32.6%	0.1%	3.2	3.8	6.1	27.4%	0.0%
Entertainment	1.0	1.1	1.1	4.2	4.2	60.9%	0.0%	1.6	2.0	2.4	-16.6%	0.0%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	-	0.0%	0.7	0.7	0.7	-1.2%	0.0%
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.3	35.9%	0.0%
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	69.8%	0.0%	0.7	0.8	0.8	12.6%	0.0%
Inventory: Medicine	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other consumables	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	36.7%	0.0%	0.8	0.3	0.8	-7.3%	0.0%
Inventory: Stationery and printing	10.5	12.9	15.4	13.0	14.2	10.3%	0.2%	14.3	16.9	16.0	4.2%	0.2%
Operating leases	179.4	191.4	200.0	209.1	209.1	5.2%	2.9%	202.6	196.5	203.6	-0.9%	2.1%
Property payments	14.4	16.6	20.6	16.2	16.2	4.2%	0.3%	19.8	25.3	28.9	21.1%	0.2%
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%
Travel and subsistence	74.7	78.7	110.4	123.0	133.0	21.2%	1.5%	127.7	119.9	124.8	-2.1%	1.3%
Training and development	8.9	9.4	16.3	14.7	14.7	18.0%	0.2%	14.3	14.0	17.2	5.4%	0.2%
Operating payments	15.4	16.8	25.4	23.5	23.5	15.0%	0.3%	24.0	29.8	30.2	8.7%	0.3%
Venues and facilities	41.8	26.2	31.2	55.7	65.7	16.3%	0.6%	38.6	53.3	37.7	-16.9%	0.5%
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%
Interest and rent on land	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 961.9	4 789.2	5 568.1	6 862.9	6 752.9	10.8%	82.3%	8 059.3	8 368.2	9 742.4	13.0%	83.9%
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 200.9	839.0	1 058.6	1 126.2	1 126.2	-2.1%	15.7%	1 234.7	1 316.5	1 425.1	8.2%	13.0%
Higher education institutions	15.5	14.8	14.8	10.0	10.0	-13.6%	0.2%	12.8	15.8	12.5	7.6%	0.1%
Foreign governments and international organisations	31.4	36.6	40.2	36.4	36.4	5.1%	0.5%	39.7	37.8	31.3	-5.0%	0.4%
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 704.0	3 859.3	4 440.6	5 668.7	5 558.7	14.5%	65.5%	6 751.2	6 939.7	8 212.5	13.9%	70.0%
Non-profit institutions	7.6	37.8	10.1	17.9	17.9	33.1%	0.3%	18.9	56.8	59.4	49.2%	0.4%
Households	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	12.3%	0.0%	1.9	1.6	1.7	-23.1%	0.0%
Payments for capital assets	23.2	15.2	36.5	66.0	66.0	41.8%	0.5%	20.0	20.7	20.6	-32.1%	0.3%
Machinery and equipment	20.4	12.9	20.1	38.8	38.8	23.8%	0.3%	10.9	12.0	11.4	-33.6%	0.2%
Software and other intangible assets	2.7	2.3	16.4	27.2	27.2	115.4%	0.2%	9.2	8.7	9.3	-30.2%	0.1%
Payments for financial assets	3.2	2.3	35.6	-	-	-100.0%	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5 923.3	5 796.7	6 801.0	8 351.1	8 305.2	11.9%	100.0%	9 572.6	9 958.0	11 404.7	11.2%	100.0%

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## Expenditure trends

The spending focus over the medium term will be on implementing policies, strategies, programmes and incentives to promote industrial development while broadening participation in the economy. These activities are carried out mostly through the Incentive Development: Incentive Administration (IDIAD) and Industrial Development: Policy Development (IDPDD) programmes, which use the bulk of the department's allocation over the medium term.

Spending in the IDPDD grew significantly between 2009/10 and 2012/13 due to the introduction of the clothing and textile production incentive programme. Expenditure in the Consumer and Corporate Regulation programme also increased significantly over this period due to the establishment of new entities such as the NCC, the CIPC and the Companies Tribunal.

Over the medium term, spending in IDIAD is projected to increase significantly due to the introduction of the economic competitive support package. This also accounts for the projected increase in spending on transfers and subsidies over the medium term. The department receives additional allocations of R45 million in 2013/14, R59 million in 2014/15 and R84 million in 2015/16 for improved conditions of service in the department and its public entities.

The department has effected Cabinet-approved budget reductions of R1.3 billion over the medium term. The reductions have been made mainly in spending on goods and services and transfers and subsidies, the details of which are discussed within each programme.

The department has a funded establishment of 1 486 posts and 141 posts additional to the establishment. There were 60 vacancies across all sub-programmes at the end of September 2012. The vacancies were mostly due to resignations and the difficulty in recruiting individuals with the necessary skills. Over the medium term, filled positions are expected to increase to 1 794 due to the expanded mandate of the department, which includes new incentive schemes and the introduction of new policies.

Spending on consultants and professional services is also expected to increase over the medium term. Consultants are used to provide legal services for incentive contracts and industrial research, and conduct incentive reviews. As the department was not able to recruit staff on a timely basis, it had to appoint contractors with the applicable expertise while the recruitment process was under way. Payments to contractors increased significantly between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

## Infrastructure spending

The department's spending on infrastructure relates mainly to the IDZs and the critical infrastructure programme.

Mega project: Industrial development zones: Forty-four investors have invested R2.9 billion in the IDZs since the inception of the programme in 2001 and more than 38 071 jobs have been created. In addition, R8.5 billion was allocated to the Coega, East London and Richard's Bay IDZs between 2002/03 and 2012/13. R5.3 billion of this was transferred by the department and R3.2 billion was transferred by provincial governments. The department has allocated R438 million in 2013/14 to these three IDZs and is considering a new policy on SEZs.

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The Coega industrial development zone was designated in 2001 to attract private sector investment in export-orientated industries to create jobs, promote the growth of domestic industries and boost growth through increased exports. Since inception, 13 private investors have relocated to the zone since inception and another seven investors have been secured, contributing about R1.6 billion and potentially 125 new jobs. Coega is in discussions to bring aboard another five investors. The sectors at Coega include agro-processing, general manufacturing, business process services, energy, automotives and petrochemicals. The infrastructure programmes include road construction, earthworks, electricity, water, sewerage, factories and office buildings. The total project cost is R5.7 billion to date for the Coega IDZ and R308.2 million has been allocated in 2013/14 to fund investment promotion efforts, infrastructure development and bulk municipal infrastructure for Nelson Mandela Bay logistics park, the servicing of each zone, operations, water infrastructure and the expansion of the electricity supplies to serve Kalagadi and PetroSA in the future. The allocations include allowances for bulk minerals and infrastructure planning.

The East London IDZ was designated in 2001. Its key focus sectors are automotive, marine aquaculture, agro-processing (bio-fuels, food and timber), pharmaceuticals, ICT and electronics, business process services and the automotive supplier park. The latter supports the main component suppliers for the Mercedes Benz C-class export programme. The total project cost is R1.8 billion for the East London IDZ to date and R100 million has been allocated in 2013/14.

Twenty-three investors have committed R1.1 billion to this IDZ since 2002. The investment has created 1 223 direct jobs and 10 383 construction jobs. The East London IDZ is set to attract another eight investors over the medium term to secure R2.2 billion worth of investment with the potential to create 1 100 jobs. Three new investors were secured in 2012/13, providing R74.5 million worth of investment with the potential to create 318 jobs. The projects planned for the future include the expansion of the automotive supplier park, a new e-coating facility, a shared warehousing facility and a multimodal original equipment manufacturer.

The Richards Bay IDZ is located in KwaZulu-Natal and is in the process of developing infrastructure to attract investors. Its key strategic industrial sectors include aluminium clustering, wood, chemicals and mineral beneficiation. In 2009/10 and 2010/11, the IDZ attracted investments worth R650 million. The total project cost is R672 million for the Richards Bay IDZ to date and R30 million has been allocated in 2012/13.

The OR Tambo International Airport IDZ was designated in 2002 and received an operator permit in 2010. The first phase of construction, which is scheduled to begin in 2013/14, is to take place on the 6.1ha of land leased from the Airports Company of South Africa on a 45-year lease. The bulk works of the jewellery manufacturing precinct will be the first phase of the IDZ, with the capital expenditure over two years estimated at R578 million.

The Saldanha Bay IDZ is scheduled to be designated in March 2013. R8.5 million was spent in 2012/13 to finalise the business case for the application for designation. The capital requirements for infrastructure projects would include the water demand management programme, bulk sewerage, upgrading of the Saldanha waste water treatment system, public transport facilities, bulk water supply services, solid waste transfer systems, and internal engineering services for inside the IDZ. Funding will be considered for these capital projects during the next budget process.

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### **Large project: Critical infrastructure development programme**

The critical infrastructure development programme is a cost-sharing grant for projects designed to improve critical infrastructure in South Africa. The programme supports infrastructure projects in mining, tourism, manufacturing and services on a reimbursement basis. R486.7 million was spent on this programme between 2009/10 and 2012/13. R190 million, R203 million and R209 million is allocated over the medium term for grants that subsidise qualifying development costs, from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 30%, towards the total development costs for qualifying infrastructure projects. Over the medium term, the programme expects to provide financial support to 38 enterprises with an estimated investment value of R19 billion.

### **New building for the National Metrology Institute of South Africa**

The project for a new building for the National Metrology Institute of South Africa, which is responsible for South Africa's internationally accepted measurement system, is currently at the feasibility study stage, for which R25 million was allocated in 2011/12. R50 million in 2013/14 and R100 million in 2014/15 has been allocated to complete the feasibility study and acquire new equipment.

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## **Part C:** **Links to Other Plans**

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### 3.1 Asset Management Plan

As part of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement, the concessionaire will, for the duration of the contract period, own and maintain assets such as the land, buildings and the majority of the furniture items. Departmental assets excluded from this agreement include departmental vehicles, computer equipment and certain furniture items.

Departmental assets are managed in accordance with the policies issued by National Treasury and an asset register is maintained on the Logistical Information System (Logis). Asset Auditor system or any other asset management system may be used to manage the locations of assets. **the dti** complied with the minimum requirements of the Asset Management Reforms, as issued by National Treasury.

### 3.2. Information Technology Plan

The purpose of the ICT plan is to detail the initiatives required to enable the achievement of **the dti**'s strategic goals through the effective use of ICT. Below is a brief description of these initiatives:

#### 3.2.1 Integrated Performance Management

**the dti** seeks to resolve all issues related to information integrity and ensure the accuracy and seamless integration of all performance information of the department. This will include the cascading of the strategic objectives to divisional plans and down to individual performance agreements. This will be accomplished through the automation of the Annual Performance Planning (APP) process from divisional planning stage to reporting at all levels including divisional and departmental levels. This will also involve the integration of individual employee performance agreements with the departmental performance targets.

#### 3.2.2 Modernised and Efficient Incentives Management System

**the dti** manages several incentive schemes meant to stimulate the South African economy through the achievement of the goals of the IPAP II. The department's leadership has identified a need to have an efficient and effective electronic system to manage the process of the distribution of incentives to deserving entities and/or individuals within the identified industrial sectors. The system must be modern and able to facilitate efficient processing of applications, adjudication, payments, monitoring and reporting to ensure effective accountability for the funds thus disbursed.

#### 3.2.3 SMME Procurement Monitoring System

The department's leadership identified a need to monitor SMME procurement by all role players in the economy, including other departments, big business, state-owned entities, etc. Accurate information is essential to facilitate effective decision-making in this regard. A system is, therefore, required to facilitate the process of gathering and processing the information on SMME procurement activities.



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### 3.2.4 Knowledge Management Strategy

**the dti** is a knowledge-driven organisation that relies heavily on individual expertise to generate and process knowledge for the purpose of achieving the departmental goals. As a result, staff turnover is a serious risk to the continuation of the department's work. A knowledge management strategy is, therefore, essential to ensure that knowledge created during the execution of employees' duties is appropriately preserved and utilised. The effective implementation of the knowledge management strategy requires an automated system that will outlive the current employees.

### 3.2.5 ICT Architecture Optimisation

To ensure the success of the above initiatives, an effective ICT architectural environment is critical. To this end, **the dti** intends to modernise its ICT infrastructure through the optimisation of the base architecture, in line with the trends in the ICT industry. This will include, among others, improved network infrastructure and data centre, a robust ICT service continuity plan as well as enhanced ICT security and support infrastructure for mobile computing.

### 3.2.6 ICT Governance Improvement

Without effective governance of ICT, the above initiatives and other identified solutions will not achieve the envisaged value for the department. To ensure sustainable achievement of the departmental goals through ICT, **the dti** will embark on an annual programme to improve the governance of ICT. This will involve the inclusion of all stakeholders, process improvement and the establishment and effective running of the relevant ICT governance structures, such as the ICT steering committee and others. This will ensure sustained alignment of ICT and the department's strategy, legislative compliance, effective ICT risk management and efficient ICT resource utilisation. It will also involve the alignment of the department's ICT Governance Framework to the Government-wide ICT Governance Framework.

## 3.3 Risk Management

**the dti** is committed to ensuring that it has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control. Best practice standards and methodology, thoroughly tailored to address every risk that **the dti** may incur, is being utilised and risks are managed and/or mitigated to an acceptable level. In doing this, the Risk and Compliance Chief Directorate ensures that risk is not only limited to being seen as a threat (negative), but also as an opportunity that the department may use to enhance its continuous improvement commitment. Furthermore, the department ensures that efficient and effective controls are put in place, followed by constant monitoring, reviewing and evaluating of mechanisms, mitigating the identified strategic and operational risks.

**the dti** is committed to "zero tolerance" to fraud and corruption, and the Fraud Prevention Policy, Strategy and Plan will assist in driving different initiatives to ensure that both the employees of **the dti** and the public at large are encouraged to report any suspicious activities. **the dti's** "Be Silent No More" Campaign has

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been incorporated into the “taking **the dti** to the people” Campaign driven by the Deputy Minister, which aims to ensure that every South African is well informed about the department and its offerings. [ethics@thedti.gov.za](mailto:ethics@thedti.gov.za) and National Anti-Corruption Hotline 0800 701 01 are promoted as part of **the dti’s** initiative of encouraging all to report any form of fraudulent and/or corrupt activity.

To further assist and enhance the ethical culture in the department, employees are required to obtain approval to perform any remunerative work outside the public service and disclose all business interests. The Risk and Compliance Chief Directorate scrutinises all applications to ensure there are no conflicts of interest before approval can be granted.

### **3.4. the dti Service Delivery Improvement Plan**

The department had developed the 2012-2015 Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP), which is being consulted on and implementation will be carried out and reported annually to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). A Service Delivery Charter will be launched once approved by the Minister.

### 3.5. Public Entities reporting to the Minister

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
1. Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No.71 of 2008), as amended	CIPC was established to enforce intellectual property and company laws, including the registration of companies; promote voluntary resolution disputes arising between a company and shareholder or director, without intervening in, or adjudicating on the dispute; monitor patterns of compliance; evaluate complaints; and initiate investigations, including referring matters to a court; and appearing before the court or the Companies Tribunal.
2. Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	The ECIC is a self-sustained, national export credit agency. Its mandate is to facilitate and encourage South African export trade by underwriting export credit loans and investments outside South Africa to enable local contractors to win capital goods and services in other countries. It evaluates export credit and foreign investment risks and provides export credit and foreign investments insurance cover on behalf of the South African Government.
3. National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	The NCC is responsible for carrying out the functions and exercising the powers assigned to it. In carrying out its functions, the NCC may review international developments in the field of consumer protection; or consult any person, organisation or institution with regard to any matter relating to consumer protection.
4. National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	The NCT adjudicates any application that may be made to it, and makes any order provided for in respect of such an application; or allegations of prohibited conduct by determining whether prohibited conduct has occurred and, if so, by imposing a remedy. It grants order for costs, and can exercise any other power conferred on it by law.
5. Companies Tribunal (CT)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	The CT adjudicates in relation to any application that may be made to it in terms of this Act, and make any order provided for in this Act in respect of such an application.
6. National Credit Regulator (NCR)	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	The NCR is responsible for the promotion and supports the development, where the need exists, of a fair, transparent, competitive, sustainable, responsible, efficient, effective consumer credit market and promotes historically disadvantaged persons; low-income persons and communities; and remote, isolated or low-density populations and communities in the end-user credit market. It conducts research and proposes policies to the Minister in relation to any matter affecting the consumer credit industry, including but not limited to proposals for legislative, regulatory or policy initiatives that would improve access to credit for persons contemplated above.
7. National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	Its focus is to promote and facilitate black economic equality and transformation. The NEF provides finance and financial solutions to black business across a range of sectors, and structures accessible retail savings products for black people based on state-owned equity investments. Its mandate and mission is to be Government's funding agency in facilitating the implementation of B-BBEE in terms of the BEE codes of good practice.

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
8. National Gambling Board (NGB)	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	The NGB was established to monitor and investigate, when necessary, the issuing of national licences by provincial licensing authorities entering into agreements with those authorities in respect of steps to be taken to correct any deficiencies, making recommendations, monitoring the socio-economic patterns of gambling activity within the Republic and, in particular, researching and identifying factors relating to, and patterns, causes, and consequences of: (i) the socio-economic impact of gambling; and (ii) addictive or compulsive gambling.
9. National Lotteries Board (NLB)	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	The NLB monitors and enforces the implementation of the national lottery and the establishment of private lotteries and promotional competition. It manages the National Lottery Distribution Trust Funds, which distributes proceeds from its share of the lottery sales to worthy causes.
10. National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	NMISA is responsible for realising, maintaining and disseminating the International System of Unit (SI). It maintains and develops primary scientific standards of physical quantities for South Africa and compares those standards with other national standards to ensure global measurement equivalence.
11. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	It provides for the establishment of this institution. The Act protects consumers and promotes South Africa's competitiveness by ensuring that regulated products manufactured and sold in the marketplace meet minimum safety, health and fair trade requirements.
12. Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda)	Small Business Act, 2004 (Act No. 29 of 2004, as amended).	<b>seda</b> provides non-financial business development and support services for small enterprises in partnership with other role players. Its mission is to develop, support and promote small enterprises to ensure their growth and sustainability.
13. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008).	It aims to develop, promote and maintain South African National Standards; promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services; and render conformity assessment services and matters connected therewith.
14. South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006).	The aim of SANAS is to accredit or monitor for Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) compliance purposes, organisations falling within its scope of activity; promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing South Africa's economic performance and transformation; promote competence and equivalence of accredited bodies; and promote the competence and equivalence of GLP complaint facilities.

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## **Part D:**

### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

## Part D: Abbreviations and Acronyms

TERM	DEFINITION
AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
APDP	Automotive Production and Development Programme
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBSDP	Black Business Supplier Development Programme
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BLNS	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland
BPS	Business Process Services
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CCRD	Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CIS	Co-operative Incentive Scheme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
Contralesa	Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa
COTII	Council of Trade and Industry Institutions
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CT	Companies Tribunal
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DG	Director-General
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DPSA	Department of Public Service Administration
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EAC	East African Community
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation
EIP	Enterprise Investment Programme
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSSSD	Group Systems and Support Services Division
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDZs	Industrial Development Zones
IP	Intellectual Property
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
ITED	International Trade and Economic Development Division
IWF	Isivande Women's Fund
MCEP	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme
MIP	Manufacturing Incentive Programme
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NCA	National Credit Act
NCC	National Consumer Commission
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NEDP	National Exporter Development Programme
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGB	National Gambling Board
NIPF	National Industrial Policy Framework
NLB	National Lotteries Board
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer

TERM	DEFINITION
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreement
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAWEN	South African Women Entrepreneurs Network
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
<b>seda</b>	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise
SPII	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation
<b>stp</b>	<b>seda</b> Technology Programme
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
T-FTA	Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
<b>the dti</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
TISA	Trade and Investment South Africa
TSP	Tourism Support Programme
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
WEDA	Women Entrepreneurship Development Agency
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WPSDP	Work Place Skills Development Programme
YEDS	Youth Enterprise Development (YED) Strategy



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