

# Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2009-2012



**the dti**

Department:  
Trade and Industry  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



TM



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## 1. OVERVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER (DIRECTOR-GENERAL)

This strategic plan of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) is being developed in an environment characterised by economic recession in South Africa resulting from the global economic crisis. At the same time a new administration is being established on the basis of a new set of priorities arising from the electoral mandate.

It is clear that **the dti** will continue to play a central role in pursuing these priorities, as they relate to speeding up growth whilst changing its quality, providing support to industries and enterprises to promote decent work, expanding links to non-traditional economic regions of the world, and broadening the participation of the previously excluded citizens, enterprises and regions of the economy.

**the dti** will undertake this work with enhanced co-ordination with other government departments and consultation with key stakeholders in the economy. The new Department of Economic Development will play an equally central role in this regard.

The current recession, which saw the economy shrink by 6.5 % in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, poses a particularly sharp and immediate challenge to **the dti** and government as a whole. This calls on **the dti** and government to respond in a manner that prevents further damage to the economy in terms of productive capacity and employment, while laying the basis for a strong push to return the economy to higher rates of growth, as well as addressing the long-term structural constraints confronting it.

In executing its mandate, **the dti** will be informed by the over arching concern to ensure that the real economy plays a far stronger role than hitherto in growth performance and the achievement of key policy objectives, including employment creation. In this context, the central focus and priority of **the dti** over the medium-term will be on the implementation of the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) and the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). While implementation of this work has begun in earnest since 2007, with the launch of key sector programmes and incentive schemes such as for Automobiles, Clothing and Textiles, Business Process Outsourcing and Off shoring, Tourism and others, much more work must be done to scale-up the action plans, particularly in view of the challenges of the recession.

The scaling-up of industrial policy interventions, especially as linked to the infrastructure built programme, will be crucial in stimulating economic growth and sustaining jobs, while also laying the basis for addressing the various structural constraints.

In the immediate-term, **the dti** will work with other government departments as well as with business, labour and community stakeholders to implement specific interventions in response to the global economic crisis. These interventions have been identified as part of the agreement with stakeholders and include the following:

1. Provide support for distressed manufacturing sectors through, amongst others measures, extending finance by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and other development finance institutions (DFIs), as well as measures to address the social and employment situation in parts of the mining sector;
2. Scale-up Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWPs) to maximise their employment impact;
3. Interventions to enhance the employment and industrial development impact of the public investment programme, and attach conditionalities to all public funding;
4. Implement the new procurement dispensation to give greater weight to locally-produced goods and services, and ensure that procurement for the Bus Rapid Transit System includes local production to stimulate the domestic automotive industry; and
5. Combat illegal imports and customs fraud that cause damage to local jobs and domestic industry.

Within the Economic Sectors and Employment Cluster of government departments, additional interventions will be undertaken to transform the economy and address structural imbalances focusing on, amongst others:

1. A comprehensive rural development and agrarian reform;
2. Trade policy measures in support of industrial policy priorities;
3. Science and technological innovation;
4. Co-operatives and small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs);
5. Sustainable resource management, climate change and 'green' jobs programme; and



6. Effective implementation of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE), especially as regards its impact on workers, youth, women and the disabled.

In the recent past, **the dti** has been examining its own institutional arrangements and capacity to fulfil its mandate over the medium-term. This has resulted in the Department clustering its work on the basis of core themes that seek to promote more effective and co-ordinated approaches to implementation and enhanced impact. The themes are:

1. **Industrial Development**, focusing on the development of policies and strategies that promote competitiveness, enterprise development and the efficient administration of support measures.
2. **Trade, Investment and Exports**, 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).
3. **Broadening Participation**, focusing on developing interventions and strategies that promote enterprise growth, empowerment and equity in the economy.
4. **Regulation**, focusing on the development and implementation of coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulatory services for economic citizens.
5. **Administration and Co-ordination**, responsible for the effective co-ordination of departmental programmes and provision of necessary support for efficient implementation.

It is intended these clusters will foster a culture of developing cross-cutting and integrated intervention across divisions of **the dti** and help overcome performance weaknesses associated with a silo mentality. An overriding priority will be pursuit of more effective strategies to recruit appropriate cadreship and skills to support the execution of the Department's work programme.

In terms of strengthening stakeholder partnerships and engagements in order to ensure improved implementation of strategic interventions, **the dti** will continue to actively participate in key fora, such as the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) and convene industry, trade and sectoral fora. **the dti** is also a core department in the International Co-operation, Trade and Security Cluster and much of its international economic work is reported through this cluster. To strengthen planning and improve co-ordination between the three spheres of government **the dti** will continue convening MinMEC and its related policy councils on gambling and liquor with the provinces.

## 2. VISION

**the dti's** vision is of a South Africa that has a vibrant economy, characterised by growth, employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens. To this end, **the dti** seeks to be an outwardly focused, customer-centric organisation.

## 3. MISSION

**the dti's** mission is to:

- Provide leadership to the South African economy through its understanding of the economy, its ability to identify economic opportunities and potential, and its contribution to government economic priorities;
- Act as a catalyst for the transformation and development of the economy and respond to the challenges and opportunities of the economic citizens, in order to support the government's economic goals of growth, employment and equity to support the government's strategic objectives; and
- Provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment for investment, enterprise and trade.

## 4. **the dti's** STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Promoting the co-ordinated and accelerated implementation of the government's economic vision and priorities;
- Promoting direct investment and growth in the industrial and services economy, with particular focus on employment creation;

- Raising the level of exports and promoting equitable global trade;
- Promoting broader participation, equity and redress in the economy; and
- Contributing to Africa's development and regional integration within the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD).

### Key interventions

Within the above strategic and operational framework, **the dti** will undertake programmes and interventions over the medium-term, under the following themes:

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

## 5. LEGISLATIVE, FUNCTIONAL AND POLICY MANDATES

<b>Acts Administered by the dti</b>	
1.	<i>Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)</i> 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 CSIR.
2.	<i>Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice, 2008 (Act No. 19 of 2006)</i> To provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic 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.	<i>Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)</i> To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
4.	<i>Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)</i> To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
5.	<i>Business Names Act, 1960 (Act No. 27 of 1960)</i> To provide for the control of business names and for matters incidental thereto.
6.	<i>Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984)</i> To provide for the formation, registration, incorporation, management, control and liquidation of close corporations.
7.	<i>Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973)</i> To consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
8.	<i>Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)</i> To provide for the establishment of a Competition Commission responsible for the investigation, control and evaluation of restrictive practices, abuse of dominant positions, and mergers; and for the establishment of a Competition Tribunal responsible to adjudicate such matters; and for the establishment of a Competition Appeal Court; and for related matters.
9.	<i>Consumer Affairs (Unfair Business Practices) Act, 1988 (Act No. 71 of 1988)</i> To provide for the prohibition or control of certain business practices; and for matters connected therewith.
10.	<i>Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)</i> 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.
11.	<i>Co-operatives Act, 2005 (Act No. 14 of 2005)</i> To provide for the formation and registration of co-operatives and matters incidental thereto.

12. <i>Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)</i> To regulate copyright in respect of, <i>inter alia</i> , artistic works, dramatic works, computer programmes, musical and literary works.
13. <i>Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)</i> Strengthens prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods, confers powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant, confers powers on Customs and Excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
14. <i>Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)</i> To consolidate the law relating to designs, to provide for the registration of designs and to delineate the rights pertaining thereto.
15. <i>Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No. 112 of 1976)</i> To provide for the establishment of an Estate Agents Board and an Estate Agents Fidelity Fund and for the control of certain activities of estate agents.
16. <i>Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)</i> 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.
17. <i>Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)</i> 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.
18. <i>Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)</i> To regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.
19. <i>Industrial Development Act, 1940 (Act No. 22 of 1940)</i> To constitute a corporation the object of which shall be to promote the establishment of new industries and industrial undertakings and the development of existing industries and industrial undertakings.
20. <i>Intellectual Property Laws Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)</i> To provide for the integration of intellectual property rights subsisting in the ex-TBVC's into the national system, to extend the South African intellectual property rights legislation throughout the Republic and to repeal certain intellectual property laws.
21. <i>International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)</i> To establish the international trade administration commission; to provide for the functions of the commission and for the regulation of its procedures; to provide for the implementation of certain aspects of the Southern African Customs Union agreement in the Republic; to provide, within a framework of the SACU agreement, for continued control of import and export of goods and amendment of customs duties; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
22. <i>Inventions Development Act, 1962 (Act No. 31 of 1962)</i> To provide for the promotion of the development and exploitation in the public interest of certain discoveries, inventions and improvements and to establish a South African Inventions Development Corporation and to prescribe its powers and functions and the manner in which it shall be managed and controlled.
23. <i>International Convention for Safe Containers Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985)</i> 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.
24. <i>Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)</i> To establish national norms and standards in order 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.
25. <i>Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)</i> To establish a National Lotteries Board (NLB) and to regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.

26. <i>Manufacturing Development Act, 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)</i>	To establish the Manufacturing Development Board, to provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development; and for matters incidental thereto.
27. <i>Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 18 of 2006)</i>	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.
28. <i>Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)</i>	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.
29. <i>National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)</i>	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.
30. <i>National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)</i>	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.
31. <i>National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)</i>	Establishes 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.
32. <i>National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)</i>	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.
33. <i>National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)</i>	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.
34. <i>National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996)</i>	To provide for the establishment of the Advisory Board and the Small Enterprise Development Agency; and to provide for guidelines to be followed by organs of state to promote small enterprise in South Africa and for matters incidental thereto.
35. <i>National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)</i>	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.
36. <i>Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)</i>	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 objects and functions and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
37. <i>Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)</i>	To provide for the registration and granting of letters patent for inventions and for the rights of a patentee.
38. <i>Performers Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)</i>	To provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.

39. <i>Property Time Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)</i> To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time sharing schemes.
40. <i>Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)</i> 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.
41. <i>Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)</i> To provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout the RSA, to repeal certain corporate laws and to provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
42. <i>Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)</i> To provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
43. <i>Sale and Service Matters Act, 1964 (Act No. 25 of 1964)</i> To provide for the control of the sale of goods and the rendering of services and for matters connected therewith.
44. <i>Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)</i> 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.
45. <i>Small Business Development Act, 1981 (Act No. 112 of 1981)</i> Whole Act was repealed save for section 2A dealing with the application of the Insurance Act, 1943.
46. <i>Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)</i> 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.
47. <i>Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)</i> 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 SABS, as the peak national institution; to provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993, and to provide for transitional arrangements.
48. <i>Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)</i> To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
49. <i>Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)</i> To empower the President to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations thereunder, if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
50. <i>Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)</i> To consolidate the law relating to trade marks and to provide for the registration of trade marks, certification of trade marks and collective trade marks and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
51. <i>Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)</i> 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.
52. <i>Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act No. 76 of 1976) (To be repealed in terms of section 20 of Act 43 of 1990)</i> To provide for the control of certain advertisements; to restrict the giving or supply of benefits and to regulate the use of trade coupons in connection with the sale or leasing of goods or the rendering or provision of certain services; to prohibit or control certain trade practices; to repeal the Trade Coupons Act, 1935; and to provide for incidental matters.
53. <i>Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)</i> 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.



## 6. SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The advent of the new administration places particular emphasis on the priority of accelerating economic growth, including, improving service delivery to enterprises and boosting industrial development, in part, as a response to the global economic crisis. The impact of the global economic downturn on the economic performance and revenue collection of the country will undoubtedly affect the achievement of these objectives, necessitating that expenditure be critically evaluated, resources be leveraged and the work be accordingly prioritised.

The Department will have to find ways to overcome the challenge of human resource shortages, more generally, and the specific critical skills that it would require in order to best perform at levels demanded by the priorities of government.

## 7. RESOURCE PLAN

### VOTE 32: TRADE AND INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE)

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Programme	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	<b>Medium-term estimates</b>		
<b>R million</b>	<b>Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Baseline</b>		
1. Administration	420.9	444.5	449.95
2. International Trade and Economic Development	173.5	183.3	182.4
3. Empowerment and Enterprise Development	1 307.9	979.7	1 050.1
4. Industrial Development	414.6	634.1	597.4
5. Consumer and Corporate Regulation	238.6	265.0	287.8
6. The Enterprise Organisation	3 440.0	2 868.8	3 034.0
7. Trade and Investment South Africa	283.1	302.7	323.1
8. Communication and Marketing	65.7	74.8	79.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 344.2</b>	<b>5 753.0</b>	<b>6 003.8</b>
Change to 2008 Budget Estimate	286.8	545.4	501.8

<b>Economic classification</b>			
<b>Current payments</b>	979.8	1 048.1	1 093.1
Compensation of employees	450.5	476.2	486.1
Goods and services of which:	<b>529.3</b>	<b>571.9</b>	<b>607.0</b>
Administrative fees	5.4	3.3	3.5
Advertising	22.1	19.0	20.8
Assets <R5000	1.9	1.8	2.0
Audit cost: External	5.9	6.4	6.7
Bursaries (employees)	2.2	1.8	2.0
Catering: Departmental activities	2.8	4.3	2.7
Communication	12.4	13.1	14.2
Computer services	11.3	11.9	12.7
Consultants and professional service: Business and advisory service	80.2	92.4	94.2
Consultants and professional service: Infrastructure and planning	-	0.0	0.0
Consultants and professional service: Legal cost	0.2	0.2	1.1
Contractors	20.3	21.1	22.9
Agency and support / outsourced services	3.1	3.3	3.5
Entertainment	1.2	1.3	1.6
Inventory: Other consumables	10.6	13.7	15.6
Inventory: Stationery and printing	162.0	172.1	162.5
Lease payments	162.0	172.1	162.5
Owned and leasehold property expenditure	7.2	7.7	8.1
Travel and subsistence	85.8	86.7	97.3
Training and staff development	8.8	7.6	9.0
Operating expenditure	36.7	44.2	53.0
Venues and facilities	49.2	59.9	73.4
Transfers and subsidies	5 329.9	4 674.2	4 879.4
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 407.3	1 103.3	1 191.7
Universities and technikons	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 881.0	3 537.3	3 636.2
Foreign governments and international organisations	37.6	39.3	47.1
Non-profit institutions	2.6	2.8	2.9
Households	1.4	1.5	1.6
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	33.9	30.1	30.6
Software and other intangible assets	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,344.2</b>	<b>5,753.0</b>	<b>6,003.8</b>

## 8. PROGRAMME STRATEGIC PLANS

### Programme 1: Administration

**Purpose:** Provide strategic leadership to the Department and its agencies, and facilitate the successful implementation of the Department's mandate through customer-centric sustainable and integrated resource solutions and services.

#### Measurable Objectives: Group Systems and Support Services

- Provide credible and customer-centric services that enhance service delivery.
- Attract, develop and retain professional and skilled officials.
- Implement transformation through Employment Equity and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment.
- Ensure value-adding business resource management that enhances efficiency.
- Strengthening the dti's corporate governance.
- Ensure intra-divisional excellence.

#### Overview: Group Systems and Support Services

The Department will build on the solid foundation it has laid in the form of strategies, policies and plans that were reviewed or developed.

Its focus in the 2009/10 financial year will be on the implementation of programmes to build capacity, develop and retain staff, as well as provide staff with an office environment conducive to maximising productivity and personal growth.

Enhancement of the Department's budgeting and performance management capacity is another priority area that will enable us to optimise the resources allocated to the Department.

Anti-corruption initiatives will also be rolled-out to raise staff awareness on corruption and ethics.

Budgetary constraints presented by the economic slow-down is a challenge that has to be managed, as it will have a negative impact on certain accommodation and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) projects, as well as the filling of vacancies.

#### Table: Measurable Objectives And Medium-Term Output Targets

##### Sub-Programme: Group Systems and Support Services

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance Indicator/ Measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Attract, develop and retain professional and skilled officials.	Strengthen the skills and human resource base	Human Resource Development Strategy	Implementation according to annual plan	Implementation according to annual plan	Implementation according to annual plan
		Human Resource Retention Strategy	Availability of strategy and implementation plan	Implementation	Review
		Reviewed Performance Management System implemented	Implementation	Implementation	Review



Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance Indicator/ Measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
		Reduction in vacancy rate	15%	13%	10%
		Reduction high staff turnover	14%	13%	11%
Implement transformation through Employment Equity and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	More people with disabilities are empowered	Disability Management strategy	Availability of strategy and implementation plan	Implementation	Review
		Percentage of people with disability employed	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%
	More women involved in executive decision-making	Accelerated Training and Development Programmes	Availability of training programmes and implementation plan	Implementation	Review
		Percentage of women employed in senior management positions	42%	44%	47%
	More Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) and SMME's empowered	Percentage of procurement spend towards HDI's and SMME's	60%	70%	75%
Ensure value-adding business resource management that enhances efficiency	Sustainable resource management	Information security strategy implemented	Availability of strategy and implementation plan	Implementation	Review
		Master Information System Plan	Availability of plan and implementation plan	Implementation	Implementation
		Space Planning Strategy	Availability of strategy and implementation plan	Implementation	Review
Strengthening the dti's corporate governance	Intensify fight against corruption	Fraud Prevention Plan	Availability and implementation of plan	Review and implementation of plan	Review and implementation of plan

## Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development

### Purpose

To provide leadership on trade policy in South Africa to promote economic development by working to build an equitable multilateral trading system that facilitates development; 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 New Economic Programme for African Development (NEPAD).

International Trade and Economic Development (ITED) has, as its primary responsibility, the development and implementation of South Africa's trade policy. In broad terms, this requires ongoing effort to shape the terms and conditions of South Africa's integration into the global economy in a manner that supports South Africa's national economic and industrial developmental objectives. ITED seeks to contribute to creating the conditions that would enhance the export of higher value added products, promote inward investment, outward investment to Africa, and preserve the space to implement national development policies. ITED intends to continually broaden and strengthen national consultative mechanisms both within government and between government and stakeholders. Consultation between departments, particularly within the intra-governmental cluster system, with Parliament and stakeholders, primarily through NEDLAC, will be improved.

### Sub-Programmes

*International Trade Development (ITD)* is responsible for international engagements and negotiations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. In the Doha Round, we seek to advance negotiating objectives that ensure a developmental outcome and that preserve our industrial policy space and employment objectives. These negotiations have been built on intensive consultations within NEDLAC, and represent a high-point in our consultative efforts.

ITED pursues bilateral and regional negotiations and has concluded a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association. The emergence of a new economic geography in the world economy with the rise of new centres of global economic growth among countries of the South requires more purposeful effort to diversify our trade and investment relations to benefit from these developments. ITED, along with other divisions in **the dti** and other departments in government, has made an ongoing contribution to the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) initiative, particularly in negotiating Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with Customs Union with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay (MERCOSUR) and India. With China, ITED leads an engagement to implement the Partnership for Growth and Development (PGD) that aims to promote value-added South African exports to China and increase inward investment in projects for beneficiation.

ITED is responsible for implementing government policy on non-proliferation in compliance with multilateral rules governing trade in goods and technology related to weapons of mass destruction. Under the Non-Proliferation Act, **the dti** provides resources to the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation (NP) to protect South African interests, fulfil obligations in accordance with the national non-proliferation policy, and meet international obligations.

*African Economic Development* focuses on engagement at continental level through the African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and at sub-regional levels in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). At the sub-regional level, work will continue to consolidate the SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in a meaningful way by focusing on interventions that facilitate trade and build productive capacity. In a new development, South Africa will work to deepen a trilateral co-operative programme with Namibia and Angola, initially based on infrastructure development. In SACU, we will need to consider the development of new arrangements in light of the impact of the Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union (EU). We will also need to develop and advance South Africa's position on the proposed FTA with Southern African Customs Union-East African Community-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (SADC-EAC-COMESA).

This work is underpinned by a strong bilateral country agenda, based on a systematic methodology that includes engagement to identify precise areas of co-operation with partner countries. Areas of co-operation include infrastructure development, trade and

investment and technical assistance particularly for institutional and policy-building. This work will continue but there is a need to strengthen coordination with the private business sector.

Work on infrastructure development in Southern Africa, particularly through the spatial development initiative (SDI) is a key priority. The success achieved in deepening and extending SDIs in the region has laid the basis for extending the programme across Africa in support of NEPAD objectives. Provision is made under this sub-programme for a transfer payment to the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for regional spatial development initiatives aimed at accelerating sustainable socio-economic development in the region. Funding is disbursed on the basis of approved business and project plans.

ITED also provides transfer payments to:

1. The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC), which is responsible for administering South Africa's tariff investigations, trade remedies and import and export control. Amounts payable are based on approved business plans and supporting memoranda of understanding.
2. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as the South African contribution to the convention. The amounts payable are based on the annual fees determined by this organisation.
3. ProTechnik Laboratories, as part of the work on non-proliferation. The amounts payable are based on the annual fees determined by this organisation.
4. The World Trade Organization (WTO), based on the annual assessed fees determined by the country's share of international trade.

#### **Measurable Objectives:**

- Expand market access for South Africa's exports and strengthen trade and investment links through aiming to conclude six bilateral trade and investment agreements and or memoranda of understanding per year over the MTEF period.
- Develop and implement work programme for enhanced South-South co-operation.
- Develop and implement a co-operative trilateral work programme for ANSA (Angola, Namibia and South Africa), focusing on SDIs.
- Advance the South African position on trilateral FTAs encompassing SADC-EAC-COMESA.
- Consolidate the SADC FTA through focused work on improving rules of origin, trade facilitation measures, and establishing a mechanism to address non-tariff barriers.
- Develop a clear work programme to guide participation in SACU, in light of disruption caused by the EPA.
- Update negotiating positions for a developmental outcome in Doha negotiations.
- Conclude tariff negotiations with the EU under Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement/Economic Partnership Agreement (TDCA/EPA) alignment.
- Conclude the SACU-India PTA.
- Oversee International Trade and Administration Commission (ITAC) administration of the tariff regime (managing customs tariffs, trade remedies, import and export control permits, and duty credit certificates).
- Ensure compliance with international non-proliferation treaties by monitoring production and trade in relevant industries.

**Table: Measurable Objectives And Medium-Term Output Targets**

Sub-Programme: ITD

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Negotiate trade rules for global integration including market access (reciprocal/ non reciprocal); rules, manage tariff regime, negotiate investment treaties</b>	Agreed modalities that reflect SA's position	Agreed modalities that reflect SA's position	Consolidate SA position in Doha Development Agenda	Participate in restarting the Round	Participate in conclusion of Round
<b>Establish and strengthen economic relations with dynamic economies in the South ("the new growth poles") through established intergovernmental platforms with trading partners</b>	Deepen South-South Co-operation	Agreed exchange of tariff concessions with India	Negotiate PTA (Tariffs) with India	Conclude PTA with India	Implement PTA with India
		SA Government approved PTA with China	Restart Partnership for Growth and Development (PGD) discussions	Conclude PTA with China on procurement	Implement PTA with China on procurement
		SA approved IBSA positions	Finalise modalities for Trilateral discussions	Implement Trilateral PTA  Identify other key players in the South	Implement Trilateral PTA
<b>Consolidate trade relations with traditional markets in the North to expand exports, attract investment and leverage technology transfer through established intergovernmental platforms with trading partners</b>		EPA acceptable to SA	Final decision on SA's continued participation	Reopen Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA) negotiations	Conclude TDCA negotiations



Sub-Programme: African Economic Relations

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Promote regional integration in SACU and SADC as platform for integration into global economy through “development integration” that combines: trade integration, policy co-ordination, sectoral co-operation</b>	Record of compliance to SADC obligations	Compliance to SADC obligations	Consolidate SADC FTA  Approved SA position paper on the establishment of the trilateral FTA (COMESA/EAC/SADC)	Consolidate RoO, Customs, Standards, and full implementation of FTA  Discussions on the trilateral FTA	
	SA strategy document for SACU	Agreed government SA strategy	Decision on future of SACU – deeper integration or roll-back	Harmonisation of policies in line with Kasane Retreat discussions	Harmonisation of policies continued
	African integration	Prepare SA inputs into the development of the Minimum integration programme at AU level.  Enhanced engagement with the NEPAD Secretariat, RECs and DFIs to develop a credible NEPAD SDP	NEPAD SDP: Identification of anchor projects through stakeholder forums and facilitate implementation through private sector engagement on the projects.	Implementation of projects for the NEPAD SDP	Implementation of projects for the NEPAD SDP
	African Regional Integration	Agreed government SA strategy	Decision on future of SADC – deeper integration or roll-back		
	Cross-border infrastructure development projects (SDI)	Approved documents, reports, scans and feasibility studies	Pre-feasibility studies for Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia  Host RESDICC	Official launch of SDIs in Angola, Lesotho and Zimbabwe Review Maputo Development Corridor	Initial pre-feasibility studies, investment conferences and scoping reports Host RESDICC
	Record of Steering Committee meetings for MPISI between South African and Mozambican stakeholders, implementation plan	Regular meetings, launch of co-ordinating committee Regular Ministerial Bilaterals	Implementation of the PoA for the MPISI project Launch of Ministerial co-ordinating committee	Completion of the pre-feasibilities	Implementation of programme

## Programme 3: Empowerment and Enterprise Development

### Purpose

To provide leadership in the formulation of legislation, policies and strategies aimed at creating an enabling environment for the promotion and development of co-operatives and small, micro and medium enterprises (SMMEs), as well as lagging regions; in a manner that enhances contribution towards the country's GDP growth rate, assisting in reducing unemployment through an increase in the creation of sustainable employment, reduce poverty and achieve an inclusive shared equitable economy.

While significant progress has been made in facilitating an inclusive economy, more work will be done to promote economic development in lagging regions, promotion of gender and women empowerment, and the development of small, micro and medium enterprises. In particular emphasis will be placed on the implementation of the relevant policies and frameworks, addressing identified challenges, and monitoring and evaluation with respect to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE), Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMME) development, and gender and women empowerment. Instruments and programmes will be developed to promote economic development in the lagging regions with a specific focus on rural regions.

### Sub-programmes

*Enterprise Development* – assist in growing and developing SMMEs and co-operatives. Under this programme, provision is made for roll-out of the transfer payments and subsidies aimed to support co-operatives and SMMEs, so as to withstand the challenges of a contracting economy. Provision is thus made for the following transfer payments and subsidies:

- Khula Enterprise Finance Ltd. (Khula) provides wholesale finance to promote and facilitate access to finance for small and medium enterprises. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity, and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund (samaf) provides sustainable access to affordable financial services for the poor. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity, and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda) provides non-financial business development and support services for small enterprises. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity, and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) channels the South African contribution towards achieving sustainable global industrial development. The amounts payable are based on the fees determined by member states, including South Africa.

*Equity and Empowerment* implements B-BBEE and gender policies. B-BBEE is about ensuring that the South African Economy is restructured to enable the meaningful participation of the majority of its citizens and to further create capacity within the broader economic landscape at all levels through skills development, employment equity, socio-economic development, preferential procurement and enterprise development. B-BBEE needs to be implemented in an effective and sustainable manner in order to unleash and harness the full potential of black people. Provision is made under this sub-programme for the following transfers and subsidies:

- National Empowerment Fund facilitates funding for B-BBEE transactions by providing innovative investment solutions to black people. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plans of the entity, and supporting memorandums of understanding.
- South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network, housed at Khula, supports and grows women entrepreneurship through networking facilities. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plans.
- Isivande Women's Fund provides financial support to women entrepreneurs to grow their businesses. The amounts payable are based on the approved projects.

*Regional Economic Development* enhances the competitiveness of regional and local economies for sustained economic growth and development of lagging regions. Funding will mainly be for salaries and related personnel expenditure. Under this sub-programme, provision is also made for the following transfer payments and subsidies

- Small Enterprise Development Agency's technology programme is managed by **seda** to finance and support early, seed and start-up technology-based ventures aimed at increasing the competitiveness of South Africa. The amounts payable are based on qualifying projects.
- Technology and human resources for industry programme is managed by the National Research Foundation (NRF) to support research and technology development by strengthening the numbers and skills of appropriately trained people. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plans and qualifying projects
- Support Programme for Industrial Innovation is managed by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) to support a wide group of enterprises that promote technological development through financial assistance for the development of innovative, competitive products and processes. Amounts paid as non-repayable grant of between 50% and 75% of qualifying costs.
- Productivity Institute of South Africa's Workplace Challenge Programme finances and supports world class manufacturing and value chain efficiency improvements in South African companies. The amounts payable are based on qualifying projects.

The program will forge ahead to promote a more inclusive economy. In this regard, levers such as procurement, licensing and financial support will be used to assist small medium enterprises as well as to promote the implementation of B-BBEE. Furthermore implementation will also be undertaken in support of women, youth and people with disabilities. In addition, the program plans to further reduce the regulatory burden on small businesses. The supplier development support programmes and the up scaling of access to financial support will be key in supporting these initiatives.

**Measurable Objectives:**

- Foster growth of SMMEs and cooperatives by creating an enabling environment and overseeing the support provided by agencies such as Khula, **seda** and samaf.
- Facilitate access to government procurement opportunities by SMMEs and cooperatives through overseeing the implementation of the 10 approved products.
- Facilitate the increased participation of black people in business and business transactions through promoting empowerment and equity policies by facilitating the effective implementation of B-BBEE holistically including sector charters.
- Develop and implement policies and strategies for regional industrial development, with a special emphasis on lagging regions.
- Innovation and technology deepening for regional industrialists through development of appropriate technology policies, human capital development, enhancement of technology transfer and technology based business incubation as well as the effective facilitation of access to finance through technology incentive measures.

**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

Sub-Programme: Regional Economic Development

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Number of new projects receiving grants through the support programme for industrial innovation each year	Increase in innovations	New projects	80 new projects	110 new projects	110 new projects
Value of support programme for industrial innovation projects	Increase in industrial innovations	Value of project	R130m programme support	R170m programme support	R170m programme support

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Number of new projects receiving funding through the technology and human resources for industry programme each year	Technology and human resources for industry programme support each year	New projects	230 new projects	350 new projects	350 new projects
Number of additional students supported under the technology and human resources for industry programme each year	Technology and human resources for industry support each year	Students supported	2 240 students supported	2 650 support students each year	2 650 support students each year
Building regional industrial agglomeration	Framework for regional economic development	Implementation programme for Regional Industrial Development Strategy	Policy framework for Special Economic Zones and Industrial Development Zones finalised	Mapping of potential regional (rural) industrial clusters and project plans	Development of regional industrial clusters based on outcome of mapping process

#### Sub-Programme: Equity and Empowerment

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Enhanced access to finance for women entrepreneurs	Assisted women with finance through Isivande Women's Fund	Fund functioning	Fully operational Women Fund.	Expanding the Fund	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
B-BBEE Institutional support and implementation framework	Operational Presidential B-BBEE Advisory Council-Statutory Compliance monitoring and evaluation plan Establish monitoring indicators annual measurement Aligned pieces of legislation to advance objectives of B-BBEE	Facilitate establishment and co-ordination	Fully operational Presidential B-BBEE Council	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
		Identification of regulatory and monitoring sections to be amended. Facilitate the alignment of various pieces of legislation to the B-BBEE Act	Legal process, drafting and audit	Public commentary, consolidation of inputs and alignment	Implementation
	Accredited verification agencies	Facilitate the accreditation process	Legal refinement Verification Guidelines	Regulation of the verification industry	Oversee and Monitor verification process



Sub-Programme: Enterprise Development

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Amendment of the Co-operatives Act &amp; regulation</b>	To increase the number of co-operatives in SA	Amendment Bill on Co-operatives formulated Ministerial approval of the Amendment Bill Amendment Bill published in the government gazette for public comment and input. NEDLAC and Parliamentary approval of the Amendment Bill President proclamation of the Amended Co-operatives Act (2010)	Finalisation of the Co-operatives Strategy and its approval by Cabinet and Parliament. Approval of the Co-operatives Advisory Board (CAB) by the Minister of Trade and Industry and Cabinet NEDLAC and parliamentary approval of the Amended Act	Co-operatives Act proclaimed by the President through the signing and approval of the Co-ops regulation.	Develop a simplified guide on the Act and regulation for the use by the public.
<b>One Municipality One Product (OMOP)</b>	To create and increase the number of products in the hands of co-operatives per municipality (100 products operating)	Appointment of Service provider to assist in developing business case for OMOP.  OMOP Forum created to drive implementation	Finalisation of the business case and implementation plan on OMOP Launch of the OMOP in the conference	50 municipalities participating and implementing OMOP	100 municipalities participating and implementing OMOP
<b>Establishment of the Emporium for Jobs for Growth</b>	Provide about 85 Arts and Craft Co-operatives an exhibiting opportunity in the established Emporium.	Business Plan formulated Assist co-operatives to exhibit at established emporium	10 co-operatives exhibiting	25 co-operatives exhibiting	50 co-operatives exhibiting
<b>Youth Economic Empowerment Strategy and Youth Service Programme</b>	To create and increased number of economically empowered youth and youth enterprises.	Draft Strategy on Youth Economic Empowerment Approval of the Strategy on Youth Economic Empowerment by Cabinet and parliament. Roll-out of the CEDO project (NYS) and the placement of the youth beneficiaries inside <b>the dti</b> agencies. <b>the dti</b> divisions support the NYS through budgeting in order to contribute to NYS <b>the dti</b> divisions and agencies implement the NYS requirements	Approval of the Strategy on Youth Economic Empowerment by Cabinet and parliament. Roll-out of CEDO Project (NYS) Placement of the youth beneficiaries inside <b>the dti</b> agencies	Develop a simplified guide on the Youth Economic Empowerment Strategy <b>the dti</b> divisions support and implement <b>the dti</b> National Youth Service Programme	The dti divisions implements <b>the dti</b> National Youth Service Programme

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Call centre (A platform for SMMEs to complain about late or non-payment by government)	Call centre launched	Call centre launched and operational with continuous reporting of performance and impact	Ongoing monitoring of performance decide the status of the call centre for the next financial year (whether to be run by <b>seda</b> or remain outside <b>seda</b> )	Monitoring of performance	Review the impact
Align all Development programmes of SMME & Institutions (DFI's) to ensure their accessibility (one-stop shop programme ) with provincial economic development department	Effective synergy and accessibility of SMME support products both Financial and Non Financial From Provincial to Local Municipalities	Co-ordination model	Continuous implementation	Consolidation and review	Continuous implementation

## Programme 4: Industrial Development

### Purpose:

The purpose of the division is to provide leadership in the development and implementation of policies and strategies that facilitate long-term industrial development and diversification, which will lead to sustainable economic development, growth, and job creation.

In pursuit of this purpose the department will facilitate the development and implementation of a medium to long-term industrialisation programme guided by the following goals:

- Facilitation of diversification, beyond our current reliance on traditional commodities and non-tradeable services by promoting greater value addition;
- Movement towards a knowledge economy;
- Promotion of more labour-absorbing industrialisation;
- Industrialisation, characterised by broader participation by historically disadvantaged people and marginalised regions; and
- Contribution to industrial development on the African continent, with an emphasis on building productive capacities.

In response to the current global economic crisis, **the dti** will work towards the rebuilding of local industrial capacity and avoiding de-industrialisation during the period ahead. Critical to such a strategy is the need to improve the competitiveness and performance of key local industries, particularly vulnerable sectors and small businesses. Significant effort will be placed in implementing key interventions in the following lead sectors: automobiles, chemicals, capital equipment and metal fabrication, as well as forestry, pulp and paper.

### Sub-Programmes

*The Industrial Competitiveness Programme* develops policies and interventions such as technical infrastructural support diversification, eliminating intermediate barriers to entry, deepening domestic technology linkages and participating in dynamic value chains to improve the industrial competitiveness of the South African economy. Provision is made under this sub-programme for transfers and subsidies to:

- South African Bureau of Standards, which develops, promotes and maintains standardisation and quality in connection with commodities, and provides related conformity assessment services aimed at protecting the integrity of the South African market and creating a competitive advantage for industry. Funding is based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- South African Bureau of Standards' plant infrastructure upgrades infrastructure and laboratories. Funding is based on the project plan.
- South African Bureau of Standards' small business technical consulting programme, which funds South African membership of international organisations dealing with technical infrastructure and regulatory activities. Funding is distributed according to the membership fees of the various organisations.
- National Metrology Institute of South Africa, which provides for the use of the international systems of units and certain other measurement units, and designates, maintains and keeps national measurement units and standards. Funding is based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- South African National Accreditation System, which provides an effective accreditation system for conformity assessment, calibration and compliance monitoring for good laboratory practice. Funding is based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, which administers and maintains compulsory specifications and regulations that may affect public health, safety or the environment, and has the legal metrology responsibility. Funding is based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's aerospace industry programme, which creates an industry supplier base that is firmly integrated in global supply chains. One of its aims is to stimulate small business and B-BBEE participation through various clustering initiatives. The amounts payable are based on identified industry needs, applications and qualifying projects.

- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's National Cleaner Production Centre, which undertakes specific cleaner production projects in the chemicals, agro-processing, clothing, textiles and automotive sectors. Funds are distributed to qualifying projects.

*Customised Sector Programmes* develops high impact sector-specific strategies for economic growth and employment creation. Provision is made under this sub-programme for a transfer payment to the Industrial Development Corporation's customised sector programme to increase investment, competitiveness and exports.

#### Measurable Objectives:

- Grow and diversify manufacturing and tradable services by facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the industrial policy action plan over the next three years.
- Foster an enabling environment for industrial upgrading and support for sustainable development by developing and implementing a technical infrastructure strategy (including standards, quality, assurance, accreditation and metrology).
- Respond to the impact of climate change by developing and implementing an industrial climate change response plan and launching cleaner production initiatives involving at least 110 companies by 2012.
- Support industrial development in South Africa and retain a total of 20 000 direct jobs by 2012 by leveraging government procurement through the National Industrial Participation Programme.
- Strengthen regional industrial development and co-operation by collaborating with regional economic communities to harmonise business laws and develop strategies on continental norms for agricultural, industrial and environmental standards.
- Support industrial upgrading through technological infrastructure programmes, for example tooling and casting facilities and manufacturing excellence programmes.

**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

#### Sub-Programme: Industrial Competitiveness

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Development and up-scaling of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)	Improved economic diversification, economic growth, investment and job creation	Finalised and up-scaled three-year IPAP	Finalise and publish a three-year IPAP	Continuous co-ordination of IPAP implementation	Continuous co-ordination of IPAP implementation  A comprehensive review of IPAP implementation
Projects implemented under the national industrial participation programme	Job creation and new investments	Total number of new projects	250	275	290
Total value of investment and export credits under the national industrial participation programme	Exports and new investments	Total value of investment and export credits	US\$14bn	US\$15bn	US\$16bn
Total number of direct jobs created through the national industrial participation programme	Increased job creation	Total number of direct jobs created	18 500	19 000	20 000

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Number of new companies implementing cleaner production activities, including energy efficiency each year	Cleaner environment	Number of new companies	20	26	32
Number of new companies receiving cleaner production audits, including energy efficiency each year	Efficient used of energy and energy savings	Number of new companies	80	105	130
Formation of an aeromechanical cluster Centurion Aerospace Village (CAV) around tier 1 suppliers	Finalisation of the construction of the Aeromechanical park No. of related companies relocated to the park	No. of related SMME companies operating from the park No. of related SMME's moving up the Tier level and participating in the global supply chains	Initialising the earthworks and bulk infrastructure for the landside development of the park and construction of first buildings	Completion of the landside buildings of the park, facilitate initialising Phase 2 of the park	Continue with Airside development, which is Phase 2 of the park  Ensuring the operation of the park
Modernising the SA Technical Infrastructure	Optimising the SA Technical infrastructure to support industrial competitiveness	Consultation completed EXBO approval for the plan Roll-out of the plan	Draft the strategy Consult technical infrastructure institutions Include the input Submit for approval	Implement the plan	Implement the plan
Industrial Climate Change Response Plan	Formulate an Industrial Climate Change Response Plan	Consultation completed EXBO approval for the plan Roll-out of the plan	NEDLAC Climate Change study completed Commence with drafting of the Industrial climate change response plan for roll-out in 2011.	Consult stakeholders Submit for approval Start roll-out	Continue roll-out
Design programmes to implement strategy for the development of the furniture industry	Competitive furniture industry	Programmes approved and supported by all stakeholders	Programme to revitalise furnitureere clusters and conceptual framework for centre of excellence	Establishment of centre of excellence, implementation of programme to revitalise furniture clusters	Development of manufacturing excellence programme



Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Skills transfer and technology upgrading program for the small saw milling industry.	Improved productivity of the small saw milling industry	Programme approved and its implementation supported by all stakeholders.	Skills transfer programme designed.  Programme of upgrading technological equipment designed.	Implementation of the skills transfer and technology upgrading	Implementation of the skills transfer and technology upgrading programme
Establish Biofuel industry	Create 25,000 direct jobs (mostly in agriculture) in a biodiesel refinery in East London and an integrated crop rotation system, from 2012 to 2014	Number of jobs created	Feasibility study, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and basic engineering, total cost 5 million Euro, including 2 million Euro from offsets.	Investors (50 million Euro)	Investors 350 million Euro

#### Sub-Programme: Customised Sector Programmes

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Niche Tourism Sector Development	Niche Tourism Development Framework Establish, register (with dti) and support niche tourism associations	Niche Tourism Development Framework in place Number of association registered with <b>the dti</b> under the Sector Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS)	Niche Tourism Development Framework complete South African Youth Tourism Confederation (SAYTC) registered under SSAS Birding Tourism research complete	Birdlife South Africa registered under SSAS Initiate second niche tourism research project	M & E
Sustaining and Growth of local automotive and components manufacturing capacity	Retention of jobs	Value of investment per annum	R3bn	R3bn	R4bn
Cosmetics SMME Development Programme	Improved collaboration amongst various stakeholders in the cosmetics value chain	MoU signed between <b>the dti</b> and various stakeholders in the cosmetics industry	Black cosmetics SMMEs operating from backyards and other remote areas made 'bigger and better'	Black cosmetics SMMEs operating from backyards and other remote areas made 'bigger and better'	Black cosmetics SMMEs operating from backyards and other remote areas made 'bigger and better'

<b>Measurable Objectives</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Performance indicator/ measure</b>	<b>2009/10 Target</b>	<b>2010/11 Target</b>	<b>2011/12 Target</b>
Agro-processing sector strategy development	Development and commencement of implementation of strategy	Strategy approved by Exbo	Strategy approved by Exbo	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy
Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Sector Development	Create an enabling environment for a thriving BPO&O sector that contributes to job creation, economic growth and fighting poverty	BPO Sector Strategy approved	Review of current strategy and development of a new one	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy

## Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

### Purpose

Develop and implement coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulation for economic citizens, and to promote competitive fair and efficient markets.

### Sub-Programmes

*Policy and Legislative Development* develops coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions.

*Enforcement and Compliance* ensures that participants in economic activities are aware of and comply with consumer and corporate rules.

*Regulatory Services* monitors the performance and effectiveness of a number of regulatory agencies, and facilitates the sourcing and transfer of funds to the following agencies:

- Competition Commission, which promotes competitive market conditions through investigating and prosecuting anti-competitive activities. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- Competition Tribunal, which adjudicates all major mergers and alleged restrictive practices. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- National Consumer Tribunal, 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.
- National Credit Regulator, which regulates the consumer credit industry to improve consumer protection in the end user credit market and provide effective debt counseling and review mechanisms. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- National Gambling Board, which provides a regulatory framework for gambling practices and monitors the socio-economic effects of gambling on the citizens. The amounts payable are based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- National Consumer Commission, which ensures well functioning markets that are fair, competitive and responsible to consumers. The amounts payable will be based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, which deals with registration of companies, adherence to financial standards, provision of business rescue interventions and enforcement of non compliance. The amounts payable will be based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding. Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) will cease to exist in its current form and will be part of this entity.
- Companies and Intellectual Property Tribunal, which is responsible for adjudicating matters arising in terms of the Companies Act. The amounts payable will be based on the approved business plan of the entity and supporting memoranda of understanding.
- World Intellectual Property Organisation, which facilitates a South African contribution to an international regime for intellectual properties. The amounts payable are based on a membership fee.
- Estate Agency Affairs Board, whose role is to regulate mainly the activities of estate agents and protect the public against unscrupulous agents.
- National Lotteries Board, whose role is to regulate the lotteries regime and to facilitate the distribution of lottery funds for good cause and developmental purposes.

The Companies Act of 2008, and the Consumer Protection Act of 2008, will bring about two more agencies, named above: (i) Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and (ii) National Consumer Commission. Additional funds to support these institutions will be required from the National Treasury.

## Measurable Objectives

Increase access to economic opportunities for historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) by:

- Facilitating financial support to and overseeing implementation of legislation through the department's regulating entities;
- Regulating and monitoring special events and facilitating the licence processes to advance transformation and entry into markets
- Reducing regulatory burden to business and lowering the costs of doing business
- Improve confidence and certainty in South Africa business regulation by
- Establishing the Companies Commission in 2009/10, to enforce and implement the newly signed Companies Act which seeks to, among others, introduce corporate governance culture in companies, encourage shareholder activism and reduce regulatory burden on SMEs.
- Establishing the National Consumer Commission in 2009/10, to implement the newly signed Consumer Protection Act and enforce consumer rights contained in the Act.
- Introducing the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act and publishing a policy document on intellectual property reform for public comment in 2009/10, which aims to align and harmonise Intellectual Property (IP) Laws and national policies related to IP.
- Developing regulations in terms of the Companies Act of 2008 and the Consumer Protection Act to give effect to these pieces legislation.
- Implementing amendments to the Competition Act (1998) in 2009/10 by developing regulations that will strengthen cartel enforcement and empower Competition Authorities to proactively investigate markets and deal effectively with complex monopolies in highly concentrated markets to ensure market transparency
- Reviewing the Estate Agency Affairs Act (1976), which mainly regulates estate agents' activities in order to protect consumers.

To increase awareness of rights and duties, activism and redress to economic citizens by:

- Conducting awareness campaigns on the new Companies Act and the Consumer Protection Act, while continuing to educate citizens on intellectual property rights and responsible trading in alcohol and gambling.
- Conducting inspections and investigations in relation to violation of legislation and regulations in the area of liquor, companies, intellectual property rights, and consumer protection.

Promote competitive and socially responsible business by:

- Previewing the Lotteries Act (1997), to improve the management and distribution of lottery funds for good cause aligned with government priorities to advance health facilities, alleviating poverty, advancing sports, arts and culture, as well as rural development;
- Reviewing of the gambling industry to determine and address aspects of unintended proliferation, as well as the socio-economic impact of advertising in the gambling and liquor industries;
- Assess the outlook of the liquor industry, in South Africa and the efficacy of the regulatory instruments for the size of the industry.
- Finalising regulations necessary for the implementation of the Interactive Gambling Amendment Act of 2008.

**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

Sub-Programme: Policy and Legislative Development, Enforcement and Compliance and Regulatory Services

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Effective implementation of legislation</b>	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed Business Case</li> <li>Agency established</li> <li>Reports on operations</li> <li>Reports on performance</li> </ul>	Establishment of institutions	Assessment and monitoring of operations	Performance assessed and monitored
	National Consumer established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed Business Case</li> <li>Agency established</li> <li>Reports on operations</li> <li>Reports on performance</li> </ul>	Establishment of institutions	Assessment and monitoring of operations	Performance assessed and monitored
<b>Development and review of policy framework</b>	Estate Agents policy framework reviewed and finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework</li> <li>Cabinet approval of framework</li> <li>Approval of the Bill for introduction into Parliament</li> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> </ul>	Policy framework approved by Cabinet	The Bill introduced into Parliament	Regulations developed and issued
	Intellectual Property policy framework developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework</li> <li>Cabinet approval of framework</li> <li>Approval of the Bill for introduction into Parliament</li> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> </ul>	Policy framework approved by Cabinet	The Bill introduced into Parliament	Regulations developed and issued
	National Lottery policy framework reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework</li> <li>Cabinet approval of framework</li> <li>Approval of the Bill for introduction into Parliament</li> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> </ul>	Policy framework approved by Cabinet	The Bill finalised and introduced into Parliament	Regulations developed and issued
<b>Development of regulations to give effect to legislation</b>	Regulations for Companies Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation Reports</li> </ul>	Regulations developed and issued	Implementation and reports submitted	Monitoring and evaluation
	Regulations for Consumer Protection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation Reports</li> </ul>	Regulations developed and issued	Implementation and reports submitted	Monitoring and evaluation



Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
	Regulations for Intellectual Property (IP) Amendment Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation Reports</li> </ul>	Regulations developed and issued	Implementation and reports submitted	Monitoring and evaluation
	Regulations for Competition Amendment Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations published by Minister</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation Reports</li> </ul>	Regulations developed and issued	Implementation and reports submitted	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>Regulation and monitoring of special events and related matters</b>	Oversee the FIFA guarantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation granted and published</li> <li>Report from FIFA on guarantees</li> </ul>	Monitoring of compliance	Monitoring of compliance	Impact assessment
	Develop regulations to give effect to protected event status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations finalised and published by Minister</li> <li>Investigation and inspection reports</li> <li>Impact assessment submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations developed and issued</li> <li>Enforcement and monitoring of compliance</li> </ul>	Enforcement and monitoring of compliance	Impact assessment
	Facilitate increased access to opportunities SMEs and HDIs participation and monitoring thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework/ criteria developed and approved</li> <li>Monitoring report produced</li> <li>Impact assessment study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy framework/ criteria developed</li> <li>Awareness created on these opportunities to SMEs and HDIs</li> </ul>	Monitoring of compliance	Impact assessment
	Enforcement of IP and liquor laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-departmental partnerships created</li> <li>Increased number of inspections and investigations conducted</li> <li>Compliance notices issued</li> <li>Amount of fines levied or value of goods seized</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Enforcement and monitoring of compliance	Enforcement and monitoring of compliance	Enforcement and monitoring of compliance
	Improved and simplified Liquor licensing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved turn-around time for issuing of liquor licences</li> <li>Reduction in number of illegal liquor operators</li> <li>National Licence for FIFA 2010 activities</li> <li>Complete database</li> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of legal licence holders</li> <li>licence conditions monitored</li> <li>National liquor register updated and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of legal licence holders</li> <li>licence conditions monitored</li> <li>National liquor register updated and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of licence holders</li> <li>licence conditions monitored</li> <li>National liquor register updated and maintained</li> </ul>

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Assessment of socio-economic impact</b>	Gambling review on the proliferation of gambling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of panel members approved</li> <li>• Gambling Review Commission establishment</li> <li>• Report with recommendations presented to Parliament</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gambling Review Commission established</li> <li>• Review finalised</li> <li>• Report produced on recommendations and findings</li> <li>• Presentation to Parliament</li> </ul>	Implementation of recommendations	Monitoring
	Impact of advertising in the liquor and gambling industries	Research report and recommendations	Report and recommendations finalised	Implementation of recommendations	Monitoring
	Outlook of the liquor industry in South Africa and the impact	Research report and recommendations	Report and recommendations on findings finalised	Implementation of recommendations	Monitoring
<b>Awareness and compliance</b>	Raise awareness on the new Companies Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of campaigns conducted</li> <li>• Increased number of stakeholders reached</li> <li>• Reports produced</li> </ul>	Successfully Implemented campaigns reaching 10 000 directly	Increased number of communities reached and reach increased by 10%	Targeted/ focused stakeholder outreach through 30 workshops/ seminars
	Raise Awareness on the Consumer Protection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordination with provincial offices and non governmental organisations</li> <li>• The number of campaigns conducted</li> <li>• Increased number of stakeholders reached</li> <li>• Reports produced</li> </ul>	Successfully Implemented campaign reaching 10 000 consumers directly	Increased number of communities reached and reach increased by 10%	Targeted/ focused stakeholder outreach through 30 workshops/ seminars
	Educate stakeholders on the Liquor Act and the socio economic impact of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with industry and National Liquor Regulators Forum</li> <li>• The number of campaigns conducted</li> <li>• Increased number of stakeholders reached</li> <li>• Reports produced</li> </ul>	Successfully Implemented campaigns reaching 10 000 stakeholders directly	Increased number of communities reached and reach increased by 10%	Targeted/ focused stakeholder outreach 30 workshops
	Increase knowledge of stakeholders on Intellectual Property Laws and the economic benefits thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of campaigns conducted</li> <li>• Increased number of stakeholders reached</li> <li>• Reports produced</li> </ul>	Successfully Implemented campaign reaching 5 000 stakeholders	Increased number of communities reached and reach increased by 10%	Targeted/ focused stakeholder outreach 10 seminars

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
<b>Reduction of regulatory burden on business</b>	Facilitate the creation of an Integrated Business Register (IBR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intra-departmental task team</li> <li>Cabinet approval for proposals</li> <li>Integration of business register and continuous migration of data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intra-departmental task team established</li> <li>Project plan developed</li> <li>Proposal to cabinet approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory/ legislative backing approved by Cabinet (if required)</li> <li>Integrated Business Register developed 100% completed</li> </ul>	Maintenance and management
	Assessment of Companies Act regulatory interventions in reducing regulatory burden for business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report</li> <li>Best practice benchmark</li> </ul>	Project plan developed and executed	Report produced with recommendations on findings	Implementation of recommendations
	Assessment of effectiveness and economic relevance of regulation administered by the department prior to 1994	Legislative audit report and recommendations	Project plan developed and executed	Proposal approved by Cabinet	Implementation of proposals

## Programme 6: The Enterprise Organisation

### Purpose

Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable, competitive enterprises through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.

### Sub-Programmes

Incentive Administration manages and implements existing incentive schemes. The incentive schemes provided are in support the following four policy priority areas of the department: investment promotion, job creation, competitiveness and export promotion and broadening economic participation.

**the dti** package of incentives have been revised so as to better align with the National Industrial policy framework. Amendment to the programmes was also informed by a review carried out by the department in 2006. Over the MTSF period it is expected that amendments of the programmes will focus on assisting firms that have been affected by the global economic downturn as well as those firms investing in productive capacity that seeks to reduce the import leakage from infrastructure spending by state institutions.

Provision is made under this sub programme for the following transfers and grants to public entities and private enterprises:

#### *Investment Promotion and Job Creation:*

- The Industrial Development Zones (IDZs), i.e. Coega; East London and Richards Bay IDZs. The IDZ programme is intended to promote the competitiveness of South African enterprises through the export of value-added manufactured products, with linkages to South Africa's economy and natural resources. The IDZ operating companies of these zones provide world class infrastructure linking the zones to international markets as well as the domestic economy. Investment in infrastructure has been focused on the provision of bulk infrastructure. Investment over the MTSF period will be largely driven by investor demand.
- The Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) provides matching grants for the provision of critical infrastructure development necessary for the establishment of new and expansion private sector investment projects. In order to qualify investment projects have to satisfy an assessment criteria that includes job creation, contribution to investment, contribution to GDP growth, procurement from small and medium enterprises and location in areas of high unemployment. The critical infrastructure supported has to be accessible to the general public.
- Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP) provides grants to support new and expansion private sector investment projects in the manufacturing and tourism sector. In order to qualify for the Tourism Support Programme (TSP) a sub-programme of the EIP, projects have to create a minimum number of jobs relative to investment in the project and must be located outside the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, Ethekwini and Cape Town. To qualify for the Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) projects are assessed to determine their importance to **the dti's** prioritised sectors, job creation, B-BBEE as well as location in areas of high unemployment.
- The Foreign Investment Grant (FIG) which is a sub-component of the MIP, provides a grant to first-time foreign direct investment (FDI) investors in South Africa. The grant provides assistance to cover the cost of relocating and commissioning plant and equipment from a foreign location to South Africa.
- The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP) is the predecessor scheme of the EIP. The scheme was introduced in September 2000 and terminated in August 2006. The scheme provided incentives to qualifying companies, through which a grant is payable to local and foreign investors starting or expanding operations in South Africa. Grants were based on a, non discretionary, qualifying criteria that included viability, wealth creation, jobs, historically disadvantaged individual (HDI) ownership and a spatial component. Currently the Department is phasing off the scheme by paying out grants to companies that have met their approval criteria.

- Business Process Outsourcing Programme provides incentives to qualifying companies for the establishment of call centres that provides services to the international market. The value of the grant awarded to a project is based on capital invested and the number of jobs created. A sub-programme of the Business Process Outsourcing scheme provides grants in order to encourage firms servicing the local South African market to locate in designated rural areas.
- Automotive Production and Development Programme provides incentives to qualifying motor vehicle manufacturers, whereby motor vehicle assembling in South Africa is supported. Grants are based on qualifying criteria and approved applications.

#### *Broadening Participation*

- The Black Business Supplier Development Programme provides incentives to qualifying small black-owned companies. The objectives of the scheme is to enable assisted companies to become more competitive and thus improve their potential to compete for procurement opportunities in government departments, state owned enterprises as well as the private sector. Companies can qualify for matching grants to finance competitiveness improvement projects such as technical training, product development, marketing, acquisition of quality standards, etc.
- Co-operatives Incentive Scheme provides incentives to qualifying co-operative enterprises in the emerging economy. Through this scheme qualifying co-operatives can receive grants for the purpose of acquiring productivity enhancing technology, working capital as well as business development services.

#### *Competitiveness and Export Promotion*

- Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Programme provides incentives to qualifying companies, through which the costs of developing export markets and recruiting foreign direct investments are partially compensated.
- Film and Television Production Incentive Scheme provides incentives to film and television production companies. The qualifying criteria for prospective productions includes a minimum qualifying expenditure, the percentage of total shooting time in South Africa as well as the number of weeks spent on actual production.
- Staple Food Fortification Programme provides incentives to the graining milling industry for buying and installing capital equipment for staple food fortification. Funding is based on the calculation of mill size as a percentage of the qualifying costs, to a maximum of R40 000 per complete fortification unit.
- New Incentive Development develops packages of incentives to support the national industrial development policy and sector strategies. Funding is mainly used for salaries and other personnel related costs, especially research projects.
- Business Development and After-Care facilitates access to targeted enterprises. Funding is mainly used for salaries and outreach projects.

#### **Measurable Objectives**

- Provide incentives to support investment, job creation and exports.
- Make administrative requirements for incentives more user friendly
- Achieve a measurable improvement in identified customer focus indicators for incentive administration
- Improve administrative efficiency by implementing a new Management Information System (MIS) by March 2010 (including the IT System by 2011) to improve turn-around times on applications and claims for incentive administration.
- Implement a monitoring and evaluation system to assess the impact of incentive programmes.
- Develop a new institutional and governance framework for the IDZs in order to promote co-ordination between different spheres of government as well as other state institutions critical for the success of the programme.
- Develop a financing model for the IDZ programme.



**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

Sub Programme: Incentive Administration

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Assist and support 17 062 companies by providing incentives through various programmes	Investment, jobs created, exports	Number of assisted firms for: -export market and investment assistance programme	1 500	1 600	1 700
		-business process out sourcing and off-shoring	12	15	5
		-black business supplier development programme	1 600	1 830	3 800
		-enterprise development programme	1 800	600	300
		-enterprise investment programme	300	500	650
		-cooperatives incentive scheme	220	280	350
		Critical Infrastructure Programme	12	14	16
		Tax Incentive	10	18	25
Assist 270 new film and television productions in South Africa	Local and Foreign Film productions	Number of new film and television productions assisted each year	80	90	100
Attract new investment to the Coega Industrial Development Zone.	Investment, Jobs and Exports	Number of new foreign investors each year	10	15	18
		Value of new investments each year	R5bn	R7.5bn	R9bn
		Number of new jobs created each year	2 000	3 000	3 600
Attract new investment to the East London Industrial Development Zone	Investment, Jobs and Exports	Number of new foreign investors each year	5	6	7
		Value of new investments each year	R250m	R300m	R350m
		Number of new jobs created each year	360	432	504
Attract new investment to the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone	Investment, Jobs and Exports	Number of new foreign investors each year	4	5	4
		Value of new investments each year	R1.9bn	R2bn	R2.2bn
		Number of new jobs created each year	375	400	500

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Support investment of R35.72bn in new and expansion projects through enterprise investment programme	Investment	Value of investment generated	R6.8bn	R13.9.6bn	R14.9.6bn
Support investment of R16 bn.in new and expansion projects through Tax Incentive	Investment	Value of investment generated	R3.0bn	R5.0bn	R8.0bn
	Number of Projects	Number of projects supported	10	18	25
Support investment o R12.2.in new and expansion projects through Automotive Investment Allowance	Investments	Value of Investment generated	R4.6 bn	R4.0 bn	R3.6bn
Provide critical infrastructure for new investment. Through the Critical Infrastructure Programme.	Investment, Jobs	Number of new projects each year	12	14	16
		Value of new investments each year	R6bn	R7bn	R8bn
		Number of new jobs created each year	2 510	2620	3 520
Provide incentives for the creation of 52 040 direct jobs	Creation of direct jobs	Number of jobs created: -enterprise investment programme	1 025	17 775	19 000
		-business process outsourcing and off-shoring	2 340	8 925	2 975

## Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa

### Purpose

Increase export capacity and support direct investment flows through strategies for targeted markets and an effectively managed network of foreign trade offices.

### Sub-Programmes

The world as we know it has changed fundamentally from the third quarter of 2008 as the impact of the global economic crisis started dawning on strategic decision makers. The current down swing provides adequate proof that South Africa will have to lower its risk exposure of having too high a percentage of its exports attributed to such few destinations that are the worst affected by the down turn such as the Euro Zone and the USA.

The strategic choices open to South Africa dictates that as an urgent matter a market diversification strategy should be designed. Low growth conventional markets should still be actively pursued to ensure that the value and volume of our exports are sustained in these markets. The Euro Zone and the USA are examples of these types of markets. High growth markets that have shown financial resilience during the current global crisis such as Asia, Africa and the Middle East are examples of markets that should be actively pursued to grow our exports.

The market diversification strategy should furthermore be complimented by a product diversification strategy to focus on products higher up in the value chain.

Similarly, investment recruitment and facilitation will have to cope with a changed global environment where the flows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will change from developed world inflows to developing world inflows. Given the current global economic crisis and the resultant lack of liquidity more effort will be devoted to investment retention.

In order to continue to attract investment in this difficult environment investors and exporters will be serviced through a one stop facilitation centre, including a support centre staffed by people with disabilities. Investors will thus be handled in a single integrated project team approach.

Work has begun to strengthen networks with Provincial and Local Investment Promotion agencies and implement co-ordinated outward trade and investment projects to key priority markets.

*Investment Promotion and Facilitation* facilitates the increase in the quality and quantity of foreign and domestic direct investment by providing an investment recruitment, problem solving and information service to retain and expand investment in South Africa and into Africa. Funding is mainly for salaries and operational costs.

*Export Development and Promotion* develops new and existing South African exporter capabilities to grow exports. It provides information, financial support and practical assistance to sustain organic growth in traditional markets and penetrate new high growth markets. Funding is mainly for salaries and operational costs. Provision is further made under this sub programme for the following transfers and subsidies:

- Export Consultancy Trust Fund: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) undertakes feasibility studies for capital goods and projects initiated by the World Bank. Funds are distributed based on approved World Bank projects.
- Export Consultancy Trust Fund: International Finance Corporation assists South African businesses to be successful in dealing with the International Finance Corporation as an investment in building a long-term sustainable export strategy for South African goods and services. Funding is distributed based on diligence investigations and pre-feasibility studies.

- Export Credit Insurance Corporation provides long-term insurance and investment guarantees on behalf of government, and facilitates and encourages South African export trade by underwriting foreign bank loans and investments to enable foreign buyers to purchase capital goods and services from South Africa. Funds are distributed based on approved projects.

International Operations manages and administers the department's foreign office network. Funding is mainly used for salaries, foreign allowances, rental accommodation costs of our foreign staff and the costs of operating foreign economic offices.

### Measurable Objectives

- Promote awareness of investment opportunities in South Africa by conducting three international investment conferences, 95 investment presentations, three Investment Pavilions, one local investment conference and five ministerial or presidential missions, four technical missions, 20 inbound missions, and 12 outbound missions by March 2010.
- Improve the capacity of new exporters by training 200 new small exporters, reaching 2 000 customers and distributing 3 000 publications by March 2010.
- Promote South African products in targeted high-growth markets by conducting six international trade initiatives and 18 National Pavilions, and fund 50 trade missions amongst other through export council and provincial investment promotion agencies by March 2010.
- Facilitate markets for Southern African products and services by promoting and implanting six export projects in high-yield targeted countries by March 2010.

**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

#### Sub-Programme: Investment

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Promote SA as an investment destination		Value of projects committed.	3 international investment conferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 local international investment conferences</li> <li>• 90 investment presentations,</li> <li>• 3 Investment pavilions</li> <li>• 5 ministerial or presidential missions</li> <li>• 20 Inbound Missions</li> <li>• 12 Outbound Missions</li> <li>• 4 Technical Missions</li> </ul>	3 international investment conferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 local international investment conferences</li> <li>• 90 investment presentations,</li> <li>• 3 Investment pavilions</li> <li>• 5 ministerial or presidential missions</li> <li>• 20 Inbound Missions</li> <li>• 12 Outbound Missions</li> <li>• 4 Technical Missions</li> </ul>	3 international investment conferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 local international investment conferences</li> <li>• 95 investment presentations,</li> <li>• 4 Investment pavilions</li> <li>• 6 ministerial or presidential missions</li> <li>• 20 Inbound Missions</li> <li>• 12 Outbound Missions</li> <li>• 4 Technical Missions</li> </ul>
		R145bn	R40bn	R45bn	

Sub-Programme: Exports

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Improve the capacity of new exporters by training 670 new exporters	Growth in the exporter base	Number of exporters trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 200 new exporters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 220 new exporters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 250 new exporters</li> </ul>
Promote South African products in targeted high growth markets by conducting 150 trade missions and managing 54 National Pavilions	Growth of manufactured exports in new high growth markets.	Number of committed projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 National Pavilions</li> <li>• 50 Trade Missions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 National Pavilions</li> <li>• 50 Trade Missions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 National Pavilions</li> <li>• 50 Trade Missions</li> </ul>
Facilitate markets for Southern African products and services by promoting and implanting 6 export projects in high yield targeted countries by undertaking 18 International Trade Initiatives	Growth of manufactured exports in new high growth markets.	Number of committed projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 International Trade Initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 International Trade Initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 International Trade Initiatives</li> </ul>



## Programme 8: Communication and Marketing

### Purpose

Position **the dti** as a driver of economic development and growth to all economic citizens, by employing integrated marketing-communication techniques and systems aimed at intensifying awareness, uptake and access to its products and services.

The Communication and Marketing Division seeks to provide seamless integrated marketing-communication solutions to efficiently and effectively meet the communication needs of its varied stakeholders. In so doing, the Division aims to increase awareness, facilitate access, and promote **the dti's** offerings for economic growth, equity and employment creation, through synergised, customised and multi-pronged communication strategies and processes.

Amidst an ever-changing external environment and increased pressures placed on national government, the Division seeks to reinforce positive sentiment on **the dti's** trade and industrial incentives, particularly among domestic media. In addition, the focus will remain on closing the rift between the first and second economies, via customised, consultative and targeted integrated communication strategies.

### Sub-Programmes

*Brand Management* is responsible for managing the Department's image and ensuring that excellent customer service standards are upheld by improving customer touch points and ensuring strong customer relationship management.

*External Communication* is responsible for outreach programmes and educational campaigns to ensure a meaningful understanding of **the dti's** offerings. It also facilitates the uptake of its products and services to stimulate economic growth, equity and employment.

*Media Relations and Publicity* seeks to ensure that good relations between **the dti** and the media are established and maintained, by upholding a positive image of the Department in the public arena and influencing perceptions about its products and services positively.

*Internal Communication and Publishing* is responsible for effective and efficient management of publishing services (electronic, print, multimedia), using innovative communication platforms, to professionally compile, consolidate, package and distribute **the dti's** information resources to its target markets.

### Measurable Objectives:

- Position **the dti** as a driver of economic development and growth;
- Intensify awareness uptake, and access to products and services;
- Build an image of trust and confidence by improving brand presence and visibility through proactive marketing and public relations activities;
- Establish and maintain effective communication and co-ordination within the Department;
- Ensure that activities are impact-oriented, customer-centric in focus, nationally and internationally relevant, and that they entrench positive values of *Batho Pele*.

**Table: Measurable Objectives and Medium-Term Output Targets**

Sub-Programme: Brand Management

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Sustainable advertising and marketing campaigns	18 targeted synergised multi-media campaigns per annum	1 campaign per quarter	4 campaigns per year	6 campaigns per year	8 campaigns per year
Customer Surveys	3 bi-annual comprehensive surveys representative of all the dti targeted stakeholders	Annual customer satisfaction and perception surveys reports	1 Customer Perception Survey	1 Customer Satisfaction Survey	1 Customer Perception Survey
Effective Customer Contact Centre management	Responses and resolution to clients' enquiries by ensuring a service level of between 80-90%, and 6% abandonment rate	More than 80% service level: - 80% first-time resolution (industry norm) - 6% abandonment rate (industry acceptable)	80% industry norm achieved	Achieve 5% more than industry norm of 80%	Achieve 5% more than industry norm of 80%

Sub-Programme: External Communication

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Effective Management of Events and Exhibitions (including izimbizo)	360 well-co-ordinated events and exhibitions	100 well-co-ordinated & managed events, exhibitions (qualitative and quantitative variables)	100 events and exhibitions per annum	120 events and exhibitions per annum	140 events and exhibitions per annum
Inter-governmental relations and sustained relationships	Establishment of communications platform with provincial Department's and agencies, by hosting 6 forum meetings and 6 joint campaigns	2 Forum meetings per annum  2 Joint campaigns per annum	2 Forum meetings per annum  2 Joint campaigns per annum	2 Forum meetings per annum  2 Joint campaigns per annum	2 Forum meetings per annum  2 Joint campaigns per annum

Sub-Programme: Media Relations and Publicity

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Proactive publicity for the dti programmes and identified success stories	48 well-attended and profiled project visits with media	3 site visits per quarter	12 site visits	16 site visits	20 site visits
Relevance of Media releases and opinion pieces	126 newsworthy releases, and 54 opinion pieces, which will result in positive coverage of the dti service offerings	10 releases per quarter  Average of 4 opinion pieces per quarter	40 releases per annum  Average of 16 opinion pieces per annum	42 releases per annum  Average of 18 opinion pieces per annum	44 releases per annum  Average of 20 opinion pieces per annum

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Media briefings	30 self-initiated, well co-ordinated and covered media briefings	2 Media Briefings per quarter	8 self initiated Media Briefings per annum	10 self initiated Media Briefings per annum	12 self initiated Media Briefings per annum
	18 events-linked media briefings per annum	1 events-linked media briefing per quarter	4 Events-linked media briefings per annum	6 Events-linked media briefings per annum	8 Events-linked media briefings per annum

Sub-Programme: Internal Communication and Publishing

Measurable Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Performance indicator/ measure	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Publications Content development and Distribution Management	Effective multiple distribution channels introduced and monitored	Published and circulated publications	60 Published and circulated publications	60 Published and circulated publications	60 Published and circulated publications
Redesign and redevelopment of the dti website and intranet	Revamped, interactive and user-friendly website	An interactive well informative and accurate website	Launched and well maintained website	Well maintained and accurate website	Well maintained and accurate website

## 9. PUBLIC AND TRADING ENTITIES

The public entities reporting to the Minister of **the dti** include the following:

### **Development Finance Institutions:**

#### ***Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)***

##### *Establishment*

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is a government-owned development financing institution, which promotes entrepreneurship through building competitive industries and enterprises. The IDC remains one of the most important instruments for developing South Africa's economy to be viable and sustainable. The IDC's focus is on contributing to economic growth, industrial development and economic empowerment through its financing activities.

The IDC has evolved from being a leading industrial player at national and regional levels to being the first South African Development Finance Institution to have its mandate extended to the rest of the African continent in support of NEPAD.

##### *Purpose*

The IDC's aim is to be a self-financing national development finance institution whose primary objectives are to contribute to the generation of balanced, sustainable economic growth in Africa and to the economic empowerment of the South African population, thereby promoting the economic prosperity of all citizens. The IDC achieves this by promoting entrepreneurship through the building of competitive industries and enterprises based on sound business principles.

#### ***Khula Enterprise Finance Ltd. (Khula)***

##### *Establishment*

Khula was founded in 1996, and specialises in ensuring the enhanced availability of loan and equity capital to small and medium enterprises.

##### *Purpose*

Making finances available by:

- Offering loans, through retail finance intermediaries that Khula provides with cost competitive on-lending capital, risk sharing and risk mitigation support and organisational management capacity support
- Offering collateral security assistance through commercial finance institutions that Khula provides with credit indemnity guarantees
- Offering equity finance solutions | directly and indirectly through public and private sector partnership joint venture funds and external funds managed by Khula.
- Providing assistance and guidance on financing and business investment opportunities through the Khula Mentorship Programme.

#### ***National Empowerment Fund (NEF)***

##### *Establishment*

The NEF was established by the National Empowerment Fund Act No 105 of 1995, for the purpose of promoting and facilitating economic equality and transformation.

##### *Purpose*

The aim of the National Empowerment Fund is to be a catalyst of B-BBEE in South Africa. This includes enabling, developing, promoting and implementing innovative investment and transformation solutions to advance sustainable economic participation of

black people. The NEF's focus is development finance so as to maximise the 'empowerment dividend' which is made up of B-BBEE, Black Women Empowerment, Job Creation, Growth Sectors, Geographic Spread and Investment Return. In an effort to broaden the impact, NEF has launched Provincial Roundtables in six provinces, with the objective of optimising regional invested portfolio through intensive local interaction and communication.

### ***Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)***

#### *Establishment*

The Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) is an independent, limited liability company established with the government of South Africa as the sole shareholder.

#### *Purpose*

The objective of the ECIC is to provide long-term insurance and investment guarantees on behalf of government. It also facilitates and encourages SA export trade by underwriting bank loans and investments outside the country in order to enable foreign buyers to purchase capital goods and services from South Africa.

The main outputs of the agency encompass:

- providing insurance cover for capital projects abroad, mainly in the SADC region; and
- issuing investment guarantees against political and transfer risks.

### ***South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund (Samaf)***

#### *Establishment*

The South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund (Samaf) was established in 2005 in response to the country's need for a micro-finance institution that would cater for the needs of the very poor. It became fully operational as a trading entity on 1 April 2006.

#### *Purpose*

Its business model focuses on capacity building and formalisation of indigenous financial intermediaries, particularly financial services co-operatives, and other forms of micro-credit organisations that have outreach potential to the rural and urban poor wanting to engage in some form of economic activities. These intermediaries provide a network of access points for affordable micro-finance with loans from as little as R20 up to a maximum of R10 000.

## **Regulatory Agencies:**

### ***Competition Commission***

#### *Establishment*

The Competition Commission was established in terms of the Competition Act (1998).

#### *Purpose*

The Competition Commission is responsible for promoting competitive market conditions through investigating and prosecuting anti-competitive activities, reviewing and approving mergers and exemption applications, doing research, and disseminating information to businesses, consumers and other stakeholders.

### ***Competition Tribunal***

#### *Establishment*

The Competition Tribunal was established in terms of the Competition Act (1998).

#### *Purpose*

The Tribunal adjudicates cases referred to it by the Competition Commission.

#### **National Gambling Board (NGB)**

##### *Establishment*

The National Gambling Board (NGB) was established in terms of the National Gambling Act (33 of 1996), which was repealed in November 2004 and replaced by the new National Gambling Act (2004).

##### *Purpose*

The primary objective of the board is to exercise control over gambling, provide advice to the Minister, and promote uniform norms and standards across provinces.

#### **National Lotteries Board (NLB)**

##### *Establishment*

The National Lotteries Board (NLB) was established in terms of the National Lotteries Act (57 of 1997) and the Amendment Acts 10 of 2000 and 46 of 2001. The Board monitors and enforces the implementation of the National Lottery, as well as the establishment of private lotteries and promotional competitions. In addition, the Board manages the National Lotteries Distribution Trust Fund (NLDTF) and takes responsibility for the distributing agencies.

##### *Purpose*

The aim of the National Lotteries Board is to ensure that the national and other lotteries are run with the utmost integrity, the interests of all players are protected, the national lottery generates maximum revenues for good causes in responsible ways and these revenues are disbursed expeditiously.

#### **National Credit Regulator (NCR)**

##### *Establishment*

The National Credit Act (2005), which replaced the Usury Act (1968) and the Credit Agreements Act (1980), enables the National Credit Regulator (NCR).

##### *Purpose*

The purpose of the NCR is to improve the regulation of the consumer credit market to improve consumer protection and the efficiency and fairness of the end user credit market.

The National Credit Regulator is governed by a board of directors appointed by Cabinet and will be responsible for registrations, education, complaints resolution, investigations, debt counseling and advocacy.

#### **National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)**

##### *Establishment*

The National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) was established in terms of the National Credit Act, No 30 of 2008 (the Act).

##### *Purpose*

The purpose of the National Credit Act is to ensure equity in the credit market and to balance the respective rights and responsible of credit providers and consumers.



### **Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO)**

#### *Establishment*

The Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) is a trading entity that originated from the merger of the South African Companies Registration Office and the South African Patents and Trademarks Office.

#### *Purpose*

CIPRO is responsible for the registration of Companies, Patents and Trademarks.

### **Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB)**

#### *Establishment*

The Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB) was established in terms of the Estate Agency Affairs, Act, 112 of 1976.

#### *Purpose*

The objective of the board is to maintain and promote the standard of conduct of estate agents, and to regulate the activities of estate agents having due regard to the public interest.

### **International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC)**

#### *Establishment*

The ITAC was established through an Act of Parliament, the International Trade Administration Act 71 of 2002, which came into force on 01 June 2003.

#### *Purpose*

The aim of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) is to create an enabling environment for fair trade through customs tariff amendments, trade remedies, and import and export controls.

## **Specialised Services Agencies:**

### **Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda)**

#### *Establishment*

The Small Enterprise Development Agency (**seda**) was established as a result of the promulgation of the National Small Business Amendment Act (26 of 2003).

**seda** resulted from the merger of the National Small Enterprise Promotion Agency (Ntsika) and National Manufacturing Advisory Centres (NAMAC). **seda** was launched in December 2005.

#### *Purpose*

Providing co-ordinated non-financial support for the small business sector.

Implement small enterprise development support services and products through a national, integrated service delivery network in order to improve the contribution of small enterprises to the economy, employment and equity.

### **South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)**

#### *Establishment*

The SABS administers the Standards Act (29 of 1993), and promotes the use of standards and quality control in industry and commerce.

#### *Purpose*

The aim of the South African Bureau of Standards is to be the provider of choice for conformity assessment services, certification, testing, training and consulting.

The SABS also regulates 80 compulsory specifications that deal with health and safety of the public and supervises trade metrology and national building regulations and building standards.

### **South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)**

#### *Establishment*

The South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) administers the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act (Act 19 of 2006). SANAS's responsibility is to establish conformity assessment and good laboratory practices accreditation in South Africa, and facilitates mutual recognition agreements with international accreditation organisations.

#### *Purpose*

The aim of the South African National Accreditation System is to create an impartial and transparent mechanism for organisations to independently demonstrate their competence and facilitate the beneficial exchange of goods, services and knowledge and provide a service that is recognised as comparable to best international practice while reflecting the demographics of South Africa.

### **National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)**

#### *Establishment*

The National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) administers the Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act (Act 18 of 2006). NMISA is mandated to provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units and certain other measurement units, for the designation of national measurement standards and for keeping and maintaining national measurement standards and units.

#### *Purpose*

The aim of the NMISA is to support the development of measurement techniques in enterprises and to contribute to the harmonisation of measurement results across Africa in order to facilitate trade and market assess.

### **National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)**

#### *Establishment*

The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act (Act 5 of 2008) was promulgated in the Government Gazette, 31216, on 4 July 2008 and took effect on 1 September 2008.

#### *Purpose*

The NRCS protects the public by enforcement of regulations governing the safety of the producers, fairness of trade and protection of the environment.

## 10 Organisational Information

### 10.1 Delegation of Powers

#### *Human Resources Management*

- The delegations must be exercised with due regard to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the relevant statutory and financial requirements, the Public Service Regulation, 2003 applicable collective agreements and departmental policy (as and when this is issued).
- Delegations may only be exercised by employees of **the dti** who have been appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994, (Act 103 of 1994), as amended, and who occupy positions on the approved establishment of the Department.
- If powers and duties have been delegated to a certain post level, the incumbents of higher posts in the relevant hierarchy may also exercise/perform such powers and duties.
- When an employee acts in a higher post in accordance with section 32 of the Public Service Act, 1994, (Act 103 of 1994), as amended, the delegated powers attached to that post are delegated to such a person.
- The exercise of a delegation with financial implications must be done in consultation with the relevant Programme or Responsibility Manager.
- A person at a post level to whom a power or duty is delegated, may only exercise such power and duty with regard to employees at a lower post level than her/his in the relevant component unless such a power has been delegated to the incumbent of a specific post, in which case the person must exercise the power/duty in respect of the whole Department.
- The Chief Director: Human Resources and Learning Centre, will be responsible for advice and administrative support to line managers in exercising/performing their powers and duties.

#### *Financial Management*

Financial delegations provided for by Section 44 (powers and duties of accounting officers) of the Public Finance Management Act are continuously being reviewed and updated to ensure applicability and alignment with the organisational structure.

### 10.2 Capital Transfers and Financial Assets

National Empowerment Fund

National Productivity Institute: Workplace Challenge

Small Enterprise Development Agency

South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

Small Enterprise Development Agency Technology Programme

South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund

Khula Enterprise Finance Limited

National Research Foundation: Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme

Centurion Aerospace Village

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Maritime Industry Project

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Aerospace Industry

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Cleaner Production Centre

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Fibre and Textile Centre of Excellence

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Technology Transfer Centre

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Technology Venture Capital

Council for Mineral Technology and Research: Customised Sector Programmes

Industrial Development Corporation: Isivande Women's Fund

Industrial Development Corporation: Regional Industrial Development

Industrial Development Corporation: Customised Sector Programmes  
South African Bureau of Standards: Trade Metrology  
South African Bureau of Standards-Plant infrastructure  
South African Bureau of Standards: Research Contribution  
South African Bureau of Standards: Small Business Technical Consulting  
South African National Accreditation System  
National Metrology Institute of South Africa  
National Automotive Industrial Development Centre  
Witwatersrand Business School: Centre for Entrepreneurship  
University of Pretoria: Advanced Engineering Centre of Excellence  
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications  
University of the Witwatersrand: National Aerospace Skills Sector Support Centre  
North-West University: Advanced Manufacturing Skills Sector Support Centre  
Umsobomvu Youth Fund: Sponsorship  
Technology for Women in Business: Sponsorship  
Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office  
Competition Commission  
Competition Tribunal  
Consumer Awards  
Micro Finance Regulatory Council  
National Credit Regulator  
National Gambling Board  
Regional Services Council levies  
National Consumer Tribunal  
National Consumer Commission  
World Intellectual Property Organisation  
Black Business Supplier Development Programme  
Business Process Outsourcing  
Coega Development Corporation  
East London Industrial Development Zone (Pty) Limited  
Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone Company  
Industrial development zones grant  
Industrial Development Zones-Other  
Competitiveness Fund  
Co-operatives Incentive Scheme  
Critical Infrastructure Programme  
Critical Infrastructure Programme: ALCAN Aluminium Smelter  
Enterprise Development  
Export Market and Investment Assistance  
Film and Television Production Incentive  
Manufacturing Development Programme Incentives  
Sector Development Programme  
Sector Partnership Fund  
Small and Medium Manufacturing Development Programme  
South African Capital Goods Feasibility Study Fund  
Staple Food Fortification Programme  
Enterprise Investment Programme  
Automotive Production and Development Programme  
Aichi Exposition

Export Consultancy Trust Fund: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)  
Export Consultancy Trust Fund: International Finance Corporation  
Export Credit Insurance Corporation  
Regional Services Council levies  
Trade and Investment South Africa  
Youth Internship Programme

## **11. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS**

The ICT general control environment has improved by addressing 70% of the audit findings, including the development and testing of the Disaster Recovery Plan.

The focus in the medium-term will be to enhance the responsiveness of the network capacity as a key business tool.

## **12. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The management of performance is also another priority area that will receive closer attention.

The review of the entire performance management system has been successfully concluded to enhance alignment of departmental planning and performance management with personnel performance management. The review also streamlined the system to ensure that the system is not cumbersome but is an efficient management tool to enhance performance and service delivery.

Significant strides have also been made to enhance the conclusion of performance agreements with 96% of senior managers having concluded performance agreements in respect of the 2008/ 09 performance cycle.

The process to compile 2009/10 performance agreements is underway following the presentation of 2009/10 Divisional Business Plans to the departmental Executive Board.

### 13. STRUCTURE OF the dti







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