

the dti

Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2011-2014



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Foreword by the Minister



Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies

As we enter into the third year of the current mandate, more emphasis will be placed on the implementation of key strategic programmes that contribute to the achievement of key priorities contained in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2009 – 2014. In his State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma placed emphasis on the creation of decent work and called on all of the sectors of government to redouble their efforts to achieve this objective.

In 2010, Cabinet approved the New Growth Path (NGP) as the overarching policy framework to deliver on the outcome of creating decent employment through inclusive growth. To this end, the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) will implement programmes that will contribute to the achievement of the jobs target set out in the NGP. Our flagship will be the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), where we will focus on employment outcomes through aligning industrial incentive programmes to support labour absorption.

In the course of this year we will table the updated IPAP2 covering the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period 2011/12 - 2013/14. This will build on and improve the work undertaken in the current IPAP2 covering the period 2010/11 - 2012/13. With the broad framework of the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) firmly in place, **the dti** is working on a programme to resuscitate the Medium and Heavy Commercial vehicle segment of the Automotive Industry. Recently, a study on the Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicle sector was completed with a view to developing a growth strategy and action plan to support further industrialisation. This should create considerable market opportunities for the auto component sector through building on synergies between the passenger cars and heavy commercial vehicles.

We will continue with the process of reviewing the business regulatory framework the Department administers to ensure that the regulatory function is effectively strengthened while reducing unnecessary “red tape”. The monitoring and evaluation system, which culminated in the signing of performance and delivery agreements entered into between the President and Ministers, has been further developed through the finalisation of the delivery agreements for each of the twelve identified outcomes. We have been entrusted with joint responsibility to co-ordinate the implementation of Outcome 4: “Decent work through inclusive Growth” and also have commitments in several other sectors. A major thrust of our work in the year ahead will be focused on improving and better focusing on support for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME) development as well as finalising and implementing a new framework for improved support to co-operatives. Every other division in **the dti** also has important programmes to implement.

I am confident that, despite the challenge of creating sustainable employment, **the dti** has the resources and the will to contribute towards achieving these important priorities of government.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Davies', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Dr R Davies, MP
Minister of Trade and Industry

Overview by the Acting Director-General



Acting Director-General, Lionel October

During the period covered by this Strategic Plan, **the dti** envisages building on the work being carried out as contained in the IPAP2 document. **the dti** will continue to play a central role in pursuit of government's key priorities in the medium term, for we are fully conscious of the intensity of the work that needs to be undertaken in order to contribute to Government's identified priorities in this regard. **the dti** will continue with the implementation of its interventions to contribute to Government's priority relating to the creation of decent work. This will be coupled with additional interventions, through the continued implementation of IPAP2 that will contribute to addressing underlying structural constraints, preventing sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector.

The Department will maintain its focus on aligning industrial financing and incentives to industrial policy objectives as part of efforts to place our economy on a new labour-absorbing growth path. Significant progress has been made in this regard with the launch of the 12i Tax Incentive that aims to accelerate economic growth in the industrial sector and supports IPAP2, particularly in terms of job creation, training and energy efficiency.

In the area of international trade, as part of promoting regional integration within Africa, **the dti** will strengthen trade and investment engagements at the bilateral level, as well as advance the integration project in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and consolidate gains made under the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Agreements (FTA). The Department will also expand its focus on extending regional markets in Africa by pursuing the SADC-East African Community (EAC)-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Tripartite FTA. In recognition of the growing economies in the South, **the dti** will build on ongoing economic and trade cooperation efforts with Brazil, Russia, India and China through its membership of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). This work will aim to shift the patterns of trade in a manner that encourages exports of higher value-added products and builds complementarities and mutually supportive relations with these countries of the South. At the multilateral level, renewed efforts to conclude the Doha Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organisation will require intensive engagement and monitoring to ensure that any outcomes do not undermine our industrial development and employment objectives.

the dti will take advantage of South Africa's market access opportunities by the continued implementation of its diversification strategy to ensure that South Africa's exports to conventional markets stabilise and exports to markets that have shown resilience during the global crisis such as Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle East grow. This market diversification strategy will be complemented by a product diversification strategy to focus on products higher up in the value chain to prioritised countries. **the dti's** investment promotion activities will focus on the IPAP2 priority sectors for investment attraction. In recruiting investment, emphasis will be placed on investments that have a greater multiplier effect on the South African economy

During the medium-term period, the Department will finalise the review of the scope and quality of financial and non-financial support provided to SMMEs and entrepreneurs. The objective of this review is to ensure that appropriate support is provided to this segment of enterprises to encourage their sustainable growth. The new model for co-operatives will also be implemented, to enhance support offered to these entities and raise their value and profile in the local economy.

The Department will place continued focus on the challenges emanating from the implementation of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE), so as to advance economic transformation and facilitate growth, development and stability in the economy. This will be achieved through the revision of the codes of good practice and the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Advisory Council. The Council will be responsible for reviewing progress in achieving BEE and advise government on relevant programmes and instruments to achieve BEE objectives.

On the regulatory front, the Department is cognisant of the need to have a regulatory environment that supports industrial development objectives. Focus will thus be placed on those areas of regulation that still need to be amended to enhance enterprise development. This will be coupled with the implementation of both the Consumer Protection and Companies Acts. The Department has finalised regulations which will give effect to both pieces of legislations. The legislation will enable the establishment of the National Consumer Commission (NCC) and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC).

Given the importance of the work to be undertaken over the medium-term period, the Department will enhance its institutional arrangements and capacity to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects, strong strategic and operational management and greater integration of its public entities to deliver on the Government priorities. In this regard, **the dti** has already undertaken a service delivery improvement process that will be integral to its delivery of high-quality and timeous services to the public.

the dti will continue to strengthen its engagements with social partners to ensure improved and co-ordinated implementation of strategic interventions. This will be done through active participation in key forums, such as the Economic Sector and Employment Cluster and the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac). The Department recognises the key role that such institutions play in ensuring the effective implementation of its programmes.

The Department will also ensure that its internal capacity to deliver on its mandate is enhanced through the implementation of effective and efficient systems, strategies and business processes relating to the management of human resources, information technologies and financial and physical resources. It will focus on improving the turn-around times for the payment of services offered by suppliers.

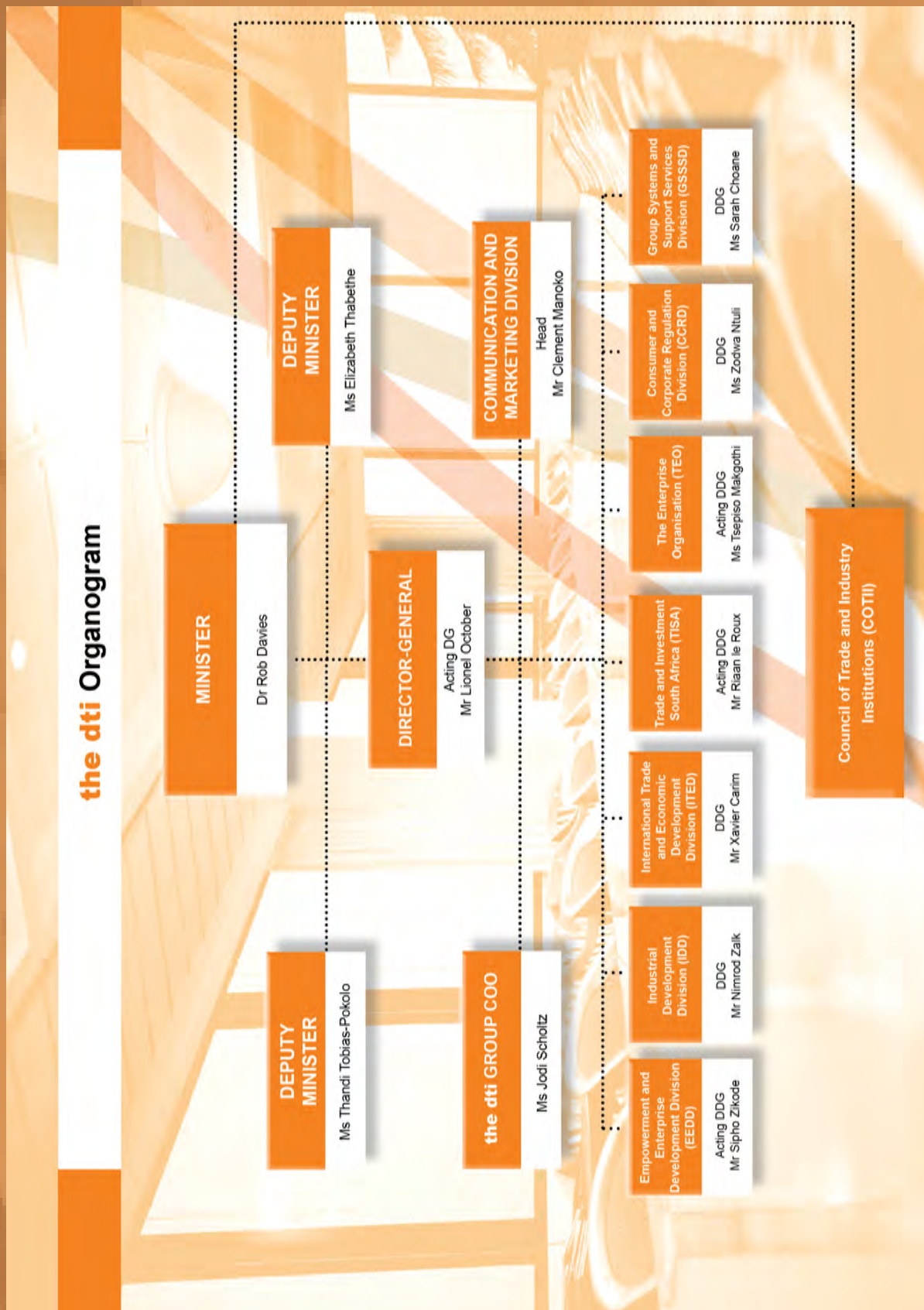
Through integrated and co-ordinated strategies, **the dti** will keep citizens at the centre of its service delivery promise. The Department will sharpen its focus on implementing policy interventions, promoting long-term industrialisation and industrial diversification, accelerating inclusive economic growth and development and generating sustainable employment.



Mr Lionel October
Acting Director-General

Part A: Strategic Overview

1.1 Organisational structure of the dti



1.2 Vision

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

1.3 Mission

the dti's Mission is to:

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

1.4 Strategic Objectives

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

1.5 Legislative Mandate

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

Act	Purpose
1. Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963, and to provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees, of the fuel Research Institute in and to the CSIR.
2. Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice, 2008 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	To provide for an internationally recognized and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic by establishing SANAS as a juristic person; to recognize SANAS as the only accreditation body in the Republic for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration as well as monitoring of good laboratory practice.
3. Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
4. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
5. Business Names Act, 1960 (Act No. 27 of 1960)	To provide for the control of business names and for matters incidental thereto (To be repealed in terms of section 121 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008)
6. Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984)	To provide for the formation, registration, incorporation, management, control and liquidation of close corporations
7. Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
8. Consumer Affairs (Unfair Business Practices) Act, 1988 (Act No. 71 of 1988)	To provide for the prohibition or control of certain business practices; and for matters connected therewith (To be repealed in terms of section 121 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008).
9. Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	To promote a fair, accessible and sustainable market place for consumer products and services, and for that purpose to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection, to provide for improved standards of consumer information, to prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices, to promote responsible consumer behaviour, to promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements, to establish the National Consumer Commission and to repeal certain laws.
10. Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the International Institute of the United Nations Organization for the unification of Private Law.
11. Co-operatives Act, 2005 (Act No. 14 of 2005)	To provide for the formation and registration of co-operatives and matters incidental thereto.
12. Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, inter alia, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, musical and literary works.

Act	Purpose
13. Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	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. Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to designs, to provide for the registration of designs and to delineate the rights pertaining thereto.
15. Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No. 112 of 1976)	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. Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	To promote trade with countries outside the Republic by providing for the insurance on behalf of the Government of the Republic of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions.
17. Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	To provide for the expropriation of land and the taking of the right to use land temporarily for or in connection with the objects or undertakings of national importance
18. Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)	To regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.
19. Intellectual Property Laws Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	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.
20. Inventions Development Act, 1962 (Act No. 31 of 1962)	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. (To be repealed by section 17 of the Technology Innovation Agency Act, 26 of 2008)
21. International Convention for Safe Containers Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the International Convention for Safe Containers so as to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the handling, stockpiling and transporting of containers.
22. Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	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.
23. Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	To establish a National Lotteries Board and to regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.
24. Manufacturing Development Act 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	To establish the Manufacturing Development Board, to provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development; and for matters incidental thereto.
25. Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute; and to provide for the repeal of certain laws.
26. Merchandise Marks Act 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	To make provision concerning the marking of merchandise and of coverings in or with which merchandise is sold and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business

Act	Purpose
27. National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards
28. National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	To promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit and for that purpose to provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.
29. National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	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.
30. National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the co-ordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; and to provide for the continued regulation of those matters; for that purpose to establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and licensing of certain gambling activities; to provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout the Republic; to retain the National Gambling Board; to establish the National Gambling Policy Council; to repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
31. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and to provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
32. National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996)	To provide for the establishment of the Advisory Board and the Small Enterprise Development Agency; and to provide for guidelines to be followed by organs of state to promote small enterprise in South Africa and for matters incidental thereto.
33. National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	To empower the responsible Minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods, to acquire, hire or supply services, and to exercise control over goods and services and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods and to provide for the establishment and administration of a National Supplies Procurement Fund
34. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	To provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and to establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
35. Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	To provide for the registration and granting of letters patent for inventions and for the rights of a patentee.
36. Performers Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	To provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
37. Property Time Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time sharing schemes.

Act	Purpose
38. Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	To restrict the enforcement in the Republic of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; to prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.
39. Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	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.
40. Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	To provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
41. Sale and Service Matters Act, 1964 (Act No. 25 of 1964)	To provide for the control of the sale of goods and the rendering of services and for matters connected therewith (To be repealed in terms of section 121 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008).
42. Sale and Service Matters Act, 1964 (Act No. 25 of 1964)	To provide for the control of the sale of goods and the rendering of services and for matters connected therewith (To be repealed in terms of section 121 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008).
43. Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	To control the operation of share block schemes, i.e. any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever, confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
44. Small Business Development Act, 1981 (Act No. 112 of 1981)	Whole Act was repealed save for section 2A dealing with the application of the Insurance Act, 1943.
45. Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	To provide for the establishment of a Council to manage and control certain space affairs in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
46. Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	To provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardization 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.
47. Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
48. Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	To empower the President to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations thereunder, if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
49. Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	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.
50. Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade metrology so as to ensure the accuracy of measuring instruments utilized in trade on the basis of national measuring standards.
51. Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act No. 76 of 1976) (To be repealed in terms of section 20 of Act 43 of 1990)	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 (To be repealed in terms of section 121 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008).

1.6. Overview of the Economy

1.6.1 Background

Until the global economic crisis South Africa enjoyed steady and positive growth. According to Statistics South Africa, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 2.7% in 2001; 3.7% in 2002; 3.1% in 2003; 4.9% in 2004; 5% in 2005; 5.4% in 2006; 5.1% in 2007 and 3.1% in 2008. However, this real GDP growth was not complemented by any significant improvement in unemployment, which remained at or above 22.8%, even at the peak of this growth trajectory.

The fact that this positive growth has been driven mainly by international commodity price increases and credit-induced consumption – therefore not being sufficiently underpinned by growth of the production sectors of the economy – is an indication of a deep-seated structural problem facing our economy. The unsustainable and resultant problematic nature of the growth path has necessitated an upscaled and refocused IPAP.

The beginning of 2008, however, also saw a decline in global economic activity, triggered by the financial crisis, which disrupted credit extension and paralysed trade and income flows. As the crisis deepened, GDP contracted in the fourth quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009, officially plunging the economy into recession. This contraction continued into the third quarter of 2009, with GDP growth rates of -2.8%.

GDP grew by 4.6% in the first quarter of 2010, effectively pulling the economy out of recession; this was a result of strong stimulatory monetary and fiscal policy measures put in place in South Africa and most parts of the world. Further, faster growth in developing countries, such as China, India, Brazil and most African countries, might have contributed to this recovery by stimulating trade and global commodity prices.

These monetary and fiscal policy measures led to generally low interest rates, particularly in developed countries. The generally low interest rates in developed economies prompted international investors to increase their investment in countries with high interest rates, such as ours, resulting in significant net capital flows to South Africa.

These are mainly in the form of short-term capital inflows, such as the acquisition of bonds which, in turn, led to the appreciation of the currency. The strong currency tended to delay the recovery of the South African economy because it negatively affected the competitiveness of South African products in international markets and increased exports.

These policy measures also left governments with large fiscal deficits, which escalated Government debt and debt repayments, thereby limiting the country's capacity to spend on service delivery.

Investment levels were low, due to ailing business confidence, the gloomy economic outlook; and tight lending criteria, both to households and businesses, which led to a decline in manufacturing production.

Adverse economic conditions that affected the rest of the world, including South Africa in 2009, seem to be coming to an end. The third quarter of 2009 saw some positive developments: business confidence improved, private sector investment turned around after five consecutive quarters of decline, and consumption levels and exports improved.

However, the global economic recovery is still fragile and surrounded with uncertainty, particularly among our major trading partners in the developed world. The fact that economic recovery of developing countries, led by China and India, is more robust than that of developed countries indicates a need for realignment of South Africa's export focus.

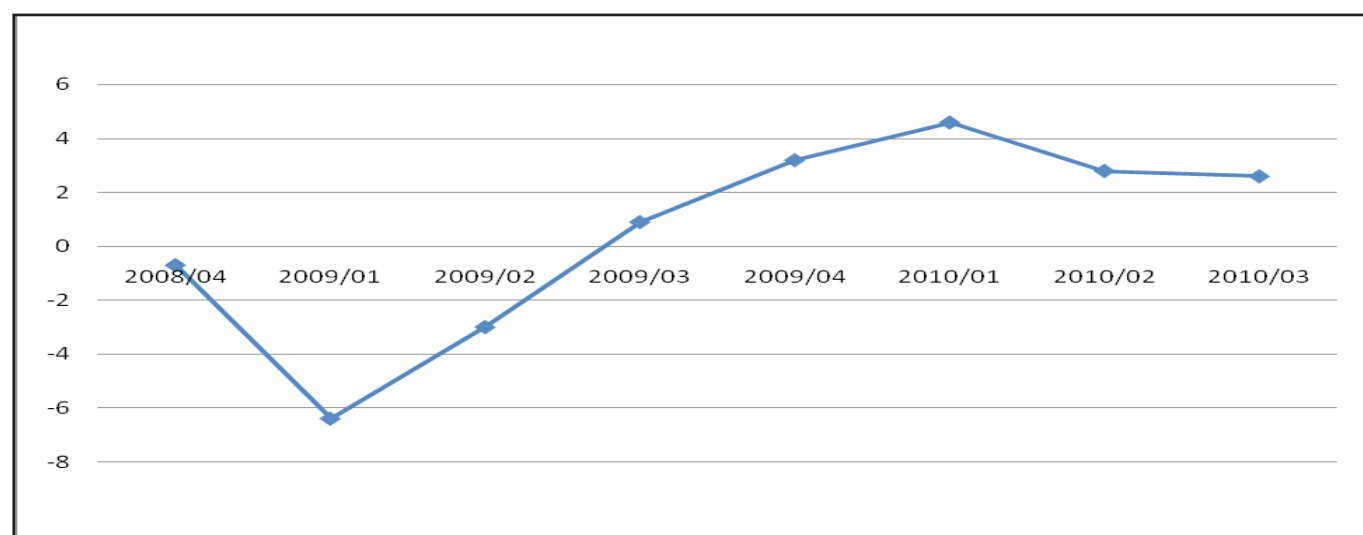
1.6.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The economy grew by 4.6% in the first quarter, followed by 2.8% in the second quarter, and 2.6% in the third quarter of 2010. According to the Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin of December 2010, the strong performance of the economy in the first quarter of 2010 may be attributed to strong performance of the mining and the manufacturing sectors. In the first quarter of 2010, the mining sector increased by 18.7%, an improvement of 11 percentage points when compared to its 2009 Q4 figure of 7.7%. The manufacturing sector also showed improvement of 7.8% in the first quarter of 2010, this improvement was however lower than

the 2009 Q4 figure of 10.8%.

The slow-down in growth in the second quarter of 2010 may be attributed to the effects of the appreciating volatile currency. During the second quarter, the mining sector declined from 18.7% to -22%. Manufacturing growth also lost momentum and declined further to 5%. The negative growth rate of the mining sector and the loss of momentum in the manufacturing sector combined to decrease GDP growth rate to 2.8%. The 0.2% decline in GDP growth rate between the second and third quarters of 2010 may be attributed to below-par performance of the manufacturing and tertiary sectors.

Figure 1: GDP Growth Rate, Q4 2008 to Q3 2010



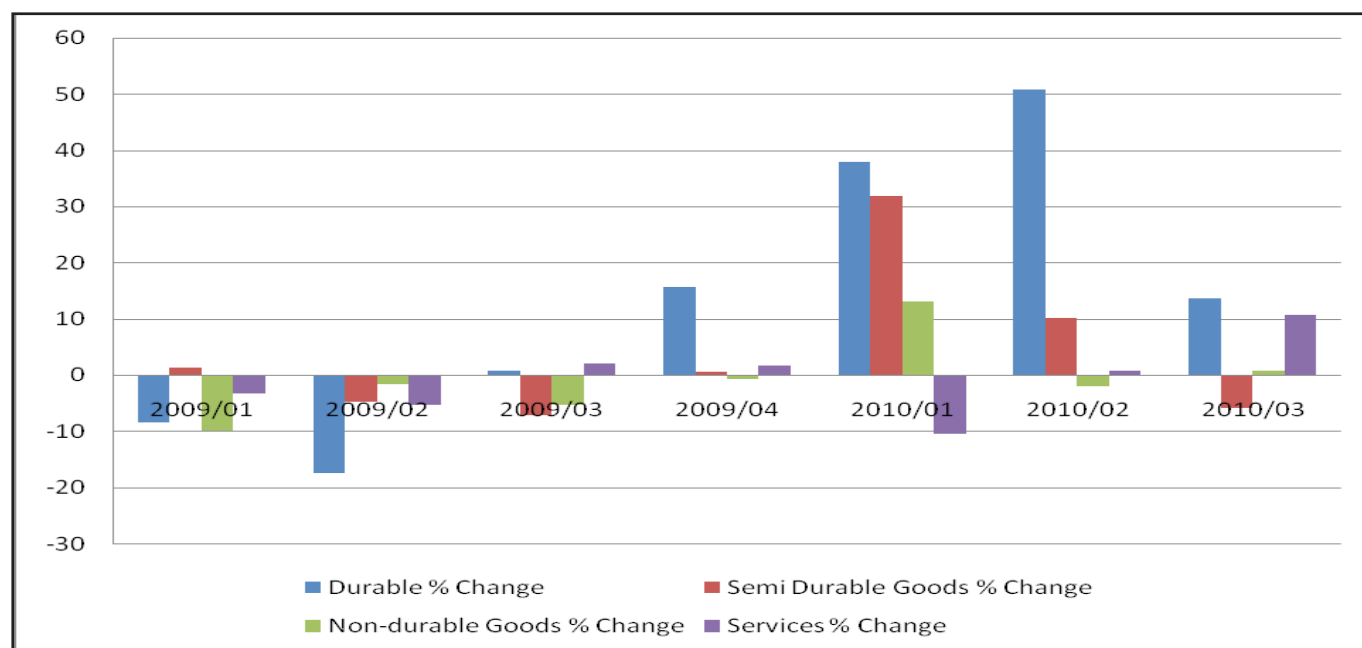
Source: South African Reserve Bank.

1.6.3 Household Consumption

Consumption levels improved dramatically in the first and second quarters of 2010, due to low interest rates, improved confidence levels and above-inflation salary increases. These increases in consumption levels were mainly attributable to durable and semi-durable goods.

Durable goods consumption accelerated by 37% and 50.8% in the first and second quarters of 2010, respectively. This increase was due to enlarged expenditure on recreational goods, including television sets, in anticipation of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ football tournament, coupled with improved expenditure on furniture and motor vehicle trade.

Other components of consumption showed vast improvements in the first three quarters of 2010, as compared to the negative growth rates experienced in 2009. The services sector registered an increase of 10.7%, due to the influx of tourists visiting South Africa after the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ tournament.

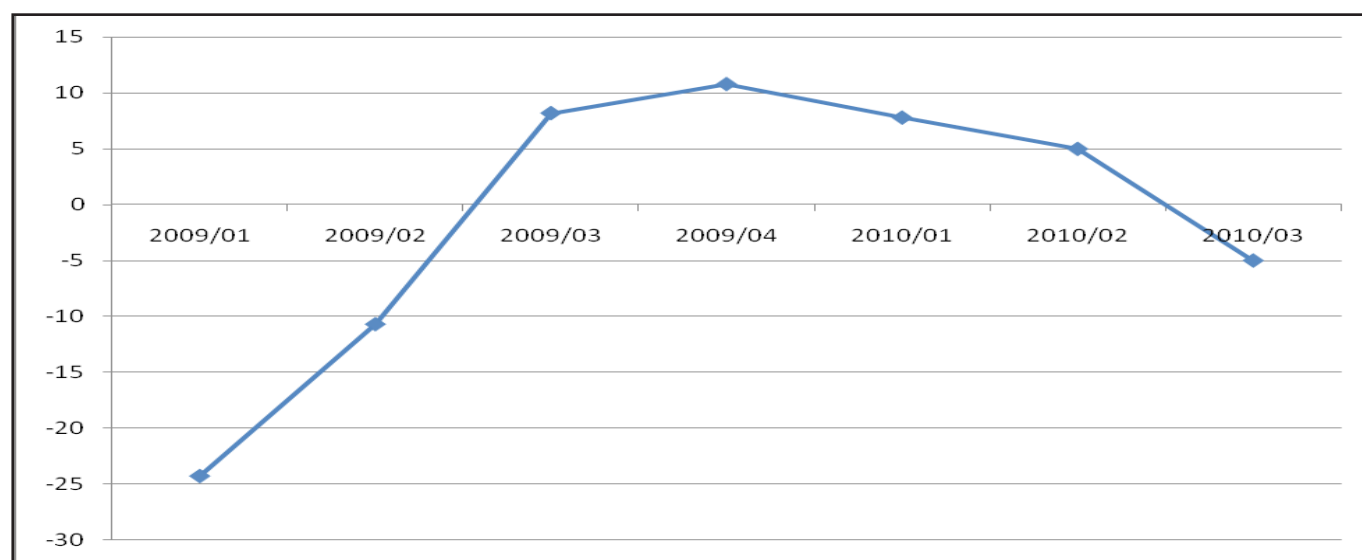
Figure 2: Percentage Change in Household Consumption, Q1 2009 to Q3 2010

Source: South African Reserve Bank.

1.6.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector in South Africa is one of the sectors that can absorb low-skilled labour. The resurgence of the sector in the third quarter of 2009 was warmly welcomed. The sector's value-addition increased by 8.2% in the third quarter of 2009 and accelerated to 10.8% in the fourth quarter of 2009. This increase was attributed to an improvement in demand for the South African manufactured products in global markets.

In 2010, manufacturing sector value-addition began to fall from a 2009 Q4 high of 10.8% to 7.8% in 2010 Q1, 5.0% in 2010 Q2 and -5.5% in 2010 Q3. The latter decline was due to a decline in production in basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and the machinery and electrical components sub-sectors.

Figure 3: Percentage Change in Manufacturing Value Addition, Q1 2009 to Q3 2010

Source: South African Reserve Bank.

1.6.5 Employment

The buoyant economic performance that preceded the global recession in 2008 was accompanied by an upward phase in the employment cycle, which lasted up to the third quarter of 2008. This upturn in employment was, however, insufficient to reduce unemployment levels in any significant way.

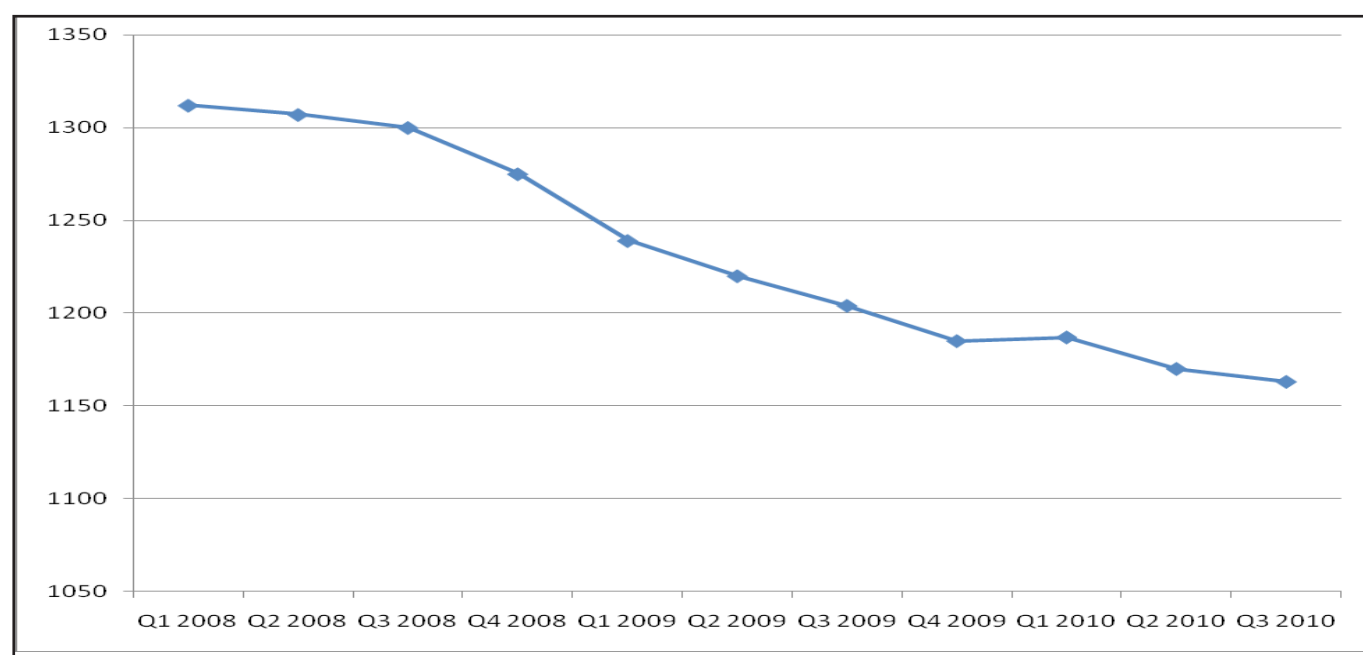
The expansion in mining activity, on the other hand, was encouraged by an international commodity price boom. Employment creation took place mainly in the non-gold mining sector, which accounted for just over 67% of total mining-sector employment in 2008.

From the third quarter of 2008, however, formal non-agricultural employment was on the decline. According to the *Quarterly Employment Statistics Survey*, 244 400 job opportunities were lost between March 2009 and March 2010, the hardest-hit sectors were finance, insurance, real estate, and business services, which lost almost half of their total jobs during this period.

Manufacturing, construction and trade, catering and accommodation services jointly lost about 158 000 job opportunities during this period.

As illustrated in Figure 4, formal employment in the Manufacturing sector was on the decline. Employment in the third quarter of 2010 declined, compared to that of the previous quarter. Between the first quarter of 2008 and the third quarter of 2010, 149 000 jobs were lost in the manufacturing Sector.

Figure 4: Employment in the Manufacturing Sector '000s, Q1 2008 to Q3 2010

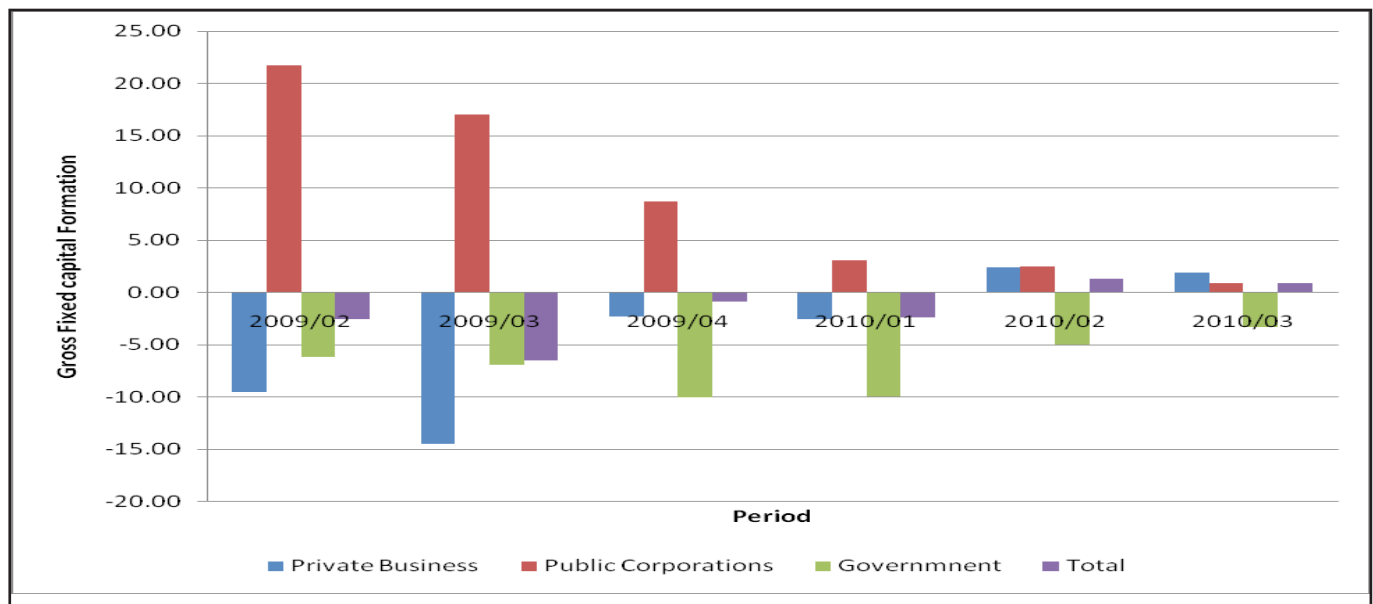


Source: StatsSA.

1.6.6 Investment

Total gross fixed capital formation (investment) improved in the second and third quarters of 2010 by 1.3% and 0.9%, respectively. This was mainly due to the turn-around by the private sector investment, which grew by 2.4% in the second quarter and 1.9% in the third quarter after declining by 2.5% in the first quarter of 2010.

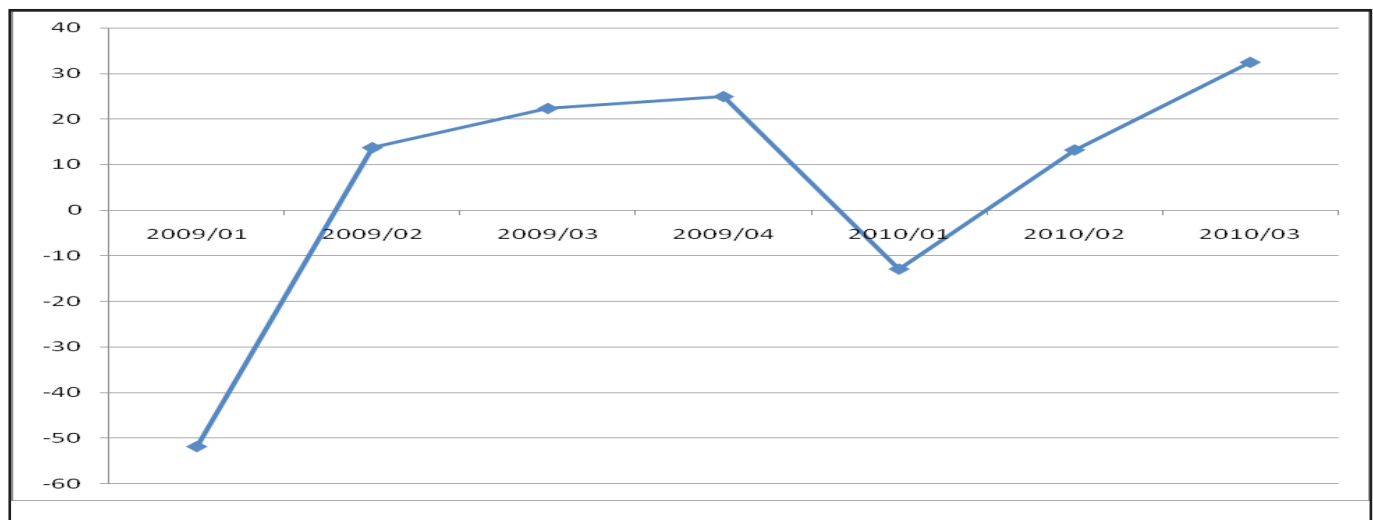
The second quarter in 2010 increase in capital spending may be attributed to infrastructure projects preceding the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ football tournament, coupled with an increase in spending in the mining sector. Due to the low savings rate in South Africa, 15.3% of investment had to be financed from capital inflows in the third quarter of 2010, which were mainly short term in nature and therefore unsustainable.

Figure 5: Percentage Change in Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Q2 2009 to Q3 2010

Source: South African Reserve Bank.

1.6.7 Trade Balance

The trade balance exhibited an interesting trend; it switched from the deficit of R12, 9 billion in the first quarter of 2010, to surpluses of R13, 2 billion in the second quarter and R32, 4 billion in the third quarter of 2010. This trend was due to the drastic reduction of imports compared to exports as a result of the adverse economic conditions at the time. Improvement in mining exports to both China and India were the main contributors to positive trade balances in the second and third quarters of 2010.

Figure 6: Trade Balance (R millions), Q1 2009 to Q3 2010

Source: South African Reserve Bank.

1.7 Conclusion

There are signs that the global economy is coming out of recession and that recovery is being led by the developing world. This suggests that our trade focus and strategies need to be revisited so that they can reflect these new developments. The fact that the recovery is still fragile suggests that Government efforts to stimulate the economy and create an environment conducive to job creation need to be intensified. Production in the manufacturing production, this sector showed a vast improvement from the

third quarter of 2009. In addition, the private sector is spending more on capital equipment and households are spending more on durable goods.

We are looking at new ways of boosting economic growth and job creation. Some of these interventions include skills development, sustaining infrastructure investment, public employment and rural development programmes, as well as improving the country's savings levels and ensuring a more inclusive labour market.

1.8 Alignment to Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes

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

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

Table 2: Alignment of the Minister's Priorities to the Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes

Government's MTSF Priorities	Government Outcome	Outputs for the Delivery Agreement of the Outcome	the dti Strategic Objectives
1. Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	4. Decent employment, through inclusive economic growth	Report on obstacles to faster, sustainable and inclusive economic growth	Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation
		Make growth more labour-absorbing and increase the number of decent work opportunities	
		Clear, detailed, costed and multi-pronged strategy to reduce youth unemployment	
		Raise our competitiveness, raise our net exports, grow our trade as a share of world trade and improve its composition	Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives
		Appropriate cost structure in the economy	Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development, in an equitable and socially responsible manner
		Improved support to small business and co-operatives	Facilitate broad-based economic participation, through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Government's MTSF Priorities	Government Outcome	Outputs for the Delivery Agreement of the Outcome	the dti Strategic Objectives
8. Pursuing African development and enhanced international co-operation	11. Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world	Raise our competitiveness, raise our net exports, grow our trade as a share of world trade and improve its composition	Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives
10. Building a developmental state, including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	12. An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Service delivery quality · Human Resource (HR) management and development · Business processes, systems, decision rights and accountability management · Reducing corruption in the public service 	Promote a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery

1.9 the dti's Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

In response to priorities highlighted by the Minister and commitments made in Delivery Agreements, the Department has identified key strategic objectives and corresponding medium-term outcomes in support of government-wide priorities and broader outcomes. These are detailed below:

Table 3: the dti's Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

the dti's Strategic Objectives	Outcomes
Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduced cost of production in the economy; · Increased production and export of tradable goods and services; · Accelerated GDP growth; · Increased competitiveness; · Increased employment opportunities; and · Increased investments.
Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased trade, underpinning industrial and broad-based economic development in South Africa; · Reformed regional, continental and global economic governance to promote national and continental development; · Improved trade, investment, infrastructure and industrial development in Africa; and · Increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries.
Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions, to achieve more inclusive growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased growth in SMMEs and co-operatives; · Increased access to business development and market access support; · Increased firm-level productivity; · Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy; and · Balanced spatial economic development.

the dti's Strategic Objectives	Outcomes
Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially-responsible manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduced regulatory compliance costs; · Enforced fair business practices; · Reduced regulatory constraints for Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMMEs); · Facilitated entry to markets; and · Enhanced consumer confidence in markets.
Promote a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A skilled and capable workforce; · Efficient and effective service delivery; · the dti, as a recognised employer of choice; and · Increased access to occupationally-directed training and development opportunities.

Part B: Programme Performance

2.1. Description of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

the dti comprises eight (8) programmes, which are set out below:

2.1.1 Programme 1: Administration

- (a) **Purpose:** Strategic leadership for the department and its agencies, to ensure the successful implementation of the department's mandate, through sustainable and integrated resource solutions and services that are customer centric. This programme also provides support to the dti, with respect to finance resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfillment of the Department's goals and objectives.
- (b) **Description of Sub-Programmes:**
 - (i) **The Offices of the Minister and Deputy Ministers** provide leadership and policy direction to the dti;
 - (ii) **The Office of the Director-General (ODG)** provides overall management of the dti's resources;
 - (iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, corporate governance, legal services and facilities management;
 - (iv) **Office Accommodation** provides accommodation services to the dti and ensures continued maintenance service; and
 - (v) **Financial Management** provides support to the dti, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfillment of the Department's goals and objectives.

2.1.2 Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development (ITED)

- (a) **Purpose:** Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates development, by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and by fostering African development, including through regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative.
- (b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
 - (i) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements. The sub programme makes transfers to: the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as the South African contribution to the Chemical Weapons Convention, ProTechnik Laboratories, as the South African contribution to international non-proliferation treaties and regimes, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), as the South African membership fee to this global organization dealing with rules of trade between countries. The Canadian Trade Facilitation Office and the Indian Foreign Training Institute collaborated with Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA) to design a world class training programme for prospective foreign economic representatives.
 - (ii) **African Economic Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration. The subprogramme makes transfer payment to the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for regional spatial development initiatives aimed at accelerating sustainable socio-economic development.

2.1.3 Programme 3: Empowerment and Enterprise Development (EEDD)

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

(b) **Description of Sub-programmes**

- (i) **Enterprise Development** creates an enabling environment conducive to the development and growth of SMMEs and co-operative enterprises, and provides a broad range of business development support services. Provision is made for the Small Enterprise Development Agency (**seda**), which provides non-financial business development and support services for small enterprise.
- (ii) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes BEE and women's economic empowerment. The sub programme makes transfer payments to: the National Empowerment Fund, which targets transactions that present the best and highest contribution to the entity's empowerment divided measure, the South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network, a networking platform administered by Khula Enterprise Finance, which supports and grows women's entrepreneurship, and Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) Isivande Women's Fund, which provides financial support to women entrepreneurs.
- (iii) **Regional Economic Development** promotes spatially balanced economic development and productivity improvements by crafting policies, strategies and programmes that focus on underdeveloped regions. The sub programme makes transfers to: the National Research Foundation's Technology and Human Resources for Industry programmes, which support research and technology development by strengthening the number and skills of appropriately trained people, Productivity South Africa's Workplace Challenge programme, which finances and supports world class manufacturing and value chain efficiency improvements in South African companies, the Industrial Development Corporation's Support Programme for Industrial Innovation, which enables private sector enterprises to develop new products and services, the Small Enterprise Development Agency's Technology programme, which finances and supports early, seed and start up technology ventures aimed at increasing South Africa's competitiveness, and the Centre for Entrepreneurship, which combines technical graduate training and entrepreneurship in the higher education curricula, thus empowering emerging entrepreneurs and unemployed graduates.

2.1.4 Programme 4: Industrial Development Division (IDD)

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

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

- (ii) **Industrial Competitiveness** develops policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other value-added sectors to create decent jobs, increase value-addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets, as set out in the annual three-year rolling IPAP.
- (iii) **Customised Sector Programme** develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-added sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets, as set out in the annual three-year rolling IPAP.

2.1.5 Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division (CCRD)

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

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

- (i) **Policy and Legislative Development** develops regulatory solutions, including through ongoing legislative reviews. The 2010/11 financial year projects include the review of the Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No. 112 of 1976) and the review of Intellectual property laws and policy.
- (ii) **Enforcement and Compliance** provides the public and private sector with policy reviews and briefings on trends analysis, impact assessments, market surveys and the effectiveness of regulatory agencies voluntary compliance. In

2010/11 financial year, fifteen stakeholders were engaged, workshops, community radio interviews and other outreach activities reached more than 5 million people and sixty inspections were carried out in the liquor industry.

- (iii) **Regulatory Services** monitors and funds a number of regulatory agencies: the National Gambling Board (NGB), which provides a regulatory framework for gambling practices; the National Consumer Tribunal (NCT), which ensures equity in the credit market and balances the rights and responsibilities of credit providers and consumers; the National Credit Regulator (NCR), which regulates the consumer credit industry to improve consumer protection in the end user credit market; the National Consumer Commission (NCC), which ensures well functioning markets that are fair, competitive and responsible to consumers; the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), which regulates the enforcement of intellectual property and company laws including registration of companies; the National Lotteries Board (NLB), which regulates the National Lottery and all other South African Lotteries; the Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB), which regulates the activities of estate agents and protects consumers; the Companies and Intellectual Property Tribunal (CIPT), which adjudicates matters arising in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008); the Takeover Regulation Panel and the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC), which will be established following the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) and will regulate affected transactions and issue standards; and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), which facilitates a South African contribution to an international regime for intellectual properties.

2.1.6 Programme 6: The Enterprise Organisation (TEO)

- (a) **Purpose:** To stimulates and facilitates the development of sustainable, competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.
- (b) **Description of Sub-programmes**
 - (i) **Broadening Participation Incentives** provide incentives programmes that promote broadened participation by historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions in the mainstream of the economy. The Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBSDP) and Cooperatives Incentives Scheme (CIS) form part of this sub programme.
 - (ii) **Competitiveness Incentives** provide incentive programmes that promote industrial upgrading and the growth of South African goods and services in the global economy. Incentive programmes under this sub-programme include Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA), the Sector Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) and the Green Enterprise Competitiveness Programme (GEMP) that will be launched during the 2011/12 financial year.
 - (iii) **Manufacturing Incentives** provide incentive programmes that promote additional investments in the manufacturing sector. Incentive programmes under this subprogramme include the Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) within the Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP), the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP), the Small and Medium Manufacturing Development Programme (SMMDP), and the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP).
 - (iv) **Services Sector Incentives** provide incentives that promote increased investment and growth in the services sectors. Incentive programmes under this sub programme include the Business Process Services Programme (BPSP), (previously the business process outsourcing programme), the film and television production incentive, and the Tourism Support Programme (TSP) within the Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP)
 - (v) **Infrastructure Development Support** leverages investments to the South African economy by providing infrastructure critical to industrial development, thus increasing exports of value added commodities and creating employment opportunities. Incentive programmes under this sub-programme include the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) and the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) programme.
 - (vi) **Product and Systems Development** aims to develop, review, monitor and evaluate incentive programmes to support the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) and its action plan as well as sector strategies to address identified market failures.

- (vii) **Business Development and After Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises through dissemination of information on TEO's incentive programmes as well as provision of business advisory services to potential and existing clients.

2.1.7 Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA)

- (a) **Purpose:** To increase export capacity and supports direct investment flows, through targeted strategies and an effectively-managed network of foreign trade offices.
- (b) **Description of Sub-programmes**
- (i) **Investment Promotion and Facilitation** facilitates the increase in the quality and quantity of foreign and domestic direct investment by providing an investment recruitment, problem-solving and information service. The sub programme is promoting South Africa as an investment destination, with a target of R115 billion over three years, and it is also responsible for organizing an international investment conference annually.
- (ii) **Export Development and Promotion** develops new and existing South African exporter capabilities. It provides information, financial support and practical assistance to sustain organic growth in traditional markets and penetrate new high growth markets.
- (iii) **International Operations** manages and administers the Department's foreign office network to promote trade and investment in South Africa.

2.1.8 Programme 8: Communication and Marketing

- (a) **Purpose:** Facilitate greater awareness of the department's role and increase the uptake of its products and services.
- (b) **Description of Sub-programmes**
- (i) **Brand Management** manages the department's image and ensures that excellent customer service standards are upheld. This entails improving customer touch points and ensuring strong customer relationship management;
- (ii) **External Communications** creates consumer awareness and educational campaigns to ensure a meaningful understanding of the department's offerings; and
- (iii) **Media and Public Relations** ensures that the department's image is visible by improving media relations management and public relations activities.

2.2 the dti Performance Plan containing outputs and targets

the dti has adopted an integrated approach of ensuring that the programmes requiring implementation are clustered, to promote synergy and maximise service delivery. The performance plan for the medium-term period contained in the table below outlines various strategic objectives, which are envisaged to be realised by specified outputs, in order to achieve the identified outcomes of the Department. Strong coherence will characterise the manner in which various divisions of the Department interact with each other and work together, with the focus mainly being on improving service delivery standards.

2.3 The Clusters

the dti's work is organised in terms of the clusters outlined below:

- Industrial Development;
- Trade, Investment and Exports;
- Broadening Participation;
- Regulation; and

- Administration and Co-ordination

the dti's Performance Plan Containing Output Performance Indicators and Targets
Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increase investments, competitiveness and employment creation	Annual rolling Industrial Policy Action Plan	Industrial Policy Action Plan tabled at Cabinet annually	Collation of inputs into the next iteration of IPAP underway	Table annual rolling Industrial Policy Action Plan to Cabinet by April 2011	Table annual rolling Industrial Policy Action Plan to Cabinet by April 2012	Table annual rolling Industrial Policy Action Plan to Cabinet by April 2013
Increased investments	Sectors/sub- sectors for local procurement designated	Number of templates submitted to National Treasury for designation of sectors or sub sectors	PPPFA revised regulations approved by Cabinet	Six (6) sectors /sub sectors designation templates completed and submitted to the National Treasury	Three (3) sectors /sub sectors designation templates completed and submitted to the National Treasury	Rapid assessment report on the performance of designated sectors/ sub sectors with action plan to improve competitiveness
		Rapid assessment report on designation of sectors and sub sectors produced				
	National Industrial Participation Programme (NIPP) Guidelines revised and implemented	Cabinet memorandum on the review of NIPP Guidelines tabled Amended NIPP Guidelines published	Current NIPP GUIDELINES	Table Cabinet memo on the review of NIPP Guidelines	Amend and publish NIPP Guidelines	Implement NIPP according to new Guidelines

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increased competitiveness	Technical skills to support industrial development facilitated through Tooling and Foundry Initiative	Number of students trained and qualified through the National Tooling Initiative (NTI)	150 pre-apprenticeship students trained and qualified	420 Level 1 apprenticeship students trained and qualified through the National Tooling Initiative (NTI)	420 Level 2 apprenticeship students trained and qualified through the National Tooling Initiative (NTI)	150 Master Artisan students trained and qualified through the National Tooling Initiative (NTI)
				150 workers trained through the Industrial Skills Upgrading Programme	200 workers trained through the Industrial Skills Upgrading Programme	300 workers trained through the Industrial Skills Upgrading Programme
		Number of workers trained through the Industrial Skills Upgrading Programme	26 foundries supported through the Industrial Skills Upgrading Programme	20 new projects supported	20 new projects supported	20 new projects supported
Increased competitiveness	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) implemented	Number of new projects supported	Approved 6 projects as at 31 December 2010	20 new projects supported	20 new projects supported	20 new projects supported
		Total value of projects assisted (SPII and industry contribution)	As at 31 December 2011, SPII support grant value of R4,7m and a total projects value of R8,8m	Total value of support (SPII contribution R20m and industry contribution R20m)	Total value of support (SPII contribution R20m and industry contribution R20m)	Total value of support R40m (SPII contribution R20m and industry contribution R20m)

the dti's Performance Plan Containing Output Performance Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increased competitiveness	Supported technological competencies via the Technology and Human Resources for Industry (THRIP)	Number of students supported under THRIP in all sectors	As at 31 December 2011; number of students: 2 119 annual allocation (provisional)	2 100 students supported	2 200 students supported	2 200 students supported
		Number of researchers supported under THRIP in chemical, ICT, Metal and minerals, Agriculture and Bio-tech and energy	As at 31 December 2010, number of researchers supported was 925	700 researchers supported	700 researchers supported	700 researchers supported
Increased competitiveness	Completed revised (CPFP, AIS, BBSDP and CIs) and New (Aquaculture and IDZs) Guidelines	Completed Guidelines and concept document/proposals approved	Research reports, IDZ reports and Aquaculture Strategy	Revised Guidelines (CPFP, AIS, BBSDP and CIs) approved Completed proposal/concept document for Aquaculture and IDZ incentives	Guidelines for Aquaculture and IDZ incentives approved	

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increased investments	Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS) and 12I tax allowance implemented	Number of enterprises supported	MIP: 3631 AIS: 58 12i: 0	MIP: 390 AIS: 60 12i: 10	MIP: 450 AIS: 63 12i: 18	MIP: 550 AIS: 66 12i: 20
		Value of investment leveraged	MIP: R2.1 bn AIS: R0.9bn 12i: R0	MIP: R6b AIS: R5.1bn 12i: R8bn	MIP: R6.3bn AIS: R5.3bn 12i: R10bn	MIP: R6.6bn AIS: R5.6bn 12i: R12bn
		Projected no. of jobs supported	MIP: 4 533 12i: 0 AIS: 0	MIP: 8 400 12i: 2 000 AIS: 2 500	MIP: 9 240 12i: 2 500 AIS: 2 800	MIP: 10 140 12i: 2 800 3 000
	Recommendations on work permits viz. capital waivers Corporate permits Inter-company transfers Visa facilitations	Number of recommendations to facilitate investor entry into SA	200	230 recommendations	250 recommendations	250 recommendations
	Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) implemented	Number and value of enterprises supported	Six (6) enterprises evaluated and recommended for approval	Eight (8) enterprises supported, worth R4bn	Twelve (12) enterprises supported, worth R6bn	Thirteen (13) enterprises supported, worth R6.5bn

the dti's Performance Plan Containing Output Performance Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increased competitiveness, exports and diversify trade composition	Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA): IE/PMR/IIM Sector Specific Assistance Scheme Project Funding (SSAS PF) Sector Specific Assistance Scheme Emerging Exporters (SSAS EE) Capital project Feasibility Programme (CPFP) implemented	Number of enterprises to be supported	EMIA - 353 SSAS PF - 6 SASA PF - 300 CPFP - 5	EMIA - 435 SSAS PF - 8 SASA PF - 350 CPFP - 8	EMIA - 450 SSAS PF - 10 SASA PF - 400 CPFP - 10	EMIA - 465 SSAS PF - 12 SASA PF - 420 CPFP - 12
Increased manufactured exports to new high growth markets	Projected investment EMIA:IE/PMR/SSAS/ CPFP ICUP	Value of exports	R770m	R800m	R850m	R900m
	Industrial Competitiveness and Upgrading Programme (ICUP) implemented	Number of enterprises to be supported	Revised/new programme	220 enterprises supported	250 enterprises supported	280 enterprises supported

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Investment growth and employment creation	Business Process Services (BPS) Film and TV production and Tourism Support Programme implemented	Number of projects supported	BPS: 2	10 projects supported	15 projects supported	20 projects supported
		Number of productions supported under Film and TV Productions	Film: 40	60 Film productions supported	63 Film productions supported	70 Film productions supported
		Number of Enterprises supported under EIP: Tourism Support Programme	TSP 167	260 enterprises supported	300 enterprises supported	360 enterprises supported
		Value of investment to be leveraged: BPS Film TSP	BPS R41.5 Film R510m TSP R 2,4 bn	BPS R350m Film R1,5bn TSP R4bn	BPS R400m Film R1,8bn TSP R4,2bn	BPS R500m Film R2,1bn TSP R4,4bn
		Number of Projected jobs supported in relation to BPS and TSP	BPS: 800 TSP: 2 342	5 000 *1 5 600 *1	6 000 *1 6 160 *1	7 000 *1 6 760 *1

the dti's Performance Plan Containing Output Performance Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy, to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Increased competitiveness	Industrial Development Zones (IDZ) Policy approved, implemented, monitored and evaluated	IDZ Policy approved	Version 2 of the Draft Policy has been circulated to the Project Team for further inputs and further consultations	Finalise and approve IDZ Policy		
		IDZ Policy Action Plan approved, implemented, monitored and evaluated		IDZ Policy Action Plan approved	Implementation and progress report	Implementation and progress report
	IDZ Funding Model developed	Approved Funding Model	Consultations with National Treasury and DBSA	Develop IDZ Funding Model	Nil	Nil

(Footnotes)

1 Jobs figures taken from application forms

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Reformed regional, continental and global economic governance to promote national and continental	Developmental negotiating position on each issue in Doha Round	Updated reports on NAMA, Services, Rules, Trade Facilitation and TRIPS negotiations Finalised position papers	2009 position paper	Finalise parameters that provide policy space for South Africa Develop final position papers	Produce updated reports on NAMA, Services, Rules, Trade Facilitation and TRIPS negotiations	Nil
	South Africa position on the trade aspects of climate change negotiations	Position paper produced as input into Government's position on climate change Climate change negotiations concluded	A document prepared for COP 16, outlining the status of negotiations and South Africa's position Existing input and reports	Final position paper on trade aspects of climate change for COP 17	Conclude climate change negotiations	Nil

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Trade underpinning industrial and broad-based economic development in South Africa	Concluded SACU-India PTA	Reports produced on progress in each of these areas: - Text - Tariff concessions - ROO Annexure - South African position paper for SACU-India PTA SACU-India PTA concluded and implemented	5th Round concluded and joint report compiled. Lists of tariff requests Draft negotiating texts Dispute settlement text	Draft ROO Annex. Report on 6 th Round of SACU-India PTA negotiations Produce report on each of these areas: - Text - Tariff concessions, - ROO Annexure - South African position paper for SACU-India PTA	Draft final offers made and final texts drafted	Conclude and implement SACU India PTA
	Implemented trade aspects of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement (CSPA) with China	Position paper on CSPA on value added exports to and investment from China	Proposal to China to increase imports of high value-added imports from South Africa and to participate in South African beneficiation programme Initial product list prepared	Written response from China on South Africa's product request list Develop position paper on CSPA on value added exports to and investment from China	Agreement on relevant export items and investment projects for beneficiation	Trade aspects of CSPA implemented
	Framework for IBSA Tripartite Trade Arrangement (T-TA) developed	Approved SA SACU position paper on IBSA T-TA	2008 text and summit decision	Parameters for negotiations proposed Develop SACU position paper on IBSA T-TA	Agree on parameters and negotiations commence	Complete first phase of negotiations

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome objectives	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
	Trade Component of BRICS	South African position on trade aspects of BRICS	Nil	Initiate research Develop South African position on trade aspects of BRICS	Develop work programme for increased trade and investment under BRICS framework	Initiate implementation of work programme
	Identified Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) with Brazil resolved	Progress report on NTBs addressed	Number of NTBs identified Brazil and SA minutes	Develop progress report on identified NTBs addressed	Finalise resolution of all NTBs identified	Nil
	Identified Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) with India resolved	Position paper, setting out NTBs, facing South African exporters to India Signed SA-India agreement to address NTBs Produced progress report on identified NTBs addressed	Initial report identifying NTBs prepared	Develop position paper setting out NTBs Develop SA-India Agreement to address NTBs	Progress report on identified NTBs addressed	Nil
	Implemented Cabinet decision on Investment Treaty Policy	Progress reports on investment policy produced Number of BITs re-negotiated or terminated Investment Act approved	2010 Cabinet decision on Investment Policy Framework	Produce progress report on investment policy Written proposal to re-negotiate or terminate existing BITs	Develop Draft Investment Act	Thirteen (13) BITs re-negotiated or terminated Investment Act for SA approved by Cabinet

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
	Implemented Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)	Report produced on trade and investment barriers between SA and USA TIFA Work Programme	Nil	Develop report on trade and investment barriers between SA and USA Develop TIFA Work Programme	Develop report setting out areas for cooperation and capacity building.	Report on phased approach to implement TIFA
	Concluded TIDCA Agreements with USA on TBTs, SPS and customs	Report produced on SA position on TBTs, SPS and Customs. TIDCA negotiations concluded	TIDCA signed 2009	Report produced on SACU Positions on SPS, TBT, Customs co-operation Develop SA position on TBTs, SPS and Customs and produce report	Continue with 1 st round TIDCA Negotiations	Conclude TIDCA negotiations
	Concluded Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) acceptable to SA	Progress report produced Signed EPA	Negotiating text Feb 2011	Conclude tariff negotiations with EU and produce report. Conclude EPA	Report on ratified text	Produce report on substantive inputs provided to market Agreement.
	Concluded Phase II of Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF).	Number of position papers approved Report on consultations with stakeholders produced Reached consensus position on phase II issues of TPSF	TPSF 2010 Work programme approved by Nedlac	5 position papers	Nil Report on consultations with stakeholders produced	Nil Report on consensus position reached on phase II issues of TPSF

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
	Extended & deepened AGOA	SA position paper and lobbying strategy approved	SA Position on AGOA. Report of Africa Ministers of Trade on AGOA, Oct 2010	Develop SA position paper and lobbying strategy	Report on the extension of single stage provision under AGOA	Report on the extension of AGOA
		Report on the extension of AGOA produced		Report on engagement to extend AGOA.		
	Intra-IBSA trade increased (US\$20bn)	Report showing progress to increase SA share of IBSA Trade produced	Nil	Nil	Nil	Develop report on SA share of IBSA trade produced
		Value of intra- IBSA Trade	Current Intra-IBSA trade at US\$15.3 billion in 2009	US\$ 17 billion	US\$ 18 billion	US\$ 20 billion
		% RSA contribution for IBSA trade	RSA contribution 38% for IBSA trade	40%	40%	40%

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
	Implemented Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)	TIFA Work Programme Report produced on trade and investment barriers between SA and USA	Nil	Develop TIFA Work Programme Develop report on trade and investment barriers between SA and USA	Develop report setting out areas for cooperation and capacity building.	Report on phased approach to implement TIFA
	Concluded TIDCA Agreements with USA on TBTs, SPS and customs	SA positions document/report on TBTs, SPS and Customs developed	TIDCA signed 2009	Develop SACU Positions document/report on SPS, TBT, Customs co-operation Develop SA positions document/report on TBTs, SPS and Customs	Continue with 1 st round TIDCA Negotiations	Conclude TIDCA negotiations
	Concluded Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) acceptable to SA	Progress report produced Signed EPA	Negotiating text Feb 2011 Conclude EPA	Conclude tariff negotiations with EU and produce report.	Report on ratified text	Provide substantive inputs to market Agreement and produce report
	Concluded Phase II of Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF).	Number of position papers approved	TPSF 2010 Work programme approved by Nedlac	5 position papers	Nil	Nil

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Reformed regional, continental and global economic governance to promote national and continental development		Report on consultations with stakeholders produced			Report on consultations with stakeholders produced	
		Reached consensus position on phase II issues of TPSF				
		SA position paper and lobbying strategy approved	SA Position on AGOA. Report of Africa Ministers of Trade on AGOA, Oct 2010	Develop SA position paper and lobbying strategy	Report on the extension of single stage provision under AGOA	Report on the extension of AGOA
	Extended & deepened AGOA	Report on the extension of AGOA produced		Report on engagement to extend AGOA		
		Report showing progress to increase SA share of IBSA Trade produced	Nil	Nil	Nil	Develop report on SA share of IBSA trade produced
		Value of intra- IBSA Trade	Current Intra-IBSA trade at US\$15.3 billion in 2009	US\$ 17 billion	US\$ 18 billion	US\$ 20 billion
	Consolidated SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	% RSA contribution for IBSA trade	RSA contribution 38% for IBSA trade	40%	40%	40%
		Percentage tariff achieved	85% of tariffs are duty free (0%)	Achieve 90% target of tariffs at 0%.	Monitor implementation of the 90% threshold of tariffs at 0%.	Achieve 90% -100% target of tariffs at 0%.
		% implementation of the threshold of tariffs monitored		Monitor implementation of the 85% tariffs at 0%		
		Percentage of NTBs addressed	38 NTBs reported against SA	40%	60%	80%

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Reformed regional, continental and global economic governance to promote national and continental development	Consolidated SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	Percentage tariff achieved	85% of tariffs are duty free (0%)	Achieve 90% target of tariffs at 0%.	Monitor implementation of the 90% threshold of tariffs at 0%.	Achieve 90% -100% target of tariffs at 0%.
		% implementation of the threshold of tariffs monitored		Monitor implementation of the 85% tariffs at 0%		
		Percentage of NTBs addressed	38 NTBs reported against SA	40%	60%	80%
		Status report on the consolidated SADC free trade agreement (FTA)	Work programme for trade facilitation and ROO initiated.	Nil	Produce status report on the consolidated SADC free trade agreement (FTA)	Produce report on advancing trade facilitation measures.
		Report on advancing Trade facilitation measures			Produce report on advancing trade facilitation measures	Produce report on reviewing selected ROO as required.
		Report on reviewing ROO			Produce report on reviewing selected ROO as required	Produce report on monitoring implementation of ROO.
		Report on monitoring implementation of ROO				

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
	Increased intra-SADC trade in services.	Signed SADC Trade in Services Protocol, Agreed negotiating guidelines Services negotiations in one priority sector completed and initiated in others.	Services protocol agreed but not yet signed by Ministers; negotiating guidelines agreed but negotiations not yet commenced.	Services Protocol signed by Ministers, approved by Summit, and negotiations initiated	Ratify and initiate negotiation of service protocol	Complete Services negotiations in one priority sector and initiate in others.
	Implemented SACU 5 point plan.	Report on progress in 5 priority areas produced	SACU Agreement not fully implemented. Council agreement on priority areas	Report on agreed work plan for regional industrial intervention.	Report on SA contribution on a targeted work programme on sectors agreed.	Report on implementation of work programme on targeted sectors.
	Concluded Trilateral SADC-EAC-COMESA FTA (T-FTA)	Progress report produced on T-FTA Concluded T-FTA negotiations SA Position established SACU Position established	MFN tariffs (no preference)	 Develop SA Position and produce report Develop SACU position and produce report	Report on engagement in negotiations on the T-FTA	Report on the concluded T-FTA negotiations extending preferential access to 70-80% of tariff lines.
	Strengthened national contribution to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	Report produced on assessing the progress of PoA	Previous PoA	Produce a report on analysis of the implementation of previous PoAs.	Report on inputs for FOCAC and India-Africa PoA.	Report on input into the 3 rd Africa EU Summit PoA.

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Improved trade, investment and infrastructure development in Africa	Developed 4 infrastructure projects through spatial development initiatives (SDIs) 3-5 functioning SDIs	Progress reports on SDI produced Number and value of infrastructure projects developed	SDI report as at March 2011	Report on four (4) SDI projects prepared to value of R2 to R4 billion 1 X R1bn SDI project implemented	Report on the preparation and implementation of SDI projects	Report on implementation of SDI projects
Increased manufacturing exports to new high growth markets	Projected Exports under EMIA	Value of exports	R770m	R800m	R850m	R900m
Increased value added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries	National exporter development programme implemented	Number of small companies trained	300 new companies trained	500 new companies trained	750 new companies trained	1000 new companies trained
	Promoted South African products in targeted high-growth markets by managing 52 national pavilions	Number of committed projects	16 National Pavilions	18 National Pavilions	18 National Pavilions	18 National Pavilions
	Estimated number of companies financially assisted	Number of companies financially assisted	280	310	330	350
	Promoted South African products in target high-growth markets by conducting 129 trade missions	Number of committed projects	34 Trade Missions	40 Trade Missions	44 Trade Missions	45 Trade Missions
	Developed of regional export promotion strategies and action plans for high growth markets based on market intelligence	Number of international trade initiatives ¹	6 International Trade Initiatives	6 International Trade Initiatives	6 International Trade Initiatives	6 International Trade Initiatives

Strategic Objective 2: Build mutually-beneficial regional and global relations, to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives						
the dti outcome	Output	Performance indicator	Baseline information	2011/12 Target	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target
Increased investment	Increased investment in targeted sectors	Value of investment pipeline	R30 billion	R40 billion	R45 billion	R49,9 billion
Increased Investment	Investments conferences/pavilions/ presidential missions to promote South Africa as investment destination conducted	Value of investment in targeted sectors	R 30 billion	R 40 billion	R 45 billion	R 49,9 billion

Strategic Objective 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Strategic Objective 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets 2011/12	Performance Targets 2012/13	Performance Targets 2013/14
Increased growth in SMME and co-ops (by #, jobs and contribution to GDP)	Supported the establishment of SMMEs via the seda Technology Programme (stp)	Number of new SMMEs created.	313 new SMMEs	244 new SMMEs	268 new SMMEs	295 new SMMEs
		Number of jobs supported	1024 jobs	1050 jobs	1155 jobs	1270 jobs
	Supported the establishment of small scale co-operatives in IPAP priority sector	Total number of sustainable small-scale co-operatives established	Assisted 10 co-operatives to date in terms of establishment.	120 small-scale co-operatives	200 small scale co-operatives	300 small-scale co-operatives
	Co-operative Development Agency or equivalent established	Established Agency or equivalent Approved business case for the development of Agency or equivalent	Draft business case developed	Finalise Business case	Source funding for the Agency	Incubation of Agency prior to full establishment
Reduced cost structures and regulatory burden for small businesses	Expanded Centre for Entrepreneurship	Number of centers of entrepreneurship implemented	Concept framework for expansion approved	One (1) centre implemented	Four (4) centres implemented in existing 4 universities. Rollout in 2 FET colleges.	Nil
	SMMEs initiatives reviewed	SMME Review Report implemented, monitored and evaluated	Review panel appointed	Implement recommendations of the review report	Monitor the implementation of the recommendations.	Evaluate the implementation of the review recommendations

Strategic Objective 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets	Performance Targets	Performance Targets
Increased access to business development and market access support	Financial Support for the establishment of the dti – Foundation of African Business and Consumer Services onsite training programme through FABCOS Academy provided	Number of enterprises trained and mentored	Partnership agreement signed between seda, the dti and FABCOS	960 enterprises trained and mentored	1440 enterprises trained and mentored	Nil
		Programme reviewed and approved		Nil	Nil	Review the programme
Increased firm level productivity	Supported companies through workplace challenge programme	Revised Workplace challenge programme approved	Impact analysis report approved	Revised Workplace challenge Programme.	Nil	Nil
		Number of new participating companies	250 companies	300 companies	450 companies	600 companies
		Number of industrial clusters rolled-out	Information on clustering approach	Three (3) new industrial clusters rolled-out	Two (2) industrial clusters rolled-out	Two (2) industrial clusters rolled-out
		Number of graduate placements	Expression of interest to conduct graduate placement in WPC companies	100 unemployed graduates	200 unemployed graduates	300 unemployed graduates

Strategic Objective 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets	Performance Targets	Performance Targets
Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy.	Developed and implemented Amended B-BBEE Act and Codes of Good Practice for B-BBEE	Approved BBBEE Amendment Bill	Drafted TOR for review of BBBEE Act	Develop Draft amendment B-BBEE Bill and submit to Cabinet for approval	Draft Amended B-BBEE introduced in Parliament and approved	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Act
		Approved Codes of Good Practice for BBBEE Report on the implementation of the Act produced	Drafted Codes of Good Practice for BBBEE	Implementation of the reviewed Codes of Good Practice for BBBEE	Implementation of the reviewed Codes of Good Practice for BBBEE	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Good Practice for BBBEE
	Developed and implemented National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment	Approved National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment implemented Assessment report of the impact of the framework on women's participation in the economy	Scoping exercise completed Revised first draft of the strategy	Approve and implement the National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment	Implementation of the National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Empowerment across government Departments	Monitor and assess the impact of the framework on women's participation in the economy
	Supported women accessing finance through Isivande Women's Fund (IWF)	Number of new projects supported	17 Projects to the value of R26, 817,154 Approved	50 New Projects Supported	100 New Projects Supported	150 New Projects Supported

Strategic Objective 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets	Performance Targets	Performance Targets
Balanced spatial economic development	Implemented CIS and BBSDP	Number and value of Enterprises supported CIS & BBSDP	CIS: 115 BBSDP: 1086	CIS: 130 BBSDP: 1 455	CIS: 135 BBSDP: 1 600	CIS: 145 BBSDP: 1 760
	Projected Jobs to be supported under CIS & BBSDP	Number of projected jobs supported under CIS & BBSDP	CIS: 575 BBSDP: 1 300	CIS: 650 BBSDP: 1 700	CIS: 675 BBSDP: 1 900	CIS: 725 BBSDP: 2 000
	Identified and approved spatial development projects	Number of spatial development projects initiated	No baseline as yet	1 project	1 project	2 projects

Strategic Objective 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner

Strategic Objective 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner					
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets	
				2011/12	2012/13
Reduced regulatory compliance costs	Impact of regulation on business and economic citizens assessed and monitored	Number of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) reports Produced Report on RIA with recommendation approved by Cabinet	3 Reports on RIA conducted	Produce three (3) Reports on RIA with recommendation (National Credit Act, Liquor Act, Companies Act Regulations)	3 Reports on RIA approved by Cabinet
	Conducted legislative audit to harmonise and align legislation	Report on alignment of audited legislation and implementation of findings approved	Nil	Co-ordinate legislation audit for assessment and review and produce a report	Report on alignment of audited legislation and implementation of findings
Enforce fair business practices	Policy and legislative developed and reviewed	Number of policies developed and submitted to Cabinet	3 Policies developed	1 Policy developed and submitted to Cabinet (IP)	Nil
		Number of approved regulation developed and published	3 Regulations developed	Develop and publish 4 Regulations (Gambling, National Credit Act, Estate Agency and National Lotteries)	Develop and publish two (2) Regulations (IP and National Lotteries)
		Number of Bills approved by cabinet	2 Bills developed	Develop 2 Bills (Estate Agency & National Lottery)	Develop 1 Bill (IP)
					Nil

Strategic Objective 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner					
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets	
				2011/12	2013/14
Enhanced consumer confidence in the markets	Enhanced stakeholder interaction	Approved stakeholder management strategy developed, implemented and reviewed	Nil	Stakeholder management strategy developed and approved	Implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the strategy
		Number of policy positions and treaties developed and approved for publication	4 Policy positions and opinions papers produced	Produce 4 policy positions and treaties for publication	Produce 4 policy positions and treaties

Strategic Objective 5: To create a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery

Strategic Objective 5: To create a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Skilled and capable workforce	Annual Adjusted HR Plan implemented	Percentage (%) Implementation of the Annual HR related Plans	To be determined	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage (%) of vacancy rate	19,1%	18%	17.5%	17%
		Percentage (%) of staff turnover	9,3%	9%	8.8%	8.6%
		Percentage (%) of People With Disability	2,25%	2,3%	2.4%	2.5%
		Percentage (%) of Women employed in senior management positions	41%	42%	43%	44%
Efficient and effective service delivery	Upgraded ICT infrastructure implemented	Percentage (%) Implementation of Phase 2 of ICT Infrastructure Plan	3%	100%	Nil	Nil
	ICT Security Plan implemented	Percentage (%) Implementation of ICT Security Plan	30%	80%	100%	100%
	Creditors Payments	Number of days taken to process payment after receipt of invoice	Ninety percent (90%) of all creditors payments made within 21 days	Ninety-two percent (92%) of all creditors payments made within 21 days	Ninety-three percent (93%) of all creditors payments made within 21 days	Ninety-five percent (95%) of all creditors payments made within 21 days

Strategic Objective 5: To create a professional, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery						
the dti Outcome	Output	Performance Indicator/ Measure	Baseline Information	Performance Targets		
				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Efficient and effective service delivery	Annual Ethics Management Plan implemented	Percentage (%) Implementation of Ethics Management Plan	To be determined	100%	100%	100%
	Effective oversight of public entities	Approved Framework in place and implemented	Draft governance Framework	Approval and implementation of the Governance Framework	Implementation of the Framework	Implementation and review of the Governance Framework
	Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) implemented	Approved SDIP implemented and reviewed	Approved SDIP	Implement the SDIP	Implement the SDIP	Implement and review the SDIP
	Programme focused publications	Number of programme focused publications developed and published	5 programme focused publications	8	12	12
	Targeted integrated multimedia awareness campaigns	Number of targeted integrated awareness campaigns per year	6 Targeted integrated awareness campaigns	6	6	6
	User-friendly and effective access points for the dti clients and stakeholders	Percentage functionality of the website	New website launched	100% operational and up to date website	100% functional interactive website with social media capabilities	100% functional interactive website with social media capabilities

2.3 Financial Plan (MTEF Projections)

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides for an appropriation by Parliament of R21, 726 billion over the 3-year period. During the 2011 MTEF, the dti in line with government's strategic objectives reprioritised the budget baseline to align it to ensure a more equitable allocation of resources to bridge the economic divide and broaden economic participation thus creating new jobs, increasing exports and creating a fair regulatory environment.

VOTE 35: TRADE AND INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE)			
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R Million	Medium-Term Estimates		
Programmes	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework(MTEF)		
Administration	466,270	499,423	558,780
International Trade and Economic Development	129,679	132,595	139,934
Empowerment and Enterprise Development	839,695	863,124	909,349
Industrial Development	1,266,895	1,487,194	1,490,974
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	231,671	242,109	256,712
The Enterprise Organisation	3,469,114	3,743,267	3,795,792
Trade and Investment South Africa	306,131	315,115	332,080
Communication and Marketing	77,441	84,077	88,816
TOTAL FOR PROGRAMMES	6,786,896	7,366,904	7,572,537
Change to 2010 Budget Estimate	29,528	102,908	(40,349)
Economic classification			
Current payments	1,172,351	1,236,391	1,338,281
Compensation of employees	602,237	644,161	676,425
Salaries and wages	522,596	568,113	596,007
Social contributions	79,641	76,048	80,418
Goods and services	570,114	592,230	661,856
Administrative fees	4,215	4,622	4,805
Advertising	22,475	23,861	24,577
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	929	979	1,028
Audit cost: External	9,627	8,017	10,787
Bursaries: Employees	2,660	2,822	2,977
Catering: Departmental activities	4,787	5,200	5,453
Communication	18,091	18,897	20,115
Computer services	11,728	14,602	18,425
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	91,945	89,780	94,018
Consultants and professional services: Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-
Consultants and professional services: Laboratory services	-	-	-

VOTE 35: TRADE AND INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE)**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES**

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R Million	Medium-Term Estimates		
Programmes	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework(MTEF)		
Consultants and professional services:			
Legal costs	7,559	5,698	5,871
Contractors	18,134	19,127	19,497
Agency and support/outsourced services	6,311	5,971	6,247
Entertainment	1,463	1,563	1,651
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	94	200	350
Housing	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	95	200	250
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	324	410	460
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-
Inventory: Military stores	-	-	-
Inventory: Other consumables	539	540	556
Inventory: Stationery and printing	12,453	13,364	13,985
Lease payments	166,665	182,430	192,243
Property payments	15,363	14,794	15,609
Transport provided: Departmental activity	320	240	295
Travel and subsistence	101,140	104,813	111,497
Training and development	13,462	14,203	14,984
Operating expenditure	22,701	23,093	25,417
Venues and facilities	37,034	36,719	70,669
Transfers and subsidies	5,600,414	6,117,579	6,223,969
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	969,125	1,053,884	1,134,238
Universities and technikons	4	4	4
Foreign governments and international organisations	34,668	34,838	36,820
Public corporations and private enterprises	4,581,917	5,010,953	5,034,022
Non-profit institutions	14,700	17,900	18,885
Households	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	14,131	13,019	10,277
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	9,873	10,001	9,795
Software and other intangible assets	4,258	3,018	482

VOTE 35: TRADE AND INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE)			
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R Million	Medium-Term Estimates		
Programmes	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework(MTEF)		
TOTAL	6,786,896	7,366,904	7,572,437

Part C: Links to Other Plans

3.1 Asset Management Plan

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

Departmental assets are managed in accordance with the policies issued by National Treasury and an asset register is maintained on the Logistical Information System (Logis). **the dti** complied with the minimum requirements of the Asset Management Reforms, as issued by National Treasury.

3.2. Information Technology Plan

3.2.1 IT Capacity and Performance Enhancement

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) will engage in initiatives to achieve an optimised IT infrastructure that addresses business requirements for **increased availability, enhanced information security and improved performance**. Such initiatives will include the acquisition of the necessary technology and human resources to achieve this goal.

3.2.2 IT and Business Alignment

In order to ensure that IT adds tangible value to the business of **the dti**, the OCIO plans to review the current Master Systems Plan (MSP), to ensure that it addresses the service delivery needs of the Department. To this end, an enterprise architecture (EA) will be developed for **the dti**, which will form the basis of the new IT plan. This approach is in line with the directive from the Government Information Technology Officers (GITO) Council and is a best-practice approach to ensure that IT planning and execution are aligned to the business requirements. Henceforth, all IT acquisitions will be informed by the EA. In essence, the focus will be on improving information management across **the dti**.

3.2.3 IT Governance

The OCIO intends enhancing IT governance across **the dti** to achieve the following:

- Clear accountability for IT;
- Deriving value from IT investments;
- Improved IT effectiveness, through continuous service improvement and performance management;
- Legislative and regulatory compliance;
- Quality management; and
- IT benefit realisation.

3.3 Risk Management

Risk management involves assessing, qualifying and quantifying business risks, then taking measures to control or reduce them, to enhance the ability of the department to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. The Department implements best practice risk management methodology to guide **the dti** management on how to handle the risks. This will be done by providing a process of identifying, analyzing and controlling risks through constant monitoring and reviews, and assisting management with mechanisms to mitigate risks identified at both strategic and operational levels.

Within this function, a Fraud Prevention Plan has been developed, the implementation of which assists in creating awareness and combating fraud and corruption. The National Anti-Corruption Hotline is promoted as part of **the dti's** ongoing "*be silent no more*" campaign, and an ethical culture within **the dti** is promoted by implementing the Ethics Management Framework. A newly established email-based ethics help desk will further assist to enhance the ethical culture in the department.

3.4. the dti Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Service delivery improvements were prompted by commitments made in the State of the Nation Address, as delivered by President Jacob Zuma, which seek to make government services more accessible to the public and resolve any existing service delivery blockages. **the dti** is fully committed to making the coming year one of faster action and improved performance, which will assist in building a competitive economy, capable of accelerating growth and industrial development along a path that generates decent jobs.

The faster turn-around times in certain instances, by as much as fifty percent or more, will be achieved through improved business processes and the deployment of suitable technological solutions. **the dti** management team also envisages that the SDIP will provide predictability around service offerings to clients also enhance transparency in respect of the Department's work.

Table: Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Key Service	Service Beneficiary	Current Standard	Desired Standard
Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers of goods and services Other state departments Public entities Parliament and the Auditor-General (indirect) 	90% of all creditor payments made within 21 days	95% of all payments made within 21 days
Public Sector SMME Payment Assistance Hotline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMMEs National, provincial & local government departments Council of Trade & Industry Institutions (COTII) Parliamentary Committees 	An average of 10 incidents of payments not made within the prescribed 30-day period are reported to the Call Centre – 60 to 90 days (varying periods)	An average of 10 incidents of payment not made within the prescribed 30 day period are reported to the Call Centre – 15 to 30 days
Issue permits for importation or exportation of nonproliferation-related items	Industries registered with the Non-Proliferation Council (NPC)	Eight (8)-week turn-around time	As per current standard
Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII): Financial support to develop new products	SMMEs	59 projects approved in 2009/10	80 projects approved in 2010/11
Provide consumer protection information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) Other consumer Protection authorities &/ or entities Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of self-help advice within 48 hours 90% of business advisory opinions or clarifications within average of 14 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% of self-help advice within 24 hours 95% of business advisory opinions and clarifications within an average of 10 days
Intellectual property, company and close corporation complaints and investigations, in terms of Sections 254 to 258 of the Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973	Current registrant	95% complaints resolved within an average of three months	100% complaints resolved within an average of three months
Company and intellectual property enforcement: awareness	SMME Business Companies	95% of all enquiries received finalised within 30 days	100% of all enquiries received finalised within 30 days

Key Service	Service Beneficiary	Current Standard	Desired Standard
Registration of liquor manufacturers and/or distributors Renewal of applications for National Liquor Authority (NLA) registrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospective NLA registrants Current NLA registrants 	75% of applications processed within 120 days	90% of applications processed within 90 days
Processing of Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP) and Small-Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP) applications and Claims	SMMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of EIP applications processed in 120 days 70% of EIP claims processed in 90 days 50% of SMEDP claims processed in 120 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of EIP applications processed in 120 days 80% of EIP claims processed in 90 days 60% of SMEDP claims processed in 120 days
Processing of Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBSDP) applications and claims	Black SMMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of BBSDP applications processed within 3 months 80% of BBSDP claims processed within 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hundred percent 100% of BBSDP applications processed within 6 weeks 100% of BBSDP claims processed within 20 days
EMIA scheme: Group trade missions to provide assistance to South African exporters in marketing their products and services in international markets, by participating in specific trade missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South African manufacturers and service providers Export Councils/ Individual associations/ Joint Action Groups (JAGs) Trade promotion organisations Provincial Investment Promotion Agencies (PIPAs) Provincial Department of Economic Development Other national departments Chambers of Commerce 	Average of 330 firms assisted annually	Average of 350 applications assessed annually
the dti Customer Contact Centre handles enquiries and complaints regarding the dti and CIPRO products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurs Companies General public 	60% of customer enquiries handled within 60 seconds or a minute	80% of customer enquiries handled within 60 seconds or one minute

3.5 Public Entities reporting to the Minister

Name of the Public Entity	Mandate and Purpose
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF was established by the National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995). Its focus is to promote and facilitate black economic equality and transformation. It provides finance and financial solutions to black business across a range of sectors, and structures accessible retail savings products for black people based on state owned equity investments. Its mandate and mission is to be Government's funding agency in facilitating the implementation of broad based black economic empowerment (BEE) in terms of BEE codes of good practice.
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) was established in terms of the Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act 2001 (Act No. 9 of 2001, as amended). It is a self-sustained, national export credit agency. Its mandate is to facilitate and encourage South African export trade by underwriting export credit loans and investments outside South Africa to enable South African contractors to win capital goods and services in other countries. It evaluates export credit and foreign investment risks and provides export credit and foreign investments insurance cover on behalf of the South African Government.
National Gambling Board (NGB)	The National Gambling Board (NGB) was established in terms of the National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004). It was established to monitor and investigate, when necessary, the issuing of national licenses by provincial licensing authorities entering into agreements with those authorities in respect of steps to be taken to correct any deficiencies, making recommendations, monitoring the socio-economic patterns of gambling activity within the Republic and in particular must research and identify factors relating to, and patterns, causes, and consequences of- (i) the socio-economic impact of gambling; and (ii) addictive or compulsive gambling
National Lotteries Board (NLB)	The National Lotteries Board (NLB) was established in terms of the National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997) as amended. It monitors and enforces the implementation of the national lottery and the establishment of private lotteries and promotional competition. It manages the National Lottery Distribution Trust Funds, which distributes proceeds from its share of the lottery sales to worthy causes.
National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The National Credit Regulators (NCR) was established in terms of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005). It is responsible for the promotion and support the development, where the need exists, of a fair, transparent, competitive, sustainable, responsible, efficient, effective consumer credit market and promotes historically disadvantaged persons; low income persons and communities; and remote, isolated or low density populations and communities in the end-user credit market. It conducts research and proposes policies to the Minister in relation to any matter affecting the consumer credit industry, including but not limited to proposals for legislative, regulatory or policy initiatives that would improve access to credit for persons contemplated above.
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) was established in terms of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005). It adjudicates any application that may be made to it, and makes any order provided for in respect of such an application; or allegations of prohibited conduct by determining whether prohibited conduct has occurred and, if so, by imposing a remedy. It grants order for costs, and can exercise any other power conferred on it by law.

Name of the Public Entity	Mandate and Purpose
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) was established in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 719 of 2008), as amended. It was established to enforce intellectual property and company laws, including the registration of companies; promote voluntary resolution disputes arising between a company and a shareholder or director, without intervening in, or adjudicating on the dispute; monitor patterns of compliance; evaluate complaints; and initiate investigations, including referring matters to a court; and appearing before the court or the Companies Tribunal.
Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB)	The Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB) was established in terms of the Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No. 112 of 1976). The objective of the EAAB is to maintain and promote the standard of conduct of estate agents and regulate the activities of estate agents, having due regard for the public interest.
Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda)	The Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda) was established in terms of the National Small Business Act, 2004 (Act No. 29 of 2004, as amended). It provides non-financial business development and support services for small enterprises in partnership with other role players. Its mission is to develop, support and promote small enterprises to ensure their growth and sustainability.
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) was established in terms of Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008). It aims to develop, promote and maintain South African National Standards; promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services; and render conformity assessment services and matters connected therewith.
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) was established in terms of Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006). The aim of the SANAS is to accredit or monitor for Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) compliance purposes, organizations falling within its scope of activity; promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing South Africa's economic performance and transformation; promote and competence and equivalence of accredited bodies; and promote the competence and equivalence of GLP complaint facilities.
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) was established in terms of Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006). It is responsible for realising, maintaining and disseminating the International System of Unit (SI). It maintains and develops primary scientific standards of physical quantities for South Africa and compares those standards with other national standards to ensure global measurement equivalence.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008) provides for the establishment of this institution. The Act protects consumers and promotes South Africa's competitiveness by ensuring that regulated products manufactured and sold in the marketplace meet minimum safety, health and fair trade requirements.
National Consumer Commission (NCC)	National Consumer Commission (NCC) was established in terms of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (2008). The Commission is responsible for carrying out the functions and exercising the powers assigned to it. In carrying out its functions, the Commission may <i>review</i> international developments in the field of consumer protection; or consult any person, organisation or institution with regard to any matter relating to consumer protection;

Part D: Abbreviations and Acronyms

AED	African Economic Development
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
APDP	Automotive Production and Development Programme
APORDE	African Programme on Rethinking Development Economics
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBSDP	Black Business Supplier Development Programme
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BF	Business Forum
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BLNS	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland
BNC	Bi-National Commission
BOSMEs	Black-Owned Small and Medium Enterprises
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BPO&O	Business Process Outsourcing and Offshoring
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BUSA	Business Unity South Africa
CAFCOM	Consumer Affairs Committee
CAV	Centurion Aerospace Village
CCRD	Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division
CDC	Coega Development Corporation
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIF	Critical Infrastructure Fund
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Projects
CIPRO	Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office
CIS	Co-operatives Incentive Scheme
CPB	Consumer Protection Bill
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COTII	Council of Trade and Industry Institutions
CPPP	Community Public-Private Partnership
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSP	Customised Sector Programme
CTCP	Clothing and Textile Competitiveness Programme
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DG	Director-General
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DoC	Department of Communication
DoT	Department of Transport

DSM	Dispute Settlement Mechanism
EAAB	Estate Agency Affairs Board
EAC	East African Community
EAP	Economically Active Population
EC	European Commission
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation
EDA	Economic Development Agency
EDB	Enterprise Development Board
EDD	Economic Development Department
EDSA	Entrepreneurial Development Southern Africa
EE	Employment Equity
EEDD	Empowerment and Enterprise Development Division
EEIP	Equity Equivalent Investment Programme
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIP	Enterprise Investment Programme
ELIDZ	East London Industrial Development Zone
EMIA	Export Marketing and Investment Assistance
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
ERPC	External Relations and Policy Co-ordination
EU	European Union
Exbo	Executive Board of the dti
FA	Financial Agreement
FABCOS	Foundation of African Business and Consumer Services
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FERs	Foreign Economic Representatives
FIG	Foreign Investment Grant
FSB	Financial Services Board
FSM	Foreign Service Management
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FOCAC	Forum for China-Africa Co-operation
GG	Government Gazette
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GITOC	Government Information Technology Officers Council
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GSSSD	Group Systems and Support Services Division
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HDP	Heilingerdamm Dialogue Process
HDPs	Historically Disadvantaged Persons
HoM	Heads of Mission
HQ	Headquarters
IBSA	India-Brazil-South Africa
ICBE	Information Centre for Business Excellence
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
ICTS	Information Co-operation, Trade and Security Cluster
IDD	Industrial Development Division
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMC	International Marketing Council
IMS	Integrated Manufacturing Strategy

IOU	International Operations Unit
IP	Intellectual Property
IPAP 2	Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 (2010/11 – 2012/13)
IPCC	Industrial Participation Control Committee
IS	International System
ISFG	Industrial Strategy Focus Group
IT	Information Technology
ITD	International Trade Development
ITED	International Trade and Economic Development Division
IWF	Isivande Women's Fund
JCC	Joint Cooperation Council
JPCC	Joint Permanent Co-operation Council
JMCC	Joint Ministerial Commission
JTC	Joint Trade Committees
KAP	Key Action Plan
LBSC	Local Business Service Centre
LED	Local Economic Development
MFI	Micro-Finance Industry
MIDP	Motor Industry Development Programme
MIDZ	Mafikeng Industrial Development Zone
MIO	Music Industry Online
MIP	Manufacturing Investment Programme
MMTZ	Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius and Zambia
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NAFCOC	National African Federated Chambers of Commerce
NAMA	Non-Agricultural Market Access
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
Nedlac	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEAB	National Export Advisory Board
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NFTN	National Foundry Technology Network
NGB	National Gambling Board
NGOs	Non-Governmental organizations
NIPP	National Industrial Participation Programme
NIPF	National Industrial Policy Framework
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NLB	National Lotteries Board
NLDTF	National Lotteries Distribution Trust Fund
NLPC	National Liquor Policy Council
NLRF	National Liquor Regulators' Forum
NMAC	National Manufacturing Advisory Centre
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NP WMD	Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications

NRF	National Research Foundation
NSBAC	National Small Business Advisory Council
NSDF	National Spatial Development Strategy
NP	Non-Proliferation
NTI	National Tooling Initiative
OCIPE	Office of Companies and Intellectual Property Enforcement
OCP	Office of Consumer Protection
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMOP	One municipality one product
ORTIA	OR Tambo International Airport Industrial Development Zone
OSTI	Ombudsman for Short term Insurance
PGD	Partnership for Growth and Development
PII	Partnership in Industrial Innovation
PIPAs	Provincial Investment Promotion Agencies
P&L	Policy and Legislation
PoA	Programme of Action
PPFA	Preferential Procurement Framework Act
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreement
RBIDZ	Richards Bay IDZ Company
RCF	Research Capital Facility
R&D	Research and Development
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFI	Retail Finance Institution
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RISDP	Regional Indicative Spatial Development Programme
RMI	Retail Motor Industry
RoO	Rules of Origin
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SACGFSF	South African Capital Goods Feasibility Study Fund
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCSTAN	SADC Co-operation in Standardisation
SADCTRLC	SADC Technical Relations Liaison Committee
SAFVCA	South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners Association
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAOSO	South African Organic Sector Organisation
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SAQI	South African Quality Institute
SAWEN	South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network
SDIs	Spatial Development Initiatives
SDP	Spatial Development Programme
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
seda	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SEZ	Special Economic Zones

SIP	Strategic Industrial Projects
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SME	Small, Medium Enterprise
SMEDP	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme
SMMEs	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPII	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation
STP	SADC Trade Protocol
SPX Centres	Sub-Contracting and Partnership Exchanges (UNIDO) Centres
STB	set-top-box
SFFP	Staple Food Fortification Programme
SSAS	Sector Specific Assistance Scheme
SSP	Skills Support Programme
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TBVCs	Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei states
TLC	Technical Liaison Committees
TDCA	Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement
TEO	The Enterprise Organisation
the dti	Department of Trade and Industry
THRIP	Technology and Human Resource for Industry Programme
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TISA	Trade and Investment South Africa
TIDCA	Trade, Investment, Development and Co-operation Agreement
TM	Technical Mission
TOC	Trade Opportunity Centre
TSP	Tourism Support Programme
TTC	Technology Transfer Centre
TWIB	Technology for Women in Business
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UP	University of Pretoria
URP	Urban Renewal Programme
VOASA	Vacational Ownership Association of South Africa
WEF	World Economic Forum
WB	World Bank
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
Wits	Witwatersrand University
WPSPDP	Work-Place Skills Development Plan
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWW	World-Wide Web
Yip	Youth Internship Programmes

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