



the dti

Strategic Plan (SP) 2014/19



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Published by **the dti**, 2014

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RP71/2014

ISBN: 978-0-620-60120-7

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

TERM	DEFINITION
AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
ADEP	Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBSDP	Black Business Supplier Development Programme
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BPS	Business Process Services
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CIS	Co-operative Incentive Scheme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COTII	Council of Trade and Industry Institutions
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CT	Companies Tribunal
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DG	Director-General
DFI	Development Finance Institution
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EAC	East African Community
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation
EIP	Enterprise Investment Programme
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSSSD	Group Systems and Support Services Division
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDZs	Industrial Development Zones
IP	Intellectual Property
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
ISP	Incubation Support Programme

TERM	DEFINITION
IWF	Isivande Women's Fund
MCEP	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme
MIP	Manufacturing Incentive Programme
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NCA	National Credit Act
NCC	National Consumer Commission
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAC	National Export Advisory Council
NEDP	National Exporter Development Programme
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NES	National Export Strategy
NGB	National Gambling Board
NGP	New Growth Path
NIBUS	National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy
NIPF	National Industrial Policy Framework
NLB	National Lotteries Board
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers
P-AIS	People-Carrier Automotive Investment Scheme
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreement
REIPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAWEN	South African Women Entrepreneurs Network
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
seda	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise
SPII	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation
stp	seda Technology Programme

TERM	DEFINITION
TDCA	Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
T-FTA	Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
the dti	The Department of Trade and Industry
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
TSP	Tourism Support Programme
WCP	Workplace Challenge Programme
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
YEDS	Youth Enterprise Development Strategy

Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

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

Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Trade and Industry is responsible;

Accurately reflects the performance targets which the Department of Trade and Industry will endeavour to achieve over the period of 2014-2019.

Mr Shabeer Khan
Chief Financial Officer

Signature:



Ms Jodi Scholtz
Group Chief Operating Officer

Signature:



Mr Lionel October
Accounting Officer

Signature:



Approved by:
Minister Dr Rob Davies, MP
Executive Authority

Signature:



Foreword by the Minister



Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies

As we enter the new electoral cycle, the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) remains focused on its mission of industrialising the South African economy. Deepening industrialisation through the production of more complex value-added products while expanding industrial production are the universal routes to resilient and sustained economic development. However, South Africa's unique socio-economic characteristics require more than just faster industrial growth. Our history and its legacy demand inclusive growth that will ensure the economic potential of every citizen is unlocked, that every citizen who can contribute to building a better South Africa is given the opportunity and tools to do so, and that the fruits of higher rates of economic growth are better shared with all South Africans.

Inclusive growth will require the scaling-up of the implementation of programmes that reduce poverty, inequality and unemployment as is captured in the National Development Plan (NDP). The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) is one of the policy frameworks that is intended to support our journey to realise the vision of **the dti** by leveraging the economic capabilities of both the private and public sectors to support industrialisation. Our latest iteration of IPAP will once again provide a three-year rolling Action Plan embracing a detailed set of sectoral and cross-cutting interventions designed to increase the growth rate of the productive sectors of the economy, create jobs and respond to domestic or global factors, which could constrain growth of the industrial sector.

the dti's investment and competitiveness enhancement incentives, such as the Enterprise Investment Programme and the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP), are experiencing high rates of uptake by the private sector and playing an important role in supporting private sector investment levels during this time of global instability. We look forward to implementing the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Bill once it is signed into law. This we believe will be key to boosting private sector investment in the industrial sector through the provision of customised incentives for enterprises locating in SEZs. At this stage, we expect to be able to develop up to 10 SEZs over the next few years, with an appropriate provincial spread and due regard to the economic potential of specific regions of South Africa. The implementation of the legislation will be made possible through the promulgation of SEZ regulations and the establishment of institutional mechanisms such as the SEZ Advisory Board to help drive this process, as well as the introduction of support measures such as the One-Stop-Shop model, SEZ Fund and customised incentives.

If South Africa is to achieve inclusive growth, stronger and more direct efforts will need to be made to broaden participation in the economy. This will include the implementation of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No.46 of 2013), together with the revised Codes of Good Practice, and the establishment of an institution that will be charged with the monitoring of B-BBEE. However, B-BBEE alone is not sufficient to achieve inclusive growth.

We also need to increase the pool of black entrepreneurs and industrialists who are able to contribute meaningfully to the South African economy. This will require a more careful assessment of the support institutions and policy levers that can be used to support small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), enterprises that operate in the informal sector and are located in townships, and co-operatives. Supporting these enterprises provides entrepreneurs with opportunities to develop skills and experience, opening pathways to larger enterprises or formal sector employment.

Implementation of the Co-operative Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No.6 of 2013) and institutional mechanisms such as the Co-operatives Development Agency and Tribunal will be prioritised, while a new incentive for secondary co-operatives will be designed. This incentive is intended to encourage the establishment of secondary co-operatives that are able to develop markets for goods produced by primary co-operatives or "aggregate" production to be able to supply formal markets where volume requirements sometimes lead to the exclusion of smaller co-operatives.

South Africa has played an important role in setting rules for international trade, particularly through multilateral agencies such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The priority that **the dti** places on these activities stems from the need to open export markets because South Africa's domestic economy is relatively small compared to other developing and developed countries. South Africa's participation in the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) structure has raised the country's profile as an emerging economy in the world. The BRICS Trade and Investment Co-operation Framework was adopted during the third BRICS Trade Ministers' meeting held in South Africa in 2013.

We see enormous opportunities for South African firms in the ongoing engagement with BRICS members to structure new kinds of trade and investment agreements that foster complementarities and co-operation in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors, and avoid destructive competition. These opportunities have already become visible and include a South African Expo in China that will grow into a permanent exhibition to showcase South Africa as a preferred exporter of manufactured products, services and as a destination for high-yield investment. These key markets will be targeted on an annual basis with International Investment and Trade Initiatives (ITIs) to ensure that South Africa's foothold is strengthened and built into a significant footprint.

Implementation of the revised National Export Strategy and the National Exporter Development Programme (NEDP) will be cemented in 2014. The NEDP will provide a range of support measures such as innovative institutional marketing structures, new tools and value-added services to increase the exporter base in South Africa, assist firms already exporting to improve their returns and exporters to better position their products to enable them to enter new markets. It will also provide for a more coherent stakeholder engagement and co-ordination structure between Government and the private sector based on the in-depth reviews of South African Export Councils, which was concluded in 2013. These initiatives are aimed at building an export culture in South Africa that will assist enterprises across the size spectrum to successfully compete in global markets.

the dti plays a prominent role in advancing trade and economic integration in Africa. Within the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), a five-point plan was designed and implemented, and SACU maintains unified positions in trade negotiations. Work will be continued to develop South African Development Community (SADC) wide standards to address non-tariff barriers (NTBs) that impede trade and to promote trade facilitation. **the dti** has also engaged in the Tripartite Free Trade Area (T-FTA) negotiations, which seeks to establish a free trade area that incorporates SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC). The next phase in the negotiations will focus on the exchange of tariff concessions and finalising legal texts.

With Africa increasingly seen as the next growth frontier, South Africa is well-positioned to benefit from the high growth rates expected in countries across the continent. The work that **the dti** initiated more than five years ago to reposition South African firms to trade with new growth poles in East and South Asia as well as Africa has begun to pay dividends. South Africa's trade profile has improved particularly in relation to Africa, with South African exports dominated by value-added products.

Consumer and Corporate Regulations will be strengthened through the amendment and implementation of key pieces of legislation. This is to ensure that consumers and firms are protected from poor business practices and that credit extension does not reach unsustainable levels.

I am confident that **the dti** led by Director-General Lionel October is well placed to face the challenges and priorities of the next administration of Government and thereby contribute positively to the economic development of South Africa and its citizens.

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

Dr Rob Davies, MP
Minister of Trade and Industry

Overview by the Director-General



Director-General, Lionel October

South Africa will continue to drive the agenda towards the industrialisation of the economy as central to Government priorities. In support of this, **the dti** has prioritised support for IPAP sectors, which involves the establishment of a range of new financing instruments and the setting aside of more than R100 billion over five years for the NGP and IPAP sectors.

The sixth iteration of IPAP will be launched and implemented, focusing on, among others, shale gas as a game changer both for the upstream and downstream part of the value chain. Furthermore, IPAP will continue to focus on the need for sustainable long-term development that is underpinned by higher growth, exports and labour-intensive, value-adding economic activity in the productive sectors, led by manufacturing.

In support of industrialisation, **the dti** will continue with the implementation of the MCEP, which will enhance the competitiveness of more labour-intensive and high value-adding sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector. The programme is estimated to create 16,107 jobs.

The 12I Tax Incentive has supported large manufacturing investments worth R6.8 billion, with 1,115 jobs expected to be created.

Investment worth \$100 million was secured from Chinese automotive company First Automobile Works (FAW) and will employ an estimated 500 people, while about 800 construction jobs will be created during the construction phase of the project. Beijing Automotive Works (BAW) invested R196 million in a taxi assembly plant for the South African/sub-Saharan markets. Toyota SA opened its new Ses'fikile taxi assembly line in Durban and a new R363 million parts distribution warehouse, which is Africa's largest.

To grow local assembly and production, **the dti** created a "People Carrier" Automotive Incentive Scheme (P-AIS) for minibus and midi-bus taxis.

Over the past five years, South Africa has emerged as the global competitor on the Business Process Services (BPS) and Offshoring stage, attracting a number of the world's biggest outsources/services providers. Investment worth R1.3 billion was secured from the BPS Incentives Programme and 4,500 jobs are expected to be created over the next three years.

To advance the Government objectives of industrialisation, regional economic development and job creation, **the dti** will implement the SEZ programme. The programme will promote trade, economic growth and industrialisation.

The NEDP was recently launched and the implementation of the programme will ensure an increase in the export of value-added products and subsequently contribute to employment and economic growth.

the dti will continue to support regional integration and development in Southern African, including effective operationalisation of the North-South Corridor. As part of our efforts to broaden regional integration in Southern and East Africa, the department will work to conclude the T-FTA.

South Africa's position as a member of BRICS creates enormous, limitless country opportunities for trade, economic development and investment partnerships, particularly through the work of the BRICS Contact Group for Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI). This work should also support the wider integration and development objectives in Africa. **the dti** will continue to work towards the extension of African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) beyond 2015 and ensure that South Africa retains its benefits, including with respect to ensuring that the programme fully supports regional integration.

To strengthen enterprise development, the department will implement the B-BBEE Amendment Bill and the Codes of Good Practice. The implementation of the Bill will ensure reduction in fronting as well as aligning the sector charters to the Codes of Good Practice. The implementation of the Co-operative Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No.6 of 2013) will be strengthened through the establishment of the Agency and the Tribunal. The establishment of the Tribunal will ensure that disputes are resolved when they arise.

To ensure the upscaling of small businesses, **the dti** launched the Incubator Support Programme (ISP) with the aim of establishing 250 incubators by the 2015/16 financial year. This programme will be continued over the medium-term period. The implementation of the Informal Sector Strategy will ensure that informal business is incorporated into the mainstream of the economy, particularly the townships.

the dti will continue with the implementation of various pieces of legislation that have been amended as part of strengthening the consumer and corporate regulatory environment in the areas of the Lotteries Act and Intellectual Property Act as well as finalising amendments of the outstanding Acts.

To ensure continuous improvement in service delivery, **the dti** will continue with the implementation of the Rea Aga project.

The department will continue with engagements in relation to the agency review project for efficient governance structure that can be implemented throughout the agencies.



Mr Lionel October
Director-General of the Department of Trade and Industry

Part A: Strategic Overview

1. 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.”

2. 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.

3. Strategic Goals

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

4. Values

the dti Values are:

- Operational excellence – service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement
- Intellectual excellence – continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement
- Quality relationships – improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership, teamwork

5. Legislative and Other Mandates

5.1 Legislative Mandates

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

Table 1: Key Legislation

Name of Act	Purpose
1. Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963, and to provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees of the fuel Research Institute in and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
2. Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	To provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic of South Africa by establishing SANAS as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in the Republic for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration as well as monitoring of good laboratory practice.
3. Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
4. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue Codes of Good Practice and publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
5. Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984)	To provide for the formation, registration, incorporation, management, control and liquidation of close corporations.
6. Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	To provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; to establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Companies Tribunal; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
7. Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	To promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; to provide for improved standards of consumer information; to prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; to promote responsible consumer behaviour; to promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; to establish the National Consumer Commission (NCC); and to repeal certain laws.
8. Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the International Institute of the United Nations Organisation for the unification of Private Law.
9. Co-operatives Act, 2005	To provide for the formation and registration of co-operatives and

Name of Act	Purpose
(Act No.14 of 2005) as amended	matters incidental thereto.
10. Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, inter alia, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, musical and literary works.
11. Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	To strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confers powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant; and confers powers on Customs and Excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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 (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system, to extend the South African intellectual property rights legislation throughout the Republic and to repeal certain intellectual property laws.
17. 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.
18. Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	To establish national norms and standards to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry; to provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services; to provide for measures to promote co-operative government in the area of liquor regulation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
19. Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	To establish a National Lotteries Board and regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.
20. 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.
21. Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute; and to provide for the repeal of certain laws.

Name of Act	Purpose
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	To establish a trust to promote and facilitate ownership of income-generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons, particularly assets in state-owned enterprises made available at a discount as part of restructuring programmes; gives powers to the trust to enable it to establish sub-trusts and investment companies to promote black economic empowerment.
26. National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the co-ordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; and to provide for the continued regulation of those matters; for that purpose to establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and licensing of certain gambling activities; to provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout the Republic; to retain the National Gambling Board; to establish the National Gambling Policy Council; to repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
27. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and to provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications.
28. National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996)	To provide for the establishment of the Advisory Board and the Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda); and to provide for guidelines to be followed by organs of State to promote small enterprise in South Africa; and for matters incidental thereto.
29. National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	To empower the responsible Minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods; to acquire, hire or supply services; and to exercise control over goods and services and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods; and to provide for the establishment and administration of a National Supplies Procurement Fund.
30. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	To provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and to establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in the Republic; to determine its objectives and functions; and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be

Name of Act	Purpose
	managed and controlled.
31. Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	To provide for the registration and granting of letters, patents for inventions and for the rights of a patentee.
32. Performers Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	To provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
33. Property Time Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.
34. Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	To restrict the enforcement in the Republic of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; to prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.
35. Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	To provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout the Republic of South Africa, to repeal certain corporate laws and provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
36. 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.
37. 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.
38. 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.
39. 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.
40. Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	To provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services; and for that purpose to provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), as the peak national institution; to provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993; and to provide for transitional arrangements.
41. 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.
42. Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	To empower the President to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations there under, if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
43. Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to trademarks and to provide for the registration of trademarks, certification of trademarks and collective trademarks and for the protection of rights relating thereto.

Name of Act	Purpose
44. Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade metrology so as to ensure the accuracy of measuring instruments utilised in trade on the basis of national measuring standards.
45. Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	To provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations, and to extend the scope of such laws.

5.2 Future Policy Development

The sixth iteration of the IPAP will be released, building on its successive iterations. It will set out transversal and sector-specific programmes and key action plans with time-bound milestones to open up opportunities for the domestic manufacturing sector. It will identify a range of complementary policies that need to be aligned, integrated and, in some cases, subordinated to industrial policy such as public procurement, industrial finance, trade policy, export and investment promotion, competition policy and so forth. Its implementation will be supported by research, stakeholder engagement and planning. It will be monitored through regular internal implementation led by the Minister of Trade and Industry.

Work will continue under the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) building on the momentum created by the first wave of designations of sectors for local procurement, which have already seen significant new investment in sectors such as transport and capital equipment. Companies are actively “tooling up” to ensure they are well-positioned to take up the opportunities, which will arise from the localisation programme.

the dti will implement the National Export Strategy (NES) and Diversification Strategy, which seek to increase South Africa’s capacity to export diversified and value-added products to various global markets and to strengthen South Africa’s export performance by enhancing and improving competitiveness of companies and sectors. The NES has a 25-year horizon, with a five-year focus, with export targets aligned to those in the National Development Plan (NDP).

5.3 Recent Court Rulings

Afriforum vs the Minister of Trade and Industry and Another

On 31 October 2011, the Minister published a notice 898 in the Government Gazette in terms of the provisions of item 2(3) (b) (i) of schedule 2 of the Consumer Protection Act 2008, (Act No. 68 of 2008) (CPA).

The purpose of the notice published on 31 October 2011 was to withdraw Government notice 221 of 14 March 2011 published by the Minister in Government Gazette 34116 and defer the application of sections 8 to 10 and sections 53 to 61 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 in respect of medium municipalities until 31 December 2012, and low capacity municipalities subject to the findings of the joint review by the Minister of **the dti** and COGTA to be completed before 30 June 2014.

Pursuant to the publication of the first notice, the applicant (Afriforum) lodged a review application in the North Gauteng High Court. The review application was heard by Judge Victor on 28 February 2013 and made the following orders:

(a) The Government Notice No.898 of 31 October 2011 published in Government Gazette No 34724 is reviewed and set aside.

(b) That the setting aside will take effect within 30 days of the court order.

(c) The first Respondent is directed to publish a notice as contemplated in item 23 (b)(1) of schedule 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008) by no later than 31 July 2013 listing each and every municipality in respect of which sections 8-10 and 53-61 of the said Act should be deferred.

(d) That each party will pay its own costs.

The matter is currently pending in the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Edwin Mphahlele vs Minister of Trade and Industry

In May 2013, **the dti** received an application for leave to appeal a judgment of the Honourable Judge Southwood granted on 25 August 2011 wherein the court rescinded judgment by default obtained by Mr Mphahlele against the Minister in April 2011 for damages in the amount of R15 million. The main cause of action arose from certain statements made by one employee of the CIPC, with which Mr Mphahlele alleged to be defamatory to his character. The Minister was cited on the basis of the doctrine of vicarious liability, in that the Minister as the executive authority must be held liable for the actions of the employee.

On 18 July 2013, the North Gauteng High Court dismissed the application for leave to appeal with costs. Subsequently, Mr Mphahlele petitioned to the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) for leave to appeal the rescission judgment. On 06 November 2013, the SCA also dismissed the application for leave to appeal with costs. The office of the State Attorney has been instructed to recover costs from Mr Mphahlele.

Valor IT vs Minister of Trade and Industry and Three Others

On 16 October 2013, the North Gauteng High Court heard an appeal brought by Valor IT against the Minister and three others under case number A.1049/2011.

The relationship between **the dti** and Valor IT stems from the awarding of a tender for an Enterprise-wide Contract Management ("ECM") system to Valor IT by the Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office ("CIPRO"), now called the CIPC, an entity of **the dti**. The contract period of the tender was a period of three years. However, on 10 June 2010, pursuant to findings of irregularities into the tender process, **the dti** cancelled the award of the tender to Valor IT.

Immediately prior to the cancellation of the tender, and on receiving notice that cancellation was a possibility, Valor IT instituted an action in the North Gauteng High Court for a declaratory order that the tender award was

valid. Following cancellation, Valor IT brought an urgent application to interdict the implementation of the cancellation of the tender pending the determination of a review application to be instituted.

The application for an interdict came before Zondo J, who encouraged the parties to attempt to settle the matter. Valor IT contends that the matter was settled and the Minister takes the view that it was not. Valor IT then brought an application for declaratory order for payment of a “settlement amount” allegedly agreed to on 25 November 2010. The declaratory application was dismissed with costs by De Vos J on 28 July 2011. Valor IT then lodged an application for leave to appeal against the judgment of De Vos J. Leave was granted to appeal to the full bench. The appeal was heard on 16 October 2013. On 28 October 2013, an unanimous judgment was delivered by Justice Louw. In terms of the judgment, the appeal by Valor IT was dismissed with costs, including the costs of two counsels.

The effect of this judgment is the disputed settlement between Valor IT and **the dti** is now settled. Valor IT may elect to either pursue the review application, which is still pending before the court to review and set aside the decision to cancel the tender or further petition the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Metal Recyclers Association of South Africa vs the Minister of Economic Development and International Trade Administration Commission

In August 2013, **the dti** learned of an urgent application brought by the Metal Recyclers Association of South Africa (MRA) against the Minister of Economic Development and the International Trade Administration of South Africa (ITAC) cited as the First and Second Respondent respectively. In terms of the application, MRA sought an order reviewing and setting aside the policy directive on the Exportation of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Waste and Scrap Metal published in Government Gazette No 36451 by the Minister of Economic Development in terms of section 5 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No 71 of 2002) (ITA Act) and the export control guidelines published by ITAC in terms of section 6 of the ITA Act. MRA also sought an interim order interdicting ITAC from implementing the aforesaid guidelines pending the finalisation of the main application.

Upon perusal of the application it became apparent that the Minister of Trade and Industry has a material interest in the application on the basis that MRA alleged, among others, that the aforesaid directive and the guidelines constitute a contravention by the Republic of South Africa of its international law obligations in terms Trade Agreements known as the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (“the TDCA”) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). As a result, the Minister of Trade and Industry deemed it necessary to intervene in the proceedings. Subsequently, by mutual agreement between all parties, the Minister successfully intervened in the proceedings.

On 10 October 2013, the urgent application was heard by the North Gauteng High Court wherein judgment was reserved. On 28 October 2013, Judge Mothle delivered judgment and made the following orders:

- (a) The application for an interim interdict is dismissed.
- (b) The applicant pay costs of the application to intervene and costs of junior and senior counsel who appeared on record on behalf of each respondent.

6. Situational Analysis

the dti operates within both a global and domestic economic context. Developments in the global economy have a profound impact on the ability of the South African Government to meet its strategic objectives of inter alia rising economic growth, job creation and broadening participation in the economy.

6.1 The Global Environment

The after-effects of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis continue to reverberate across both developed and developing countries. Initially, South Africa was only modestly impacted by the crisis, but as the full extent of the macro-economic imbalances in a number of countries and particularly the European Union (EU) became apparent, the impact has deepened.

In particular, the second- and third-round effects of the financial crisis have led to highly constrained consumer and industrial demand, and very low interest rates in many developed countries resulting in substantial capital inflows in developing countries accompanied by strengthening exchange rates. Unsettled sentiment towards emerging economies has also led to large and sudden capital inflows and especially outflows with associated exchange rate uncertainty.

Nevertheless, a consensus view among multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is that world GDP growth will accelerate over the next three years. These forecasts are predicted on a sustained United States (US) recovery, China continuing to grow at about 7% to 8%, and the Eurozone returning to aggregate GDP growth after the damaging effects of substantial economic contraction in Greece, Spain, Italy and Ireland.

Overall, South Africa's outlook for the global economy in 2014-16 is relatively positive. Although China has returned to growth, it appears increasingly likely that it will not reach double-digit growth rates in the near future. More particularly because China will be facing a range of structural impediments to which it will need to adjust over the next decade. These include the mismatch between investment and consumption rates, slowing growth in global demand for its major consumer exports, rising domestic wage costs and rising costs associated with environmental damage. China will almost certainly need to exit wage-low value industries, which being typically "footloose" can be expected to shift to neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Asia is therefore expected to continue to grow at rates above the global average, but with a smaller margin than that of the last decade.

The outlook for Africa is extremely positive. Underpinning this is the emergence of a rapidly urbanising, youthful population that is driving domestic demand and expanding investment in mineral exploitation. The combination of these two factors accompanied by political stability strongly suggests that the African continent will experience an extended period of strong growth. South Africa remains well-positioned to be a core part of Africa's growth "take-off".

6.2 The Domestic Environment

The South African economy is expected to grow at an accelerating pace over the 2014-2019 period mainly as domestic demand and commodity prices recover, underpinned by strong public investment in infrastructure. In

addition, investment by multinationals locating in South Africa to serve the African market has been strong and is expected to grow over this period.

However, the current levels of unemployment and particularly youth unemployment as well as South Africa's deep-seeded inequalities are rapidly becoming a constraint to growth by limiting domestic demand from a new generation of consumers. Developing a more inclusive growth dynamic that integrates relatively low-skill workers and unlocks the dynamism of the informal economy is crucial to raising aggregate demand in the economy.

South Africa's inclusion in BRICS provides an additional impetus to focus on Brazil, Russia, India and China. In 2012, trade between South Africa and BRICS countries grew on average by 12% and exports to the BRICS countries comprised 20% of South Africa's global exports. Important opportunities to further industrialisation and a more equitable international economic order will be supported by South Africa's membership of BRICS. In addition, South Africa has successfully placed Africa's growth take-off in the BRICS co-operation agenda, with an explicit focus on the need for a developmental approach to industrialisation on the African continent.

Government will also need to focus its resources far more purposively on managing the costs of inputs to manufacturers such as electricity, water, freight and logistics. These costs – coupled with long periods of exchange rate appreciation – undermine the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and reduce export potential, while raising import competition. Failure to manage these cost pressures will see the domestic industry missing the benefits of Africa's growth take-off and could undermine South Africa's need to re-industrialise with its attendant economic growth and job creation benefits. The SEZ programme is intended to play a critical role in positioning domestic manufacturers to compete more effectively in the international market, in addition to promoting investment and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI).

The NGP and NDP provide clear frameworks through which **the dti** seeks to accelerate inclusive economic growth, job creation and B-BBEE. The IPAP is the central pillar of **the dti**'s work programme and the Productive Sectors Forum, which **the dti** convenes, provides a high-level structure for unblocking constraints to economic sectors' growth as well as a co-ordination mechanism to identify key economic opportunities and drive the development thereof.

The NEDP launched by the Minister in 2013 is designed to be a catalyst to spur economic growth, generate employment and broaden participation within the economy by increasing the exporter base of the country. It is targeted at enhancing the export readiness of South African business and promoting industry capabilities by improving efficiencies and domestic logistical support for designated products, while deepening internationalisation.

In the 2014-2019 period, the focus of **the dti** will be to:

- Accelerate industrialisation linked to the National Infrastructure Plan and sectoral initiatives, and growth opportunities in Africa and BRICS;
- Broadening economic participation with a sharper focus on B-BBEE in the industrial sector and unlocking the development opportunities in the informal and SMME sectors;
- Trade and investment policy refinements to maximise South Africa's access to regional and BRICS markets, while protecting the domestic market from unfair competition;
- Enhancing the regulatory environment for business and protecting vulnerable consumers; and
- Continuous improvement to enhance efficient and effective service delivery.

6.3 Alignment to Government-Wide Priorities and Outcomes

The NDP sets the long-term vision for the South African economy by affirming the need for a more dynamic and inclusive economy. It identified poverty, unemployment and inequality as the triple challenges facing the economy that require both Government and private sector intervention. The NDP notes that employment and inclusive growth will only arise if Government focuses its efforts on promoting exports, competitiveness, employment in labour-absorbing industries and providing an appropriate business environment.

The NGP sets out the medium-term plan to create decent work and inclusive economic growth by identifying key job drivers. It emphasises the need to target more labour-absorbing activities across the main economic sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture and mining value chains.

The priorities set out in these plans have been translated into the draft Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities. The framework identifies actions to unblock constraints that may hinder the achievement of the NDP and NGP imperatives. Central to the implementation of the NDP, NGP and MTSF is the IPAP. The development of IPAP has been and will continue to be based on the need for sustainable long-term development that is underpinned by higher growth, exports and labour-intensive, value-adding economic activity in the productive sectors, led by manufacturing. The department has deployed a comprehensive range of tools to implement the Government-wide priorities articulated in the NDP, NGP and MTSF. The tools include the NEDP, which aims to improve the readiness of emerging exporters to take advantage of opportunities presented by bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, the Co-operatives Amendment Bill and amendment of the B-BBEE codes to support more equitable participation in the South African economy, as well as the SEZ programme to promote higher levels of private sector investment and job creation.

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

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

NDP and MTSF Priorities	Cabinet Outcome	the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals
1. Raise exports, focusing on those areas where South Africa already has the endowments and comparative advantages	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	<p>Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation</p> <p>Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth</p> <p>Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives</p>

NDP and MTSF Priorities	Cabinet Outcome	the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals
2. Support small businesses through better co-ordination of activities in small business agencies, development finance institutions, and public and private incubators	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth
3. Reduce regulatory burden	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner

Table 3: the dti's alignment to Government's Outcomes

the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals	the dti Outcomes	Departmental Outputs	Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation	Increased competitiveness	Annual rolling IPAP aimed at facilitating a process of structural change involving upgrading and diversification to achieve sustained growth and job creation	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Industrial Development
		Develop sector-specific action plans to influence and respond to changing economic environment to enhance manufacturing potential of the economy		
		Instruments rolled out to facilitate strategic use of public procurement to enhance local productive capabilities		
		Deepen regional industrial development within Africa		
		Tooling and moulding skills development programme: National Tooling Initiative		

the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals	the dti Outcomes	Departmental Outputs	Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme	
	Increased competitiveness	Technical skills and technology support to upgrade the foundry industry facilitated through the National Foundry Technology Network			
		MCEP implemented			Incentive Development and Administration
		Supported companies through the Workplace Challenge Programme (WCP)			Broadening participation
		Supported Human Capacity via the Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)			
		Supported Industrial Innovation via the Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)			
	Increased investments	Deepen regional industrial development within Africa			Industrial Development
		Finalisation and implementation of the SEZ Act			Incentive Development and Administration
		Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS) and 12I Tax Allowance			
		Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) implemented			
	Increased production and export of tradable goods and services	Business Process Services (BPS) Film and TV production incentives implemented			
Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)					
Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to	Increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from	Trade negotiations concluded EPA with the EU, SACU India PTA, SADC-EAC-COMESA FTA (T-FTA)	Create a better South Africa and a better world	International Trade and Economic Development	

the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals	the dti Outcomes	Departmental Outputs	Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives	targeted countries			
	Improved trade, investment and infrastructure development in Africa	Africa regional development programme implemented	Create a better South Africa and a better world	International Trade and Economic Development
	Increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries	Increased manufactured exports under EMIA		Trade and Investment South Africa
		Investment facilitation in targeted sectors		
Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth.	Increased growth in SMMEs and co-operatives	Implementation of the seda Technology Programme (stp)	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Broadening Participation
		Implementation of the Co-operative Act 2013, as amended		
	Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream economy	Implementation of the National Strategic Framework on Gender and Women Economic Empowerment		
		The Isivande Women's Fund (IWF) implemented		
		Implementation of the B-BBEE Amendment Act and Codes of Good Practice for B-BBEE		
	Increased participation of previously marginalised people and regions in the mainstream	The Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP) implemented Manufacturing Investment Programme (MIP) and Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme (ADEP)		
Co-operatives Incentive Scheme (CIS) and BBSDP implemented				

the dti's Strategic Outcomes-Orientated Goals	the dti Outcomes	Departmental Outputs	Linkage to Government's Outcome	Responsible Programme
		Incubation Support Programme (ISP)		
		Finalisation and implementation of Informal Sector Strategy		Broadening Participation
		Finalisation and implementation of Youth Enterprise Development Strategy (YEDS)		
Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner	Improved regulatory environment	Impact assessment of regulation on business and economic citizens	Decent employment through inclusive growth	Consumer and Corporate Regulation
		Policies, Bills and Regulations to enforce fair business practices		
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	A skilled and capable workforce	Annual Adjusted HR Plans	An efficient and effective development-orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Administration
	Efficient and effective service delivery	Creditors' payments made in accordance with legislative requirements		
		Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) implemented		
	Efficient and effective service delivery	Public awareness platforms and events		

Part B: Programme Performance

7. Description of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

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

7.1 Programme 1: Administration

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

- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes:**
 - (i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dti**;
 - (ii) **The Office of the Director-General (ODG)** provides overall management of **the dti's** resources;
 - (iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, legal services and facilities management;
 - (iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dti** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service;
 - (v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dti**, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the department's goals and objectives;
 - (vi) **Communication** facilitates greater awareness of the department's role and increases the uptake of its products and services through improvement of the customer touch points and ensuring strong customer relationship management; and creates consumer awareness and educational campaigns to ensure a meaningful understanding of the department's offerings; and
 - (vii) **Media and Public Relations** ensure that the department's image is visible by improving media relations management and public relations activities.

7.2 Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development

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

- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
 - (i) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements. In 2012/13, South Africa was represented at the economic partnership agreement negotiations to establish a common trade in goods arrangement between SACU and the EU. In

2013/14, trade negotiations should be finalised with the EU under the economic partnership agreement with SACU, and also between India and the SADC. Transfer payments are made annually to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and to Protechnik Laboratories, an Armaments Corporation of South Africa institute, as part of South Africa's contribution to international non-proliferation treaties and regimes; and to the WTO for membership fees.

- (ii) **African Economic Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration. In 2012/13, work was undertaken within SACU to design and implement a five-point plan for regional industrial development. In 2013/14, work continued on the implementation of the union's five-point work programme. Transfer payments are made quarterly to the Development Bank of Southern Africa for regional spatial development initiatives.

7.3 Programme 3: Broadening Participation

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

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

- (i) **Enterprise Development** creates an enabling environment conducive to the development and growth of informal businesses, SMMEs and co-operative enterprises. It also provides a broad range of business development support. In 2012/13, the incubation support programme was introduced with a view to establishing 250 incubators by 2015/16. In 2012/13, 13 applications were approved with a total project value of R373 million in sectors ranging from renewable energy, ICT, agro-processing, chemicals, mining, and clothing and textiles. At the end of September 2013, applications to the value of approximately R410 million had been approved, with a total value of investment to be made of R817 million, and more than 19 500 jobs to be created. In 2012/13, the Co-operatives Act (2005) was reviewed with the aim of enhancing institutional mechanisms by establishing the co-operatives development departmental component, which will provide business development support to co-operatives; and establishing a co-operatives tribunal, which will adjudicate disputes. In August 2013, the President assented to the Co-operatives Amendment Act, 2013. In addition, the guidelines and programme for red tape reduction were launched in the second quarter of 2013/14, to provide a supportive regulatory environment for SMME entrepreneurship. Fifty per cent of total transfers go to the Small Enterprise Development Agency (**seda**), which provides non-financial business development and support services to small enterprises, and 16% to the agency's technology programme. Other large transfers are made to the National Research Foundation (NRF) for the Technology for Human Resources and Industry Programme (THRIP), and to the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) for the Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII).

- (ii) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes B-BBEE and women empowerment. Transfer payments are made to organisations that support entrepreneurial empowerment and transformation, such as the Isivande Women's Fund, which provides affordable finance to all sectors of the economy with

particular emphasis on rural enterprises, and the South African Women Entrepreneurs' Network, which supports women entrepreneurship by developing networking facilities. In 2012/13, the black economic empowerment (BEE) legislation and Codes of Good Practice were reviewed to support an environment for restructuring the South African economy to enable the meaningful participation of black people, women, youth, and people living with disabilities. The 2012 B-BBEE Amendment Bill was endorsed by the portfolio committee on trade and industry in 2013/14.

- (iii) **Regional Economic Development** promotes spatially balanced economic development and productivity improvements by developing policies, strategies and programmes that focus on underdeveloped regions. In 2012/13, the Regional Industrial Development Strategy (RIDS) was developed. The strategy aims to unlock the economic potential of lagging regions and facilitate their industrialisation. In 2013/14, the strategy was implemented in phases with the focus being on completing 50% of the SEZs pre-feasibility studies. In addition, transfer payments were made to the University of Johannesburg's capacity building programme for economic development. The programme is contributing towards broadening and deepening the pool of skills required to support economic development, primarily at a local government level.

7.4 Programme 4: Industrial Development

- a) **Purpose:** Designs and implement policies, strategies and programmes to develop the manufacturing and related sectors of the economy. Contribute to the direct and indirect creation of decent jobs. Add value and enhance competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.

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

- (i) **Industrial Competitiveness** develops policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets, as set out in the annual three-year rolling IPAP. The fourth IPAP was launched in April 2013, setting out transversal and sector-specific programmes and key action plans with time-bound milestones. Transfer payments are made to various public entities, including the South African Bureau of Standards, the National Metrology Institute of South Africa, the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, the South African National Accreditation System, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the national cleaner production centre of South Africa, and Proudly South African.
- (ii) **Customised Sector Programmes** develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-adding 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. In 2010/11, the Clothing and Textiles Competitiveness Programme (CTCP) was developed to introduce an important production and competitiveness enhancement incentive, which encourages production and job-creation activities more directly. By the end of September 2013, 728 enterprises had been supported and approximately 62 350 jobs saved. Transfer payments are made to various public entities, including the IDC for the Clothing and Textiles Production Incentive; customised-sector programmes at the Council for

Scientific and Industrial Research for the Aerospace Industry Programme; the National Foundry Technology Network; the Intsimbi National Tooling Initiative; and the Centurion Aerospace Village.

7.5 Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

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

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

(i) **Policy and Legislative Development** develops policies, laws and regulatory frameworks. Key activities in 2012/13 included the development of a policy framework and the Licensing of Businesses Bill, 2013; the finalisation of the policy framework for intellectual property, which incorporates the Copyright Review Commission report that was adopted by Cabinet for public consultation; the National Credit Amendment Bill, 2013; the policy framework and Lotteries Amendment Bill, 2013 which was developed and presented to Cabinet; and the development of the impact assessment study on the Liquor Act, 2003 and draft policy by September 2013.

(ii) **Enforcement and Compliance** conducts trend analyses, impact assessments and market surveys, and monitors the effectiveness of regulation. Key activities in 2012/13 included implementing the governance in liquor regulation, the co-operative governance in liquor regulation, and compliance inspections with regard to the Africa Cup of Nations, carried out by 14 officials across five provinces for all 32 matches. By the end of September 2013, the process of updating and scanning liquor registration files had been completed, cancelled registrations had been closed and the files had been archived. In 2013/14, alcohol abuse prevention strategies and campaigns were implemented through television, radio and print advertisements, reaching a viewership and listenership of approximately 31 million people.

(iii) **Regulatory Services** transfers funds to and oversees the following regulatory agencies: the National Consumer Tribunal; the National Credit Regulator; the National Gambling Board; the National Consumer Commission; the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission; the Companies Tribunal; the National Lotteries Board, which does not receive funding from the department but regulates the lotteries sector and facilitates the distribution of lottery funds to worthy organisations that serve public interest; the Takeover Regulation Panel; and the Financial Reporting Standards Council, which does not receive funding from the department but is responsible for regulating applicable transactions and the issuance of standards. A memorandum of agreement with the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa was finalised in November 2011 to build and formalise relations and help the department to reach rural communities. The multimedia anti-piracy campaign, which aims to curb illegal copying and promote South African products, was relaunched in September 2013. In addition, formalisation workshops were held to encourage the creative industry to know the copyright law, formalise and register their businesses, register for tax, and gain access to government incentives and training programmes. The agency rationalisation project and its implementation plan, which recommends appropriate governance

structures for regulatory agencies and aims to improve their efficiency and monitor them over the medium term, will be completed over the medium term.

7.6 Programme 6: Incentive Development and Administration

- a) **Purpose:** Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable, competitive enterprises through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.
- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
- (i) **Broadening Participation Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy by businesses owned by individuals from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions. Transfers are made to the Black Business Supplier Development Programme, through which qualifying black business suppliers are supported; and the Co-operatives Incentive Scheme, through which qualifying co-operatives in the emerging economy acquire business development skills and services. In 2012/13, 1 527 enterprises were supported. By the end of September 2013, the Broadening Participation Incentives had supported 800 black business suppliers and co-operatives.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Incentives** provides incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the following programmes and schemes: the Manufacturing Competitive Enhancement Programme; the Enterprise Investment Programme; the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme; the Automotive Investment Scheme; the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme; the Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme, the Capital Projects Feasibility Programme, and the Section 12I Tax Incentive scheme. In 2012/13, 589 projects were approved with a total grant of R5.1 billion. Of these, 548 were in the Manufacturing Investment Programme, 29 were in the Automotive Incentive Scheme, and 12 were in the 12I Tax Incentive scheme. The manufacturing investment cluster incentives are projected to support the creation of approximately 87 000 jobs. To create and sustain jobs, 1 132 claims worth R700 million were paid for Manufacturing Investment Programme projects, and 135 claims worth R824 million were paid for Automotive Incentive Scheme projects. In the first six months of 2013/14, 392 incentive scheme projects were approved with a total investment of R14.4 billion; of these, 167 were in the Manufacturing Investment Programme, 12 were in the Automotive Incentive Scheme, three were in the Section 12I Tax Incentive scheme, and 210 were in the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme.
- (iii) **Services Investment Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. The programmes include the Business Process Services programme, and the Film and Television Production Incentive Support Programme for South African and foreign productions. In 2012/13, 205 projects were approved with a total grant value of R657 million. Of these, 71 were for film and television productions, with a total value of R331 million; and 12 were business process services with a total value of R41 million. In the first six months of 2013/14, 55 projects were approved with a total investment value of R1 633 million. Of these, 49 were for film and television productions, with a total investment value of R1 2693 million; and five were business process services, with a total value of R370 million.

- (iv) **Infrastructure Development Support** leverages off investments in the South African economy by providing infrastructure critical to industrial development, thereby increasing the export of value-added commodities and creating employment opportunities. In 2012/13, six projects were supported and the SEZ programme was established. Parliament is expected to consider the 2013 SEZ Bill 2013 in 2014. In the first six months 2013/14, two projects were approved for the Critical Infrastructure Programme.
- (v) **Product and Systems Development** reviews, monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the IPAP, and develops sector strategies to address market failures. Key activities include the development and enhancement of incentive project products. The revised MCEP, ISP and ADEP were launched in 2013/14.
- (vi) **Business Development and After Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing the success of incentive schemes and improving such schemes. In 2012/13, an incentive capacity-building workshop was held for officials from the Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency and the East London Industrial Development Zone. In addition, incentive road shows took place in February 2013 in partnership with the Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism. In the first six months of 2013/14, 55 targeted workshops were conducted on broadening participation and competitiveness in the manufacturing and services clusters.

7.7 Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa

- a) **Purpose:** Increase export capacity and support direct investment flows through strategies for targeted markets and an effectively managed a network of foreign economic 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 investment, recruitment, problem-solving and information services. The sub-programme promotes South Africa as an investment destination, with a target of R50 billion in investments for 2013/14. In 2012/13, a pipeline of projects worth R53.5 billion was achieved and a further R23.2 billion had been achieved by the end of September 2013. Key activities include stakeholder engagement, strategy formulation, study tours and country visits. The sub-programme is also responsible for organising annual international investment conferences such as the Africa Dialogue.
 - (ii) **Export Promotion and Marketing** promotes exports of South African value-added goods and services to increase market share in targeted high-growth markets and sustain market share in traditional markets. Over the medium term, the trade and investment funding and participation will be extended to 70 national pavilions, six group trade missions, 15 investment and trade initiatives and three China expos. In 2012/13, 22 national pavilions were managed at international trade fairs, 43 group trade missions were organised and five international trade initiatives were conducted. By the end of September 2013, 11 national pavilions, 23 group trade missions, one international trade institute and two special projects, the World Cup legacy in Qatar and a China expo, had been supported.

- (iii) **International Operations** promotes trade and investment, and administers and provides corporate services to the department's foreign office network of 27 foreign economic representatives in 43 countries to enable South African businesses to access global markets. The department also employs 42 locally recruited marketing officers.
- (iv) **Export Development and Support** manages the National Exporter Development Programme (NEDP), which is designed to contribute to positioning South Africa as a reliable trade partner and improve and expand the country's exporter base. The sub-programme focuses on creating an export culture that encourages global participation; providing assistance, extensive capacity building and the creation of trade opportunities for exporters; and serving as an industry interface for the department. The NEDP was launched and implemented in April 2013, and will include the Global Exporter Passport Training Programme, which is set to begin in 2014/15. To support the Global Exporter Programme, a help desk was established at **the dti** Campus in 2013/14. In addition, the interest make-up incentive scheme, which supports South African exporters and fosters the utilisation of local technology and goods and services to generate export earnings, receives annual transfers, and is administered by the Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa.

8. Key Interventions to be delivered

The key programmes that will be delivered by **the dti** during the medium term are guided by Outcomes 4 and 11 which set out responsibilities for the department relating to labour-absorbing growth, increased competitiveness, improved support for small business and cooperatives, increased value-added exports to and strategic investment from targeted countries, improved trade, investment and infrastructure development in Africa and the development of a competitive and integrated SMME sector.

the dti will implement policy interventions over the medium term under the themes of: Industrial Development; Trade, Investment and Exports, Broadening Participation; Regulation; and Administration and Co-ordination.

8.1 Industrial Development

The IPAP 2014/15 – 16/17 will be published. In keeping with previous annual iterations, the IPAP is a three-year rolling industrial development-related roadmap for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. It is a policy and action plan designed to help build and diversify South Africa's industrial base in critical sectors of production and value-added manufacturing, particularly in labour-intensive industries. It comprises a set of interlocking, transversal and sector-specific, time-bound Key Action Plans, which set out the lead and supporting departments and agencies responsible for the work. It is therefore an important tool for planning, management, integration and oversight. Implementation of successive versions of IPAP has resulted in significant achievements and ongoing scaling-up of interventions to secure, grow and diversify South Africa's industrial base.

(a) Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector continues to bear the brunt of the global economic crisis, combined with a range of domestic economic shocks. This poses the real threat of continuous de-industrialisation, with domestic production and employment under constant pressure.

The promotion of public procurement through the PPPFA regulations will provide an important means of relieving some of this pressure, as well as a firm basis for further waves of designation aligned to the prescripts of PPPFA.

(b) Industrial Financing

Targeted industrial financing has a number of positive macro-economic impacts. There is a critical need to ensure that the manufacturing sector is provided with support during the continuing economic downturn and that market failures are actively addressed to raise competitiveness and prevent further industrial decline. Targeted industrial financing reduces the pressure on monetary authorities to stimulate investment through unduly low interest rates across the entire economy, which pose the risk of fuelling further rounds of unsustainable debt-driven consumption and speculative investment activities. Increased investment and productivity improvements in the productive sectors lowers price pressure in the economy and moderates inflation. Increased investment that generates a mix of import replacement and exports reduces both the current account deficit and associated balance of payments risks and constraints on growth. It also has a positive net tax revenue effect. Prioritisation of support for the NGP and IPAP sectors involves the establishment of a range of new financing instruments and the setting aside of more than R100 billion over five years for the NGP and IPAP sectors.

However, the management and disbursement of industrial financing lies with a wide range of government departments and public sector institutions: most prominently, **the dti**, the Department of Science and Technology, ITAC and the National Treasury. Notwithstanding significant enhancements in the design and administration of a range of transversal and sector-specific financing schemes, more work in this regard is required. This includes the need to develop a reporting and monitoring system that aggregates information on all major sources of industrial financing and thus provides the capacity to systematically analyse the linkages between funding disbursed and measurable improvements in targeted objectives such as competitiveness, employment and exports.

(c) Green economy initiatives

The development of a green industrial sector has already begun to be supported by a number of Government policies and action plans, which will shape the local industry, determine opportunities to localise goods and services, create jobs, improve export performance, support green growth in general and contribute to the international effort to mitigate climate change. South Africa's response to climate change is organised around two major objectives: (i) Interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capabilities; (ii) Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system – within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

(d) The opportunity for upscaling renewables in South Africa

Government has communicated a clear and unambiguous intention to unlock the country's potential for green growth by introducing renewable energy in a systematic way; as part of the Integrated Resource Plan for electricity generation and through energy sector reforms and policy developments.

A key focus here is on the manufacturing of componentry inputs into South Africa's 17,8 Gigawatts renewable energy-generation programme, with the continuous revision of the minimum and target levels of local content of renewable energy projects linked to the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPP). The aims of this revision are to increase the local content requirement, to incentivise and support local industrial development, and to align the requirements with the realistically anticipated state of local industrial capability. It is therefore necessary to conduct studies to assess localisation potential for all renewable energy technologies and determine the appropriate localisation roadmaps in consultation with the broader stakeholder community.

8.2 Trade, Investment and Exports

(a) National Exporter Development Programme

The department has recently launched the NEDP, an extensive programme under its National Export Plan, to boost the country's long-anticipated advancement into export markets, industrialisation and broad economic objectives by reigniting South Africa's "dormant" exporter base.

(b) Regional Integration

Africa remains the central focus of South Africa's foreign economic policy. While Africa's economic development prospects are positive, an overriding objective is to contribute to structural transformation of Africa's economic growth from one based on mineral extraction and consumption to a more sustainable path based on industrialisation and economic diversification, cross-border infrastructure development and growing intra-African trade.

For SACU, **the dti** will contribute to enhanced inter-departmental co-ordination to ensure balanced progress on the five-point work programme to consolidate the customs union. The department will specifically focus on SACU's institutional development and building common positions in trade negotiations (i.e. the T-FTA, EPA and SACU-India PTA negotiations) and for engagements in SADC, TIDCA and EFTA. **the dti's** participation in SADC seeks to ensure full implementation of the Trade Protocol.

(c) Africa Strategy

To further strengthen Africa bilateral relations, the department will continue with government-to-government platforms as well as Trade and Outward Investment Missions. To improve economic and commercial opportunities, mechanisms will be established to enhance intra-African trade and investment flows. An important priority is to work with partners in Africa to build human and institutional

capacity for improved economic governance, notably in the area of standards. The legal framework will be finalised and the infrastructure and trade facilitation work under the North-South Corridor will be further advanced.

Africa's economy is growing faster than any other continent. Seven African countries are predicted to be among the 10 fastest-growing economies from 2011-2015 (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, DRC, Ghana, Zambia and Nigeria). The African Development Bank points to the increase in regional economic co-operation and intra-African trade as being the drivers of growth in the future. Good growth prospects in Africa, coupled with the development and infrastructure projects and the food security issues, present opportunities for exporters of South African-manufactured goods and services. The department will implement its Diversification Strategy, which looks at: (1) markets; (2) products; and (3) suppliers. The department will identify opportunities in targeted high-growth markets in Africa where imports are significant but South Africa's share is insignificant. The department will organise promotional activities in targeted African markets to promote exports of South African value-added goods and services through conventional and non-conventional means. Target markets in Africa include Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria, Angola, Sudan, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Senegal and Libya.

(d) South-South Co-operation

The emerging economies, led by the BRICS, are the new sources of global economic growth, trade and investment. **the dti** will use government-to-government platforms to advance bilateral economic co-operation with these emerging economies of the South, particularly to promote more value-added exports from South Africa. As a member of the BRICS Forum, **the dti** will continue to advance the trade and investment work of the BRICS Contact Group for Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI).

(e) Market Access and Investment

A major priority for **the dti** is to improve market access conditions for South African companies in both traditional and emerging economy markets. With the US, the department will advocate for the African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) extension and South Africa's inclusion after 2015 to promote regional integration. There will be ongoing engagement with the EU under the TDCA and the EPA to build regional coherence in the region's trade with the EU. To support South Africa's trade negotiating agenda, **the dti** will prepare input for the T-FTA tariff offer and legal text. An appropriate level of ambition will be defined in the SACU-India PTA negotiation and conclude the negotiations by 2015.

South Africa has enormous potential as an investment destination. The industrial development potential and associated investment opportunities in the Southern African region are also significant, with South Africa being an important gateway to those opportunities. The Foreign Investment Act will be implemented and the department will continue to manage the process of strengthening and clarifying FDI protection in South Africa.

8.3 Broadening Participation

Over the years, Government has done good work on the supply side regarding the development of SMMEs through the support provided by the established support infrastructure. However, the sector still faces various challenges. The SMME sector is characterised by the dominance of the informal sector; necessity-driven as opposed to opportunity-driven entrepreneurs; and the largest sector being retail and wholesale, which comprises 78% of the sector; as well as nascent enterprises that are not globally competitive or integrated into global manufacturing and supply chains. To address these challenges, a focus of government efforts is geared to shift towards the demand-led support. The growth of the sector is hampered by lack of markets from both the public and private sectors.

This is being addressed through the emphasis of supplier development programmes and instruments such as the ISP launched in October 2012, which is aimed at addressing the inefficiencies that hamper enterprises from accessing markets. The aim of the latter programme is to foster closer working relations between big and small enterprises through public-private partnerships and to leverage private-sector capacity. It is envisaged that, through this programme, small enterprises would be incubated to acquire skills, appropriate technologies, mentorship and facilitated market access opportunities from large enterprises. While government support is across the board, further emphasis will be placed on high-growth or high-impact small enterprises, with the purpose of changing the small business landscape so that it can be characterised by efficiency, competitiveness and diversification. The SMME sector comprises about six million enterprises, which contribute between 36% and 45% of GDP and 61% of employment.

the dti conducted a review as part of the Presidential directive to assess what progress has been made in providing support to the country's SMME sector. After this review, **the dti** embarked on the development of a Government-wide Enterprise Development Framework and Action Plan led by the MinMec process. With the launch of the Guidelines for Reducing Municipal Red Tape in 2013, **the dti** will roll out the Red Tape Reduction programme to all the municipalities with the aim of enhancing growth and sustainability of enterprises.

8.4 Regulation

The strategic focus for the regulatory division goes beyond policy, legislation and regulation to encompass the full spectrum of **the dti's** mandate relating to consumer and corporate regulation.

(a) Business and Consumer Research

Work will focus on understanding the business and consumer operating realities to better contextualise policy, regulatory and legislative work. This will include conducting Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) on specific policies, including costs benefit analysis, monitoring and evaluation of Institutional Management through implementation of the agency rationalisation project recommendations and Performance and Management, continuous monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of work with focus on anti-piracy and formalisation projects and conducting market research, surveys and trend analysis.

(b) Legislative Review and Reform

Work will focus on providing policy and regulatory frameworks and solutions to achieve efficient, competitive and socially responsible legislation. **the dti** will develop policies, review regulations, conduct legislative audits and advocate these. Develop regulations and draft legislation on wide-ranging matters such as intellectual property, which aims to provide access to medicine and education, review of the companies and the consumer protection Acts to assess their implementation and impact.

(c) Protection of indigenous knowledge

Work will focus on engagement and providing support to institutions of higher learning and research, as well as advocacy and capacitation of fieldworkers so as to educate and raise awareness.

(d) Compliance and Enforcement

This area will focus on monitoring compliance through inspection, education and awareness, developing, reviewing, reforming and implementing frameworks to increase industry transformation and enhance consumer protection, assessing socio-economic impacts and co-ordinating the implementation of concurrent jurisdiction mandates.

(e) Regional, Continental and International Regulatory Framework

In a dynamic regional, continental and international economic environment, at a time when Africa's importance to world trade is increasing and South Africa's role becoming even more important – the regulatory environment and solutions have to improve South Africa's position and influence world trade and in result in Foreign Direct Investment attraction. Work in this area will be focused on participating in international fora (WIPO) and relevant trade and investment forums and the development of position papers for publication and ratification.

(f) Contribution towards SMME development

Work will focus on scaling up the fieldworkers, enhancement of capacity building, providing access to information about the services of **the dti**, simplification of the registration process and monitoring of turnaround times of the regulators.

8.5 Administration and Co-ordination

(a) Striving for excellence

the dti will continue to take the departmental performance to the next level, where the department scooped the award from TopCo as the leader in the public service on women empowerment. Informed by the national Monitoring and Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT), the Minister of Public Service and Administration awarded the department the National Batho Pele Excellence Award for being the second-best functioning department. The recognition of the Head of the GSSSD for being the best public service leader of the year bears testimony that the department is heading in the right direction.

(b) Building a solid culture and values

The department is in the process of rolling out a culture and values project called Rea Aga, which means “We are building”. This project emanates from the Employee Engagement Survey conducted where more than 50% respondents articulated their cultural and values preferences. This process culminated in the adoption of the following values: Quality Relationships; Operational Excellence; and Intellectual Excellence, which comprise **the dti** Value Discipline Triangle.

(c) Growing our own trees

As a knowledge-based department, life-long learning, development of employees and nurturing talent are of paramount importance because without the following programmes, **the dti** would not be in a position to make meaningful strides in providing intellectual leadership on policy and regulatory matters pertaining to the economy:

- Bursaries and scholarship programme
- Internship and learnership programmes
- Education outreach programme
- Functional programme
- Management development programme

(d) Talent management

The vacancy rate as on 31 December 2013 stood at 9,3%. Various efforts have been put in place to further reduce the vacancy rate, which is continuously monitored through targeted interventions. It is anticipated that the vacancy rate will be reduced to 5% over the next five years.

The turnover rate as at 31 December 2013 stood at 5%, translating into a retention rate of 95%. The current turnover allows for a healthy progression and growth through promotions and appointment. The main reason for staff attrition is career opportunities, which is in line with global trends. It is expected that the turnover rate will be retained at 6% over the next five years.

The department has adopted a succession planning framework and a retention strategy to promote business continuity and stability.

Great strides have been made to appoint women in senior management positions and their representation is standing at 44%. It is anticipated that the target of 50% will be achieved in the medium term. The area that requires closer attention is the appointment of People with Disability, where a negative trend is evident, although the public service-wide target of 2% has been exceeded with the current rate of representation standing at 2,5%.

(e) Improving oversight of public entities

the dti has identified areas to improve the governance of its public entities, which play a critical role in implementing its policies and strategies. These areas include increased co-ordination, enhanced governance and closer alignment to Government’s priorities. To achieve these, the Policy Framework on Governance and Oversight of Public Entities has been approved and is being implemented. Refinements to this area will be a critical focus.

9. Financial Forecasting

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure total: Average (%)
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		
R million												
Administration	480.0	639.4	705.4	725.9	725.9	14.8%	8.4%	706.9	730.7	770.0	2.0%	7.0%
International Trade and Economic Development	106.9	132.9	132.7	141.6	141.6	9.8%	1.7%	147.2	154.8	163.8	5.0%	1.4%
Broadening Participation	798.1	887.5	929.7	1 010.3	1 010.3	8.2%	12.0%	1 005.8	1 060.2	1 118.1	3.4%	9.9%
Industrial Development	1 172.6	1 328.7	1 521.1	1 616.2	1 593.4	10.8%	18.5%	1 796.8	2 078.5	2 192.5	11.2%	18.2%
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	145.0	218.6	223.6	256.2	256.2	20.9%	2.8%	277.3	286.9	300.8	5.5%	2.7%
Incentive Development and Administration	2 793.0	3 283.5	4 514.6	5 443.1	5 393.1	24.5%	52.7%	5 540.3	6 246.5	7 050.8	9.3%	57.4%
Trade and Investment South Africa	301.1	310.4	259.4	322.2	322.2	2.3%	3.9%	360.7	370.1	387.6	6.4%	3.4%
Total	5 796.7	6 801.0	8 286.4	9 515.6	9 442.8	17.7%	100.0%	9 835.0	10 927.7	11 983.5	8.3%	100.0%
Change to 2013 Budget estimate				(57.0)	(129.8)			(123.0)	(477.0)	(38.0)		

Current payments	990.0	1 160.8	1 264.9	1 527.7	1 527.7	15.6%	16.3%	1 536.4	1 604.9	1 693.5	3.5%	15.1%
Compensation of employees	514.5	567.0	671.6	818.3	818.3	16.7%	8.5%	916.9	980.9	1 033.9	8.1%	8.9%
Goods and services	475.2	593.7	592.8	709.4	709.4	14.3%	7.8%	619.6	624.0	659.6	-2.4%	6.2%
<i>of which:</i>												
Administration fees	3.1	6.6	4.4	7.3	7.3	32.6%	0.1%	7.6	7.6	8.0	3.1%	0.1%

Economic classification	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Average growth rate		Expenditure total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure total: Average (%)
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			2013/14	2010/11-2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		
	R million												
Advertising	14.3	32.1	29.3	36.1	36.1	36.2%	0.4%	31.2	32.9	31.9	-4.1%	0.3%	
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	-9.5%	0.0%	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.6%	0.0%	
Audit costs: External	8.6	8.6	9.1	13.1	13.1	14.8%	0.1%	15.6	11.5	9.3	-10.8%	0.1%	
Bursaries: Employees	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	16.8%	0.0%	1.6	1.5	1.6	-9.1%	0.0%	
Catering: Departmental activities	3.1	4.6	4.5	6.8	6.8	29.7%	0.1%	4.0	5.8	6.3	-2.6%	0.1%	
Communication	11.6	10.9	11.3	12.6	12.6	2.9%	0.2%	14.4	14.9	16.1	8.3%	0.1%	
Computer services	14.0	17.6	17.2	18.1	18.1	9.0%	0.2%	17.9	18.6	19.0	1.7%	0.2%	
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	40.3	47.3	37.0	50.1	50.1	7.5%	0.6%	65.3	64.0	67.0	10.2%	0.6%	
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	11.3	16.5	9.8	8.8	8.8	-7.9%	0.2%	9.0	9.9	10.9	7.5%	0.1%	
Contractors	7.5	19.4	28.8	36.9	36.9	70.0%	0.3%	19.6	23.5	25.3	-11.8%	0.2%	
Agency and support / outsourced services	4.7	5.1	0.2	2.5	2.5	-19.6%	0.0%	2.8	3.6	3.8	15.9%	0.0%	
Entertainment	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	20.5%	0.0%	1.2	1.4	1.5	-8.0%	0.0%	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	45.8%	0.0%	0.7	0.7	0.7	-2.3%	0.0%	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-26.4%	0.0%	
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.3	-	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8%	0.0%	
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	0.1	-	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
Inventory: Materials and supplies	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-15.2%	0.0%	0.5	0.5	0.5	16.0%	0.0%	
Inventory: Medicine	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%	
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	
Inventory: Other supplies	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	-11.9%	0.0%	1.1	0.1	0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	
Consumable supplies	-	-	0.0	1.8	1.8	-	0.0%	2.4	2.3	1.6	-4.2%	0.0%	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	12.9	15.4	10.7	13.8	13.8	2.2%	0.2%	15.1	15.4	16.3	5.7%	0.1%	
Operating leases	191.4	200.0	218.7	252.3	252.3	9.6%	2.8%	196.9	199.7	210.6	-5.9%	2.0%	
Property payments	16.6	20.6	12.8	11.6	11.6	-11.2%	0.2%	19.6	25.7	26.9	32.4%	0.2%	
Travel and subsistence	78.7	110.4	117.5	134.4	134.4	19.5%	1.5%	113.2	117.9	128.9	-1.4%	1.2%	
Training and development	9.4	16.3	16.4	17.3	17.3	22.6%	0.2%	11.2	13.9	14.5	-5.7%	0.1%	
Operating payments	16.8	25.4	20.6	34.7	34.7	27.4%	0.3%	28.6	27.0	30.0	-4.7%	0.3%	
Venues and facilities	26.2	31.2	38.6	44.4	44.4	19.2%	0.5%	37.9	24.3	27.4	-14.8%	0.3%	
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0%	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.0%	
Interest and rent on land	0.3	0.1	0.5	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers and subsidies	4 789.2	5 568.1	6 898.9	7 950.0	7 877.2	18.0%	82.9%	8 274.5	9 291.7	10 258.0	9.2%	84.6%	
Departmental agencies and accounts	839.0	1 058.6	1 128.0	1 285.7	1 285.7	15.3%	14.2%	1 347.9	1 456.1	1 532.1	6.0%	13.3%	
Higher education institutions	14.8	14.8	32.6	12.8	12.8	-4.6%	0.2%	15.8	12.5	13.1	0.8%	0.1%	
Foreign governments and international organisations	36.6	40.2	37.3	34.5	34.5	-2.0%	0.5%	35.6	29.0	30.5	-4.1%	0.3%	
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 774.5	4 394.6	5 607.6	6 510.2	6 453.2	19.6%	66.7%	6 736.7	7 651.7	8 529.8	9.7%	69.6%	
Non-profit institutions	122.7	56.1	88.1	104.1	88.3	-10.4%	1.2%	136.8	140.8	150.7	19.5%	1.2%	
Households	1.7	3.8	5.3	2.6	2.6	16.0%	0.0%	1.8	1.7	1.8	-12.2%	0.0%	
Payments for capital assets	15.2	36.5	40.5	37.9	37.9	35.6%	0.4%	24.1	31.0	32.1	-5.4%	0.3%	
Machinery and equipment	12.9	20.1	36.6	13.5	13.5	1.7%	0.3%	12.4	20.8	21.8	17.2%	0.2%	
Software and other intangible assets	2.3	16.4	3.9	24.3	24.3	119.1%	0.2%	11.7	10.3	10.3	-25.0%	0.1%	
Payments for financial assets	2.3	35.6	82.1	0.0	0.0	-92.4%	0.4%	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	
Total	5 796.7	6 801.0	8 286.4	9 515.6	9 442.8	17.7%	100.0%	9 835.0	10 927.7	11 983.5	8.3%	100.0%	

Part C: Linkages to other Plans

10. Strategic Risk Management Plan for the dti

the dti continues its commitment to the management of risks and maintaining effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial, risk management and internal controls. Best practice standards and methodology, thoroughly tailored to address every risk that **the dti** may face, is being utilised and risks are managed and/or mitigated to an acceptable level. **the dti** will therefore ensure that risk is not only seen as a threat but also as an opportunity to enhance its commitment to continuous improvement. The department will also ensure that efficient and effective controls are in place, followed by continuous monitoring, reviewing and evaluating of mechanisms aimed at mitigating the identified strategic and operational risks. There is also a strong focus on ethics and fraud awareness, both internally and externally. The following strategic risks have been identified and adequate controls and plans have been put in place to manage these and other perceived:

- Risk of a further economic downturn globally;
- Incoherent inter-governmental and external linkages; and
- Actions by **the dti**'s entities that cause reputational risks for the department

the dti is committed to a zero-tolerance approach to fraud and corruption. The fraud prevention policy, strategy and plan, assists in driving different initiatives to ensure that both employees of **the dti** and the public are encouraged to report any suspicious activities. **the dti**'s "be silent no more" campaign has been incorporated into the "taking **the dti** to the people" campaign, driven by Deputy Minister Elizabeth Thabethe, which aims to ensure that every South African is adequately informed about **the dti** and its offerings. The National Anti-Corruption Hotline 0800 701 701 (toll-free), and e-mail address ethics@thedti.gov.za are promoted as part of **the dti**'s initiative of encouraging the reporting of any form of fraudulent and/or corrupt activity.

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

11. Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)

The approved Departmental 2012-2015 Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is being rolled out and implementation reports are produced and submitted annually to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The existing Service Delivery Charter will be reviewed to ensure alignment to the new **dti** values. The next SDIP for 2015-2018 will be developed towards the end of the 2014/15 financial year.

12. 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. 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 (NT) and an asset register is maintained on the Logistical Information System (Logis). A separate system has been implemented apart from Logis to assist in managing the locations of assets within the department. **the dti** complied with the minimum requirements of the Asset Management Reforms, as issued by NT.

13. Information Technology Plan

The department has developed a three year ICT Strategic plan, which will be revised annually to ensure alignment with the department's strategy. The focus for the implementation in this period is described below:

13.1 Modernisation and Automation of Incentive Schemes System

the dti has through its strategic risk assessment process identified a need to implement an optimised, automated, web-enabled, integrated and end-to-end total solution for the management and administration of its economic incentive schemes. The turnaround times in the current incentive administration process will be optimised to facilitate efficient service delivery with a strong customer interface, effective built-in controls and a reliable reporting system. The project roll-out has been initiated with an agile delivery mode to ensure that most of the deliverables are realised in this financial year.

13.2 Information Management

The Information Management Initiative will enable **the dti** to deliver information integrity, effective decision-making, accuracy of reporting and better forecasting. The initiative will also make it easy for **the dti** employees to collaborate for improved service delivery.

Collaboration tools will be used to enhance teamwork and entrench one of **the dti**'s new values of "Building Quality Relationships." In addition, these tools will be exploited to enable online engagement of stakeholders when developing policies, legislation and other regulations.

Performance reporting against the IPAP implementation has been cited as a priority during this period. **the dti** needs to be able to analyse information for purposes of aligning the programme with the NDP and other government priorities. Data analytics and business intelligence tools will be central to achieving this objective. In addition, needs relating to monitoring and evaluation, and improved economic data analysis from various sources will be addressed by this initiative.

Improved document management capability is another deliverable of this initiative. Advanced technologies will be implemented to improve document management, which will result in increased productivity and improved service delivery.

13.3 ICT Infrastructure Optimisation

ICT Infrastructure Optimisation will enable the business to improve service delivery via an improved ICT service. Advanced technologies will be acquired and deployed to ensure:

- Uninterrupted availability of ICT services through better systems and service monitoring;
- Improved visibility of the ICT Infrastructure through the implementation of a Network Operations Centre;

- Effective and efficient meetings through modern and comprehensive Video Conferencing solutions;
- Increased ability to backup and restore ICT services in the event of an infrastructure failure; and
- Enable advanced mobile computing for a mobile workforce.

13.4 ICT Systems Rationalisation

The ICT Systems Rationalisation Initiative will enable **the dti** to reduce costs of maintaining duplicate software systems and the risks associated with unsupported applications. In this way, **the dti** will get a chance to invest in software that will realise real value.

Currently, there are many custom-built Case Management Systems that are not supported. These should be migrated into the recently acquired SAP Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, which contains a case management module. This will result in cost reduction and effective system maintenance, as it would make it easy to develop the requisite technical skills for adequate support and maintenance. There are also various data analytics and other tools that can be consolidated to realise economies of scale.

13.5 ICT Capacity and Performance Enhancement

This initiative will focus on capacity enhancement for the ICT for human resources. To this end, the organisation will be restructured for enhanced human resource performance to realise the goal of a capable state. Also, a skills matrix will be conducted and the focus will be on the skills required to deliver a modernised working environment for **the dti**. This will enhance ICT performance to enable the department to work smarter and deliver faster services.

the dti has adopted best practice standards in its quest to ensure that ICT is aligned to business goals. The focus will be on the development and implementation of the Enterprise Architecture (EA) as a vehicle to ensure ICT and business alignment. This approach will involve the analysis and redesign of business services and optimised processes, with the view to realising effectiveness and efficiency in achieving **the dti**'s strategic goals. The establishment of the EA capacity within the department will be prioritised to ensure that ICT solutions are designed in compliance with business goals.

13.6 ICT Governance

The focus during this period will be on the implementation of the Public Sector Corporate Governance of ICT Policy Framework. The foundation has been laid through the establishment of the ICT steering committee and the development of the ICT Governance policy and charter. The next step will be the establishment of the role of the ICT governance champion to mobilise all stakeholders to effectively play their respective roles in the governance of ICT across all divisions in the department in line with best practice and adopted standards. The aim is to reach the maturity level commensurate with the needs of the department, for ICT to effectively enable the achievement of the Government outcomes and the departmental goals and objectives.

13.7 SMME Portal

SMME support is a priority for the Cabinet. Multiple and external stakeholders, including other government departments and **the dti**'s public entities responsible for small enterprise development, will be mobilised to

develop the portal that is accessible through multiple channels including cell phones. Online services for SMMEs will be made available on the portal in a smart way to provide SMMEs with a one-stop shop for key government services. The portal will also provide access through mobile devices.

The SMME Portal will enable **the dti** and the Government as a whole to effectively support SMMEs. In turn this will significantly improve the country's economy and help achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan.

The portal will make it easy for SMMEs to comply with government regulations while focusing on growing their businesses and accessing key government services such as incentives and export promotion services.

The portal will also help with the consolidation and rationalisation of SMME information across various government entities. This will help improve the quality of information and services.

13.8 Information Risk Management

This initiative seeks to proactively address the risks associated with the loss of information in any form. It also seeks to ensure a safe computing environment for **the dti** users. Advanced information security management tools, including biometrics, will be acquired and implemented. A Security Operations Centre (SOC) will be setup to optimise security of the ICT environment. ICT policies will be reviewed to be aligned with information security goals. Campaigns will also be conducted to ensure user compliance, share knowledge, and raise awareness.

14. Infrastructure Plan

Project name	Service delivery outputs	Current project stage	Total project cost	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
				2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
R thousand										
Infrastructure transfers to other spheres agencies and departments										
Coega Development Corporation	Infrastructure developments to enable investment in the zone	Various	5 689 043	714 000	383 718	417 858	308 195	-	-	-
East London industrial development zone	Infrastructure developments to enable investment in the zone	Various	1 817 535	198 000	171 282	150 000	100 000	-	-	-
Critical infrastructure programme	Infrastructure projects supporting investment in mining, tourism, manufacturing and services	Various	1 473 171	80 642	118 473	131 597	190 000	190 000	190 000	190 000
Special economic zones: Investment incentives	Infrastructure development zone	Feasibility	3 719 450	-	-	5 000	500 000	450 000	1 130 000	1 684 450
Industrial Development Zone: Other	Infrastructure development zone	Feasibility	-	-	-	-	-	200 000	70 000	50 000
Richards Bay industrial development zone	Infrastructure developments to enable investment in the zone	Various	672 018	20 000	60 682	182 018	30 000	-	-	-
Centurion Aerospace Village	Aerospace industry infrastructure	Construction	407 279	37 454	10 000	15 000	15 800	-	-	-
South African Bureau of Standards	Technical industrial infrastructure in the form of testing facilities	Construction	315 420	174 240	93 180	48 000	-	-	-	-
Total			14 093 916	1 224 336	837 335	949 473	1 143 995	840 000	1 390 000	1 924 450

15. Conditional Grants

No conditional grants are expected to be made by the dti.

16. Public Entities reporting to the Minister

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
<p>1. Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</p> 	<p>Companies Act, 2008 (Act No.71 of 2008), as amended</p>	<p>CIPC was established to enforce intellectual property and company laws, including the registration of companies; promote voluntary resolution disputes arising between a company and shareholder or director, without intervening in, or adjudicating on the dispute; monitor patterns of compliance; evaluate complaints; and initiate investigations, including referring matters to a court; and appearing before the court or the Companies Tribunal.</p>
<p>2. Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</p> 	<p>Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)</p>	<p>The ECIC is a self-sustained, national export credit agency. Its mandate is to facilitate and encourage South African export trade by underwriting export credit loans and investments outside South Africa to enable local contractors to win capital goods and services in other countries. It evaluates export credit and foreign investment risks and provides export credit and foreign investments insurance cover on behalf of the South African Government.</p>
<p>3. National Consumer Commission (NCC)</p> 	<p>Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)</p>	<p>The NCC is responsible for carrying out the functions and exercising the powers assigned to it. In carrying out its functions, the NCC may review international developments in the field of consumer protection; or consult any person, organisation or institution with regard to any matter relating to consumer protection.</p>
<p>4. National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</p> 	<p>National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) as amended</p>	<p>The NCT adjudicates any application that may be made to it, and makes any order provided for in respect of such an application; or allegations of prohibited conduct by determining whether prohibited conduct has occurred and, if so, by imposing a remedy. It grants</p>

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
		order for costs, and can exercise any other power conferred on it by law.
5. Companies Tribunal (CT) 	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) as amended	The CT adjudicates in relation to any application that may be made to it in terms of this Act, and make any order provided for in this Act in respect of such an application.
6. National Credit Regulator (NCR) 	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) as amended	The NCR is responsible for the promotion and supports the development, where the need exists, of a fair, transparent, competitive, sustainable, responsible, efficient, effective consumer credit market and promotes historically disadvantaged persons; low-income persons and communities; and remote, isolated or low-density populations and communities in the end-user credit market. It conducts research and proposes policies to the Minister in relation to any matter affecting the consumer credit industry, including but not limited to proposals for legislative, regulatory or policy initiatives that would improve access to credit for persons contemplated above.
7. National Empowerment Fund (NEF) 	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Its focus is to promote and facilitate black economic equality and transformation. The NEF provides finance and financial solutions to black business across a range of sectors, and structures accessible retail savings products for black people based on state-owned equity investments. Its mandate and mission is to be Government's funding agency in facilitating the implementation of B-BBEE in terms of the BEE Codes of Good Practice.
8. National Gambling Board (NGB)	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	The NGB was established to monitor and investigate when necessary the issuing of national licences by provincial licensing authorities entering

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
		<p>into agreements with those authorities in respect of steps to be taken to correct any deficiencies, making recommendations, monitoring the socio-economic patterns of gambling activity within the Republic and, in particular, researching and identifying factors relating to, and patterns, causes, and consequences of:</p> <p>(i) the socio-economic impact of gambling; and</p> <p>(ii) addictive or compulsive gambling.</p>
<p>9. National Lotteries Board (NLB)</p> 	<p>National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)</p>	<p>The NLB monitors and enforces the implementation of the national lottery and the establishment of private lotteries and promotional competition. It manages the National Lottery Distribution Trust Funds, which distributes proceeds from its share of the lottery sales to worthy causes.</p>
<p>10. National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</p> 	<p>Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)</p>	<p>NMISA is responsible for realising, maintaining and disseminating the International System of Unit (SI). It maintains and develops primary scientific standards of physical quantities for South Africa and compares those standards with other national standards to ensure global measurement equivalence.</p>
<p>11. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</p> 	<p>National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)</p>	<p>It provides for the establishment of this institution. The Act protects consumers and promotes South Africa's competitiveness by ensuring that regulated products manufactured and sold in the marketplace meet minimum safety, health and fair trade requirements.</p>
<p>12. Small Enterprise Development Agency (seda)</p> 	<p>Small Business Act, 2004 (Act No. 29 of 2004, as amended).</p>	<p>seda 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</p>

Name of the Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Mandate and Purpose
<p>13. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</p> 	<p>Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008).</p>	<p>sustainability.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>14. South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</p> 	<p>Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006).</p>	<p>The aim of SANAS is to accredit or monitor for Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) compliance purposes, organisations falling within its scope of activity; promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing South Africa's economic performance and transformation; promote competence and equivalence of accredited bodies; and promote the competence and equivalence of GLP complaint facilities.</p>

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