Indicator	Detail/Observations	NGP intervention
GDP per capita	Substantial increase not matched by development (increasing inequality, marginal poverty reduction driven by transfers, persistent unemployment	The new Growth Path intervenes ***both to increase the rate of growth and its composition*** through; targeted support for traditional economic sectors, new opportunities as well as cross-cutting measures to improve ease of doing business, incentivize investment and employment creation.
Investment	The data shows only a small increase in investment between 2001 and 2009, much of this carried by the public investment portfolio.	•FDI not portfolio investment •Increasing domestic investment potential through cross-cutting interventions and sector specific ones
Labour productivity	Labour productivity has increased in the period under review, but in some sectors it is argued this increase has not matched the rise in wages.	•Social pacting around wages, and bonuses to contain the inflationary press •Greater link between wage dispensations and negotiations with productivity •Enhanced workplace and sector dialogue and planning •Substantial investment in skills •We are already in the process of finalising commitments by social partners towards the implementation of the skills component of the NGP.
Gross Savings	Linked with investment, as you can see a marginal dip in domestic savings in the period under review.	•Changes in the structure and regulation of retirement funds, including affordable compulsory membership for all employees. •Rules to improve linkage to increased investment in long term employment-creating projects, will be pursued.

Indicator	Detail/Observations	NGP intervention
R&D as share of GDP	A slight increase in the period under review	•Knowledge economy key jobs driver •Target 1.5% by 2014, 2% by 2018 •Cabinet approved integrated 10 year innovation plan (2007) as well as a Research and Development Strategy (2002). •Key interventions: •Ensure adequate resourcing of and coordination between technology agencies and science councils; •Explore scope to revise tax incentives for R&D; •Strengthen essential scientific and laboratory infrastructures •enhancing basic technological skills across the population through the SETAs and primary schools, •ensuring adequate resourcing of the Technology Innovation Agency.
Share of imports from developing and least developed countries	The share of imports from developing countries has increased faster than that of the imports from least developed countries. This partly because of the rise of new economic powers such as China and the effects of the crisis on traditional markets in the West.	•Regional integration identified as a key jobs driver, in light of very high growth rates experience by Sub-Saharan African economies even through the recent recession, integration is ***no longer a solidarity gesture, but a strategic decision to widen the market for SA good and services.*** •Investment in regional infrastructure (road, rail, other logistics) investment to support trade investment
Towards a global partnership for development	•At the World Trade Organisation, South Africa will maintain efforts to advocate ***protection of policy space*** for development strategies, and ***resist rigid formula-driven reductions in industrial and agricultural tariffs*** that would undermine employment and growth. •South Africa has also made clear its intention to lobby for ***better representation of developing countries*** in Bretton Woods Institutions incl. in its capacity as temporary member of the Security Council and through the G20 processes.	