

## PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MARCH 2014

1	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2944.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to his response to question 2249 on 11 November 2014, (a) what total expenses were incurred in (i) travel and (ii) accommodation, (b) what are the full names of each individual who undertook these trips and (c) at what cost for (i) travel and (ii) accommodation respectively? NW3588E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The information is still being collated and would need to be audited before it is released as part of the 2014/15 auditing process. Once the process is concluded, <b>the dti</b> will send the information directly to the Member.</p>
2	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2943.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) With reference to his response to question 2249 on 11 November 2014, (a) what are the reasons for a certain person's</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The NEF has put out a media statement that responds to points 1-3 (This is attached for ease of reference). Ms Philisiwe Mthethwa has obtained a MBA in Corporate Finance from the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, as well as a B.A. in Economics from the University of the North, Pietersburg, South Africa.</p> <p><b>the dti's</b> recruitment process relating to CEO and board appointments are sent to Cabinet for approval following an advert being placed in the media and interviews being conducted. An external service provider was appointed to assist with the process and an interview panel was appointed and comprised of <b>dti</b> officials and external members. Five candidates were shortlisted to be interviewed, however, one candidate withdrew the application and four were interviewed. Ms Mthethwa was unanimously selected to the position of CEO: NEF.</p>



	<p>(name furnished) salary increasing from R2 500 000 to R3 505 234 in the 2013-14 financial year, (b) who approved this increase and (c) was he informed of this increase;</p> <p>(2) (a) what were the reasons for the specified person being awarded bonuses and performance payments of R1 593 288, (b) who approved these payments and (c) was he informed of these payments;</p> <p>(3) (a) what are the reasons for the payment of R637 315 which was a long-term bonus payment and (b) was he informed of this payment;</p> <p>(4) what qualifications does the specified person hold;</p> <p>(5) (a) what process was undertaken in terms of recruitment for a certain position (name and details furnished), (b) how many applications were received and (c) what were the full names of all applicants who were (i) interviewed and (ii) shortlisted for the position? NW3587E</p>	
3	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2970.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a) Every employee performance is managed as per a signed annual performance agreement concluded between the Manager and the Employee. An employee is assessed at the end of the performance management cycle against the annual targets which are supported by key performance indicators. The bonuses paid to employees are in accordance with <b>the dpsa</b> Directives, Senior Management Service Handbook as well as <b>the dti</b> Performance Management Policy and Standard Operating Procedures. Only</p>



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	<p>Ms K de Kock (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he intends to pay bonuses to staff in his department; if so, (a) what criteria has been used to award bonuses, (b) how many staff members will be receiving bonuses, (c) what total amount will be spent on staff bonuses and (d) was this amount budgeted for?</p>	<p>employees who have performed "Significantly above Expectations" and "Outstanding Performance" as per their scores on the performance appraisals, receive bonuses.</p> <p>(b)The performance management process for 2014/15 is still underway and therefore a figure is not available at this stage.</p> <p>(c) In terms of a <b>dpsa</b> directive, a department is required to set aside 1,5% of its Compensation and Employees budget for performance bonuses. Ministerial approval is required should the 1.5% be exceeded.</p> <p>(d)Bonuses are annually budgeted for.</p>
4	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2943.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to his response to question 2249 on 11 November 2014, (a) what are the reasons for a certain person's (name furnished) salary increasing from R2 500 000 to R3 505 234 in the 2013-14 financial year, (b) who approved this increase and (c) was he informed of this increase;</p> <p>(2) (a) what were the reasons for the specified person being awarded bonuses and performance payments of R1 593 288, (b) who approved these payments and (c) was he informed of these payments;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The NEF has put out a media statement that responds to points 1-3 (This is attached for ease of reference). Ms Philisiwe Mthethwa has obtained a MBA in Corporate Finance from the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, as well as a B.A. in Economics from the University of the North, Pietersburg, South Africa.</p> <p><b>the dti's</b> recruitment process relating to CEO and board appointments are sent to Cabinet for approval following an advert being placed in the media and interviews being conducted. An external service provider was appointed to assist with the process and an interview panel was appointed and comprised of dti officials and external members. Five candidates were shortlisted to be interviewed, however, one candidate withdrew the application and four were interviewed. Ms Mthethwa was unanimously selected to the position of CEO: NEF.</p>



	<p>(3) (a) what are the reasons for the payment of R637 315 which was a long-term bonus payment and (b) was he informed of this payment;</p> <p>(4) what qualifications does the specified person hold;</p> <p>(5) (a) what process was undertaken in terms of recruitment for a certain position (name and details furnished), (b) how many applications were received and (c) what were the full names of all applicants who were (i) interviewed and (ii) shortlisted for the position?</p> <p>NW3587E</p>	
5	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2815.</b></p> <p>Dr P.J Groenewald (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he ordered an investigation into the actions of a certain person (names and details furnished) relating to allegations of fraud and maladministration in March or April 2012; if so, in each case, (a) was any evidence uncovered during the investigation that the person claimed fees which he was not authorised by the</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>A forensic investigation was instituted to look into issues of alleged fraud and maladministration. This investigation was conducted by Grant Thornton and the said person was not suspended during this investigation.</p> <p>There was no evidence found that the person claimed fees which he was not authorised to do by the Minister or in terms of the Companies Act, Act 71 of 2008.</p> <p>There was also no evidence found that the said person unlawfully inflated claim amounts.</p> <p>The recommendation from this report indicated that the Companies Tribunal should strengthen the internal control environment in relation to procurement, payments of board members' fees and recruitment policies.</p> <p>The forensic report is confidential and may be requested through a PAIA request.</p>



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	<p>Minister or the Companies Act, Act 71 of 2008, to do, (b) was any evidence uncovered during the investigation that the said person unlawfully inflated the amounts in his claims and (c) was any evidence of maladministration uncovered during the investigation;</p> <p>(2) was the person suspended during the period of investigation, if not, why not;</p> <p>(3) were external investigators appointed to conduct the investigation; if so, what were the recommendations made to him by the external investigators;</p> <p>(4) whether he will make a copy of the aforesaid report with the recommendations compiled by the external investigators available to him; if not, why not; if so, when?</p> <p>NW3456E</p>	
6	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2827.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) How many manufacturing sites has he visited since 1 January 2014 and (b) in each case, what was the (i) date and (ii)</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Minister Davies visits manufacturing companies as part of his official duties and media releases for each visit are circulated to Members of Parliament.</p>



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	<p>name of each manufacturing site visited;</p> <p>(2)(a) how many large manufacturing companies has he consulted with since 1 January 2014 and (b) in each case, what was the (i) name, (ii) date and (iii) number of times each large manufacturing company has been consulted? NW3468E</p>	
7	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>3004.</b></p> <p>Mr C.D Matsepe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, with regard to the implementation of the Use of Official Language Policy Act, Act 12 of 2012 and since the reply of the Minister of Arts and Culture to question 990 on 6 June 2013, his department implemented the Act; if not, when will the Act be implemented; if so, which languages have been adopted as official languages of his department? NW3648E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>the dti</b>, in executing its mandate, has strived to disseminate publication material on its core offerings throughout the country. Various outreach activities have taken place thus far in the 2014/15 financial year. To this end, 45 publications have been produced in English. In terms of translations, two publications have been disseminated in languages other than English:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) 3 000 copies each of an anti-binge drinking leaflet were produced in Afrikaans, isiZulu, isiXhosa, Setswana and Sepedi.</li><li>2) 150 copies each of PAIA were produced in isiZulu and isiXhosa.</li></ol> <p>Advertising executives are also cognisant of the target audience during outreach activities. As such, regional radio and print space is purchased with the vernacular top of mind.</p> <p><b>the dti</b> is also disseminating information material on its various products and offerings on radio during October to December 2014. 13 episodes in each of the 11 official languages will flight during this time.</p>
8	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2813.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>1&amp;2) The aim of the B-BBEE policy is not limited to economic growth and job creation but also contribute toward socio economic transformation of our society. It recognises and takes into account that over many years the South African economy was created to benefit only a few minorities. The Black majority were excluded from the mainstream economy and they continue to operate mainly in</p>



Dr C.P Mulder (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: †

(1) Whether there are any scientific studies which offer proof that the policy of broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) (a) encourages and (b) ensures economic growth and job creation; if not, what forms the basis of the Government's assertion that BBBEE has encouraged or brought on economic growth and job creation; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2)(a) what impact does he estimate the Government's B-BBEE policy is likely to have on future (i) economic growth and (ii) job creation and (b) what forms the basis of the Government's figures;

(3)(a) how many black persons have been developed and uplifted from poverty by the specified policy and (b) what forms the basis of the Government's figures;

(4)(a) how many black persons does the Government estimate will in the future be developed and uplifted from poverty by this policy and (b) what forms the basis of the Government's figures?

NW3449E

the informal economy with limited access to resources and marketing networks. There was and still a necessity post- 1994 to create an integrated economy which benefit all South Africans by policies such as the B-BBEE.

When B-BBEE was conceptualised and developed benchmarks were made with similar policies elsewhere in the world. We also recognised that empowerment in South Africa is not new because we have had Afrikaner empowerment which was aimed to strengthen participation of Afrikaner in the economy.

The two main studies that we have commissioned so far is the 2008 baseline study as well as a follow up study in 2012/2013. The first study revealed that overall the country was at level 8 which is non-compliant. In the second study the findings indicated that the country has progressed with the implementation of B-BBEE to a certain degree. The overall picture indicates that the country is at level 4 of B-BBEE compliant. The make-up of such level 4 is that Exempted Micro Enterprise (enterprises with a turnover of less than R 5 m per annum) and Qualifying Small Enterprises (enterprises with a turnover of between R 5 m and R35 m per annum) are at level 3, and Large Enterprises (enterprise with turnover that is more than R35 m per annum) are at level 6. The large enterprises, which are meant to drive transformation in the economy, are still lagging behind, as they are still battling to embrace and implement meaningful transformation.

3) Although the studies show some slow progress in terms of transformation we have not being able to analyse the spin-offs on economic growth and job creation. We are in the process of appointing a commissioner who will have the capacity to periodically provide such data.

4) One of the elements of the B-BBEE policy is socio economic development which encourages enterprises to invest in poor households and communities (i.e. 1% of their annual profits). We believe that this element if implemented properly will contribute towards poverty alleviation in South Africa and thereby complement other policies on poverty alleviation such as government provisions of grants to poor households. The National Planning Commission conducted a survey which looked at poverty levels for the period 2008- 2012 and which shows a decrease in poverty levels in South Africa. In future we should be able through the commission to quantify the estimated amount that can be available for socio economic development initiatives in the economy on an annual basis and the impact thereof on poverty eradication.



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9	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2593.</b></p> <p>Dr M.J Figg (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What amount has his department spent on promotional magazines in the (a) 2011-12, (b) 2012-13 and (c) 2013-14 financial years? NW3231E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>In pursuit of effective information dissemination to create awareness and educate various stakeholders and the general public on programmes and services offered by the department, various publications are developed, produced and distributed. Such print materials amongst others entail brochures, annual reports, and promotional magazines which are produced based on needs as well as scheduled reporting cycles.</p> <p>The expenditure on promotional magazines over the last three years is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>FINANCIAL YEAR</th><th>EXPENDITURE</th></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>R7 952 019.30</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>R6 534 355.95</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>R8 129 976.99</td></tr></table>	FINANCIAL YEAR	EXPENDITURE	2011/12	R7 952 019.30	2012/13	R6 534 355.95	2013/14	R8 129 976.99																												
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10	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2730.</b></p> <p>Mr A.P van der Westhuizen (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Did (a) his department and/or (b) any entities reporting to it owe money to any Gauteng municipalities at the end of the 2013-14 financial year; if so, in respect of each specified municipality (i) what is the name of the municipality, (ii) what was the total amount owed, (iii) what was the nature of the debt, (iv) for how long has the debt been</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <table><tr><th>Entities</th><th>(b)</th><th>b (i)</th><th>b (ii)</th><th>b (iii)</th><th>b (iv)</th><th>b (v)</th><th>b(aa)</th><th>b(bb)</th></tr><tr><td><b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b></td><td>The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td><b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b></td><td>The Export Credit Insurance Corporation did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td><b>National Credit</b></td><td>The National Credit Regulator did not owe money to any Gauteng</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>None</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>None</td></tr></table>	Entities	(b)	b (i)	b (ii)	b (iii)	b (iv)	b (v)	b(aa)	b(bb)	<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>	The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	<b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b>	The Export Credit Insurance Corporation did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	<b>National Credit</b>	The National Credit Regulator did not owe money to any Gauteng	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None
Entities	(b)	b (i)	b (ii)	b (iii)	b (iv)	b (v)	b(aa)	b(bb)																														
<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>	The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None																														
<b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b>	The Export Credit Insurance Corporation did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None																														
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<p>outstanding and (v) what plans are in place to recover the debt owed to the municipality by (aa) his department and/or (bb) any entities reporting to it?</p>	<b>Regulator (NCR)</b>	municipality during the period in question.								
	<b>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</b>	The National Consumer Tribunal did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</b>	The National Empowerment Fund did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>National Gambling Board (NGB)</b>	The National Gambling Board did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</b>	The National Lotteries Board did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</b>	The National Metrology Institute of South Africa did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</b>	The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	
	<b>South African Bureau of Standards</b>	The South African Bureau of Standards	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None	



	<b>Standards (SABS)</b>	did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.							
	<b>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</b>	The South African National Accreditation System did not owe any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None
	<b>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</b>	The National Consumer Commission did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None
	<b>Companies Tribunal (CT)</b>	The Companies Tribunal did not owe money to any Gauteng municipality during the period in question.	None	None	None	None	None	Not applicable	None
<p>The Department of Trade and Industry, through the Marketing Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Chief Directorate creates and promotes awareness of <b>the dti</b>'s products and services to different publics through effective platforms and channels of communication to convey its messages efficiently and effectively. The "taking <b>the dti</b> to the people" campaign and the Open Day are examples of such platforms for information dissemination.</p> <p>For the Open Day event and the public participation event, where the general public and various stakeholders were in attendance, it was a requirement that there be emergency ambulance services as per the Safety and Sports and Recreational Events Act 2 of 2010. As per above prescripts, the department thus sought the ambulance services of the Tshwane Municipality for emergency services.</p> <p>Notice of the outstanding payment of R10 702. 00 was received by an official that is no longer in the Marketing Chief Directorate on 08 July 2014. The invoice for the Open Day was finally reached Marketing Communication on 05 August 2014 and payment of R7 022.40 was made on 30 September 2014 to the Tshwane Municipality. For the Outreach event, Tshwane Metro is yet to provide supporting documents to enable the department to process the payment due.</p>									



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11	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2449.</b></p> <p>Ms A Steyn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>How many work days has his department lost to (a) sick leave and (b) strike action in the (i) 2011-12, (ii) 2012-13 and (iii) 2013-14 financial years?</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <table><tr><th>Financial Year</th><th>(a) Sick leave days</th><th>No. of employees who took sick leave</th><th>Average sick leave days per employee</th><th>(b) Strike action</th></tr><tr><td>(i) 2011/12</td><td>6,787</td><td>1 011</td><td>6.7</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) 2012/13</td><td>7,549</td><td>1 159</td><td>6.5</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) 2013/14</td><td>9,247</td><td>1 279</td><td>7.2</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Financial Year	(a) Sick leave days	No. of employees who took sick leave	Average sick leave days per employee	(b) Strike action	(i) 2011/12	6,787	1 011	6.7	0	(ii) 2012/13	7,549	1 159	6.5	0	(iii) 2013/14	9,247	1 279	7.2	0
Financial Year	(a) Sick leave days	No. of employees who took sick leave	Average sick leave days per employee	(b) Strike action																		
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12	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2713.</b></p> <p>Mr. G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) How many of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) targets have been met to date and (b) what are the details of each target met;</p> <p>(2)(a) how many of the IPAP targets have not been met to date and (b) in each case (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) when is it expected the targets will be met?NW3361E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>1.(a) The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 2014/15 sets out time bound Key Action Programmes (KAPs) in 7 transversal areas and 13 sectors. The implementation of IPAP is subject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation and an electronic dashboard matrix is used as a tool to track implementation.</p> <p>There are 71 quarterly milestones that fall within the first half of the financial year and to date 58 of these milestones have been met on time to required standard.</p> <p>(b) Since provision of detailed reports for each KAP, would exceed what is possible in a Question for Written Reply, the member is referred to the detailed narrative reports provided to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee or to request further detailed information on one or more KAP's.</p> <p>2.(a) (i) Thirteen of the 71 quarterly milestones are behind schedule due to a variety of challenges. These range from funding; the requirements of further stakeholder engagement and bottlenecks with respect to intergovernmental coordination and integration.</p> <p>2. (b) (i) The following project targets have not been met because of funding constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Competitiveness Improvement Programme (CIP) of the Clothing, Textiles Competitive Programme, where there is an oversubscription of applications and therefore funding constraints.</li><li>• Project Ketlaphela where efforts to secure a global investment and operating partner have taken longer than expected.</li><li>• The Software Development Process Improvement Programme in co-operation with the University of the Witwatersrand, where a funding bottleneck is currently being addressed.</li></ul>																				



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		<p>The following project targets have not been met because of ongoing efforts to secure stakeholder consensus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of a toolmaker trade test. The process is managed by the National Artisan Moderation Body</li> <li>• Phase 4 Monyetla Readiness Programme. The Department of Trade and Industry is in the process of concluding a Service Level Agreement with the Service Provider</li> <li>• The launch of KwaZulu-Natal Tooling Centre.</li> </ul> <p>The following projects targets have not been met because of delays in intra-governmental coordination and stakeholder consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) regulation framework and guidelines</li> <li>• The finalisation of the biofuels regulatory and incentive framework</li> <li>• The finalisation of the Additive Manufacturing Technology road map</li> <li>• The establishment of an Aerospace and Defence Export Council.</li> <li>• The Defence Industry Participation Policy Review.</li> </ul> <p>The following research studies have not been met principally because the scope of the research required, exceeded initial projections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study to identify constraints blocking commercialization of prototypes</li> <li>• Study on downstream oil and gas localization opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>It is envisaged that all of the above delayed milestones will be met within a single quarter delay, although achieving targeted outcomes, on time to required standard is conducted in a complex environment and unforeseen delays can be experienced. For example, Project Ketlaphele is dependent upon securing an international investor and operating partner.</p>
13	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2706.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) When will he re-introduce the Licensing of Businesses Bill in Parliament, (b) will he table the objections he received from the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry and (c) what outstanding concerns does he have with regard to the Bill? NW335E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>the dti</b> is still engaging following public comments on the above-mentioned Bill. As reflected on the 2014/2015 legislative programme of <b>the dti</b>, this Bill will be introduced into Parliament in 2015.</p>



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<b>14</b>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2416.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What was the total remuneration of (i) board members, (ii) nonexecutive directors and (iii) executive directors of each entity reporting to him in the (aa) 2011-12, (bb) 2012-13 and (cc) 2013-14 financial years and (b) how many times did each board meet in the specified financial years?</p> <p>NW3008E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>All details relating to the remuneration of board members, non-executive directors, executive directors of entities, and their attendance to meetings are reflected in the Annual Reports tabled in Parliament.</p>
<b>15</b>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2771.</b></p> <p>Mr A.G Whitfield (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he received an invitation to the wedding of Vega Gupta and Aakash Jahajgarhia; if so,</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) (2) and (3). Yes, the Minister stayed for one evening in accommodation provided for by the hosts and travelled by road to reach the venue.</p>



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	<p>(2) whether he attended any of the wedding festivities between 30 April and 3 May 2013; if so, (3) whether he stayed overnight at the venue; if so, (a) what accommodation did he use, (b) who paid for the said accommodation, (c) what mode of transport did he use to attend the wedding festivities and (d) who paid for the travel costs? NW3423E</p>							
16	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2299.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry</p> <p>NW2797E</p>	<p><b>QUESTIONS &amp; RESPONSES:</b></p> <p><b>Question 1</b> What is the reason for the (a) R4,295-million reductions in the budget for Export Promotion and Marketing and (b) R2,109-million reductions in the budget for Export Development and Support, as reflected in the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 1(a) The budget reduction of R4,295 million under the sub-programme Export Promotion and Marketing is due to a saving realised under the transfer payment to the World Bank as there are still sufficient funds in the Department's Trust Fund to support South African projects until the contract expires in June 2015. Further savings were also realised under goods and services within the sub programme due to cost containment measures implemented on non-essential items. These funds were redirected to the Investment Promotion and Facilitation sub programme.</p> <p>1(b) The budget reduction of R2,109 million under the sub-programme Export Development and Support was to augment foreign currency fluctuations in the foreign offices.</p> <p><b>Question 2</b> what is the detailed breakdown of expenditure in the (a) 2013-14 financial year and (b) since 1 April 2014 up to the latest specified date for which information is available for the Households line item in the Administration Programme of his department?</p> <p><b>Response: 2(a)(b)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description as per the Annual Report</th><th>2013-14</th><th>1 April 2014 – 31 October 2014</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Description as per the Annual Report	2013-14	1 April 2014 – 31 October 2014			
Description as per the Annual Report	2013-14	1 April 2014 – 31 October 2014						



	R'000	R'000
Bursaries	2 403	771
Employee social benefits	559	297
Social Assistance	73	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>1 068</b>

**Question 3**

what is the (a)(i) make and (ii) model, (b) intended use, (c) cost and (d) delivery date of the new motor vehicle purchased under the Machinery and Equipment budget of his department's Administration programme;

**Response: 3 (a) (i) (ii) (b) (c) (d)**

An official vehicle was purchased for the Deputy Minister due to the previous Ministerial vehicle reaching its limit of 5 years and a 120,000 km. The vehicle was purchased in line with the provisions of the Ministerial Handbook.

Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	Intended Use	Cost	Delivery Date
BMW X5	2014	Official	R 966 122.14	Vehicle was delivered 18 September 2014

**Question 4**

(a) what are the details of the financial support that his department has given to the Black Business Council (i) in the (aa) 2011-12, (bb) 2012-13 and (cc) 2013-14 financial years and (ii) during the period 1 April 2014 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) for what purpose was this financial support intended, (c) how is accountability for the proper expenditure of this financial support ensured and (d) is this expenditure audited;

**Response: 4 (a)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)**

Financial year	Amount R'000
2011-12	-
2012-13	1 500
2013-14	2 000
1 April - 31 October 2014	-

**Response: 4 (b)(c)(d)**

A MoA is in place, which specifies the purpose, governance and reporting requirements for the disbursement of funds.



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The financial support to the BBC is to facilitate amongst others Economic Research Studies; Economic Development debates; Capacity Building; Skill Development and to play a critical role in representing business on every policy making platform in South Africa.

This expenditure has been audited.

**Question 5**

(a) how many vehicles does his department (i) own or (ii) lease, (b) what is the (i) make and (ii) model of each of these vehicles and (c) how many new vehicles will be purchased in the 2014-15 financial year?

**Response: 5 (a) (i) (b) (i) (ii)**

The department owns vehicles locally and internationally. The vehicles purchased internationally are those that are used in the foreign mission offices. The local vehicles listed below are Ministerial vehicles and were purchased in line with the Ministerial Handbook. Two of the vehicles are awaiting disposal as they have reached the 5 year, 120 000km limit.

**Departmentally Owned Vehicles - Locally**

Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	Total
Toyota Fortuner	2009	2
Mercedes Benz E 300	2010	1
Mercedes Benz ML 500	2010	1
Jeep Wrangler	2011	1
BMW X5	2014	1

**Departmentally Owned Vehicles – Foreign Missions**

Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	Total
Susuki Grand Vitara	2014	1
Mitsubishi Pajero	2013	1
Toyota Fortuner	2014	1
Chevrolet Tahoe	2013	1
Hyundai Sonata	2014	1

**Response: (5)(a) (ii) (b) (i) (ii)**

The department participates in a transversal contract for the leasing of vehicles. These vehicles are used as pool vehicles within the department.



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#### Operating Lease Vehicles

Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	Total
Nissan Tida	2010	4
Volkswagen Polo Vivo	2010	3
Nissan NP 300	2012	1
Toyota Corolla	2012	36

#### Response: (5)(c)

One vehicle which will be used as a Mobile Unit by **the dti** as well as the entities for the promotion of incentives, will be purchased this financial year.

#### 17 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

**2298.**

Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) What are the 18 project applications currently being considered under the Black Industrialist Programme, (b) who are the (i) owners and/or (ii) shareholders in these projects and (c) what process was followed in identifying these projects?

NW2792E

#### RESPONSE:

(a) The total number of applications received for the Black Industrialist (BI) programme has increased to 26 since the last Presidential B-BBEE Advisory Council on the 21st October 2014. The applications received are from different sectors of the economy ranging from manufacturing, engineering, agriculture, mining, beneficiation, and financial services. Agriculture and manufacturing sectors are the dominant applications received to date.

<p><b>18 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2345.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Since her appointment to the Council in 2009, (a) how many of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Council meetings has Ms Ellen Zandile Tshabalala attended and (b) what has been the said person's total remuneration as a member of the Council? NW2931E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a) Ms Tshabalala was appointed in 2009 in terms of section 6 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act no. 53 of 2003. The Presidential BEE Advisory Council (the "Council") had seven general meetings since inception until the 21st October 2014, and our attendance register reveals that she attended 100% of all the meetings. Furthermore, the Council had four subcommittees and Ms Tshabalala served in them. Her subcommittees had a total of 40 meetings, combination of the subcommittee and convener meetings, during the 5-year period under review.</p> <p>(b) Section 8 of the BEE Act of 2003 reads as follows: "Council members will not be remunerated for their services, but will be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in carrying out their duties, as determined by the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance."</p> <p>(c) and therefore based on the above and facts Ms Tshabalala was not remunerated for her services, efforts, and contribution for the 5-year period she served as a member of the Council.</p>
<p><b>19 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2249.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1)(a) What progress has been made by his department on the rationalisation of boards of entities reporting to him, (b) what is the exact meaning of rationalisation of boards of entities reporting to him and (c) what alternatives to boards of entities reporting to him is he considering;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) (a) In respect of the following entities: - National Credit Regulator, National Gambling Board and National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications:</p> <p>Legislation has been proposed / amended to provide for the removal of Board and replacing them with the Commissioners or Chief Executive Officers.</p> <p><b>National Credit Regulator</b> The National Credit Act has been amended to provide for the removal of the Board and replacing them with the Chief Executive Officers.</p> <p><b>National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications</b> The National Regulation Specification Act has been amended in order to achieve the same.</p> <p><b>National Gambling Board</b> The National Gambling Act will be amended in order to achieve the same.</p>



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(2) with regard to funds allocated to entities reporting to him, what allowance is made for (a) fees relating to the board, (b)(i) travelling and (ii) accommodation of board members and (c) salaries for chief executive officers?  
NW2795E

The rationale for removing the Board is that they were not adding value to fast track service delivery and financial accountability. Commissioner or Chief Executive Officers will report directly to the Minister without compromising the provision of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 and service delivery.

#### **The National Lotteries Board**

The National Lotteries Act has been amended to provide for the establishment of the Commission. The Board will ensure that the Commission performs its function efficiently and effectively in compliance with the Act. The Commissioner will be accountable to the Board on financial and administrative functions. The Board will still be accountable to the Minister in terms of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 and service delivery issues will not be compromised. The Board will administer the National Lotteries Distribution Trust Fund as it is a trustee in terms of the Act.

(b) In respect of the following entities: National Credit Regulator, National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications and National Gambling Board

Rationalisation means the removal of boards and replacing them with Commissioners or Chief Executive Officers.

A study was commissioned and the final analysis came up with the recommendation that Commissioners or Chief Executive Officers be appointed as heads of Entities reporting directly to the Minister to ensure: -

- (i) Financial accountability in terms of the PFMA
- (ii) Service Delivery
- (iii) Speedy resolution of issues

#### **In relation to the National Lotteries Board**

- (i) Establishment of the Commission that will be accountable to the Board.
- (ii) Board will oversee the operations of the Commission.
- (iii) Board will still be accountable to the Minister in terms of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999.

(c) Commissioners or Chief Executive Officers reporting directly to the Minister without compromising the provisions of PFMA and service delivery standards.

(2) With regard to funds allocated to entities reporting to him, what allowance is made for (a) fees relating to the board, (b)(i) travelling and (ii) accommodation of board members and (c) salaries for chief executive officers?

	<b>2(a)</b>
<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>	Not applicable



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	<b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b>	R1 494 532 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</b>	Not applicable	
	<b>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</b>	Not applicable	
	<b>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</b>	R2 500 000 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>National Gambling Board (NGB)</b>	The NGB has revised expenditure items in order to ensure that there is sufficient cash available to fund such expenditures and the revised budget allocation is R430 920 for the 2014/15 financial year.	
	<b>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</b>	R5 952 000 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</b>	R208 100.64 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</b>	Not applicable	
	<b>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</b>	R777 000 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</b>	R262 080 for the 2014/15 financial year	
	<b>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</b>	Not applicable	
	<b>Companies Tribunal (CT)</b>	Not applicable	




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		<b>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</b>	R168 999.96 (includes travel and accommodation)
		<b>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</b>	Not applicable
		<b>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</b>	R87 000 (includes travel and accommodation)
		<b>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</b>	R174 696 (includes travel and accommodation)
		<b>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</b>	Not applicable
		<b>Companies Tribunal (CT)</b>	Not applicable
			<b>2(c)</b>
		<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>	The salary for the Commissioner is R1 675 087 per annum.
		<b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R2 893 000 per annum.
		<b>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R2 556 864 per annum.
		<b>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</b>	The salary for the Executive Chairperson is R1 675 087.08 per annum.
		<b>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R3 505 234 per annum.
		<b>National Gambling Board (NGB)</b>	The revised salary for the CEO is R 960 299.00 per annum.
		<b>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R2 159 000 per annum.
		<b>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R1 574 102 per annum.
		<b>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R1 696 000 per annum.
		<b>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R2 293 789 per annum.
		<b>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</b>	The salary for the CEO is R1 661 846.09 per annum.
		<b>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</b>	The salary for the Commissioner R1 570 254 per annum.
		<b>Companies Tribunal (CT)</b>	The salary for the Full time tribunal member is R1 353 732 per annum.
<b>20</b>	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>	<b>RESPONSE:</b>	
	<b>2164.</b>	No, the Department has not undertaken any study on the impact of the imposition of export taxes on: (a) the balance of trade, (b) exchange rate, and (c) employment in the import and export services sector. Under the Constitution, only the Minister of Finance is empowered to introduce taxation proposals for approval by Parliament. <b>the dti</b> is, however responsible, along with sister departments,	



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	<p>Mr G. G. Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Has his department undertaken any study on the impact of the imposition of export taxes on-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the balance of trade,</li><li>(b) exchange rate and</li><li>(c) employment in the import and export services sector; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) will his department make this study available?</li></ul>	<p>for the development and implementation of programmes to promote beneficiation and in this context is engaged in evaluating the extent to which well-designed export taxes may or may not be an appropriate tool in this regard.</p>
<p><b>21</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>244.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: How many companies have been registered since the launch of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission's new website on 17 September 2014? NO2423E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Since the launch of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission's new website, the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) has registered 22 736 companies of which 6680 were received through the website.</p>
<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>250.</b></p> <p>Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, with reference to the Auditor-General's report on the</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Steps have been taken to address the irregular expenditure arising from supply chain management processes.</p> <p>The department has since implemented processes to assist in the prevention and detection of irregular expenditure as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular information and training sessions with all staff have been implemented on the requirements for procurement.</li><li>• An easy to follow Procurement Guide has been devised and additional communication is provided via financial circulars.</li></ul>



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	<p>2012-13 financial year which highlighted that supply chain management is a common challenge to all government departments, he has taken any steps to address this challenge in his department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? NO2429E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An internal campaign entitled “Eradicate Irregular Expenditure” was launched and an automated toolkit is being established to assist staff in this regard.</li><li>• Irregular expenditure is monitored on a monthly basis and all transgressions are reported to the relevant heads of department to take appropriate action.</li></ul> <p>Based on the additional controls implemented, irregular expenditure in the department has reduced significantly.</p>
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2165.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether his department has a policy on the regulation versus the prohibition of remote gambling; if not, why not; if so, which approach does the policy support? NW2619E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>There is no policy to regulate remote gambling in the country. However, section 11 of the National Gambling Act, 07 of 2004 (the Act) prohibits Interactive Gambling until it is authorised by an Act of Parliament. Interactive Gambling has been introduced by the National Gambling Amendment Act, 2008 (the Amendment Act).</p> <p>This Amendment Act has not yet come into legal force. Sections 7 and 8 respectively makes it an offence to gamble on unlicensed gambling activities and making available any form of unlawful gambling activities. Sections 82 and 83 impose penalties for contravention of sections 7 and 8.</p> <p>Parliament made inputs on the Gambling Review Commission Report (GRC) and recommended that until such time that <b>the dti</b> has developed an approved policy that legalises online gambling, this activity will remain illegal.</p> <p>On 28 October 2014, <b>the dti</b> officials tabled the gambling policy approach which proposes that online gambling should remain outlawed and reasons were advanced. It should be noted that the policy approach has not yet been adopted by the Minister and Cabinet.</p>
<p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2246.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) What are the names of each member of the Black Industrialist Advisory Panel, (b) what is the remuneration for each of these</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a) Members of the Black Industrialist Advisory Panel are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Mr Sandile Zungu</li><li>b. Mr Vuyo Jack</li><li>c. Ms Moipone Molatsi</li><li>d. Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni</li></ul>



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	<p>members, (c) in terms of what (i) legislation and/or (ii) regulation was this panel established and (d) what process was followed for the appointment of each of these members? NW2791E</p>	<p>e. Mr Craig Comish f. Mr Xhanti Payi g. Ms Thandeka Hlongwa h. Ms Ntokozo Ncwabe i. Mr Joe Mojapelo j. Ms Mapuleng Moropa</p> <p>(b), (c) The Black Industrialist Advisory Panel is a non-statutory advisory panel of various sector leaders and experts. The panel members are not remunerated for their services.</p> <p>(d)The Panel members are appointed on the basis of their sector knowledge and experience, and the following groups were considered:</p> <p>a. Youth, b. Women in business, c. Big Business, d. Black Business Council, and e. Academics.</p> <p>The Panel members are appointed for a period of 1 (one) year. As part of corporate governance and ethics code of conduct, all panel members have completed a declaration of interest form.</p>
25	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b> <b>ACCORDING TO THE RESPONSE RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL CREDIT REGULATOR</b></p>



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<p><b>2261.</b></p> <p>Mr D America (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) What is the current status of the National Credit Regulator's (NCR) investigation into the R699 vehicle scheme and (b) when is the NCR expected to publicly announce its findings;</p> <p>(2) have any criminal charges been laid in respect of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, what are the (a) full names of all persons charged and (b) details of all criminal charges against each person respectively?</p> <p>NW2809E</p>	<p>(1) (a) The investigation into the R699 vehicle scheme has been completed. All the stakeholders, including the banks have cooperated and submitted all the information required for the purpose of the investigation.</p> <p>(b) Since all the information is being analysed, the findings will be made available to the public in due course.</p> <p>(2) Due to the analysis of the outcome of the investigation that is currently underway, there is no action, including a criminal charge that has been taken against anyone as yet.</p>
<p><b>26 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2145.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>Has his department undertaken any economic modelling on the effect of the proposed policy of securing preferential local pricing of raw materials on (a) employment in the mining sector, (b) investment in the mining sector and (c) the balance of trade; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) will</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Feedstock costs account for a significant proportion of input costs for the manufacturing sector and hence constitute a key driver of the competitiveness and future growth prospects of the downstream and upstream (mining input) sectors.</p> <p><b>the dti</b> has undertaken extensive engagements with industry in each of the key mineral value chains: iron-ore and steel (automotive and construction), polymers (plastics industries), platinum group metals (autocatalyst and fuel cell industries) and titanium, where pricing of minerals was identified as a critical constraint to growth and investment.</p> <p>The use of industrial policy support measures to secure lower input costs for value-adding, labour intensive downstream manufacturing industries is widely practiced in other economies. Preferential pricing for local beneficiation must be based on a set of principles, including producers being fairly treated and a reasonable return on investment.</p> <p>This has been demonstrated with the Kumba-AMSA cost plus 3% iron-ore supply arrangement (2001-2010) where during the same period Kumba increased production, employment and investment in new mines.</p> <p>Hence, with all other factors of production taken into account:</p> <p>(a) Employment in the mining industry should not be impacted;</p>



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	<p>this study be made available? NW2617E</p>	<p>(b) Investment and competitiveness of the mining sector can improve based on increased levels of demand as new beneficiation industries establish manufacturing industries in SA to benefit from the local price advantage; and</p> <p>(c) The balance of trade will be positively impacted by the increase in production and export of value added products as opposed to primary minerals and metals.</p> <p>i) Economic modelling has been carried out for the introduction of pricing measures in the scrap metal market as well as quantitative analysis of the impact of pricing on the iron-ore/steel, platinum group metals and polymers value chains. Further 'deep-dive' quantitative work is planned in collaboration with the Industrial Development Corporation.</p> <p>ii) Engagement with the private sector is routinely undertaken in relation to industrial policy research and modelling. This work is treated as internal to government, including for reason of the fact that it can provide an unfair advantage to individual private sector companies.</p> <p>The impact of not pursuing a preferential price for local beneficiation will undermine SA's re-industrialisation effort towards a dynamic industrial economy which secures sustainable development, radical economic transformation and job creation. This is taking place against the background of the fact that resources are being depleted and the competitive advantages the country used to enjoy are no longer available.</p>															
27	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2059.</b></p> <p>Mr W Horn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) How many copies of his department's annual report for the (i) 2012-13 and (ii) 2013-14 financial years were produced and (b)(i) at what cost were these reports produced and (ii) to whom were these reports circulated? NW2526E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The annual report presents the Department of Trade and Industry with an opportunity to disseminate information on its objectives and the extent to which they have been achieved in the reporting period. It is also used to account to its stakeholders on various key milestones with a view to provide a context for the seamless planning for the years that follow.</p> <p><b>The department's management of the annual report over the two financial years can be summarised as below:</b></p> <table><tr><th colspan="5">DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY ANNUAL REPORT</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Total Produced</th><th>Cost</th><th>Distribution</th><th>Surplus</th></tr><tr><td>2012 - 2013</td><td>500 copies  200 CDs</td><td>R399,090.95 (Incl VAT)</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SMS members</li><li>COTII chairpersons</li><li>COTII CEOs</li><li>Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li></ul></td><td>Available for relevant walk-in clients</td></tr></table>	DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY ANNUAL REPORT					Year	Total Produced	Cost	Distribution	Surplus	2012 - 2013	500 copies  200 CDs	R399,090.95 (Incl VAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SMS members</li><li>COTII chairpersons</li><li>COTII CEOs</li><li>Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li></ul>	Available for relevant walk-in clients
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2012 - 2013	500 copies  200 CDs	R399,090.95 (Incl VAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SMS members</li><li>COTII chairpersons</li><li>COTII CEOs</li><li>Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li></ul>	Available for relevant walk-in clients													



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			2013 - 2014	500	R309 655.00 (Excl VAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SMS members</li><li>• COTII chairpersons</li><li>• COTII CEOs</li><li>• Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li></ul>	Available for relevant walk-in clients																							
28	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2130.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the premises that the National Gambling Board (NGB) is renting in Pretoria, (a) how many square metres does the NGB occupy, (b) what monthly rate per square metre does the NGB pay for this premises, (c) what is the full name of the (i) lessor and (ii) owner of the premises, (d) what are the full names of all individuals who negotiated the lease on behalf of the NGB, (e) what is the (i) signature date, (ii) commencement date, (iii) term and (iv) expiry date of the lease agreement and (f) what are the full names of all individuals who signed the lease for his department;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) (a) 1, 800 square metres.</p> <p>(b) The monthly rental paid per square meter (inclusive of VAT) is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Period:</th><th>Rent per square meter:</th></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>R169.61</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>R186.57</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>R205.22</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>R225.75</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>R248.32</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>R273.15</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>R300.47</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>R330.52</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>R363.57</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>R399.92</td></tr></table> <p><b>NB. This amount excludes electricity charges which vary from month to month.</b></p> <p>(c) (i) Faerie Glen Waterpark (Proprietary) Limited. (ii) Faerie Glen Waterpark (Proprietary) Limited.</p> <p>(d) We are not aware of any negotiations that may have taken place.</p> <p>(e) (i) The signature date on the lease contract is 17 September 2012. (ii) The commencement date for the lease is 01 December 2012. (iii) The term of the lease is 9 years and 11 months. (iv) The expiry date of the lease is 31 October 2022.</p>							Period:	Rent per square meter:	2012/13	R169.61	2013/14	R186.57	2014/15	R205.22	2015/16	R225.75	2016/17	R248.32	2017/18	R273.15	2018/19	R300.47	2019/20	R330.52	2020/21	R363.57	2021/22	R399.92
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	<p>(2) were the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, complied with; if not, what provisions of the specified Act were not complied with;</p> <p>(3) are any investigations being conducted into the specified lease; if so, (a) what are the terms of reference of such investigations and (b) when will they be completed;</p> <p>(4) whether he will make a copy of the lease agreement available; if not, why not?</p>	<p>(f) On behalf of the NGB was the then CEO, Baby Penelope Tyawa.</p> <p>(2) This forms part of the forensic investigation that is currently underway.</p> <p>(3) This forms part of the forensic investigation that is currently underway.</p> <p>(4) Kindly find attached, lease agreement.</p>														
29	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2131.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What was the (i) date and (ii) value of each of the equity allocations which were made to the National Empowerment Fund during the period 1 January 2000 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) which state-owned entity did each of the equity allocations come</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The following is a table of share allocations as outlined in Cabinet Memorandum No. 32 of 29 November 2000, which was adopted on 6 December 2000 - SOCE equity allocations nominated for transfer to NEF for it to broaden empowerment of State Owned Commercial Enterprise (SOCE) allocations through individual &amp; collective share ownership schemes.</p> <p><b>The NEF has since received 4 allocations as indicated below:</b></p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Asset</th><th>Shareholding %</th><th>Status</th><th>Date of Allocation</th><th>Value at date of allocation</th><th>Latest Value</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>MTN Group</td><td>1.5</td><td>Received by NEF</td><td>2003 Financial Year</td><td>R171 million</td><td>R2.4 billion as at 30 Sep 20</td></tr></table>		Asset	Shareholding %	Status	Date of Allocation	Value at date of allocation	Latest Value	1	MTN Group	1.5	Received by NEF	2003 Financial Year	R171 million	R2.4 billion as at 30 Sep 20
	Asset	Shareholding %	Status	Date of Allocation	Value at date of allocation	Latest Value										
1	MTN Group	1.5	Received by NEF	2003 Financial Year	R171 million	R2.4 billion as at 30 Sep 20										

	from and (c) what is the value of each equity allocation as at today's market rate? NW2602E	2	Telkom	5	Not received			
		3	ACSA	10	Not received			
		4	Connex travel	10	Received by NEF	2008 Financial Year	R3 million	NEF's value is R6.5 million based on NAV of R64.7 million reported as at 30 September 2014.
		5	Uthingo	5	Received by NEF			Replaced by Gidani shares
		6	SAFCOL	10	Not received			
		7	Gidani	10	Received by NEF	2001 Financial Year	R100	R103 238, based on NAV reported as at 31 March 2014
30	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2122.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Has the National Lottery ever provided funding to certain persons and/or organisations (names and details furnished); if so, what are the details of such funding;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>Response from the National Lotteries Board:</b></p> <p>(1) No, the National Lottery Board has not provided funding to Izigi Zentuthuko (registered on 04 July 2014 as NPO 138-929).</p> <p>(a) No, according to the National Lotteries Board records, no funding was provided to an organization with the name Public Members Unit Team.</p> <p>(b) The National Lotteries Board does not fund individuals; and as a result, no funding was provided to him.</p> <p>(c) The National Lotteries Board systems are not configured to filter information to the detail as per the request especially if there is no indication that Mr Mchunu or his organization applied for funding.</p> <p>(2) (a) The Department has not supported Dr VumVum Media or any company in which Mr Vumelani Mchunu is a beneficiary, with any grant or incentive funding.</p>						



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	<p>(2) has (a) his department and/or (b) the Industrial Development Corporation ever provided any (i) grant or grants and/or (ii) incentive funding to (aa) a certain company (name furnished) and/or (bb) any other company in which a certain person (name furnished) is a beneficiary; if so, what are the relevant details of all such (aaa) grants and/or (bbb) incentive funding? NW2592E</p>							
<p><b>31</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2024.</b></p> <p>Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Does a strategy exist at leadership level in the entities reporting to his department to exercise sufficient oversight responsibility in the area of financial reporting; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <table><tr><th></th><th><b>(1)</b></th><th><b>2(b)</b></th></tr><tr><td><b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b></td><td><p>CIPC have the following in place to ensure oversight responsibility in the area of financial reporting:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monthly reporting to the Executive management and Internal Fraud and Risk Committee</li><li>• Monthly reporting to the dti.</li><li>• Quarterly reporting to National Treasury.</li><li>• Quarterly reporting to the Audit Committee.</li></ul></td><td><p>CIPC have the following appropriate policies and procedure in place:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Delegations – Ensure segregation of roles and responsibilities</li><li>• Financial related policies –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Accounting policy</li><li>○ Supply Chain Management policy</li><li>○ Expenditure and asset management related policies</li><li>○ Revenue related policies</li></ul></li></ul></td></tr></table>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>2(b)</b>	<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>	<p>CIPC have the following in place to ensure oversight responsibility in the area of financial reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monthly reporting to the Executive management and Internal Fraud and Risk Committee</li><li>• Monthly reporting to the dti.</li><li>• Quarterly reporting to National Treasury.</li><li>• Quarterly reporting to the Audit Committee.</li></ul>	<p>CIPC have the following appropriate policies and procedure in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Delegations – Ensure segregation of roles and responsibilities</li><li>• Financial related policies –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Accounting policy</li><li>○ Supply Chain Management policy</li><li>○ Expenditure and asset management related policies</li><li>○ Revenue related policies</li></ul></li></ul>
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<p>(2) whether he has found that (a) his department and (b) entities reporting to him have appropriate policies and procedures in place relating to financial management and control; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial administrative policies</li> </ul> <p>Addition to this CIPC also implemented a process of segregation of duties and responsibilities in the various financial management systems.</p>
	<p><b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b></p>	<p>The ECIC's governance structure has been designed to ensure that there is sufficient oversight over financial reporting. The Audit and Risk Committee which reports to the Board has been delegated with the oversight function on financial reporting. The committee meets quarterly to review financial accounts of the corporations as submitted by Management. The external auditors are always present to advise the committee on upcoming financial reporting requirements and any matters noted on the submitted financial accounts.</p> <p>The Finance and investment committee is another committee of the Board which exercises oversight over the budget of the corporation. This committee is also responsible for reviewing and recommending the annual budget to Board for approval.</p> <p>Through the Executive committee, Management also reviews the finance functions at its meetings, which includes the review of the monthly financial accounts.</p>	<p>The ECIC has the necessary policies and procedures in place to ensure adequate financial reporting. Below are some of the policies in place which supports financial reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement policy;</li> <li>Fixed assets disposal policy;</li> <li>Investment policy;</li> <li>Cash management policy;</li> <li>Accounting policy;</li> <li>Travel policy; and</li> <li>Petty cash policy.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</b></p>	<p>NCR executive has monthly budget meetings; Audit &amp; Risk Management Committee meets quarterly; NCR reports to <b>the dti</b> on financial</p>	<p>The NCR has about 12 policies covering various aspects of financial management. These policies are completed by procedural guidelines that were found to be compliant</p>



			performance monthly and quarterly; NCR developed an audit findings implementation plan which is reported to <b>the dti</b> monthly to the Audit & Risk Management Committee quarterly. We also have an internal audit function.	with laws and regulations by the Auditor General. Reference can be made to the unqualified audit opinion with no matters of emphasis obtained from the AG.
		<b>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</b>	The NCT's Executive Chairperson is also the Accounting Authority of the NCT. The Accounting Authority at the NCT exercise oversight responsibly in the area of financial management on advice from the NCT's Finance Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. The NCT's Finance Strategy and Plan are also contained in the NCT's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan that were tabled in Parliament.	The NCT has well developed financial policies and procedures in place that was approved by the Accounting Authority after inputs made by the NCT's EXCO, the Finance Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. The NCT has procedures in place to ensure that policies get reviewed and updated, if necessary, at least once a year. The NCT's managers also complete quarterly checklists as to the adherence to the policies of the NCT. The NCT has also obtained back to back clean audit reports from the Auditor-General of South Africa for the previous two financial years.
		<b>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</b>	Yes, a strategy exists at NEF leadership level for financial reporting oversight. The NEF has an audit committee which oversees financial reporting. The finance department led by a Chief Financial Officer is responsible for ensuring that the NEF adheres to all financial and legal requirements in respect of financial oversight. The audit committee reports to the Board on a regular basis. The Group CFO of <b>the dti</b> is a member of the audit committee of the NEF. A representative of the AG's office attends meetings of the audit committee as and when they deem fit. In terms of the shareholder compact with <b>the dti</b> , the NEF reports on financial performance to <b>the dti</b> as part of the	Yes, the NEF has appropriate policies and procedures for financial management and control. Approval of expenditure is regulated in terms of a detailed delegation of authority framework. The NEF has financial management policies and procurement related policies which deal with financial management issues. These are reviewed by internal and external audit as part of their respective reviews on the NEF. No adverse findings in this regard have been raised by either of those assurers.



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			<p>quarterly reporting and attends to any queries raised by <b>the dti</b> on the quarterly report.</p> <p>The NEF has an internal audit function that conducts regular audits on NEF activities and is also subject to an annual external audit by reputable external independent auditors. We have adopted a combined assurance model for our financial and other assurance and reporting in line with the recommendations of King III Report on Governance for South Africa.</p>	
		<b>National Gambling Board (NGB)</b>	<p>Yes, a strategy does exist, which enables the Minister of <b>the dti</b> to exercise oversight over the NGB's financial reporting. The NGB has a CFO who is responsible for overseeing the management of finances in collaboration with line managers. It has an outsourced Internal Audit function that conducts regular audits on its activities.</p> <p>The NGB reports to <b>the dti</b> on monthly and quarterly in relations to its financial performance. The Audit Committee sit monthly to scrutinize the financial reports and in this Committee <b>the dti</b> is represented by the Group CFO. Furthermore, performance and financial information undergo an annual external audit by the Auditors General South Africa (the AG) who report their findings and recommendations to the Minister.</p>	<p>The NGB has financial policies. These policies are reviewed annually and approved by the Accounting Authority.</p> <p>The NGB has an approved finance procedure manual. The procedure manual has been reviewed by the CFO.</p>
		<b>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</b>	<p>The Board as the accounting authority of the NLB, appointed by the Minister is responsible for amongst other, oversight over financial</p>	<p>The NLB has recently undergone a process of reviewing the adequacy of its current policies and procedures in an effort to strengthen its control environment. This process</p>



		<p>reporting. Furthermore, the board has established the risk and audit committee which assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities in this area. The risk and audit committee amongst others reviews the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effectiveness of the internal control systems;</li> <li>• Effectiveness of internal audit;</li> <li>• Risk areas of the NLB operations to be covered by internal and external auditors;</li> <li>• The reliability and accuracy of financial information provided by management;</li> <li>• Any accounting and auditing concerns;</li> <li>• The NLB's compliance with laws and regulations;</li> <li>• Activities of the internal audit function.</li> </ul> <p>The NLB also prepares and submits the following reports to the Department of Trade and Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly management accounts;</li> <li>• Quarterly reports which include amongst other, financial and performance information;</li> <li>• Monthly progress of management actions taken to address internal and external audit findings.</li> </ul>	<p>was informed by our risk assessment. Policies have been updated and drafted and are in the final stages of development/approval.</p>
	<p><b>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</b></p>	<p>The NMISA is governed by the Board of Directors appointed for a period of five (5) years by the Minister of Trade and Industry Department of Government. Through a</p>	<p>The entity has policies and procedural guidelines in place to guide the entire financial management functions. This has been confirmed through the external</p>



			<p>delegation of authority, the Board entrust the CEO with the mandate of daily management of the entity and its finances.</p> <p>The entity has a CFO who assists the CEO in ensuring that resources are management in an efficient, effective and economic manner. There is an Internal Audit Unit to provides assurance to the Audit Committee in as far as the management of the financial in the entity and compliance with relevant</p> <p>The NMISA in terms of oversight has appointed the services of an external audit Company on approval of the Auditor General South Africa for assurance function to Both the Board and the shareholder (Minister) of financial management of the entity and performance.</p>	auditor's unqualified Audit Opinion with no matters of emphasis during 2013/14 financial year.
		<b>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</b>	<p>The following strategy exists at the NRCS regarding all Financial and Audit related issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All financial in-year reporting is signed off by the CEO, and is also reviewed by the GCFO of <b>the dti</b>.</li> <li>• These reports are sent both to National Treasury and <b>the dti</b>.</li> <li>• The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) meets quarterly to review and sign off on the quarterly finance and performance reports that are issued.</li> </ul>	Appropriate financial policies are in place including, but not limited to Supply Chain Management, Asset Management, Bank and Cash management, Revenue and Accounts Receivable, Investment policy, Subsistence and Travel. Policies in respect of the HR environment are in the process of being reviewed, however the organization does currently have existing policies.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ARC is also required to review and sign off Annual Financial Statements prior to these being submitted for auditing.</li> </ul> <p><b>the dti</b> also performs an oversight function on the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan for NRCS. Further oversight is also in respect of quarterly both on financial and non-financial performance. The financial strategy is contained in the organization's strategic plan and further supported by a Revenue Plan.</p>	
	<b>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</b>	Yes. Sufficient oversight responsibility at leadership level exercised through the development, review and sign-off of the Business Plan and Corporate Plan (incorporating the budget). There is a CFO, an Internal Audit Unit and also the Audit Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Board of directors that meets as required, to perform oversight on the management of finances and compliance to laws and regulations.	Yes. The SABS has the Delegation of Authority policy that is primarily for financial management and control.
	<b>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</b>	Yes, SANAS has policies and procedures in place which govern financial reporting. Further to this the SANAS EXCO scrutinises monthly reports and reports to the SANAS Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The SANAS internal audit function also independently contributes to the oversight function. The external audit is the final oversight function.	SANAS has internal financial control policies as well as policies that guide the administration of various processes. These policies and procedures are guided by best practice as well as the PFMA, Treasury Regulations, Instruction notes and any other required legislations
	<b>National Consumer</b>	The strategy of the NCC in respect of financial reporting is informed and guided by the relevant provisions of the Public Finance	The NCC has various policies and processes in respect of financial management and controls. These policies



		<b>Commission (NCC)</b>	<p>Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999, related Treasury Regulations, and other policy directives such as National Treasury Instruction Notes and circulars. Adherence to these provisions is tracked on a monthly basis by means of the NCC Compliance register. There is position of CFO, which is being filled after it was vacated, an Audit Committee comprising external members and also <b>the dti</b> representative, at the level of GCFO.</p> <p>The entity submits monthly reports to <b>the dti</b>, quarterly and annual reports to <b>the dti</b>, the National Treasury, Audit Committee and Parliament. Various other financial reports are submitted to National Treasury and <b>the dti</b> as per relevant reporting requirements, such as cash flow projections, spending variance reports, and budget information.</p>	also assist to ensure that there is proper accountability, segregation of duties.
		<b>Companies Tribunal (CT)</b>	<p>Yes, the Financial Management Strategy is part of the Tribunal's 5-year strategic plan as well as the 3-year Annual Performance Plan. The entity has a CFO, who is responsible for overall financial management at the Companies Tribunal Internal Audit Unit and also an Audit and Risk Committee that provide independent assurance with regard to the Tribunal's management of its finances.</p>	The Tribunal has appropriate policies and procedures in place relating to financial management and control. These policies include supply chain management policy, policy on accounts payable and receivable, petty cash policy



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<p><b>32 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2151.</b></p> <p>Mr W.M Madisha (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether the Government has taken note of the success of Alibaba in promoting the sale of Chinese manufactured goods online within China as well as internationally and was actively working with the private sector in our country to encourage a similar South African operation to come into existence expeditiously to serve the South African as well as the wider African market for manufactured and processed products originating on the continent of Africa; if not, why not; if so, what steps is the Government taking to harness ICT and innovative technology to stimulate economic growth through increased consumption of African produced goods? NW2625E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Government has noted the success of Alibaba and other e-platform companies. The success demonstrates that e-commerce transactions have become significant, both in retail household consumption as well as the wholesale sector, including in the People's Republic of China where there are more than 600 million internet users.</p> <p>Although on a smaller scale, given the limited number of internet users, South African companies have embraced e-commerce platforms in the domestic retail environment. Government has a range of programmes to support the ICT sector. These include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing work with the banking industry and digital payment institutions to ensure security of electronic transactions.</li> <li>- The broadband policy, 'SA Connect' - a programme of the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services aimed at building and supporting digital infrastructure to deepen access and participation, at affordable levels, for the majority of South Africans.</li> <li>- A range of innovation support programmes in support of the sector. One such programme under the Department of Trade and Industry; the Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) has provided R258 million over the last 3 financial years, of which 60% has gone to the ICT sector.</li> <li>- The Department is currently finalizing a pre-feasibility study for the possible declaration of an ICT Special Economic Zone in Gauteng to focus on ICT manufacturing and services provision.</li> <li>- Together with the Industrial Development Corporation, <b>the dti</b> is undertaking research to support domestic production of low-cost mobile devices such as tablets and smartphones which will inter alia, support greater access and e-commerce services providers.</li> </ul> <p>As part of all-round efforts to support domestic manufacturers, <b>the dti</b> supports entities such as Proudly South Africa, which compiles data on South African companies and their products. In addition, and as part of ongoing efforts to develop a more focused national export strategy, work is underway to investigate the potential for an internet based product offering to show-case South African manufactured products.</p>
<p><b>33 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2059.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The annual report presents the Department of Trade and Industry with an opportunity to disseminate information on its objectives and the extent to which they have been achieved in the reporting period. It is also used to account to its stakeholders on various key milestones with a view to provide a context for the seamless planning for the years that follow.</p> <p>The department's management of the annual report over the two financial years can be summarised as below:</p>



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Mr W Horn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
(a) How many copies of his department's annual report for the (i) 2012-13 and (ii) 2013-14 financial years were produced and (b)(i) at what cost were these reports produced and (ii) to whom were these reports circulated?  
NW2526E

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY ANNUAL REPORT				
Year	Total Produced	Cost	Distribution	Surplus
2012 - 2013	500 copies 200 CDs	R399,090.95 (Incl VAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMS members</li> <li>COTII chairpersons</li> <li>COTII CEOs</li> <li>Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li> </ul>	Available for relevant walk-in clients
2013 - 2014	500	R309,655.00 (Excl VAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMS members</li> <li>COTII chairpersons</li> <li>COTII CEOs</li> <li>Key stakeholders e.g. the Auditor General and National Treasury.</li> </ul>	Available for relevant walk-in clients

**34 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY**

**2123.**

Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
What (a) amount has been spent on his department's new radio outreach programme and (b) amount is budgeted to be spent on this programme over the next 12 months?  
NW2593E

**RESPONSE:**

The radio programme on thirteen (13) South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) public service stations is informed by the research conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) in conjunction with Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) in 2013, to determine the public's awareness and preferences for media platforms regarding promotion of **the dti**'s offerings and services. The research found that many people particularly those in disadvantaged areas needed to know more about **the dti** and its agencies' programmes via television, print media and radio. The programme content is designed for **the dti**, the Department of Small Business Development and the relevant agencies reporting to these departments.

The public broadcaster, commercial radio stations and community media have been identified as appropriate media platforms to reach the communities and create awareness regarding a range of programmes including consumer protection, liquor licensing, business registration, incentives and credit regulations.

A total amount of R5, 072 400.00 was budgeted and approved for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 financial years to implement the programme for **the dti** and its agencies, as well as the Department of Small Business Development. R3 million has been paid to the SABC to date.

		The programme will involve interactive Outside Broadcast sessions in provinces, where programme managers, stakeholders such as private banks and other organisations servicing business will explain and solve problems experienced by entrepreneurs onsite.
35	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>2028.</b></p> <p>Ms T.P Mantashe (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: In view of President Jacob G Zuma having signed the National Credit Amendment Act, Act 19 of 2014, in May 2014, (a) when will the affordability regulations be published and (b) how will the new amendments aid in the collection of prescribed debt by collection agencies? NO2494E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a) Draft final affordability assessment regulations will be submitted to the Minister by 31 October 2014 with recommendations for the Minister to publish the final regulations.</p> <p>(b) Prescribed debt will no longer be permitted to be sold or collected.</p>
36	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>277.</b></p> <p>Ms J.L Fubbs (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What progress has been made thus far with the Government's policy of state intervention with a focus on beneficiation and industrialisation which is urgently required? NO2463E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Governments Medium Term Strategic Framework has mandated <b>the dti</b>, DMR, EDD, NT and DST to develop Minerals Beneficiation Action Plans to be implemented and reviewed in terms of impact on growth, employment, rural incomes, investment, output, exports and African regional development.</p> <p><b>the dti</b> has drafted action plans for five value chains. These are iron-ore/steel; titanium; PGM's; polymers and upstream mining capital equipment. These plans were presented to the Portfolio Committee on 20 August 2014. The detailed action plans for these value chains will be set out in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (2015/16-2017/18). These Key Action Plans will be the subject of on-going implementation monitoring and evaluation, in keeping with the overall approach adopted for the IPAP.</p> <p>Successful implementation and progress in the broader upstream mining and downstream value- addition sectors depends upon agreement and progress in relation to a range of complex and inter-locking policy levers which are the responsibility of a number of government departments. These include the following:</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Act and the Mining Charter falling under the Department of Mineral Resources</li><li>• Possible amendments to competition policy and legislation as well as industrial financing under the Industrial Development Corporation and the Department of Economic Development</li><li>• Agreements and conditions related to infrastructure development and provision, falling under state owned companies (SOC) reporting to the Department of Public Enterprises.</li><li>• Special Economic Zones (SEZ) policy, legislation and programmes inclusive, of incentives, which are the responsibility of the dti.</li></ul> <p>Detailed information regarding progress with respect to the first three areas of work, should be addressed to the appropriate Ministers.</p> <p>With respect to the latter; a feasibility study on a Platinum Valley SEZ is nearing completion. In addition, intensive work is underway with respect to research and development and possible investment in fuel cell technology projects in the Platinum Valley SEZ.</p>																												
37	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>247.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>What amount has his department invested in the manufacturing sector in 2013 through its various subsidies? NO2426E</p>	<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The department has approved projects to the value of R11 billion under various manufacturing incentives schemes administered by Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD) with the disbursement value of R2,9 billion paid to various beneficiaries for the period of 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014 as indicated in the table below, of which 139 837 jobs will be sustained.</p> <table><tr><th>Name of the Incentive Scheme</th><th>Total Approvals for 2013/14</th><th>Total Payments made for year 2013/14</th><th>Total Number of Projected Jobs per scheme for 2013/14</th></tr><tr><td>Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS)</td><td>R 2,326,181,693</td><td>R 817,838,355</td><td>1 121</td></tr><tr><td>Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP)</td><td>R1, 484,614,894</td><td>R1,094,504,721</td><td>11 734</td></tr><tr><td>Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP)</td><td>R2,994,194,914</td><td>R 991,444,121</td><td>106 559 jobs sustained</td></tr><tr><td>Aquaculture Development Enhancement Programme (ADEP)</td><td>R92,776,725</td><td>R 6,742,807</td><td>574</td></tr><tr><td>12I Tax Allowance</td><td>R 4,844,412,254</td><td>-</td><td>19 849</td></tr><tr><td><b>TOTAL</b></td><td><b>R11,742,180,481</b></td><td><b>R2,910,530,005</b></td><td><b>139 837 jobs</b></td></tr></table>	Name of the Incentive Scheme	Total Approvals for 2013/14	Total Payments made for year 2013/14	Total Number of Projected Jobs per scheme for 2013/14	Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS)	R 2,326,181,693	R 817,838,355	1 121	Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP)	R1, 484,614,894	R1,094,504,721	11 734	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP)	R2,994,194,914	R 991,444,121	106 559 jobs sustained	Aquaculture Development Enhancement Programme (ADEP)	R92,776,725	R 6,742,807	574	12I Tax Allowance	R 4,844,412,254	-	19 849	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R11,742,180,481</b>	<b>R2,910,530,005</b>	<b>139 837 jobs</b>
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<p><b>218.</b></p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Will he institute an investigation into how reckless lending practices contribute to:- (a) dissaving in our economy and (b) labour instability?</p>	<p>The National Credit Regulator (NCR) is continuing with reckless lending investigations into various credit providers to prevent reckless lending and borrowing. In this regard, the NCR has already concluded investigations into major payday lenders which resulted in enforcement actions such as compliance notices and referrals to the National Consumer Tribunal.</p> <p>Investigations have been completed and enforcement action taken against credit providers such as Wonga, Capfin, Moobi Moola, Cash Converters and many other credit providers.</p> <p>The NCR has also conducted pro-active investigations in Marikana and Rustenburg, North-West province as a follow-up to the 2012 investigation.</p> <p>The NCR is also focusing on credit providers lending money to social grant beneficiaries. In this regard, the NCR has referred Moneyline Financial Services to the National Consumer Tribunal seeking an order cancelling their registration as credit providers for lending to consumers receiving child support grants and foster care grants. Investigations are also being launched into other credit providers operating in this space.</p> <p>The NCR has also completed an investigation into all credit providers that were providing vehicle finance through the Satinsky 699 scheme to determine whether that credit was granted in accordance with the National Credit Act.</p> <p>Enforcement action taken against entities that contravene the act provides redress to consumers in that certain credit agreements may be declared invalid and thus unenforceable against the consumer.</p>
<p><b>39 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>244.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: How many companies have been registered since the launch of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission's new website on 17 September 2014? NO2423E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Since the launch of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission's new website, the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) has registered 22 736 companies of which 6680 were received through the website.</p>
<p><b>40 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>219.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p>

<p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Will he request an investigation into the potential misleading advertising or misrepresentation with regard to credit risk insurance where many persons who do not qualify for such insurance are forced to take it as an underlying requirement for a loan? NO1648E</p>	<p>The NCR has already investigated and issued compliance notices to various entities for misleading credit advertisements. Compliance notices have been issued to Junk Mail, Auto Trader, Olx, Satinsky, Renault S.A, Hundyai, Du Toits Motors, Moov Trading, Zagato Car Sales, City Finance, Paymelos, Capfin, Ment South Africa, Allied Capital, and Quiekloans.</p> <p>A credit life insurance regulation that will prohibit improper selling of insurance has been drafted. This draft regulation will prohibit the sale of retrenchment cover to self-employed consumers.</p>
<p><b>41 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>287.</b></p> <p>Dr Z Luyenge (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1)(a) What has he determined to be the key features of the Government's approach to economic integration in Africa and (b) what is the status of our key engagements in this regard; (2) how does the Government view trade and economic relations with countries of the South particularly in the context of our BRICS membership? NO2473E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1)(a) South Africa has consistently championed broader regional integration through the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the envisaged Tripartite Free Trade Area (T-FTA) that spans Eastern and Southern Africa. Our priority is to advance 'developmental integration'. This approach argues that the barriers to intra-regional trade in developing countries (and Africa in particular) are more to do with underdeveloped production structures and inadequate infrastructure, rather than tariffs or regulatory barriers. Developmental regionalism thus combines trade integration, cross-border infrastructure development, and policy coordination to build and diversify production and boost intra-African trade and investment.</p> <p>(b) This 'developmental integration approach is being promoted in SACU, SADC and the T-FTA negotiations. In SACU, there is ongoing work to implement the five-point work programme, which seeks to consolidate and strengthen the customs union.</p> <p>The SADC FTA has been fully implemented since 2012, with 92% of product lines traded at zero per cent. We are now working to consolidate the FTA before considering deeper forms of regional integration in SADC. Negotiations are also underway to liberalize services trade in SADC.</p> <p>South Africa actively participates in the negotiations to establish the Tripartite FTA between the Member States of SADC, the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Once established, the T-FTA will combine the markets of 26 countries with a population of nearly 600 million people and a combined GDP of US\$1 trillion, providing the market scale that could launch a sizeable part of the continent onto a new developmental trajectory. The T-FTA will form the basis for an Africa-wide FTA, which is expected to create a market of US\$2.6 trillion.</p> <p>(2) South Africa's membership of the BRICS has become a vital element of our global economic strategy. BRICS offers an historic opportunity to champion a new paradigm for more equitable South-South cooperation, especially to advance our respective industrial</p>



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		<p>development, job creation, and poverty reduction objectives. Today, the BRICS countries collectively account for approximately 20% of our total trade. China is our largest bilateral trading partner, followed by India at 5<sup>th</sup> place. Trade with Brazil and Russia are also growing steadily off a low base. We also continue to attract significant investment into a range of diversified sectors from our BRICS Partners and also invest into their economies.</p> <p>On matters relating to trade and investment, the South African Government has highlighted the importance of working to build the country's industrial base, enhance more value-added exports, and promote technology-sharing, small business development and trade and investment promotion. The BRICS Partners are now also aiming to develop a comprehensive economic cooperation strategy that will be adopted at the 2015 Summit in Russia.</p> <p>One of South Africa's major priorities for BRICS is to promote more value-added exports to address the structure of our trade, whereby South Africa exports mainly low-value products and commodities, while importing higher value-added manufactured products. During our term as BRICS Chair, South Africa led a Joint Trade Study that makes recommendations on how to increase value-added exports in intra-BRICS trade. Trade Ministers have proposed that a working group of BRICS trade and investment promotion agencies now be established to implement the recommendations.</p>
42	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>286.</b></p> <p>Mr C.C Mathale (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What have been his findings on how effectively the manufacturing sector performed during the post global financial crisis period?</p> <p>(2) What are the key underlying factors that have impacted on the manufacturing sector's performance?</p> <p>(3) Whether his department has taken or is taking any steps to improve the performance of the</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) The global economy continues to feel the effects of the global financial crisis and the subsequent great global economic recession. Growth remains below pre-crisis levels. For instance, South Africa's traditional trading partners; especially countries in the Eurozone have registered stagnate, moderate and uneven recovery with lower demand for South African exports. Similarly, for example, lower rates of economic expansion and the 'rebalancing' of its economy by the government of the People's Republic of China, mean that demand for primary commodities has slowed with lower prices in some instances.</p> <p>In summary the impact of the global economic crisis continues to be felt and the manufacturing sector has continued to bear the brunt of these effects. Production volumes in the manufacturing sector contracted in the second half of 2013 and remained stagnant through to the second quarter of 2014.</p> <p>(2) A range of other factors, including protracted industrial action in the mining sector also impacted upon the manufacturing sector. For example, manufacturing sub-sectors with strong linkages to the mining sector reported lower production volumes. Thus general purpose machinery contracted by 18.3%, other transport equipment by 12.8% and rubber by 22%. Only modest export growth was recorded in sectors such as basic chemicals; mining, capital and transport equipment and the automotive sector.</p>



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	<p>manufacturing sector; if so, what (a) has been the impact of these steps and (b) are the further relevant details? NO2472E</p>	<p>Therefore, over the recent period; coinciding with a modest post- recession recovery of the global economy, the manufacturing sector has continued to contract in the face of both global and domestic economic shocks; especially reduced demand.</p> <p>It is precisely for this reason that the suite of industrial policy measures set out in successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan have been so important to ensure that the manufacturing sector has survived the recession, relatively intact and is in a position to utilize both the opportunities which arise from the global economic recovery and the comparative advantages and opportunities the economy enjoys.</p> <p>The Industrial Policy Action Plan sets out the detail of the complex range of structural fault-lines and constraints which confront the domestic manufacturing sector. Apart from demand side constraints which I have referred to, these include long periods of currency overvaluation and ongoing currency volatility; electricity supply constraints; sharply escalating and 'bunched up' administered prices - especially electricity and port charges; under-investment in manufacturing sectors and lower levels of competitiveness in some sectors which arise from this. It is common cause that a significant skills deficit and mismatch in some areas of manufacturing is also a constraint.</p> <p>(3) Over the past 6 years; since the inception of the first IPAP government has steadily increased the breadth and depth of a range of inter-locking and mutually supportive industrial policy measures. These include competition policy; trade measures; industrial financing; incentives; public procurement and so forth. In addition, it has stepped up other related measures not set out in the IPAP, to support the manufacturing sector. These include export and investment promotion and trade diplomacy.</p> <p>By way of example <b>the dti</b> launched the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) aimed at raising the competitiveness of manufacturing companies in key sectors. Since its inception funding for 647 manufacturing companies has been approved with a total investment value of R16 billion; supporting greater levels of competitiveness and supporting 137 812 jobs.</p> <p>Future iterations of IPAP will continue to broaden and deepen the suite of industrial policy measures and platforms built up over the last six years. These include strengthened public procurement levers; strengthening and aligning industrial financing and incentives (inclusive of support for black industrialists); stronger and more focused export promotion measures especially in high growth export destinations; interventions to increase value addition and beneficiation of primary commodities and so forth. It is also critical that ways and means be found in and outside government to overcome the critical impediments and constraints to growth and strengthen stakeholder engagement and productive, supportive partnerships between the social partners – government, business, labour and the community sector.</p>
43	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>222.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p>



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Mr A.M Shaik Emam (NFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) Why has his department not yet provided Kayo Shoes (Pty) Ltd with the funding and assistance it promised and committed on several occasions (details furnished- see attached) to do and (b) what steps does he intend to take to assist this company and thereby mitigate the impact of job losses in the Dimbaza industrial area in King William's Town?

NO2253E

a) Mr Rafiq Mohamed of the Durban based company, Jaraf Mocassin purchased and re-opened Kayo Shoes in January 2014. Following this the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) assisted Kayo Shoes in the following matters:

a)1. **The dti** assisted Kayo Shoes with an application to the Bargaining Council in order that the company obtain the necessary exemption from the terms and conditions associated with both industrial financing from the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Production Incentive Programme (PIP) falling under the Clothing and Textile Competitive Programme (CTCP) of the dti. The Bargaining Council Meeting will make a determination in this regard at its meeting on the 23 October 2014.

a)2. The terms and conditions of the Production Incentive Programme (PIP) require that a company must have been in operation for a minimum of 12 months before it is eligible for this incentive. Accordingly, once these conditions precedent have been met the Kayo Shoes applications for an incentive can be processed and disbursed.

a)3. As an interim measure the Eastern Cape Development Corporation (ECDC) approved a grant of R1.5 m to support Kayo Shoes with its cash flow, pending the outcome of the processes set out above.

a)4. **The dti** introduced Kayo Shoes to the Mr Price Sub-National Footwear Cluster. Arising from this process orders for the products of the company were secured until April 2015.

a)5. **The dti** provided the management of Kayo Shoes with information relating to accessing the Black Business Supplier Development Programme and encouraged the company to apply for support from this facility. The programme offers assistance in the form of matching grant finance up to a R1 million threshold. Kayo Shoes have chosen not to apply to this facility.

b) **The dti** will continue to do everything in its power, working closely with the Industrial Development Corporation and within the regulations, terms and conditions of the various industrial policy support measures currently available, to support Kayo Shoes.



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44	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>1961.</b>  Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a)? What overseas trips have members of the National Gambling Board undertaken in the (i) 2011-12, (ii) 2012-13 and (iii) 2013-14 financial years and (b) for each of the trips respectively, (i) what were the details of the trip, (ii) what was the size of the delegation and (iii) what were the associated costs	<b>RESPONSE:</b>		
		<b>a (i) 2011/12</b>	<b>a (ii) 2012/13</b>	<b>a (iii) 2013/14</b>
		<b>G2E Conference - Las Vegas</b> - Global gaming Expo; - comprises 2 elements: 1. Exhibition of latest gambling equipment by all the worlds gaming manufacturers; and 2. Conference mainly aimed at operators and speakers from the industry.	<b>Gambling Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF) - Tanzania</b> - Voluntary association of African Regulators; - The hosting of the conference rotates amongst member countries in Africa; - NGB is the secretariat; - Consists of 14 member countries and / or 2 observer countries.	<b>International Association of Gambling Regulators (IAGR) – Germany, Denmark and France</b> - International body for Regulators; - looks at regulators best practice, internet gambling, etc.; - Venue hosting rotates each year.
			<b>Asian Racing Conference (ARC) – Turkey (Istanbul)</b> - Includes participates from Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa. - Pertains to horse racing and betting - Rules of racing, impact of racing or racing products; - Venue hosting rotates in all participant countries.	<b>International Association of Gambling Attorneys (IAGA) - London</b> - International Association of Gambling Attorneys; - Attorneys representing gambling institutions (regulators, operators, universities etc. ) - Platform for learning about the industry from a legal perspective.
		<b>Masters of Gambling - London</b>	<b>Gambling and Risk Taking Conference - Las Vegas</b> - Attended mainly by operators; - discussions pertain to risks that face operators and learning from ones experiences.	



			<b>International Association of Gaming Regulators (IAGR) – Singapore</b> - International body for Regulators; - looks at regulators best practice, internet gambling, etc.; - Venue hosting rotates each year.	<b>Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF) - Mozambique</b> - Voluntary association of African Regulators; - Venue hosting rotates in Africa; - NGB is the secretariat; - Consists of 14 member countries and / or 2 observer countries.																					
			<b>GRAF Technical Team – Mozambique</b> - Voluntary association of African Regulators; - Venue hosting rotates in Africa; - NGB is the secretariat; - Consists of 14 member countries and / or 2 observer countries.																						
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		Master of Gambling – London	Two (2) Delegates	R250, 658.90
		International Association of Gaming Regulators (IAGR) – Singapore	Three (3) Delegates	R347, 012.69
		GRAF Technical Team – Mozambique	Five (5) Delegates	R54,227.99
		<b>Total costs for 2012/13</b>		<b>R1,416,058.68</b>
	2013/14	International Association of Gambling Regulators (IAGR) – Germany, Denmark and France	Nine (9) Delegates	R1, 620, 006.66
		International Association of Gambling Attorneys (IAGA) - London	One (1) Delegate	R101, 543.25
		Gambling and Risk Taking Conference – Las Vegas	One (1) Delegate	R43, 422. 89
		Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF) - Mozambique	Four (4) Delegates	R13, 800.00
		<b>Total costs for 2013/14</b>		<b>R1, 778, 772.80</b>



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45	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1959.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) What role did he play in the appointment of Ms Ellen Tshabalala to the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council and (b) will he provide all relevant documentation in this regard?NW2342E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a) The Presidential B-BBEE Advisory Council is a statutory body to provide leadership in the implementation of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment. In order to fulfil the legal mandate as outlined in the B-BBEE Act, the President appoints the members of the Advisory Council, contemplated in section 6(1)(c) and (d) of the Act. The Advisory Council provides guidance and overall monitoring on the state of BBBEE performance in the economy with a view of making policy recommendations to address the challenges in the implementation of the Policy. The Act envisaged a clear need to establish a statutory body to provide leadership in the implementation phase of B-BBEE.</p> <p>When appointing members in terms of subsection (1)(d), the President shall have regard to the need for the council –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to have appropriate expertise;</li><li>• to represent different relevant constituencies including trade unions, business, community-based organisations and academics.</li></ul> <p>During the process of identifying candidates to serve on the Advisory Council, Business, Trade Unions, Civil Society and Academics were consulted and they nominated candidates with appropriate expertise to serve on the Advisory Council. The President shall appoint a Cabinet Minister who is also a member of the Council to act as chairperson of the Council in the President's absence.</p>

		(b) In November 2009, a Cabinet Memo was tabled and endorsed by the Cabinet, which included relevant information for all potential candidates member. Such Cab memo was then approved and submitted to the Presidency for official appointment.
46	<p><b>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1855.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, in view of his reply to question 988 on 26 August 2014 and with specific reference to the location of Samsung television production facility at the Dube Trade Port in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, each of the prescribed processes in terms of section 37 of the Special Economic Zones Act 16 of 2014, was followed, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details of the process;</p> <p>(2) Whether, with reference to each prescribed process set out in section 38 of the Act, the Board considered (a) the extent to which the applicant's business achieves the purpose of special economic zones as set out in the Act and (b) implications of the application for local manufacturers of the same product;</p> <p>(3) Whether, with reference to each prescribed process set out in section 38 of the Act, the Board</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) The Special Economic Zones Act 16 of 2014, though accented to by the President, is not yet operational, and therefore none of the provisions of the Act are in force at the moment. No Special Economic Zone has as yet been designated in terms of the provisions of the Act. In addition, Section 37 of the Act deals with transfer of operator permits from one entity to another. Samsung had never applied for an operator permit in relation to the Dube Trade Port.</p> <p>(2) Special economic zones are an important tool of our industrial policy and <b>the dti</b> is confident that the SEZ Programme will, amongst others, contribute to the attraction of foreign direct investment, and give the country a platform on which strategic electronics capabilities can be built. There is therefore no doubt, that the location of Samsung in the Dube Trade Port is an opportunity for the country to develop some capabilities within the electronics value chains. In this regard, <b>the dti</b> will work together with the Dube TradePort and the electronics industry to develop an electronics cluster at the DTP IDZ and in other locations in the country.</p> <p>(3) Though the Act is not yet in force, and as I have indicated in my response to Parliamentary Question 988; <b>the dti</b> has engaged Samsung on extending the local manufacturers contracts and these discussions are on-going. In addition, <b>the dti</b> will continue to engage local companies to develop a long term strategy for the electronics industry.</p>



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	consulted with affected local manufacturers before agreeing to the production facility; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?	
47	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1790.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Has a certain person (CEO NCR) declared any private business interests as required by Public Service Regulations; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action he intends to take in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The National Credit Regulator (NCR) is not governed by the Public Service Act and its Regulations therefore the employees of the NCR can only submit disclosures in accordance with its policy. However, the entity does not have a policy on financial disclosures hence it has committed to develop such. Meanwhile the current Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Ms Nomsa Motshegare had during September 2010, whilst she was employed as the Chief Operating Officer of the NCR obtained approval from the former CEO, Mr Gabriel Davel as she was invited to join the Board of Directors of Genesis Steel (Pty) Ltd and Sentinel Steel Services Centre (Pty) Ltd in August 2010.</p>
48	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1733.</b></p> <p>Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) How many (a) current Government officials, (b) retired Government officials and (c) retired officials of Government institutions who reported to Ministers in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>All <b>dti</b> officials need to obtain approval from the Accounting Officer to do any remunerative work outside the public service. Officials submit these requests to the Ethcis Committee who review these requests and will conduct interviews with officials before making a recommendation to the Accounting Officer. In addition, <b>the dti</b> policy states that officials are not allowed to do any remunerative work with the state.</p> <p>All senior officials also disclose their financial disclosures annually and <b>the dti</b> submitted 100% of its SMS disclosures to the PSC by the end of May 2014.</p>



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of 1999, have obtained financial benefits by way of black economic empowerment transactions;

(2)(a) what positions did the specified individuals hold, (b) what was the nature of these benefits and (c) when were these benefits obtained?  
NW2097E

**49 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY**

**1623.**

Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
(a) Which posts in his department are vacant in the (i) highly skilled, (ii) highly skilled supervision and (iii) senior and top management levels and (b) in each case, what has been the duration of the vacancy?  
NW1984E

**RESPONSE:**

(a) The following positions are vacant in the (i) highly skilled, (ii) highly skilled supervision and (iii) senior and top management levels and the duration of each vacancy is indicated:

POST JOB TITLE DESCRIPTION	POST SALARY LEVEL	DATE VACATED	DURATION VACANT (MONTHS)
<b>(i) HIGHLY SKILLED PRODUCTION ( LEVELS 6-8)</b>			
TEAM ASSISTANT	6	14-03-01	6.6
TEAM ASSISTANT	6	14-06-01	3.5
ASSISTANT STATE ACCOUNTANT	6	14-09-12	0.1
ASSISTANT STATE ACCOUNTANT	6	14-09-01	0.5
ASST STATE ACCOUNTANT: SALARY PAYMENTS	6	14-07-31	1.5
CALL CENTRE AGENT	6	14-05-31	3.6
TEAM ASSISTANT	6	14-04-01	5.6
TEAM ASSISTANT	6	14-06-01	3.5
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	6	14-09-01	0.5
ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-04-01	5.6
ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-07-01	2.5
ADMINISTRATION OFFICER	7	14-04-01	5.6
ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-08-15	1.0
ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-05-01	4.6



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	ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-04-30	4.6
	ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	13-09-30	11.7
	CHIEF PROVISIONING ADMINISTRATION CLERK	7	14-05-01	4.6
	STATE ACCOUNTANT	7	14-08-01	1.5
	WORK STUDY OFFICER	7	14-07-16	2.0
	ADVANCED TEAM ASSISTANT	7	14-05-19	4.0
	INTERNAL AUDITOR	8	14-06-17	3.0
	SENIOR STATE ACCOUNTANT	8	14-05-31	3.6
	ICT HELP DESKTOP SERVICES	8	14-07-01	2.5
	PERSONAL ASSISTANT	8	14-06-30	2.6
	TIA: BBSDP	8	14-07-31	1.5
	TIA: AGRO PROCESSING & TEXTILES	8	14-05-31	3.6
	TIA: MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT CLUSTER (MIC)	8	14-06-30	2.6
	TIA: SMALL EXPORTER DEVELOPMENT	8	14-08-04	1.4
	TIA: EXPORT INFORMATION SERVICES	8	14-06-01	3.5
	TIA: EXP PROM (AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST)	8	14-06-06	3.4
	TIA: EXPORT MARKETING	8	14-08-01	1.5
	<b>TOTAL: 31</b>	<b>AVERAGE DURATION:</b>		<b>3.3</b>
	<b>(ii) HIGHLY SKILLED SUPERVISION (LEVELS 9-12)</b>			
	ASD: OUTREACH	9	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: CONTRACT COMPLIANCE	9	14-07-31	1.5
	ASD: REGILATED INDUSTREIS	10	14-06-01	3.5
	ASD: REGILATED INDUSTREIS	10	14-07-01	2.5
	ASD: RESEARCH AND POLICY	10	14-09-01	0.5
	ASD: NORTH AFRICA	10	14-05-27	3.7
	ASD: WEST AFRICA	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: GENDER & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	10	14-06-01	3.5
	ASD: INDUSTRIAL POLICY	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: ADVANCED MANUFACTURING	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: CLOTHING & TEXTILES	10	14-03-04	6.5
	ASD: RISK MANAGEMENT	10	14-02-28	6.6



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	ASD: TRANSFORMATION INTERNAL GENDER MAINSTREAMING	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: LEGAL SERVICES	10	13-10-31	10.6
	ASD: MCEP	10	14-07-01	2.5
	ASD: CIS	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: ADVANCED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	10	14-08-01	1.5
	ASD: ADVANCED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	10	13-09-01	12.6
	DD: EDUCATION & CAPACITY BUILDING	11	14-09-12	0.1
	SPECIALIST: IND DEV POLICY & STRAT SUPPORT	11	14-08-01	1.5
	SPECIALIST: IND DEVELOPMENT CAP & RESEARCH SUPPORT	11	14-08-01	1.5
	DD: KNOWLEGE CENTER MANAGER	11	14-02-01	7.5
	DD: RISK MANAGEMENT	11	14-07-14	2.1
	DD: FOREIGN SERVICE	11	13-09-01	12.6
	DD: FOREIGN SERVICE	11	14-02-28	6.6
	DD: REGULATED INDUSTRIES	12	14-09-01	0.5
	DD: CONSUMER LAW & POLICY	12	14-09-01	0.5
	DIVISIONAL FINANCIAL ADVISOR	12	14-05-01	4.6
	DD: AMERICA BILATERAL RELATIONS	12	14-02-01	7.5
	DD: AMERICA BILATERAL RELATIONS	12	14-04-01	5.6
	DD: TRADE RULES	12	14-03-01	6.6
	DD: NEPAD	12	14-07-01	2.5
	DD: NEPAD	12	14-09-01	0.5
	DD: AGRO-PROCESSING 2	12	14-04-01	5.6
	DD: CAPITAL EQUIPMENT & ALLIED SERVICES	12	14-07-31	1.5
	DD: MINING EQUIPMENT	12	14-06-01	3.5
	ECONOMIST	12	13-12-01	9.6
	DD: ADVERTISING	12	14-06-01	3.5
	DD: CUSTOMER SERVICE	12	13-05-10	16.4
	MR5 LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER GRADE 5	12	14-04-30	4.6
	MR5 LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER GRADE 5	12	14-08-31	0.5
	MR5 LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER GRADE 5	12	14-04-01	5.6
	DD: QUALITY MANAGEMENT	12	14-08-01	1.5
	DD: APPLICATIONS ARCHITECTURE	12	14-08-01	1.5



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		DD: TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE	12	14-08-01	1.5		
		DD: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES	12	14-07-01	2.5		
		DD: AGRO PROCESSING & TEXTILES	12	14-04-01	5.6		
		DD: INFRASTRUCTURE INTENSIVE SECTORS	12	14-04-01	5.6		
		DD: SIP & FILM	12	14-08-31	0.5		
		DD: RESOURCES BASED INDUSTRIES	12	13-09-01	12.6		
		TOTAL: 50		AVERAGE DURATION:		4.1	
		(iii) SENIOR MANAGEMENT (LEVELS 13-16)					
		DIR: REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	13	13-07-01	14.7		
		DIR: CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT	13	14-02-24	6.8		
		DIR: BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	13	14-06-30	2.6		
		DIR: RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES	13	13-09-01	12.6		
		DIR: CAPITAL EQUIPMENT & ALLIED SERVICES	13	14-09-01	0.5		
		DIR: OFFICE OF THE CFO	13	14-04-01	5.6		
		OPERATIONS MANAGER	13	14-06-01	3.5		
		DIR: BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT	13	14-03-01	6.6		
		DIR: FOREIGN SERVICE MANAGEMENT	13	13-11-01	10.6		
		CD: MONITORING & EVALUATION	14	13-07-01	14.7		
		CD: NATIONAL LIQUOR AUTHORITY	14	14-01-31	7.6		
		CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER: IDD	14	14-04-01	5.6		
		CD: AFRICA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	14	14-06-01	3.5		
		CD: INDUSTRIAL POLICY	14	14-04-01	5.6		
		CD: PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT	14	14-07-31	1.5		
		CD: MANUFACTURING INCENTIVES	14	14-07-31	1.5		
		TOTAL: 16		AVERAGE DURATION:		6.5	
		50	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY  1690.	RESPONSE:  Section 12(a) of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000) specifically provides that PAIA <b>does not apply to a record of the Cabinet and its committees.</b> " Cabinet documents" including memorandums and minutes are classified in terms of the Minimum Information Security Standards of 1996, (MISS). I repeat, therefore, that I am unable to comment on any matters that may or may not have been included in any Cabinet Memorandum.			



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	<p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to his reply to question 1138 on 4 September 2014, (a) in terms of which legislation was Cabinet Memorandum No 32 dated 6 December 2000 classified, (b) who classified the document, (c) on what date was the document classified, (d) what were the reasons for the classification and (e) at what level was the document classified;</p> <p>(2) was the document classified under the Minimum Information Security Standards; if so, (a) on which legal provision did he rely to classify the document under MISS;</p> <p>(3) should no legal provision exist upon which he relied to classify the document, will he make the document public?</p> <p>NW2051E</p>	
51	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1470.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the quantum of funds spent by his department on all</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry (<b>the dti</b>) has a mandate to promote industrialisation, manufacturing, and facilitate employment creation, as per the Industrial Policy Action Plan. <b>the dti's</b> marketing communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan seeks to support and promote active participation of industry association(s) and individual enterprises in the development and access of services and programmes offered by the department and other government institutions to grow the economy and broaden participation.</p>



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advertising for each financial year between 1 April 2010 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?  
NW1836E

**the dti** uses various media platforms (online, print, television, radio, billboards) in South Africa and other priority markets to market its services and position our country as an ideal destination for manufacturing and foreign direct investment. The communication research that **the dti** conducted in partnership with Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) found that stakeholders preferred more television and radio advertising from **the dti**, which calls for more consideration to use these platforms regularly.

Value for money has been derived from these advertising campaigns as adverts are directly aligned to the department's strategic objectives and progress against targets have been outlined in **the dti's** annual reports for the periods in question. The table below indicates the advertising expenditure since 2010:

Financial Year	Expenditure
2010/11	R14 273 million
2011/12	R32 688 million
2012/13	R29 269 million
2013/14	R42 112 million
2014/15 (1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter)	R3, 792 million

**52 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
QUESTION FOR WRITTEN  
REPLY**

**1438.**

Mr C.D Matsepe(DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
(a) Which travel agents has his department used during the period 1 April 2012 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what is the quantum of funds spent with each of the specified

**RESPONSE:**

**(a) and (b)**

The travel agents listed below were used by the department for the said period. All bookings were made as per **the dti's** travel policy and in terms of the new cost containment measures issued by National Treasury. The trips were taken mainly to promote and support trade negotiations and investment in South Africa. All travel is aligned to the strategic objectives of the department as disclosed in **the dti's** Annual Report.

Travel Agent	Period	Total Spent
Flywell Travel	2012/2013	R 23,372,446.18
	2013/2014	R 31,846,474.57
Magic Travel	2012/2013	R 37,135,700.01
	2013/2014	R 29,690,881.94



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	<p>travel agents in the specified period? NW1803E</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="689 213 1077 272">XL Nexus</td><td data-bbox="1077 213 1469 272">2012/2013 (Contract ended July 2012)</td><td data-bbox="1469 213 1865 272">R 6,089,962.87</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="689 272 1077 336">Travel with Flair</td><td data-bbox="1077 272 1469 336">2012/2013 (New Contract Aug 2012)</td><td data-bbox="1469 272 1865 336">R 7,097,567.69</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="689 336 1077 368"></td><td data-bbox="1077 336 1469 368">2013/2014</td><td data-bbox="1469 336 1865 368">R 20,027,149.77</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="689 368 1077 400"><b>Total</b></td><td data-bbox="1077 368 1469 400"></td><td data-bbox="1469 368 1865 400"><b>R 155, 260,183.03</b></td></tr> </table>	XL Nexus	2012/2013 (Contract ended July 2012)	R 6,089,962.87	Travel with Flair	2012/2013 (New Contract Aug 2012)	R 7,097,567.69		2013/2014	R 20,027,149.77	<b>Total</b>		<b>R 155, 260,183.03</b>
XL Nexus	2012/2013 (Contract ended July 2012)	R 6,089,962.87												
Travel with Flair	2012/2013 (New Contract Aug 2012)	R 7,097,567.69												
	2013/2014	R 20,027,149.77												
<b>Total</b>		<b>R 155, 260,183.03</b>												
<p><b>53</b></p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1543.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the 80 countries that have signed and the one country that has ratified the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled, has his department taken any steps towards signing and ratifying the specified treaty; if not, why not; if so, what steps has his department taken towards signing and ratifying the specified treaty;</p> <p>(2) What is the timeline for South Africa to sign and ratify the specified treaty, given the urgent need among blind and visually impaired persons for the domestication of this treaty?</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) South Africa was amongst others one of the countries that were in full support of the Marrakesh Treaty during its formulation and during its finalisation in Marrakesh, Morocco during June 2013. This international instrument was initially focusing exclusively on the blind. The Africa Group (South Africa included) at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (<b>WIPO</b>) took a stance that all persons with print disabilities and the visually impaired should be accommodated in this treaty instead of focusing only on the Blind.</p> <p>In order for the treaty to be made effective in South Africa, the provisions of the treaty must be incorporated in the Copyright legislation within a year of signing the treaty. The department is currently in the process of amending/reviewing its Copyright legislation in this 2014/15 financial year so as to, amongst others, incorporate the articles of the treaty in the national Copyright legislation.</p> <p>It is important to note the point that signing is not a prerequisite for ratification, but to show the intention of joining the treaty soon. <b>the dti</b> may need to reserve certain clauses. In this case, consultations and public hearings will take place. <b>the dti</b> may take what is good from the treaty and adopt it into copyright legislation without ratifying or signing the treaty. Signing without having updated legislation would mean that South Africa is inviting international obligations which it cannot fulfil due to the fact that the treaty cannot be made effective in the country.</p> <p>(2) The department is doing its best to have the treaty articles and all the necessary requirements met whilst reviewing the legislation. In view of the aforementioned, the intention is to finalise everything and deposit the instrument of ratification in 2015/16 financial in order to alleviate the plight of the persons who are blind, visually impaired, or otherwise print disabled.</p>												



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<p><b>54 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1337.</b></p> <p>Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Whether the Government has any plans similar to the intention of China's State Council to give subsidies to customers and manufacturers of electric vehicles in order to achieve its massive target of 5 million electric vehicles by 2020 in order to reduce the country's dependence on oil imports, curtail carbon emissions and keep in front of technological developments; if not, why not; if so, what are the details for South Africa's manufacturing and uptake of electric vehicles? NW1532E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Electric Vehicle (EV) Industry Road Map, launched by the Minister of Trade and Industry on 02 May 2013, for public comment, contains proposals aimed at encouraging the use; eventual assembly and production of electric vehicles in South Africa and the infrastructure which will be required for EV users.</p> <p>This should be seen against the background of the fact that South Africa has a relatively small market for electric vehicles and at present no global Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) believes that the considerable investment required for local manufacture, is warranted by the size of the market or the export opportunities which could arise from production in South Africa.</p> <p>Nevertheless, existing proposals in the EV Roadmap currently under discussion, include, inter alia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of investment support for manufacturing of electric vehicles and components,</li><li>• Adoption of standards for the operation of electric vehicles,</li><li>• Support for relevant research,</li><li>• Infrastructure needs, and</li><li>• Exemption from a carbon emissions tax.</li></ul> <p>Following upon extensive engagement with stakeholders, a finalised EV Roadmap will be submitted to the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Cabinet for approval in the near future.</p>
<p><b>55 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1503.</b></p> <p>Mr M Bagraim (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether (a) his department and/or (b) any entities reporting to him sponsored political party (i)</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a)(b) The Department of Trade and Industry (<b>the dti</b>) and its entities has never supported or sponsored any political party's advertising, event, or purchase of paraphernalia.</p>



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	advertisements, (ii) events and/or (iii) paraphernalia in the (aa) 2011-12, (bb) 2012-13 and (cc) 2013-14 financial years; if so, (aaa) for which political party and (bbb) what was the monetary value of the sponsorship in each case? NW1869E	
56	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>1224.</b>  Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) Whether his department has investigated why the National Credit Regulator had not intervened at the first sign of trouble at the African Bank Investments Limited when the chief financial officer offered to resign and thus contain the problem rather than let it spin out of control; if not, why not; if so, why did the National Credit Regulator not act expeditiously? NW1462E	<b>RESPONSE:</b>  (1) The mandate of the NCR is to regulate the South African credit industry with a view of protecting consumers from unscrupulous lending practices. In this regard, the NCR has achieved redress for consumers through refunds, cancellation of reckless loans and removal of negative consumer records from credit bureau blacklisting. The NCR also imposed an administrative penalty on African Bank.  According the NCR, it has no knowledge of the resignation offer of the Chief Financial Officer of African Bank, Mr Nithia Nalliah as he is still employed by the bank.  If the question relates to the former Chief Executive Officer of the African Bank who resigned when the problem came to the fore, investigations into African Bank had already been conducted by the NCR by that time.
57	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>1138.</b>	<b>RESPONSE:</b>  Cabinet memoranda are secret documents and we are therefore not able to comment on anything that may or may not have been in the Cabinet Memorandum quoted by the Honourable Member.



	<p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the Cabinet Memorandum No 32 dated 6 December 2000, which states that state-owned commercial enterprise (SOCE) equity allocations be nominated for transfer to the National Empowerment Fund in order to broaden empowerment, why did this nomination never happen;</p> <p>(2) whether the nomination will happen; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?</p> <p>NW1376E</p>	
58	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1137.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) How many complaints against a certain bank (African Bank) were received by the National Credit Regulator (NCR) from (a) customers and (b) debt</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>According to the information received from the NCR:</b></p> <p>(1)(a) and (b) 239 complaints received from complainants against African Bank in the two financial years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.</p> <p>(2)A breakdown of the complaints received in accordance to their nature and action taken by the NCR is enclosed hereto in annexure <b>“A”</b>.</p> <p>(3)(a) and (b) 5 inspections (including compliance monitoring) were conducted and the relevant details of each inspection is enclosed herein as annexure <b>“B”</b>.</p>



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councillors in the (i) 2012-13 and (ii) 2013-14 financial years;  
(2) what action, in terms of the National Credit Act, Act 34 of 2005, were taken by the NCR against the bank with regard to each complaint received;  
(3) did the NCR conduct any inspections to ensure that the bank complied with the Act; if not, why not; if so (a) how many inspections were conducted and (b) what are the relevant details of each inspection?  
NW1375E

**According to the information received from the NCR:**

- (1)(a) and (b) 239 complaints received from complainants against African Bank in the two financial years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.
- (2) A breakdown of the complaints received in accordance to their nature and action taken by the NCR is enclosed hereto in annexure **"A"**.
- (3)(a) and (b) 5 inspections (including compliance monitoring) were conducted and the relevant details of each inspection is enclosed herein as annexure **"B"**.

**ANNEXURE A**



		Complaints received	Nature of complaint	Action taken by NCR
		42	Consumers disputed balances/outstanding amounts.	Fifty-two percent (52%) of the complaints were resolved in favour of the consumers and the bank was instructed to adjust the balances. Forty-eight percent (48%) were resolved in favour of the bank (consumers did not understand the other charges e.g. interest, service fees, legal fees, collection fees).
		28	Early settlements: The accounts were settled but the bank still deducted money from the consumers' accounts.	The bank indicated that it had an IT system problem. The bank was instructed to fix the system and refund the affected consumers. The system was subsequently fixed and affected consumers were refunded.
		47	The complaints were about over-deductions in consumers' accounts.	In 60% of the cases, the bank deducted more than what was due to it from consumers and were instructed to refund the affected consumers. Forty percent (40%) of the cases were resolved in favour of the bank.
		3	The bank got two judgments for the same account – 3 accounts in all.	Requested the bank to rescind the duplicate judgments at their own cost.
		5	Consumers handed over while paying as per rearranged credit agreements.	Administrative error: The bank was instructed to stop legal action and allow the consumers to pay as per the prearranged agreements.
		9	Bank did not provide paid up letters to consumers.	Administrative error: the bank was instructed to provide the settlement letters.



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	72	Reckless lending complaints	Matters form part of the settlement agreement entered into by the NCR and African Bank.
	2	Consumers were retrenched the bank threatened the consumers with legal action because of non-payment.	The bank subsequently received the necessary forms and documents from the consumers. Claims were lodged with the insurance companies and consumers' accounts were credited accordingly.
	7	Consumers requested the bank to reduce the installment amounts without providing any supporting documents.	The bank made new payment arrangements with these consumers upon receipt of the necessary supporting documents.
	4	Moneys paid by consumers did not reflect on their accounts.	Upon receipt of the proof of payment from consumers, payments were traced and allocated accordingly (the problem was due to the incorrect references).
	8	Consumers were listed on the credit bureaus' records.	Three were cleared and 5 were listed correctly as they were in default.
	8	Consumers requested statements which were not provided by the bank.	The bank provided the NCR with statements which were forwarded to the consumers.
	4	Bank did not adjust consumers' accounts as per the court orders.	The bank claimed to have not received the court documents and upon receiving them they adjusted the accounts accordingly.
	<b>ANNEXURE B</b>		
<b>❖ Assessment of the affordability assessments conducted by African Bank on loans for certain periods</b>			



- The NCR requested African Bank to provide lists of all credit agreements concluded by African Bank with consumers for certain periods in 2010, 2011 and 2012 from which a sample of 900 credit agreements was selected to review the affordability assessments conducted.
  - The assessment concluded that none of the loans sampled were granted recklessly by African Bank. However, the NCR identified loans granted where consumers were left with less than R50 in their disposable income. Although this practice is not reckless as defined in the Act, it leaves very little disposable income to cater for unplanned or unexpected changes in the financial circumstances of consumers. The NCR raised this issue during various meetings with African Bank.
  - The practice of leaving insufficient disposable income for consumers is one of the major concerns that the NCR has with regards to affordability assessments. It is for this reason that the draft affordability assessment regulations include a table containing a threshold of minimum necessary expenses of consumers which must be taken into account when credit providers assess affordability.
- ❖ **Investigation into the interest buster loan product of African Bank**
- The NCR conducted an investigation in 2012 on the African Bank's interest buster loan product where African Bank was advertising its 0% interest loans.
  - The investigation revealed that African Bank contravened the Act by: -
    - (a) charging consumers initiation fees in excess of the maximum limit as prescribed by the Act on 874 loans;
    - (b) charging service fees that were not disclosed to consumers in the pre-agreement statement and quotation on 14596 loans; and
    - (c) charging credit insurance that was not disclosed to consumers in the pre-agreement statement and quotation on 132 loans.
  - The South African Reserve Bank was notified of the findings.
  - The findings were also communicated to African Bank. African Bank responded and explained that these were caused by system problems which have since been rectified and consumers refunded. The matter was concluded.
- ❖ **Report by auditors revealing that African Bank has breached the section 103(5) *in duplum* rule**
- The auditors of African Bank submitted a compliance audit report in terms of the Act to the NCR which revealed that African Bank has breached the section 103(5) *in duplum* rule by overcharging 163 860 consumers. This section states that the total amount of initiation fees, service fees, interest, credit insurance, default administration charges and collection costs that accrue during the time that a consumer is in default may not exceed the balance of the unpaid principal debt as at the time the default occurs.
  - The NCR communicated this to African Bank in April this year. The findings of the auditors were subsequently confirmed in writing by African Bank. African Bank indicated that the amount overcharged to consumers was R620 738 027 (six hundred and twenty million



seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand and twenty-seven rand). African Bank explained that the breach was as a result of a system problem.

- The NCR also notified the South African Reserve Bank about the findings of the auditors.
- The NCR expressed its concern in writing to African Bank about the impact that this breach has had on the thousands of consumers referred to above who may have: -

(a) repaid their accounts with African Bank and Ellerines;

(b) been listed at the credit bureaus by African Bank and Ellerines for accounts they may have repaid or for incorrect amounts;

(c) had judgments taken against them by African Bank and Ellerines for accounts they may have repaid or for incorrect amounts; or

(d) applied for and entered debt counselling for accounts they may have repaid or to repay incorrect amounts.

In addition to refunding consumers, African Bank also agreed to ensure that corrective action is taken to address the consequential impact on consumers as indicated above.

- The NCR instructed African Bank to submit an audit report to the NCR confirming that the overcharged amounts have been refunded to consumers and corrective action has been taken in respect of the consequential impact on consumers as set out above. The auditors are working on this exercise and will submit an audit report to the NCR in due course.

❖ **In 2013 the NCR conducted an investigation into African Bank's compliance with the Debt Review provisions in the NCA. The investigation revealed the following:**

- That African Bank does not provide Debt Counsellors with Certificates of Balance within five days as required by the Act;
- That African Bank does not maintain records of steps taken after default by consumers, which includes notices in terms of Section 86 (10).
- These findings were communicated to African Bank, and African Bank responded to stating that they have implemented systems and processes that will enhance the Bank's compliance with the Debt Review provisions of the Act.

❖ **The NCR conducted an investigation after a complaint was lodged by a consumer against African Bank relating to whether or not credit agreements that the consumer had concluded with African Bank amounted to reckless credit.**

- The investigation revealed that African Bank had indeed engaged in prohibited conduct concluding reckless credit agreements with the said consumer. The matter was settled after African Bank agreed to write off some monies owed by the consumer under the reckless credit agreements.



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<p><b>59 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1174.</b></p> <p>Ms P.T van Damme (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether (a) he and (b) the Deputy Minister has each employed a ministerial special advisor; if so,</p> <p>(2)(a) what is the name of the special advisor, (b) when was the advisor appointed, (c) what are the duties of the advisor, (d) at what post level was the appointment made, (e) what is the salary level of the advisor, (f) what is the duration of the employment contract entered into with the advisor and (g) why was it necessary to appoint the advisor?</p> <p>NW1412E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Minister and Deputy Minister have not appointed a ministerial special advisor.</p>
<p><b>60 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>1064.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to his reply to question 918 on 11 August 2014,</p> <p>(a) what are the (i) names and (ii) positions of departmental officials</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Officials only attend on the request of the Minister and not upon an invitation from a political party, particularly on matters requiring technical expertise for example legislation briefings. In addition, role-playing officials may attend Study Meetings. The Director-General, Mr Lionel October, Ms Zodwa Ntuli, Deputy Director-General, Ms Jodi Scholtz, Group Chief Operating Officer and Mr McDonald Netshitnzhe, Chief Director have attended Study Group Meetings. A record was not kept as these meeting usually take place between committee meetings, and when senior managers are in Cape Town to attend committee meetings. There were no costs incurred by the department.</p>



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	<p>who have attended African National Congress study group meetings, (b) what were the dates of those meetings and (c) was there any additional (i) travel, (ii) accommodation or (iii) other costs incurred by his department as a result of these officials attending the study group meetings? NW1238E</p>	
61	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>925.</b></p> <p>Mrs C Dudley (ACDP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he and his department have considered amending the Businesses Act, Act 71 of 1991, with regard to the approval of business licences to allow for the consideration of location in terms of (a) proximity to schools and churches for certain businesses, (b) participation in decision-making and (c) discretionary powers for local municipalities, especially as the Businesses Act became law in 1991 before pornography was legalised and does not deal with issues arising from this type of business;</p> <p>(2) Whether consideration has been given to providing for local</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1)(a)-(c) The Department of Trade and Industry has published for consultation the Licensing of Businesses Bill, which is in the process of being finalised taking into account the extensive input received from stakeholders. The revised Bill will be published for final comments and proceed to be introduced into Parliament. The Bill will provide for national norms and standards on the registration of businesses by municipalities, and allow for regulations to guide the nature and type of businesses to be approved in various locations by municipalities.</p> <p>(2)The proposed amendments will deal with norms and standards and provide the framework for municipalities to regulate the nature and type of businesses that are operated and the creation of a register of businesses operated in municipalities.</p> <p>(3)(a) The amendments to the Businesses Act of 1991 were published for public comments, and a revised bill will be published for final comments this year.</p> <p>(b)The proposed amendments are on the Parliamentary Programme for 2014/2015 financial year.</p>



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	<p>authorities, acting with public participation, to be responsible for regulating the adult entertainment industry in their own areas;</p> <p>(3) Whether amendments to this legislation have already been proposed by his department; if so, (a) when will they be published for public comment and (b) when does he expect the legislation to be tabled in Parliament?</p> <p>NW1016E</p>	
62	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>988.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with reference to the location of a Samsung television production facility at the Dube Trade Port in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, his permission was obtained to transfer the operator permits to another person; if not, why not; if so,</p> <p>(2) whether he considered the (a) extent to which the applicant's business achieves the purpose of special economic zones set out in the Act and (b) implications of the application for local manufacturers of the same product;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) <b>the dti</b> received an application from the Dube Trade Port Corporation (DTPC) on 12 March 2014, for the designation of an Industrial Development (IDZ) at Dube Trade Zone, King Shaka International Airport, and for the granting of an Operator Permit. DTP is a Schedule 3C corporation that is wholly-owned by the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Provincial Government through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT). The Manufacturing Development Board considered the proposal and recommended that the Minister of Trade and Industry designate the proposed area and grant an operator permit to Dube Trade Port Corporation (DTPC). Only the Dube Trade Port Corporation has been granted an operator permit as an Industrial Development Zone.</p> <p>(2) Samsung's investment into South Africa is a phased approach. The television plant to be established at Dube Trade Port is phase 1 of Samsung investment and the company has positioned South Africa as part of its global manufacturing operations. The aim of Samsung is to establish a manufacturing hub in South Africa for the manufacture of Samsung products for the African market hence aligning to the broad objectives of the SEZ model i.e. value addition, technology transfer, manufacturing and export. <b>the dti</b> has established an internal task team with the Department of Economic Development (EDD) to address the issues raised by local manufacturers.</p> <p>(3) Regarding local manufacturers of the same product; Vektronics, Anyview Technology and Altech UEC were engaged by Samsung as contract manufacturers or suppliers of Samsung products; a strategy utilised by many OEM's to enter markets before they embark on establishing their own manufacturing facilities. <b>the dti</b> has engaged Samsung in terms of extending the local manufacturers contract and these discussions are ongoing. <b>the dti</b> will continue to engage local companies to develop a long term strategy for the electronics industry.</p>



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(3) whether he consulted with affected local manufacturers before agreeing to the production facility; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?  
NW1141E

**63 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY**

**875.**

Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the breakdown of expenditure in the Trade and Investment South Africa programme by (a) economic sector and (b) province?

**RESPONSE:**

The Export Marketing and Investment Assistance scheme is aimed at partially compensating South African exporters for costs incurred in respect of activities aimed at developing export markets for South African products and services as well as to recruit new foreign investment into the country. As at year end 2013/2014 1084 companies were assisted as follows:

Province	No of Companies Assisted	Expenditure	Sector	Expenditure
Eastern Cape	31	R 3 252 210.00	Aerospace, Rail & Marine	R 18 547 633.90
Free State	7	R 732 370.00	AgroProcessing	R 23 431 859.88
Gauteng	489	R 53 216 605.00	Automotives	R 5 353 578.68
KwaZulu - Natal	110	R 11 540 100.00	Built Environment Profession	R 525 694.50
Limpopo	39	R 4 091 490.00	Business Process Outsourcing	R 310 279.06
Mpumalanga	35	R 3 671 850.00	Capital Equipment	R 3 729 777.77
North West	15	R 1 573 650.00	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	R 256 309.87
Northern Cape	11	R 1 154 010.00	Creative Industries	R 8 997 090.75
Western Cape	292	R 32 549 335.00	Electrotechnical	R 1 533 766.84
Inward	55	R 1 941 378.35	Metal Fabrication	R 3 114 870.23

				Multi- Sectoral	R 46 405 447.98
				Renewable Energy	R 1 516 688.89
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>R 113 722 998.35</b>	<b>R 113 722 998.35</b>

<b>64</b>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>918.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) Have any officials of his department attended study groups of political parties represented in Parliament, (b) in respect of each case, what was the (i) name and (ii) position of the officials, (c) which party study group did the specified officials attend and (d) what were the related costs to his department? NW1009E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Yes, <b>dti</b> officials, including role-playing staff in the Ministry have attended a study group meeting of the African National Congress. The participation of officials from <b>the dti</b> were limited to responding to technical queries e.g. related to legislation. Officials only attended when they were in Cape Town for other purposes.</p>
<b>65</b>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>869.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With regard to his department's Budget Vote on 22 July 2014,</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k)</b></p> <p>The department did not incur any expenditure with regard to food, alcohol, cool drinks or entertainment with regard to the Budget Vote Speech presented on 22 July 2014, nor were any guests invited.</p> <p>Only Minister Davies, relevant staff of the Ministry, the Director General and Deputy Directors General within <b>the dti</b> attended the Budget Vote.</p>



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	<p>what amount was spent on (a) food, (b) alcohol, (c) cool drinks, (d) entertainment, (e) travel for departmental officials in and around Cape Town, (f) travel for departmental guests in and around Cape Town, (g) accommodation for departmental officials in Cape Town, (h) accommodation for departmental guests in Cape Town, (i) gifts for departmental guests and officials, (j) transportation of departmental guests to and from Cape Town and (k) transportation for departmental officials to and from Cape Town? NW958E</p> <p>Bookings related to air travel, accommodation and ground transport were made in accordance with the cost containment measures issued by National Treasury.</p> <p>Detail pertaining to actual cost incurred for travel and accommodation will only be available at a later stage as <b>the dti</b> has not yet been invoiced by the relevant service providers.</p>
<p><b>66 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>733.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>1. When did the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) advise electro industry importers about the revised Letter of Authority (LoA) process;</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For the period 2008 to 2014 the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) recorded imported products that were non-compliant with NRCS compulsory specifications to the value of approximately R438million. Of this amount 17.8% or R78 million by value, were electro-technical products. At the beginning of 2014 the NRCS began the process of amending the Letter of Authority (LoA) process to curb the importation of non-compliant products that may be harmful to the safety and health of consumers. The internal NRCS process of assessing LoA applications was revised and finalised on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2014. This process included the institution of amended forms required for LoA applications which included an indication of the revised timelines for processing applications to stakeholders.</li> <li>2. Stakeholders are also informed of the revised timelines for processing applications at the time they lodge new applications.</li> <li>3. The feedback received from some electrical product importers was that they were not satisfied with the reasons provided for the new process, notwithstanding efforts to clearly explain the important principles and reasons for the new system for importers and the fact that this was benchmarked against global practice.</li> <li>4. The current maximum turnaround time to issue a LoA, as from the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2014, is 120 days. The 120 days processing time is far shorter than the turnaround times of many of South Africa's trading partners. In practice many LoA's are issued in less time but in</li> </ol>



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	<p>2.What process of engagement did the NRCS use to speak to industry stakeholders;</p> <p>3.What feedback was received from industry stakeholders on the revised process; and</p> <p>4.What is the current turnaround time for the issuing of LoAs to companies?</p>	<p>cases of repeated importation of non-compliant products, the maximum processing time will be the norm in order ensure that the public is safeguarded against unsafe products.</p>
67	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>731.</b></p> <p>Mr R.W.T Chance (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What is the status of the Enterprise Development Fund which is operated by the National Empowerment Fund (NEF) and</p> <p>(b) why was an agreement between the NEF, the UK Trade and Investment and the Micro Enterprise Development Organisation (MEDO), which was signed in February 2012, in terms of which monies would be sourced for enterprise development from British companies operating in South Africa, unilaterally ignored by the NEF?</p> <p>NW816E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a)The National Empowerment Fund (NEF) Enterprise Development Fund is still active and has been performing in line with set targets.</p> <p>(b)The NEF, Micro Enterprise Development Organisation (MEDO) and UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) entered into a memorandum of understanding (MoU). Since the effective date of the MoU, the NEF has not unilaterally ignored any of the provisions of the MoU.</p> <p>In this regard, contribution to the ED fund has been secured through engagements with various UK companies operating in South Africa.</p>



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<p><b>68 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>797.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether (a) he, (b) the Deputy Minister, (c) the Director-General or (d) any of his staff (i) attended, (ii) accepted an invitation and/or (iii) received tickets to the 2014 Soccer World Cup in their official capacity; if so, what are the relevant details including the (aa)(aaa) names and (bbb) positions of those who attended and (bb) breakdown of the amounts spent by his department on (aaa) travel, (bbb) accommodation, (ccc) entertainment and (ddd) any further specified expenses;</p> <p>(2) (a) what is the breakdown of the amount spent by his department on any persons accompanying (i) him, (ii) the Deputy Minister, (iii) the Director-General or (iv) any of his staff to attend the 2014 Soccer World Cup including (aa) travel, (bb) accommodation, (cc) entertainment and (dd) any further costs and (b) in each case, what is the (i) relationship and (ii) reason for accompanying the relevant person? NW884E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>(1)(a) (b) (c) (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (aa) (aaa) (bbb) (bb) (aaa) (bbb) (ccc) (ddd)</b></p> <p>Neither, Minister Davies, the Deputy Minister, Director General nor any of <b>the dti</b> staff attended, accepted an invitation or received tickets to the 2014 Soccer World Cup in their official capacity.</p> <p><b>(2)(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (aa) (bb) (cc) (dd) (b) (i) (ii)</b></p> <p>Neither, Minister Davies, the Deputy Minister, Director General nor any of <b>the dti</b> staff attended nor accompanied any persons to the 2014 Soccer World Cup in their official capacity.</p>
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<p><b>69 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>696.</b> Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether his department is examining international investment trends to ascertain whether South Africa is losing favour in relation to other developing countries and more particularly countries in Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? NW780E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>South Africa recognises the importance of foreign direct investment (FDI). We are - and remain - open to FDI. Openness is reflected in the stock of FDI in South Africa that now accounts for around 42% of our GDP. Inward flows also continue to grow, and over the last five years South Africa accounted for the bulk of new investment projects in Africa with investment arriving from the USA, some Member States of the EU and, increasingly, from China, India and other Asian countries.</p> <p>South Africa offers many opportunities not only for access to the domestic market but also as a platform to the dynamically growing markets of the African continent. Investors enjoy robust protection in South Africa, comparable to the highest international standards, and the OECD rates South Africa as among the least restrictive jurisdictions for investment.</p> <p>Ernest and Young point out in Africa Attractiveness Survey for 2014 that Africa has moved from third-last to become the second-most attractive investment destination in just four years. The continent's share of global FDI projects has reached a record high of 5.7 percent and the total value of FDI projects in Africa increased by 12.9 percent last year. The same survey observes that South Africa attracts most of this FDI, or around 24 percent of all FDI projects in Africa between 2007 and last year.</p> <p>The study also shows that there has been a significant increase in intra-African FDI, primarily driven by South African, Kenyan and Nigerian multinational corporations expanding into other African economies. The compound annual growth rate of intra-African FDI projects between 2007 and 2013 was 31.5 percent – almost double the rate of the next highest FDI source, the Asia-Pacific region at 16.6 percent.</p> <p>In this light and notwithstanding the challenging global economic conditions, in August 2013, the Global Financial Times Magazine of UK voted South Africa overall winner for best investment destination in Africa for 2013 and 2014. Further, the 2014 AT Kearney Foreign Direct Confidence Index ranks South Africa in position 13 amongst 25 leading economies moving up two places from 2013. South Africa ranks higher than countries such as Switzerland, Sweden and Netherlands.</p> <p>It is also useful to recall the International Investment Initiative director at the University of Bern's World Trade Institute Dr Stephen Gelb view that research has shown over 130 foreign firms either entered South Africa or expanded their investments during 2013; that is about 2.5 foreign firms per week announced an investment in South Africa.</p> <p>It should also be noted that TISA our investment team has developed an investment pipeline of R 60.5 billion of potential investment projects for 2013/14.</p> <p>Certainly, the draft Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill has generated some negative comment. The reality however is that this Bill will ensure that all investors domestic and foreign will be treated equally on the basis of the principle of non-discrimination and substantial protection of investor rights, based on the Constitution.</p> <p>These are factors recognised by leading investors and as an example this year we welcome Samsung Electronics who will establish</p>
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		a manufacturing hub for Africa at the newly designated IDZ Dube Trade- Port for the production of televisions and monitors as part of phase 1 of their investment.
70	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>748.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) How many (i) judgments and (ii) court orders were made against his department in the (aa) 2010-11, (bb) 2011-12, (cc) 2012-13 and (dd) 2013-14 financial years and (b) in each case, (i) how many of these (aa) were implemented and (bb) await implementation by his department and (ii) what was the nature of the (aa) judgment and/or (bb) court order?</p> <p>NW835E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(aa) 2010-2011</p> <p>(a)(i) Judgement - None</p> <p>(ii) Court order - None</p> <p>(bb) 2011-2012</p> <p>(a)(i) Judgement-1 (one)</p> <p>(ii) Court order - None</p> <p>(b)(i)(aa) Judgement implemented- None</p> <p>Reason: DIRCO advised that the mission has invoked its right to diplomatic immunity in terms of article 22 of the Vienna Convention of 1961.</p> <p>(ii)(aa) and(bb) Court order: The Federal court of appeal in Argentina ordered the South African Embassy to pay Mr Poinsteau an estimated total of USD 185 870.42 for constructive dismissal.</p> <p>(cc) 2012-2013</p> <p>(a)(i) Judgements-2 (two)</p> <p>(ii) Court order- None</p> <p>(b)(i)(aa) Judgements implemented-2 (two)</p> <p>(ii)(aa)1. The Constitutional Court declared section 89(5) (c) of the National Credit Act, 2005(Act No 34 of 2005) constitutionally invalid. <b>the dti</b> has amended the section accordingly.</p> <p>2. <b>the dti</b> was ordered to pay Mr Philip Knight approximately R3 million for services rendered in terms of the Service Level Agreement between the parties.</p> <p>(dd) 2013-2014</p> <p>(a)(i) Judgement-2 (two)</p> <p>(ii) Court order- 1(one)</p> <p>(b)(i)(aa) Implemented-3 (three)</p> <p>(ii)(aa)1. The court reviewed and set aside the notice issued by the Minister of Trade and Industry to defer the applications of certain sections of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008(Act No 68 of 2008) in respect of medium and small municipalities.</p> <p>2. The Western Cape High Court made a ruling that section 32A of the Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976(Act 112 of 1976) is unconstitutional. The administration of the Act has since been transferred to the Department of Rural Development and Land reform.</p>



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		ii (bb) The North Gauteng High Court ordered the Minister of Trade and Industry to issue Titacan Investment (Pty) Ltd with registration certificate in terms of the National Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003).
71	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>732.</b></p> <p>Mr R.W.T Chance (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether the Soweto Art and Craft Fair held discussions with his department about their request for support; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what was the outcome of the discussions? NW817E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Soweto Art and Craft Fair has held discussions with the Creative Industries Directorate to explore avenues for support and engagement. In this engagement it was indicated to the Fair that the individual crafters and artists should apply to participate in the various planned craft missions. For direct support to the fair itself it was recommended that they apply and register as a cooperative which would enable them to secure resources that they would collectively use to effectively run and promote the monthly markets that are held at the Soweto Theatre for the benefit of all the crafters and artists who are members.</p>
72	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>608.</b></p> <p>Mr T.J Brauteseth (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) How many (a) international and (b) domestic hotel bookings were made by (i) him, (ii) his predecessors and (iii) departmental officials attending (aa) workshops, (bb) seminars, (cc) oversight visits or (dd) any other relevant meetings of the relevant portfolio committee from 1 April 2013 up to the latest</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Members of the Executive, by the very nature of their ministerial work are required to travel extensively. Ministers and Deputy Ministers may choose to occupy a state-owned residence in the area, in which their seat of office resides. However, ministerial work is not limited to seats of office and their duties require them to visit other provinces around the country and travel abroad in order to fulfil their duties, which include among others, interaction with communities and stakeholders in the course of delivering on their mandates. In these instances, Ministers and Deputy Ministers are accommodated in hotels or guest houses, when fulfilling official duty away from their ordinary place of residence befitting to their office requirements and as outlined in the relevant policies.</p> <p>The 2013/14 year is currently being audited. The information will be provided in <b>the dti's</b> Annual Report of 2013/14 which will be tabled later this year.</p>



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	<p>specified date for which information is available;</p> <p>(2) in respect of each specified booking, what was the (a) date, (b) name of the hotel, (c) number of delegates, (d) cost of the hotel booking for each delegate and (e) the nature of the relevant portfolio business dealt with? NW691E</p>	
73	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>569.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>1) Whether, given the current strike by a certain organization (NUMSA) and violence associated with it that puts at risk the investment of South Africans' tax in the Automotive Investment Scheme, he has taken any steps to meet with the business sector and the labour sector to mitigate the impact of the strike; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the position in this regard; if so, what steps;</p> <p>(2) whether he has found that labour unrest poses a threat to the Industrial Policy Action Plan and the development of</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Minister and Department of Labour have a constitutional mandate for labour. Accordingly, it is the Minister and Department of Labour who lead government efforts to enable and facilitate agreements under the existing collective bargaining framework and legislation. Parliamentary questions with regard to general and specific interventions in this regard should be directed to the Minister of Labour.</p> <p>Clearly and as indicated in successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan a speedy and harmonious settlement of all labour relations matters is in the interests of industrial and economic development and all the stakeholders concerned.</p> <p>The Minister and the department regularly meet the automotive industry and companies.</p>

	industries; if so, what steps will be taken by him and his department in this regard? NW652E																				
74	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>570.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) How many bilateral trade agreements has the Government signed and ratified over the past 10 years, (b) with which countries and (c) in each case, what are the key features of the agreement? NW653E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>Since 2004, South African Government, through <b>the dti</b>, has signed 45 bilateral trade agreements of which 24 are with African countries<sup>1</sup> and 21 with others around the world<sup>2</sup>. (See attachment for full list) These agreements are variously termed but usually Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Technical Cooperation, or Bilateral Trade Agreements. At times, we sign more than one agreement with a single country and, in some cases, the agreements are not limited to trade only but also specify wider areas of cooperation. All these agreements involve no legally binding commitments but rather establish a mechanism for cooperation on trade matters and they identify specific areas and sectors in which that cooperation will be focused. Such agreements must be tabled in Parliament but they do not require ratification.</p> <p>It may be noted that South Africa participated as part of SACU in concluding region-to-region trade agreements with EFTA and MERCOSUR in 2008. These agreements do involve formal legal commitments in respect of an exchange of tariff concessions and legal texts covering several related areas notably trade remedies, standards, and dispute settlement procedures. Both agreements were tabled and ratified by the South African Parliament. We have also concluded a Trade, Investment and Development Cooperation Agreement (TIDCA) that sets out a work programme for cooperation on customs and standards between SACU and the USA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIST OF BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Africa Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Technical Cooperation</b></p> <table><tr><td></td><td><i>Country</i></td><td><i>Title of Agreement</i></td><td><i>Date signed</i></td><td><i>Date entered into force</i></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">Angola</td><td>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Economic Cooperation</td><td>2009/08/20</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>MoU on Industrial Cooperation</td><td>2009/08/20</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Benin</td><td>MoU regarding Economic and Technical Cooperation</td><td>2011/11/</td><td></td></tr></table>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Title of Agreement</i>	<i>Date signed</i>	<i>Date entered into force</i>	1	Angola	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Economic Cooperation	2009/08/20		2	MoU on Industrial Cooperation	2009/08/20		3	Benin	MoU regarding Economic and Technical Cooperation	2011/11/	
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Title of Agreement</i>	<i>Date signed</i>	<i>Date entered into force</i>																	
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2		MoU on Industrial Cooperation	2009/08/20																		
3	Benin	MoU regarding Economic and Technical Cooperation	2011/11/																		

<sup>1</sup> Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> China, Indonesia, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, and the USA.



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4	Cameroon	Trade Agreement	2006/09/22	2011/11/25
5		MoU on Economic Cooperation	2006/09/22	
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	MoU on Economic Cooperation	2004/08/31	
7	Egypt	MoU on Economic Cooperation	2009/08/02	2009/08/02
8	Ethiopia	MoU regarding Industrial and Technical Cooperation	2008/09/18	2008/09/18
9	Gabon	Trade Agreement	2005/03/22	2011/07/21
10	Ghana	MoU regarding Economic and Technical Cooperation	2011/08/23	2011/08/23
11	Guinea	Trade Agreement	2006/07/03	
12	Kenya	MoU on Economic Cooperation	2008/09/19	
13		Trade Cooperation Agreement	2008/09/19	2008/09/19
14	Madagascar	MoU on Economic Co-operation	13/12/2006	
15	Mauritius	MoU on Economic Cooperation	02/05/2009	
16	Mozambique	MoU regarding Cooperation in Forestry based industries	2011/12/13	2011/12/13
17	Namibia	MoU on Economic Cooperation		2006/11/21
18	Republic of Congo	Trade Agreement	2005/12/01	2011/07/14
19		MoU regarding Economic Co-operation	2010/04/08	2010/04/08
20	Rwanda	MoU regarding Economic Co-operation	2006/08/30	
21	Sudan	MoU on Economic Cooperation	2007/11/07	2007/11/07
22		Trade Agreement	2007/11/07	2007/11/07
23	Uganda	Agreement regarding the Establishment of a Joint Permanent Economic Commission	2012/12/12	
24	Zambia	MoU on Trade and Industrial Development Cooperation		2009/12/08

#### Rest of World Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Technical Cooperation

	Country	Title of Agreement	Date signed
25	Brazil	MoU between the Department of Trade and Industry of the Republic of South Africa and the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Promotion of	2009/10/09



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26	Chile		MoU on the Establishment of a Joint Trade and Investment Commission between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Chile	2012/07/16
27	China		MoU on Promoting Bilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation.	2006/08/28
28			Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation	2007/02/06
29			Protocol on Economic and Technical Cooperation.	2007/02/06
30	Cuba		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on Economic Assistance	2012/02/03
31	Czech Republic		Economic Cooperation Agreement	2006/12/12
32	Greece		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Hellenic Republic on Economic Cooperation	2012/11/06
33	Hungary		Economic Cooperation Agreement	2009/11/26
34	Iraq		Bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Iraq on Economic and Technical Cooperation	2012/11/15
35	Kuwait		Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation	2005/09/26
36			Trade Agreement	2005/09/26
37	Oman		Trade Cooperation Agreement	2006/11/20
38	Poland		Economic Cooperation Agreement	2006/12/12
39	Sweden		MoU between Department of Trade and Industry and the Swedish Trade Council to form cooperation to facilitate the potential expansion of commercial relations.	2010/05/07
40	Switzerland		MoU between Government of the Swiss Confederation and Government of the Republic of South Africa on strengthening mutual cooperation	2008/05/14
41	Syrian Arab Republic		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on Economic and Trade Co-operation	2010/10/21
42	United Arab Emirates		Bilateral Agreement on Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation	2005/09/24



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		<table><tr><td>43</td><td>United States of America</td><td>Agreement concerning the Development of Trade and Investment (TIFA) between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United States of America</td><td>2012/06/18</td></tr><tr><td>44</td><td>Vietnam</td><td>Agreement concerning the Establishment of an Inter-Governmental Partnership Forum for Economic, Trade, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.</td><td>2004/11/24</td></tr><tr><td>45</td><td>Yemen</td><td>MoU between the Department of Trade and Industry for South Africa and Technical Board of Yemen Export Supreme Council</td><td>2008/03/11</td></tr></table>	43	United States of America	Agreement concerning the Development of Trade and Investment (TIFA) between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United States of America	2012/06/18	44	Vietnam	Agreement concerning the Establishment of an Inter-Governmental Partnership Forum for Economic, Trade, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.	2004/11/24	45	Yemen	MoU between the Department of Trade and Industry for South Africa and Technical Board of Yemen Export Supreme Council	2008/03/11		
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75	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>571.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the full list of vehicle (a) makes and (b) models produced or assembled in South Africa? NW654E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>During the 2013 calendar year about 30 vehicle brands were manufactured or assembled in South Africa representing at least 500 models. Attached is the list of light motor vehicles produced during 2013.</p> <p><b>ANNEXURE 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 1: Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers - Over 10 Tons</b></p> <table><tr><th>Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers – Over 10 tons</th><th>Mean score</th></tr><tr><td>Hino South Africa</td><td>4.12</td></tr><tr><td>MAN Truck &amp; Bus South Africa</td><td>3.91</td></tr><tr><td>UD TRUCKS CORPORATION</td><td>3.76</td></tr><tr><td>Mercedes-Benz South Africa (MBSA)</td><td>3.68</td></tr><tr><td>Isuzu Truck South Africa (Pty) Ltd</td><td>3.66</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 2 : Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers - Under 10 Tons</b></p> <table><tr><th>Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers – Under 10 tons</th><th>Mean score</th></tr></table>	Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers – Over 10 tons	Mean score	Hino South Africa	4.12	MAN Truck & Bus South Africa	3.91	UD TRUCKS CORPORATION	3.76	Mercedes-Benz South Africa (MBSA)	3.68	Isuzu Truck South Africa (Pty) Ltd	3.66	Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers – Under 10 tons	Mean score
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Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers – Under 10 tons	Mean score															



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Hino South Africa	4.24
Isuzu Truck South Africa (Pty) Ltd	4.20
Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles	4.17
Mercedes-Benz South Africa (MBSA)	4.14
Hyundai Commercial Vehicles	4.07
Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd	3.91
UD TRUCKS CORPORATION	3.53

## ANNEXURE 2

Market	Manufacturer	Make	Type	Source	2013 Year
LCV	FMC	FORD	FORD Bantam	Local	1
LCV	FMC	FORD	FORD Ranger	Local	53798
LCV	FMC	MAZDA	MAZDA BT-50	Local	3124
LCV	GMSA/ISUZU TRUCKS	CHEVROLET	CHEV Corsa Utility	Local	4
LCV	GMSA/ISUZU TRUCKS	CHEVROLET	CHEV Spark	Local	682
LCV	GMSA/ISUZU TRUCKS	CHEVROLET	CHEV Utility	Local	17659
LCV	GMSA/ISUZU TRUCKS	ISUZU	ISUZU KB	Local	15655
LCV	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN Hardbody	Local	8957
LCV	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN NP200	Local	16209
LCV	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN NP300 Hardbody	Local	13711
LCV	TOYOTA	TOYOTA	TOYOTA Hilux	Local	108276
LCV	TOYOTA	TOYOTA	TOYOTA Quantum	Local	10320
PAS	BMW GROUP	BMW	BMW 3-Series	Local	66087
PAS	FMC	MAZDA	MAZDA 3	Local	109
PAS	GMSA/ISUZU TRUCKS	CHEVROLET	CHEV Spark	Local	5406
PAS	MERCEDES-BENZ SA	MERCEDES	MERCEDES C-Class	Local	47189



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		PAS	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN Grand Livina	Local	60	
		PAS	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN Livina	Local	1459	
		PAS	NISSAN	NISSAN	NISSAN Tiida	Local	756	
		PAS	RENAULT	RENAULT	RENAULT Sandero	Local	4938	
		PAS	TOYOTA	TOYOTA	TOYOTA Corolla	Local	18259	
		PAS	TOYOTA	TOYOTA	TOYOTA Corolla Quest	Local	2	
		PAS	TOYOTA	TOYOTA	TOYOTA Fortuner	Local	14374	
		PAS	VOLKSWAGEN GROUP SA	VOLKSWAGEN	VW CrossPolo	Local	4655	
		PAS	VOLKSWAGEN GROUP SA	VOLKSWAGEN	VW Polo	Local	66914	
		PAS	VOLKSWAGEN GROUP SA	VOLKSWAGEN	VW Polo Vivo	Local	27065	
		PAS	VOLKSWAGEN GROUP SA	VOLKSWAGEN	VW Polo Vivo Sedan	Local	7976	
		Total					513645	
76	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>572.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) Why were the envisaged (i) Licensing of Businesses Bill and (ii) the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill not tabled during the Fourth Parliament, (b) what is the current status of these envisaged pieces of legislation and (c) will he seek to reintroduce these Bills during</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a)(i) The Licensing of Businesses Bill was in the process of initial consultation during the fourth Parliament. After the release of the initial draft Bill, <b>the dti</b> received submissions which were carefully considered. Provincial consultation workshops and focused meetings with key stakeholders that submitted comments have been completed. A revised Bill is being finalised for approval by Cabinet for final round of consultations. The Bill is on the legislative programme for this financial year.</p> <p>(ii) It was envisaged that the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill would be tabled to the Fifth Parliament during the second half of 2014. The Bill was published for a three-month period for public comment ending 31 January 2014. The comments have been carefully considered and accommodated as appropriate in a second iteration that is currently undergoing legal vetting. Further consultations are underway with stakeholders in NEDLAC. Following conclusion of the consultations, the Bill should be ready for resubmission to Cabinet. Once considered by the Cabinet, and if approved, the Bill will be tabled in Parliament, possibly in the fourth quarter of 2014.</p> <p>(b) and (c) The response are embodied in (i) and (ii).</p>						



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	the Fifth Parliament; if so, when? NW655E	
77	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>568.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Given that illegal imports pose one of the greatest threats to local manufacturing, often due to under invoicing and a falsified bill of lading, (a) what engagement is he involved in with the Minister of Home Affairs in respect of Customs to clamp down on illegal imports, (b) what successes has his department in conjunction with Customs had in seizing (i) fake and (ii) under-invoiced goods and (c) does his department have a strategy to deal with such threats to local manufacturing? NW651E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>a) and b) The Customs Division of the South African Revenue Service (SARS) falls under the National Treasury and not Home Affairs. It has a constitutional mandate for customs matters in South Africa. Parliamentary questions regarding the amount of 'fake' and 'under invoiced goods' seized by Customs at ports of entry should be directed to the Minister of Finance.</p> <p>c) The Department of Trade and Industry does have a strategy to support the Customs division of SARS. This has been set out in successive iterations of the annual Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). It is inclusive of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <b>the dti</b> has provided support to the Customs Modernisation Programme, which includes a real-time electronic system; an electronic reference pricing system and risk engine for search and seizure. <b>the dti</b> work has focused on a reference price system and includes an ongoing engagement with the Port of Entry Control Centre (PECC).</li><li>b. <b>the dti</b> participates in the Customs Operations Key Industries Forum (CO-KIF); a platform for strengthened; aligned policy and programmes to enhance trade facilitation, voluntary compliance and address customs and excise fraud issues.</li></ul> <p>Outside of co-operation with the Customs division of SARS, <b>the dti</b> entities; the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS), operate under a mandate to 'lock out' sub-standard and non-compliant goods and 'lock in' locally produced goods to required standard and specification; including for the purposes of ensuring that the export of South African products conform to required international standards and under-pin our export promotion efforts. The NRCS has responsibility, working with Customs and the South African Police Services, for post border search and seizure of non-compliant and unsafe products. For the period 2008/9 to 2013/14 the NRCS conducted a total of 264,283 inspections and destroyed non-compliant products estimated at R438 million.</p> <p>Every effort is being made to strengthen this work going-forward.</p>
78	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>569.</b></p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Minister and Department of Labour have a constitutional mandate for labour. Accordingly, it is the Minister and Department of Labour who lead government efforts to enable and facilitate agreements under the existing collective bargaining framework and legislation. Parliamentary questions with regard to general and specific interventions in this regard should be directed to the Minister of Labour.</p> <p>Clearly and as indicated in successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan a speedy and harmonies settlement of all labour relations matters is in the interests of industrial and economic development and all the stakeholders concerned.</p>



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	Whether he has found that labour unrest poses a threat to the Industrial Policy Action Plan and the development of industries; if so, what steps will be taken by him and his department in this regard? NW652E	
79	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>521.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What is the current average real response time for queries submitted to the Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC),</p> <p>(b) what is his department doing to improve these response times,</p> <p>(c) what is his department doing to address the prevalence of so-called runners at the head office of the CIPC and (d) why are these runners able to receive much faster responses from CIPC staff than members of the public? NW603E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>RESPONSE FROM THE COMPANIES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION</b></p> <p>a) CIPC has introduced and published service delivery standards in 2012 for all its processes on its website (<a href="http://www.cipc.co.za">www.cipc.co.za</a>). It outlines the maximum amount of time for processes to be concluded as well an escalation process should queries not be attended to within the stipulated timeframes depending on the nature of the enquiry.</p> <p>b) CIPC will be launching a new website by the end of September 2014 that will include a query resolution functionality where customers can lodge enquiries, receive a reference number and escalate such enquiries. These enquiries will be clearly tracked and monitored. Furthermore, CIPC also appointed a CIPC Ombud to deal with those matters that were escalated and not addressed. CIPC has also implemented a scanning and tracking solution to reduce the response times.</p> <p>c) CIPC has no official agents or intermediaries. It is migrating processes from manual to electronic to offer direct services to its customers. Customers receive certificates via email only. Furthermore, Self Service Centres and Self Service Terminals are being rolled out nationally and customers are guided through the process. CIPC is also in the process of informing customers that it has no agents and directing them to alternative channels of transacting. This marketing campaign should be concluded by the end of the current quarter.</p> <p>d) Customers need to provide names and details of “runners” that can expedite the processing of documents outside of the Service Delivery Standards. CIPC is taking a zero tolerance to fraud and corruption and employees found to be guilty on fraudulent practices will be criminally charged.</p>
80	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>514.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(a)(i) ITAC did not provide any waivers on import duties on machinery or any other products to Mamba cement, as ITAC did not receive any request by Mamba for the duty-free importation of plant or machinery used for the construction of the cement factory in Limpopo.</p>



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	<p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With regard to the development of the Mamba cement factory in Limpopo, (a) what were the (i) reasons and (ii) legal basis for the import duties being waived on machinery imported for the initial construction of the factory and for its later cement production activities, (b) what were the (i) reasons and (ii) legal basis for workers from other countries being allowed into South Africa to work on the construction of this factory, (c) how many permanent jobs for South African citizens will be created in this factory, (d) how does this transaction fit within his department's (i) industrialisation and (ii) localisation policies and (e) what was his department's role in this development? NW596E</p> <p>(a)(ii) Rebates of duties are specifically in terms of rebate items 490.40 and 490.90 of Schedule 4 of the Customs &amp; Excise Act, 91 of 1964 which provides for a full rebate of duty on temporary importation of machinery or plant (excluding tower cranes) for use on contract in civil engineering or construction work.</p> <p>(b)The issuing of work permits and company transfers is the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs. Kindly refer this question to Department of Home Affairs official responsible for this project – Mr Ben Makhalemele <a href="mailto:Ben.Makhalemele@dha.gov.za">Ben.Makhalemele@dha.gov.za</a>, Tel: 072 891 3263.</p> <p>(c)According to the information received from Mamba Cement (Pty) Ltd, 196 permanent jobs will be created. During the construction phase 513 temporary jobs will be created.</p> <p>(d)The Mamba cement project will lead to economic development in Limpopo and it will spur economic growth in the surrounding areas that can lead to the creation of a number of direct and indirect jobs. South Africa's infrastructure spend will require inputs such as cement in large quantities. In order for companies to participate in these projects they need to localise their production. The localisation of productive capacity leads to the transfer of technology, efficiency, competition which lowers prices and job creation. Industrialisation characterised by the manufacturing of value added products forms the foundation of the departments Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP).</p> <p>(e) The Department of Trade and Industry through its Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA) division is responsible for the facilitation of foreign direct investment into South Africa. Mamba cement is one of the projects that were facilitated through the involvement of TISA.</p>
<p><b>81 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>429.</b></p> <p>Mr D Bergman (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) (a) How many times did the SA Football Museum apply for funding from the National Lotteries Board (NLB) for the (i)</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>RESPONSE AS PER THE NATIONAL LOTTERIES BOARD</b></p> <p>1.a) i) 2009 – 2010: no application ii) 2010 – 2011: no application iii) 2011 – 2012: yes, application 59103 iv) 2012 – 2013: no application v) 2013 – 2014: no application b) In the financial year 2011 – 2012 Project 59103 was granted R7 452 722.00 c) Last payment date was on 07 January 2014 to an amount of R4 875 630.00. Balance Outstanding is R2 577 092.00. No report submitted as yet, SMS reminder has been sent for the first tranche report.</p>



<p>2009-10, (ii) 2010-11, (iii) 2011-12, (iv) 2012-13 and (v) 2013-14 financial years, (b) what was the total amount of money granted by the NLB to the SA Football Museum for the above-mentioned financial years and (c) has the SA Football Museum accounted for all their expenditure on every grant received from the NLB for each specified financial year including the submission of (aa) financial statements, (bb) financial reports and (cc) quarterly reports;</p> <p>(2) what was the (a) physical address contained in the SA Football Museum's application for funding for the (i) 2009-10, (ii) 2010-11, (iii) 2011-12, (iv) 2012-13 and (v) 2013-14 financial years and (b) what were the name(s) of the person(s), including their position(s) at the organisation at that time, who submitted the SA Football Museum's application(s) for funding in the above-mentioned financial years;</p> <p>(3) (a) what are the name(s) of the persons, including their (i) positions, (ii) educational qualifications (iii) salaries per annum at the time, (iv) bonuses paid to them and (v) details of their most recent employer before joining the SA Football Museum, of the persons identified as (aa) owners, (bb) management and</p>	<p>2.a) Physical Address for application made in 2011 – 2012 is 75 Oxford Road Saxonwold, Johannesburg. No application for other years.</p> <p>b) the names of persons listed on the application form for 2011 – 2012 application are as follows;</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Emelia Cassletti-Bwalya</td><td>Board Member</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Mothobeli Mankahla</td><td>Board Member</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Rich Mkhondo</td><td>Board Member</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Philippa Mary Freere</td><td>Project Manager</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Raheed James</td><td>Financial Manager</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Dr Leepile Taunyana</td><td>Chairman &amp; Signatory</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Michael Vusumuzi Ntombela</td><td>Deputy Chairman</td></tr> </table> <p>(The NLB's application process and forms do not require information on details of people's employment, owners and management as requested under question 3. Further information on the SA Football Museum should be requested from the Museum).</p> <p>3.a) i) No information on positions ii) No information on Educational Qualifications iii) No information on Salaries iv) No information on Bonuses v) No information of their most recent employers</p> <p>aa – eee: No information</p>	• Emelia Cassletti-Bwalya	Board Member	• Mothobeli Mankahla	Board Member	• Rich Mkhondo	Board Member	• Philippa Mary Freere	Project Manager	• Raheed James	Financial Manager	• Dr Leepile Taunyana	Chairman & Signatory	• Michael Vusumuzi Ntombela	Deputy Chairman
• Emelia Cassletti-Bwalya	Board Member														
• Mothobeli Mankahla	Board Member														
• Rich Mkhondo	Board Member														
• Philippa Mary Freere	Project Manager														
• Raheed James	Financial Manager														
• Dr Leepile Taunyana	Chairman & Signatory														
• Michael Vusumuzi Ntombela	Deputy Chairman														



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	(cc) board of the SA Football Museum for the (aaa) 2009-10, (bbb) 2010-11, (ccc) 2011-12, (ddd) 2012-13 and (eee) 2013-14 financial years? NW511E	
82	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>329.</b></p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What are the details of all flowers purchased by his department for each year between 1 April 2009 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;</p> <p>(2) what are the details of (a)(i) the address and (ii) the name of the office where the specified flowers were displayed, (b) for whose benefit were the flowers purchased and (c) what was the purchase value of the flowers for each office where it was displayed;</p> <p>(3) in respect of flowers purchased for individuals, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) relationship of the person to (aa) him and (bb) the Ministry and (b) what is the cost of each purchase;</p> <p>(4) what are the details of any (a) contractual arrangements and (b)</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>(2) No flowers were purchased for display in the Ministerial offices.</p> <p>(3) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>(4) (a) There are no contractual arrangements in place.</p> <p>(b) Flowers are purchased in terms of the petty cash policy for compassion in cases such as bereavement and hospitalisation. There are no plans to purchase flowers in the future, however should the need arise, the Department's internal policies and procedures will be applied.</p>



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	plans to purchase flowers in the future? NW410E					
<b>Annexure A 2009/2010</b>		<b>NAME OF INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY</b>	<b>COST</b>	
		Ministry	None	None	R290.00	
		DM Ntuli	None	None	R400.00	
		Funeral	None	None	R250.00	
		J Alberts	None	None	R150.00	
		R Raphala	None	None	R177.45	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R300.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R300.00	
		R Sethaiso	None	None	R350.00	
		C Mathabathe	None	None	R300.00	
		K Mnisi	None	None	R220.00	
		S Green	None	None	R270.00	
		N Tladi	None	None	R300.00	
		Min Patel	None	None	R760.00	
		E Skosana	None	None	R300.00	
		N Phooko	None	None	R301.50	
		M Joubert	None	None	R350.00	
		DM	None	None	R420.00	
		T Nkoane	None	None	R350.00	
		A Tsele	None	None	R350.00	
		E de Beer	None	None	R305.00	
		F Notoane	None	None	R305.00	
		K Liebenberg	None	None	R350.00	
		DM Ntuli	None	None	R250.00	
		DM Pokolo	None	None	R250.00	
		T Setshedi	None	None	R220.00	
		W Myeni	None	None	R170.00	
		Y Joubert	None	None	R300.00	
		L Marchall	None	None	R300.00	
		DM Birthday	None	None	R370.00	
		A Ditshego	None	None	R350.00	
		P Cele	None	None	R220.00	
		A Ditshego	None	None	R350.00	



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		G Moiloa	None	None	R270.00
		DTI Employee	None	None	R350.00
		R Siefert	None	None	R300.00
		K Naidoo	None	None	R350.00
		DTI Employee	None	None	R300.00
		DTI Employee	None	None	R400.00
		J Hafizulla	None	None	R350.00
		<b>Total</b>			<b>R 12 198.95</b>
<b>Annexure A 2010/2011</b>		<b>NAME OF INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY</b>	<b>COST</b>
		DM Health	None	None	R400.00
		DM Tobias-Pokolo	None	None	R350.00
		DM Tobias-Pokolo	None	None	R300.00
		D Blanchard	None	None	R319.50
		S Senamela	None	None	R139.90
		L LaGrange	None	None	R222.00
		C Papier	None	None	R350.00
		V Moodley	None	None	R350.00
		M Molamu	None	None	R350.00
		N Phooko	None	None	R289.00
		M Patso	None	None	R350.00
		L Kuali	None	None	R300.00
		S MacChambers	None	None	R317.50
		T Bila	None	None	R149.95
		K Ramagoshi	None	None	R350.00
		L Matlala	None	None	R300.00
		DM Health	None	None	R400.00
		N Khoza	None	None	R350.00
		B Arumugam	None	None	R350.00
		DTI Employee	None	None	R275.00
		R Raphala	None	None	R300.00
		J Lengwati	None	None	R340.00
		E Le Grange	None	None	R350.00



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DM	None	None	R300.00
G Sithole	None	None	R350.00
V January	None	None	R350.00
Min N Pandor	None	None	R300.00
DM Tobias-Pokolo	None	None	R300.00
T Hulley	None	None	R315.00
E Baloyi	None	None	R330.00
M Mosing	None	None	R350.00
R Singh	None	None	R275.90
E Pretorius	None	None	R349.05
Z Bambo	None	None	R235.00
P Molefe	None	None	R340.00
J Lengwati	None	None	R300.00
R Lewies	None	None	R350.00
N Moonaisur	None	None	R350.00
S Chiloane	None	None	R350.00
S Mogane	None	None	R340.00
DM Ntuli	None	None	R292.00
I Magagula	None	None	R350.00
B Sukwini	None	None	R180.00
P Langa	None	None	R350.00
S Joubert	None	None	R270.00
E de Beer	None	None	R350.00
T Cleophas	None	None	R300.00
V Gilbert	None	None	R300.00
A Jooste	None	None	R350.00
T Mgiba	None	None	R350.00
T Smit	None	None	R350.00
T Nkanyane	None	None	R350.00
T Britz	None	None	R344.00
L Luneburg	None	None	R350.00
D Ndaba	None	None	R275.00
M du Plessis	None	None	R330.00
C Nyathikazi	None	None	R300.00
P Khumalo	None	None	R340.00
S Moboane	None	None	R281.70



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		S Chiloane	None	None	R350.00
		J Snyman	None	None	R285.00
		<b>Total</b>			<b>R 19 335.50</b>
<b>Annexure A 2011/2012</b>	<b>NAME OF INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY</b>	<b>COST</b>	
	G Molala	None	None	R350.00	
	C Weber	None	None	R350.00	
	E van Reenen	None	None	R350.00	
	L Luneburg	None	None	R349.70	
	K Roelofse	None	None	R300.00	
	S Sekgoto	None	None	R335.00	
	J Nsutsha	None	None	R350.00	
	R Mabena	None	None	R350.00	
	T Makgothi	None	None	R350.00	
	E de Beer	None	None	R300.00	
	M Latakgomoa	None	None	R349.50	
	Z Bambo	None	None	R335.00	
	R Khumalo	None	None	R335.00	
	Z Ntuli	None	None	R325.00	
	T Makgothi	None	None	R325.00	
	K Naidoo	None	None	R350.00	
	N Majaja	None	None	R100.00	
	Z Ntuli	None	None	R300.00	
	Mr K Asmal	None	None	R350.00	
	G Strachan	None	None	R315.00	
	Z Makhanya	None	None	R300.00	
	S Maleka	None	None	R250.00	
	S Janse van Vuuren	None	None	R230.00	
	C Strydom	None	None	R350.00	
	L Feketha	None	None	R340.55	
	A Ngulele	None	None	R162.35	
	P Sebilane	None	None	R246.45	
	DTI Employee	None	None	R300.00	
	S Mukhithi	None	None	R260.00	
	N Boyce	None	None	R140.00	
	V Moodley	None	None	R350.00	
	R Botha	None	None	R248.75	



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		R Le Roux	None	None	R293.75	
		T Maletse	None	None	R100.00	
		H Hand	None	None	R350.00	
		J Mangwane	None	None	R242.00	
		C Mzisa	None	None	R350.00	
		C Furriel	None	None	R350.00	
		M Mohlala	None	None	R350.00	
		S Adam	None	None	R250.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R250.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R350.00	
		T Sambo	None	None	R300.00	
		NL Sibiyi	None	None	R209.05	
		N Mashini	None	None	R350.00	
		L Sebati	None	None	R350.00	
		L Letseabela	None	None	R300.00	
		S Manikam	None	None	R350.00	
		W Maseko	None	None	R180.00	
		N Sakwe	None	None	R185.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R287.20	
		N Molokoane	None	None	R280.00	
		DM Pokolo	None	None	R350.00	
		<b>Total</b>			<b>R 15 674.30</b>	
<b>Annexure A 2012/2013</b>		<b>NAME OF INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY</b>	<b>COST</b>	
		E Mohlala	None	None	R 350.00	
		D Mashigo	None	None	R 250.00	
		O Matlaila	None	None	R 250.00	
		T Hulley	None	None	R 300.00	
		M Ntoampe	None	None	R 59.00	
		G van Staden	None	None	R 346.80	
		M Phalane	None	None	R 350.00	



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		M Modiba	None	None	R 350.00	
		M van Rensburg	None	None	R 350.00	
		E du Plessis	None	None	R 350.00	
		A Makhaola	None	None	R 350.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R 330.35	
		Y Joubert	None	None	R 350.00	
		E de Beer	None	None	R 350.00	
		L Molokomme	None	None	R 350.00	
		E Mnisi	None	None	R 146.75	
		S Matlaila	None	None	R 350.00	
		N Madiba	None	None	R 216.65	
		D Fourie	None	None	R 350.00	
		B Mncube	None	None	R 350.00	
		Min Padayachie	None	None	R 378.95	
		C Hobkirk	None	None	R 200.00	
		H de Jager	None	None	R 300.00	
		R Ndou	None	None	R 350.00	
		N Tiemie	None	None	R 350.00	
		C Msiza	None	None	R 350.00	
		S Sithole	None	None	R 220.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R 350.00	
		Y Cronje	None	None	R 329.85	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R 336.00	
		DTI Employee	None	None	R 350.00	
		L Feketha	None	None	R 300.00	



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		G Chetty	None	None	R 200.00	
		P Mahlangu	None	None	R 312.00	
		D Channee	None	None	R 350.00	
		S Jwambi	None	None	R 322.75	
		P Maila	None	None	R 350.00	
		B Mohale	None	None	R 350.00	
		Min Sisulu	None	None	R 339.90	
		N Masilo	None	None	R 360.00	
		Z Ncapayi	None	None	R 350.00	
		J Mokhawane	None	None	R 350.00	
		T Mazibuko	None	None	R 300.00	
		M Herbert	None	None	R 350.00	
		H de Winter	None	None	R 350.00	
		T Liphapang	None	None	R 350.00	
		M Mazibuko	None	None	R 350.00	
		M Kapane	None	None	R 189.90	
		G Muller	None	None	R 350.00	
		T Phele	None	None	R 350.00	
		S Maphiri	None	None	R 349.40	
		T Mojabelo	None	None	R 75.00	
		N Mvulane	None	None	R 349.80	
		N Mashele	None	None	R 275.65	
		M Ntoampe	None	None	R 304.55	
		J Watterson	None	None	R 350.00	
		B Ngubeni	None	None	R 350.00	
		<b>Total</b>			<b>R 17 843.30</b>	



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**Annexure A  
2013/2014**

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER	RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY	COST
M Makhetha	None	None	R350.00
T Nqini	None	None	R350.00
L Sibiya	None	None	R350.00
A Kapane	None	None	R350.00
T Mgiba	None	None	R350.00
N Tsomolo	None	None	R350.00
P Sema	None	None	R350.00
M du Plessis	None	None	R350.00
S Maleka	None	None	R350.00
T Chipfupa	None	None	R350.00
MP S van der Merwe	None	None	R379.90
J Swanson-Jacobs	None	None	R329.90
T Nkanyane	None	None	R350.00
B Ledwaba	None	None	R300.00
A Meades	None	None	R250.00
R Singh	None	None	R350.00
B Mntingane	None	None	R345.00
T Nqini	None	None	R312.00
M Museisi	None	None	R236.25
L October	None	None	R350.00
F Phatlane	None	None	R350.00
L Baloyi	None	None	R350.00
B Mohale	None	None	R350.00
R Mosidi	None	None	R350.00
T Zyster	None	None	R320.00
R Powell	None	None	R350.00
C Bopane	None	None	R350.00
K Chauke	None	None	R350.00
E Khumalo	None	None	R350.00
S Phalatse	None	None	R350.00
L Ngalo	None	None	R315.00
M van Rensburg	None	None	R350.00
T Khoza	None	None	R350.00
L Seane	None	None	R350.00



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		C Strydom	None	None	R350.00
		<b>Total</b>			<b>R 11 888.05</b>
	<b>Annexure A 2014/2015</b>	<b>NAME OF INDIVIDUAL</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTRY</b>	<b>COST</b>
		E van Reenen	None	None	R350.00
<b>83</b>	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>263.</b>  Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) What are the details of motor vehicles ordered and/or purchased for his use since May 2014; (2) (a) what is the (i) make, (ii) model, (iii) total cost and (iv) breakdown of the cost of each motor vehicle and (b) where will each motor vehicle normally be stationed? NW342E	<b>RESPONSE:</b>  <b>(1) (2) (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b)</b>  The department has not ordered nor purchased any new vehicles for Minister Davies since May 2014.			
<b>84</b>	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>297.</b>  Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:	<b>RESPONSE:</b>  <b>(1) (2) (a) (b) (c) (d) (3) (4) (a) (b) (c) (5) (a) (b) (c) (d)</b>  The department has not ordered nor purchased any new furniture for Minister Davies or any of his staff since May 2014. The department has also not disposed of any furniture allocated to Minister Davies nor his staff since May 2014.			



	<p>(1) What are the details of office furniture ordered and or purchased for the use of him and/or his staff since 1 May 2014;</p> <p>(2) in respect of each piece of furniture,</p> <p>(a) what is the description,</p> <p>(b) what is the breakdown of the costs,</p> <p>(c) where will each piece of furniture be used, and</p> <p>(d) who will use each piece of furniture;</p> <p>(3) what are the details of furniture disposed of;</p> <p>(4) in respect of each piece of furniture disposed of,</p> <p>(a) what is the description,</p> <p>(b) original purchase costs and (c) on what date was it purchased;</p> <p>(5)(a) how was this furniture disposed of, (b) what disposal method was used, (c) what is the name and contact details of person/s to whom it was disposed and (d) at what price was it disposed of? NW377E</p>	
85	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>74.</b></p> <p>Mr A.R McLoughlin (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministers and Deputy Ministers may use business class travel for official purposes at the expense of their departments. Official trips include amongst others, those travelled from Pretoria to Cape Town for Parliamentary sittings and appearances, as well as international trips, which require Ministers to execute official duties.</li><li>• All flights are used for official duty and this is an enabling factor for public participation programmes of Ministers who have to meet demanding schedules.</li><li>• Members may use the South African Airforce aircraft for official purposes and for reasons including if facilities of other airlines are not cost-effective and/or readily available in a specific instance.</li></ul>



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(1) How many (a) international and (b) domestic flights were undertaken by (i) him and (ii) his predecessors using (aa) aircraft operated by the military, (bb) aircraft chartered by the military or (cc) commercial aircraft during the period 1 April 2013 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;  
(2) in respect of each specified flight, what was the (a)(i) date and (ii) place of (aa) departure and (bb) arrival and (b)(i) total cost and (ii) breakdown of such costs?  
NW81E

- Members may also use chartered aircraft for official purposes and for reasons including if the facilities of other airlines are not cost-effective and/or readily available in a specific instance.
- The Ministry (and its support staff) is responsible for determining the cost-effectiveness of all trips carried out by the Minister and Deputy Minister and must ensure that the intended journey meets the requirements of the relevant guidelines.
- Using South African Airways is the preferred option, but sometimes the department is obliged to use other service providers and change plans as circumstances arise, otherwise the most cost effective option is sought.
- Military aircraft was not utilised.
- Due to the unavailability of commercial flights at the time, one chartered flight was undertaken at a cost of R269 108.60. Minister Davies shared a chartered flight with two other Ministers to attend the World Economic Forum (WEF), Abuja Nigeria from 7-9 May 2014.

#### International flights

No	Travel date	Place of departure	Place of arrival	Cost of air ticket	Service fee	Total cost
1	09/04/2013	Cape Town	Gaborone	5,744.00	225	5,969.00
2	19/05/2013	Johannesburg	Gaborone	4,122.00	225	4,347.00
3	26/05/2013	Cape Town	Paris	164,570.00	0	0
	30/05/2013	Paris	Hong Kong	0	625	165,195.00
4	12/06/2013	Cape Town	Nairobi	25,712.00	625	26,337.00
5	27/06/2013	Johannesburg	Windhoek	7,128.00	625	7,753.00
6	08/07/2013	Cape Town	Mauritius	25,013.00	625	25,638.00
7	19/07/2013	Johannesburg	Maputo	6,240.00	625	6,865.00
8	16/08/2013	Johannesburg	Malawi	12,991.00	625	13,616.00
9	24/08/2013	Cape Town	Malaysia	71,185.00	625	71,810.00
10	05/09/2013	Cape Town	Hong Kong	53,922.00	625	54,547.00
11	14/09/2013	Cape Town	Washington	82,702.00	625	83,327.00
12	23/10/2013	Cape Town	Addis Ababa	40,001.00	625	40,626.00
13	06/11/2013	Cape Town	Windhoek	7,987.00	625	8,612.00
14	30/11/2013	Cape Town	Indonesia	60,274.00	625	60,899.00



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15	24/11/2013	Johannesburg	Ghana	33,077.00	625	33,702.00
16	07/12/2013	Johannesburg	Hong Kong	86,386.00	625	87,011.00
17	20/01/2014	Johannesburg	Davos	73,187.00	425	73,612.00
18	31/03/2014	Cape Town	London	122,158.00	0	0
	02/04/2014	London	Brussels	0	500	122,658.00
19	07/05/2014	Lanseria	Abuja	R269 108.67	0	R269 108.60

#### Domestic flights

No	Travel date	Place of departure	Place of arrival	Cost of air ticket	Service fee	Total cost
1	15/04/2013	Cape Town	Uppington	6,021.00	160	6,181.00
2	13/04/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	4,344.00	160	4,504.00
3	21/04/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,794.00	160	3,954.00
4	29/04/2013	Cape Town	George	4,871.00	160	5,031.00
5	29/04/2013	George	Johannesburg	2,839.00	160	2,999.00
6	06/05/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,785.00	160	3,945.00
7	07/05/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,946.00	160	4,106.00
8	17/05/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	4,346.00	160	4,506.00
9	06/06/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	4,314.00	160	4,474.00
10	09/06/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,637.00	160	7,797.00
11	15/06/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	9,013.00	160	9,173.00
12	16/06/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	8,859.00	160	9,019.00
13	23/06/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,842.00	160	4,002.00
14	30/06/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,683.00	160	7,843.00
15	16/06/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	4,352.00	160	4,512.00
16	05/07/2013	Johannesburg	Durban	5,514.00	160	5,674.00



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17	07/07/2013	Cape Town	Kimberley	5,415.00	160	5,575.00
18	21/07/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,669.00	160	7,829.00
19	27/07/2013	Johannesburg	Kimberley	8,592.00	160	8,752.00
20	26/07/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,657.00	160	7,817.00
21	01/08/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,834.00	160	3,994.00
22	05/08/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,661.00	160	7,821.00
23	11/08/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,836.00	160	3,996.00
24	19/08/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,667.00	160	7,827.00
25	01/09/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,725.00	160	7,885.00
26	26/09/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	8,931.00	160	9,091.00
27	08/10/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,848.00	160	4,008.00
28	11/10/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,681.00	160	7,841.00
29	15/10/2013	Johannesburg	Durban	5,526.00	160	5,686.00
30	19/10/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,840.00	160	4000
31	22/11/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,856.00	160	8,016.00
32	10/11/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,934.00	160	4,094.00
33	12/11/2013	Durban	Cape Town	5,663.00	160	5,823.00
34	13/11/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,856.00	160	8,016.00
35	17/11/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	9,569.00	160	9,729.00
36	08/12/2013	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,943.00	160	4,103.00
37	10/12/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,874.00	160	8,034.00
38	14/12/2013	Cape Town	East London	5,315.00	160	5,475.00
39	10/12/2013	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,874.00	160	8,034.00
40	07/01/2014	Cape Town	Nelspruit	7,543.00	160	7,703.00
41	06/01/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,143.00	160	3,303.00
42	13/01/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	8,290.00	160	8,450.00



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43	30/01/2014	Johannesburg	Richardsbay	5,484.00	160	5,644.00
44	03/02/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,966.00	160	8,126.00
45	09/02/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,986.00	160	8,146.00
46	08/02/2014	Johannesburg	Uppington	4,910.00	160	5,070.00
47	27/02/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,940.00	160	8,100.00
48	08/03/2014	Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	9,571.00	160	9,731.00
49	13/03/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,307	160	7,467.00
50	15/03/2014	Johannesburg	Bloemfontein	4,776.00	160	4,936.00
51	20/03/2014	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7930	160	8,090.00
52	25/03/2014	Johannesburg	Cape Town	9,451.00	160	9,611.00
53	22/03/2014	Cape Town	East London	5,733.00	160	5,893.00
54	11/04/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,966.00	160	8,126.00
55	07/04/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,966.00	160	8,126.00
56	14/04/2014	Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	7,758.00	160	7,918.00
57	22/04/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,962.00	160	8,122.00
58	01/05/2014	Cape Town	George	4,310.00	160	4,470.00
59	02/05/2014	Cape Town	Kimberley	5,215.00	160	5,375.00
60	04/05/2014	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,996.00	160	4,156.00
61	07/05/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,980.00	160	8,140.00
62	13/05/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,964.00	160	8,124.00
63	14/05/2014	Cape Town	East London	5,730.00	160	5,890.00
64	18/05/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	7,944.00	160	8,104.00
65	26/05/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,978.00	160	4,138.00
66	26/05/2014	Johannesburg	Cape Town	3,978.00	160	4,138.00
67	27/05/2014	Cape Town	Johannesburg	3,944.00	160	4,104.00
68	29/05/2014	Johannesburg	Cape Town	7,870.00	160	8,030.00



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		69	04/06/2014	Johannesburg	Durban	5,624.00	160	5,784.00																				
86	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>138.</b></p> <p>Mr J.R.B Lorimer (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What are the details of all expenditure that was found to have been (a) irregular and (b) wasteful in his department for each year from 1 April 2009 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;</p> <p>(2) in respect of each such finding of (a) irregular and (b) wasteful expenditure, (i) what (aa) is the description thereof, (bb) is the value thereof and (cc) action has been taken against the persons accountable for such expenditure and (ii) how much thereof (aa) has been recovered and (bb) from whom?</p> <p>NW151E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p><b>(1) (a) and (2) (a) (i) (aa) (bb) (cc) (ii) (aa) (bb)</b></p> <p><b><u>Irregular expenditure:</u></b></p> <p><b>2009/10</b></p> <table><tr><th>Description</th><th>Value R'000</th><th>Action taken</th><th>Amount recovered R'000</th></tr><tr><td>Non-compliance with SCM regulations</td><td>191</td><td>In all the cases value for money was received and the expense was condoned by the Accounting Officer</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Non-compliance with SITA contract 398</td><td>1,698</td><td>No action was instituted against any dti official in this regard as SITA was responsible for obtaining approval for the business case prior to the contract being made available to user departments. National Treasury has since clarified that this is no longer irregular expenditure for the dti.</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td><b>TOTAL</b></td><td><b>1,889</b></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><b>2010/11</b></p> <table><tr><th>Description</th><th>Value R'000</th><th>Action taken</th><th>Amount recovered R'000</th></tr></table>							Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000	Non-compliance with SCM regulations	191	In all the cases value for money was received and the expense was condoned by the Accounting Officer	0	Non-compliance with SITA contract 398	1,698	No action was instituted against any dti official in this regard as SITA was responsible for obtaining approval for the business case prior to the contract being made available to user departments. National Treasury has since clarified that this is no longer irregular expenditure for the dti.	0	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,889</b>			Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000
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Non-compliance with SCM regulations	27,506	In all the cases value for money was received and the expense was condoned by the Accounting Officer	0
Non-compliance with HR laws and regulations	817	Relevant authority to condone	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,323</b>		

#### 2011/12

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000
Non-compliance with HR laws and regulations	2,689	The non-compliance was in respect of the overtime policy which has since been updated and approved.	0
Non-compliance with SCM regulations	56,820	In all the cases value for money was received and the expense was condoned by the Accounting Officer	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,509</b>		

#### 2012/13

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered
Non-compliance with HR laws and regulations	295	Requested relevant authority to condone	0
Non-compliance with SCM regulations	32,671	In all the cases value for money was received and the expense is awaiting condonation by the relevant authority	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,966</b>		

(1) (b) and (2) (b) (i) (aa) (bb) (cc) (ii) (aa) (bb)



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**Wasteful expenditure**

**2009/10**

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000
No show in respect of hotel accommodation	12	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
Penalty fee for late payments	11	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
No show in respect of hotel accommodation	56	Recovery recommended, however the amount was subsequently written off	0
Penalty fee for cancellation	34	Recovery recommended and the State Attorney has applied for default judgment	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>		

**2010/11**

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000
Vehicle accident	11	The amount was recovered from the official	11
No show in respect of hotel accommodation	4	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
Interest charged as per a settlement agreement	144	Condoned based on an outcome of an arbitration	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>11</b>



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**2011/12**

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered
Cancellation fee in respect of accommodation and conference fee	65	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
Rental of space not utilised	97	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>		

**2012/13**

Description	Value R'000	Action taken	Amount recovered R'000
Cancellation fee for hotel accommodation	11	Condoned as it was found that it was not the intention of the staff to wilfully incur fruitless or wasteful expenditure	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>		

**87 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
QUESTION FOR WRITTEN  
REPLY**

**106.**

Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
(1) What are the details of official credit cards issued to (a) him and/or (b) his staff;

**RESPONSE:**

No credit cards have been issued to any officials of **the dti**.



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	<p>(2) in respect of each credit card, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) organogram position of the user, (b) what is the (i) maximum permissible value of each purchase and (ii) total credit limit of the card, (c) what are the details of permissible purchases for which the credit cards may be used and (d) may alcoholic beverages be purchased;</p> <p>(3) in respect of purchases made with each credit card during the period 8 May 2014 and/or thereafter up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) organogram position of the user, (b) what is the (i) value of each purchase made, (ii) what are the details of each item purchased and (iii) for what purpose was each purchase made and (c) were any alcoholic beverages purchased; if so, (i) what are the (aa) details and (bb) value of these purchases and (ii) for what purpose was each purchase made?</p> <p>NW116E</p>							
88	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>172.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) (a) (i) (aa) (bb) (cc) (dd) (ee) (ii)</p> <table><tr><td>2009 - 10</td><td>2010 - 11</td><td>2011 - 12</td><td>2012 - 13</td><td>2013 - 14</td><td>Since 1 April 2014</td></tr></table>	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	Since 1 April 2014
2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	Since 1 April 2014			



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	Mr Z.N Mbhele (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) What are the details of all the costs of the maintenance of the pot plants in his (a) departmental offices and (b) official residence (i) in the (aa) 2009-10, (bb) 2010-11, (cc) 2011-12, (dd) 2012-13 and (ee) 2013-14 financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2014; (2) in respect of the pot plant maintenance, (a) what is the (i) address and (ii) name of the office where they were/are displayed, (b) for whose benefit are these pot plants, (c) what was/is the value of maintenance for each office and (d) what are the details of any contracts and/or plans for the maintenance of these pot plants in the future?	R6 895	R13 392	R18 251	R19 891	R11 603	-
		<b>(1) (b) (i) (aa) (bb) (cc) (dd) (ee) (ii)</b>  The cost pertaining to the provision and the maintenance of pot plants at official residences is the responsibility of the Department of Public Works.  <b>(2) (a) (i) (ii)</b>  Parliamentary Office 120 Plein street Cape Town  <b>(2) (b)</b> The pot plants are used as office decor and do not directly benefit any person.  <b>(2) (c)</b> Please refer to (1) (a) (i) above  <b>(2) (d)</b> The contract for the maintenance of pot plants ended in December 2013 and has not been renewed.					
89	<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b>  <b>196.</b>  Mr M.A Plouamma (Agang SA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, in light of the acknowledgement by the President, Mr Jacob Zuma, on 24 May 2014 that poverty, inequality and unemployment still persist, he intends to introduce legislation to combat the discriminatory	<b>RESPONSE:</b>  Yes, the President has passed the National Credit Amendment Act into an Act of Parliament. The National Credit Amendment Act provides that there should be automatic Removal of Adverse Consumer Credit Information. This will assist in that potential employees will not be adversely affected when they apply for jobs that do not involve handling of funds or do not involve high standard of honesty.  Through monitoring and enforcement of the Notice/Regulations and Sections, the National Credit Regulator will encourage employers and Credit Bureaus/Credit Providers not to abuse the system any longer. Education and awareness of consumers by <b>the dti</b> and National Credit Regulator will also intensify in order to curb the abuse.					



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	practice of disqualifying jobseekers because of adverse credit profiles? NW246E	
90	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN</b></p> <p><b>373.</b></p> <p>Adv. A de W Albers (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: †</p> <p>(1) Whether he can foresee the indefinite continuation of black economic empowerment (BEE); if not, when will alleged racial discrimination by the Government's policy in the business sector start to decline; if so, why is that the case;</p> <p>(2) whether it is a prerequisite that black people in general must be on an equal economic footing with or more prosperous than white people before the BEE policy can be abolished; if so, what time frame is in place within which this has to be achieved;</p> <p>(3) whether the Government has put measures in place to ensure that, when the economy's growth is found to be inadequate, BEE</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>(1) In 2013, the department commissioned a second baseline study to measure the progress with regard to transformation of the economy in both the private and public sectors and to draw conclusions on the obstacles to meaningful and sustainable participation of black people in the economy. The findings show that the economy is embracing B-BBEE policy, and its objectives; however, 33% of surveyed large enterprises had zero (0) Black Ownership and only 9% of enterprises had more than 90% Black Ownership. This reflects poorly on the level of penetration of Black Ownership within large enterprises. Therefore, the implementation of B-BBEE in all sectors of the economy is still critical to the overall economic and social development of South Africa.</p> <p>(2) Apartheid systematically and purposefully restricted the majority of South Africans from meaningful participation in the economy. The assets of millions of people were directly and indirectly destroyed and access to skills and to self-employment was racially restricted. The accumulation process under Apartheid confined the creation of wealth to a racial minority and imposed underdevelopment on black communities. The result is an economic structure that today, in essence, still excludes the vast majority of South Africans. It is crucial to understand the magnitude of what took place in our past in order to understand why we need to act together as a nation to bring about an economic transformation in the interest of all.</p> <p>(3) A more equitable economy will benefit all South Africans, individuals and enterprises. The process of BEE is an inclusive one, and all enterprises operating within South Africa can, and indeed should, participate in this process. A fundamental part of our economic reform and transformation is improving the quality and transparency of all economic activity. Accordingly, BEE must be associated with and ensure the highest standards of corporate governance. Concerted efforts are made to ensure that the quality of corporate boards and governance is improved.</p> <p>Economic growth, development and BEE are complementary and related processes. Government's approach is that BEE must be an inclusive process and not an exclusive process. No economy can grow by excluding any part of its people and an economy that is not growing cannot integrate all of its citizens in a meaningful way. As such this strategy stresses a BEE process that is associated with growth, development and enterprise development, and not merely the redistribution of existing wealth.</p>



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	<p>will be accommodated in the underperforming economy; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what steps will the Government take when economic growth is found to be insufficient for it to accommodate BEE? NW427E</p>	
91	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>377.</b></p> <p>Ms B Ferguson (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he led a high-level government and business delegation to the United States of America to discuss the (a) extension of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) beyond its 30 September 2015 expiry date and (b) continued exclusion of South Africa; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,</p> <p>(2) whether he has found that the inclusion of South Africa into the Brazil, Russia, India and China trade bloc is the reason for its exclusion from AGOA; if not, what was his finding; if so, what are the relevant details? NW431E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>South Africa is not excluded from AGOA. The issue under consideration is the extension of AGOA beyond its current expiry date of 30 September 2015 and the continued inclusion of South Africa as a beneficiary of the programme. South Africa's membership of the BRICS group of countries bears little, if any, consideration on these core issues. The USA itself has deep and expanding relations with BRICS countries.</p> <p>From 15 to 22 September 2013, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies, led a government delegation to the USA to exchange views with various US stakeholders on AGOA and to make the case for the extension of AGOA beyond 2015 with South Africa included as a beneficiary. During the visit, the Minister met the United States Trade Representative, members of Congress, including senior leaders of the Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Ways and Means Committees. Minister Davies also met with the private sector represented through the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Corporate Council on Africa. He had engagements with policy institutes in Washington DC and with the US media.</p> <p>The visit coincided with a mission to the USA by the South Africa-based American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) that was also advocating an extension of AGOA beyond 2015.</p> <p>Minister Davies' message was that the USA and South Africa maintain strong relations, and that the US has provided strong support to South Africa's democratic transition and socio-economic development since 1994. He outlined the growth of bilateral trade that is diverse in content and balanced. Investment relations are also growing, and South Africa is host to at least 600 US companies. Growing trade and investment relations are, to a large extent based on AGOA and Minister Davies pointed out that AGOA, by establishing a single trade regime with Sub-Saharan African countries, has fostered the growth of regional value chains in Africa and boosted intra-African trade.</p> <p>Minister Davies suggested that our common challenge is to build on AGOA through an extension of the programme with greater focus on regional integration and investment to support industrialisation and infrastructure development in Africa. This would underpin a virtuous cycle of growing trade and investment between the USA and the rapidly growing African continent from which both sides can</p>

		derive benefit. In line with the common position of African Governments, Minister Davies called for an extension of AGOA beyond the 30 September 2015 expiry date, for at least 15 years.
92	<p><b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>33.</b></p> <p>Mr S.J Mohai (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) has been his department's strategy to (i) support small businesses and co-operatives in terms of legislation and regulations and (ii) harness the actual and optimal potential of small and medium enterprises and co-operatives in terms of job creation as a priority, (b) has been the impact of this strategy on the growth of small businesses and co-operatives as a result and (c) investment opportunities area available to poor and rural communities? NO244E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>a) (i and ii) The Department of Trade and Industry is guided by the Integrated Strategy on the promotion of entrepreneurship and small enterprises as well as the Integrated Strategy on the Development and Promotion of Co-operatives. These Strategies mainly focus on the provision of non-financial and financial support services, access to markets and the reduction of regulatory constraints.</p> <p><b>Small business strategy</b> Government has primarily two institutions, the Small Enterprise Development Agency which focuses on the delivery of non-financial support services and the Small Enterprise Finance Agency (Sefa) which focuses on financial support services.</p> <p>Non-financial support services include potential entrepreneurs who start and run businesses and these get assisted with general business management skills which include financial management, marketing, strategic management, business planning, human resources, quality assurance, export readiness and other support services.</p> <p>In the area of access to markets, <b>the dti</b> provides incentives such as the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance which supports SMMEs that are export ready to showcase their products to the international markets as well as the Incubation Support Programme which requires participating big businesses to transfer skills to small businesses (their incubatees) and provide them with procurement opportunities. The Sector Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) provides for generic and project funding support for emerging exporters.</p> <p>In the area of reducing regulatory constraints, <b>the dti</b> launched a red tape reduction programme in collaboration with the Department of Co-operative Governance to target local municipalities so that they could reduce administrative processes and regulations on small businesses.</p> <p>Through its support programmes <b>the dti</b> also provides incentives to small businesses such as the Black Business Supplier Development Programme and the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme and these incentives include provision of machinery, tools and equipment needed by small businesses to run successful and growing businesses. <b>the dti</b> furthermore provides for a 100% grant to majority black owned primary co-operatives to improve the viability and competitiveness of co-operative enterprises by lowering their cost of doing business through its Co-operatives Incentive Scheme (CIS).</p> <p><b>Co-operatives strategy</b> Co-operatives Amendment Act 2013 assented to by the President on 5 August 2013 aims to (1) strengthen co-operative's governance, accountability and transparency and to provide for a differential dispensation for co-operatives to reduce the regulatory burden. (2) enhance compliance, coordination, administration and sustainability of co-operatives; and (3) establish co-operatives institutions to streamline alignment across all spheres of government.</p>



Co-operatives Amendment Act 2013 and its regulations will provide an enabling environment to support the optimal development of co-operatives to ensure the creation of sustainable job opportunities.

This Act calls for the establishment of a Co-operative Development Agency that will provide tailor made non-financial support to Co-operatives, as well as a Co-operatives Tribunal that will assist co-operatives with judicial management, winding-up, deregulation, conflict resolution, the liquidation and to conduct investigations into the activities of co-operatives to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

**the dti** is also strengthening the economic viability of primary co-operatives through the establishment of secondary marketing co-operatives that creates investment opportunities for small scale farmers and primary co-operatives. An incentive has been designed to support the establishment of secondary marketing co-operatives.

b) The impact of the Strategies on small businesses and co-operatives has been positive. In the 2012/13 financial period, 68 850 potential and operational small enterprises accessed the various Seda network points on business development matters in each province. Approximately 10 208 new and existing enterprises received a Seda intervention. Of these enterprises, 44.5% were youth owned and 1.6% were entrepreneurs with disability. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the existing Seda clients were in the services sectors, followed by 14% in the manufacturing sector and 13% in agriculture. It is encouraging that both the manufacturing sector and agriculture have seen an increase in the number of enterprises assisted compared to the 2011/12 financial period at 10% and 9%, respectively. This shows that more and more enterprises in these priority sectors are receiving support, which should spell good news for industrialising the economy.

The SMME Payment Assistance Hotline facilitated payments to small businesses exceeding R350 million. The roll-out of the incubation programme was enhanced with an additional approval of 23 incubators by the end of March 2013 for both the Seda Technology Programme (Stp) and the Incubation Support Programme (ISP). From the beginning of 2013/14 financial year, 33 new incubation projects had been approved under the Incubation Support Programme. The Stp produced a total of 2 301 jobs by the end of March 2013.

The total number of co-operative projects that benefited from CIS increased from 157 projects at a total value of R45.7 million in 2011/12 to 316 projects at a total value of R85.5 million in 2012/13.

c) **The dti** has finalised the development of the National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy and its instruments. This Strategy targets the lower end of the market including street traders, spaza shops, township and rural enterprises. It is envisaged that this strategy and its instruments will, to a great extent, uplift poor and rural enterprises. Other investment opportunities available to poor and rural communities include micro franchise business opportunities, industrial clustering, local economic development, infrastructure development, supplier development programme driven by **the dti** in collaboration with State Owned Entities, co-location and one stop shops to bring business support services closer to rural and remote areas.



<p><b>93 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</b></p> <p><b>28.</b></p> <p>Mr X Mabasa (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to your statement in the debate on the state of the nation address (SONA) where you called for significant intervention across all spheres of government focused on broadening and rebuilding the industrial base of the economy through manufacturing and placing the emphasis on the productive capacity of the economy,</p> <p>(a) what measures has his department implemented to support designated sectors that are critical for the production of strategic inputs required for industrial development and</p> <p>(b) what has been the impact on (i) exports in this regard and (ii) stemming imports in addressing a more favourable balance of trade and increasing revenue?</p> <p>O238E</p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>a) The full range of measures deployed by the Department of Trade and Industry to support sectors and products designated for local manufacture have been set out in successive, annual iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). For the purposes of this response, suffice it to state that a range of sectors and products have been designated for local procurement to defined thresholds. These include rail rolling stock, buses and electricity pylons, all products generally associated with industrial development and for which there is significant public procurement. Taken together with the implementation of the Competitive Supplier Development Programme (CSDP) which is the responsibility of the Department of Public Enterprises and implemented by Eskom and Transnet, strategic sourcing and supplier development has supported local manufacturers in these sectors.</p> <p>Simultaneously the Department of Trade and Industry established the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) to support companies seeking to raise their capabilities and competitiveness, including as suppliers in the sectors provided as examples herein. Thus for instance a total of R2,8 billion has been committed under the MCEP in 2012/13 and the first half of 2013/14 to companies in the manufacturing sector, inclusive of 114 companies in the metals sector which have received a total of R883 million.</p> <p>Similarly, for example the 12 (i) tax incentive has supported R1.07 billion investments in the rail sector and R506 million investment in the metals sector during the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.</p> <p>b) It is difficult to derive a direct and quantifiable short term, cause and effect relationship between industrial policy measures, including those provided as examples in this response and exports or imports. The Designation of sectors for local procurement falls broadly under the category of an import substitution measure. In general terms however for example, exports of mining, transport and capital equipment is significantly up registering on average a 40 percent growth per annum over the previous 4 years.</p> <p>Given the extensive procurement of buses by municipalities including under the Rea Vaya programme, it is safe to say that there will have been a very significant and positive impact on imports and the balance of trade in this sub-sector. Work is in fact under-way to develop a more accurate impact assessment based on a range of indicators.</p>
<p><b>94 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</b></p> <p><b>53.</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE:</b></p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry's (<b>the dti's</b>) Communication and Marketing plan is developed and approved every financial year in line with Government and the Department's planning cycle. The planning for projects that will be implemented between 1 January and 30 April began in the third quarter of the year. The planning includes consultations and approval by both internal and external stakeholders, including the Government Communication and Information System, <b>the dti's</b> Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC), and</p>



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Dr W.G James (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:  
(1) How much does his department plan to spend on (a) advertising, (b) communication and (c) marketing between 1 January 2014 and 30 April 2014 (i) in total and (ii) as a breakdown of the amount;  
(2)(a) what mediums is his department going to use in each case and (b) who is the service provider to be used;  
(3) what is the main message that his department plans to communicate during this time?  
NW54E

others. The overarching message of **the dti** during this period will remain one that encourages private-public partnerships and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to work collectively to grow the economy and be responsive to the plight and aspirations of South Africans.

NAME OF CAMPAIGN	EXPENDITURE (ESTIMATE)	KEY MESSAGE	PROPOSED MEDIUM	SUGGESTED SERVICE PROVIDERS
Liquor Authority Regulations	R 600 000. 00	Practice and compliance with new Liquor Regulations	Radio, print, Outreach	SABC; The New Age, Media 24, etc
Liquor trading – Easter Weekend Campaign (Annual)	R1, 5 m	Compliance with liquor laws and responsible alcohol intake.	Radio; Print; Outdoor; Online	SABC Radio; SABC TV; Media 24; Times Media; Contact Media
Incubation Support Programme	R 400 000. 00	Programme promotion and invitation to participate	Print; Radio; Outdoor	SABC; Mail & Guardian; Media 24; Times Media; Independent Newspapers; Fikelela Outdoor Media
SA Premier Business Awards	R 300 000.00	Call for entries and profiling winners	Radio; Print and Online	Primedia; SABC; Times Media; The New Age; Mail



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							& Guardian, etc.	
			Informal Business Upliftment Programme	R 350 000.00	Programme promotion and invitation to participate	Print; Radio; Outdoor	Media 24; Times Media; The New Age; SABC	
			Consumer Rights	R 350 000.00	Educational awareness campaign on Consumer Rights	Radio and Print	SABC; Media24; Times Media; Independent Newspapers	
			Investment Promotion – 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase	R 500 000.00	Profiling and promotion of investment incentives	Outdoor; Print; and Online	Independent; The New Age; Times Media; Mail & Guardian; Media 24; etc.	