



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 2015

1	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4244.</p> <p>Mr M.H Redelinghuys (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether his department maintains a list of exporters; if not, why not; if so,</p> <p>(2) Whether this list is accessible to the public; if not, why not; if so, where can it be accessed? NW5122E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The Department can confirm that they maintain a list of exporters and regularly update it. The Department is in the process of developing an integrated database of exporters which will incorporate plethora of exporters but not limiting it to Customs and Excise data, our extended network through export councils exporting members, as well as the Regional Network of Trade Provincial Organisations and the dti's trade lead bulletin subscribers database which is an integral part of the trade lead management system.</p> <p>(2) The list is accessible to the public but distribution is limited to ensure that confidentiality of the exporters on the database is upheld. The list could be accessed through the Department's Export Help Desk.</p> <p>The contact persons are Ms Zanele Mkhize and Mr Jacob Moatshe who could be reached at (012) 394 5909 and (012) 394 3024; ZMkhize@thedti.gov.za; JMoatshe@thedti.gov.za, respectively.</p>
2	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4101.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Was (a) he and/or (b) his department made aware of the notice of suspension of South Africa's eligibility for the African Growth and Opportunity Act,</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>1) In line with the new AGOA Extension and Enhancement Act, the United States shall provide 60-day advance notice of the intent to "suspend, limit or withdraw" duty-free treatment to an AGOA-beneficiary country. During this 60-day notice, the United States and the country affected are supposed to try to resolve the issues of concern. South Africa's negotiators have been well aware of this authority to suspend a country's trade benefits where the US believes that a beneficiary of AGOA is "not making continual progress toward the elimination of barriers to United States trade and investment". South Africa has been making continual progress during the past few months to implement the agreement reached in Paris and to resolve issues relating to opening of the South African market to US exports of the three meats: poultry, beef and pork.</p> <p>On 05 November 2015, the Minister received a telephone call from the USTR informing him about the letter by President Obama to the United States Congress regarding the outcome of the out-of-cycle review of the eligibility of South Africa to receive benefits under</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Public Law 106 of the 200th Congress, issued to the Congress of the United States of America by President Mr Barack Obama on 5 November 2015, prior to the notice being issued; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (i) when and (ii) in what format did the specified advance notice take place; (2) whether he took any steps to avoid the issuance of the specified notice; if not, why not; if so, what are the further relevant details? NW4973E</p>	<p>AGOA. The USTR assured South Africa that if issues of concern to the United States on poultry, beef and pork are addressed, South Africa's benefits under AGOA would be restored to the same terms as other AGOA-eligible countries.</p> <p>2) The necessary steps were taken to ensure that in discussions with the US on the three meats: poultry, beef and pork, South Africa considers its national interests and finds mechanisms that will facilitate safe trade. Various engagements have been held with the US in this regard at a political and technical level to find an amicable resolution to all the issues of concern in line with international standards. Sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures are complex issues with implications for human and animal health and the necessary Protocols and procedures have to be negotiated to facilitate trade. These engagements have resulted in an agreement to allow an annual quota of 65 000 tonnes of US bone-in chicken portion into the SA market. In order to implement the quota, South Africa through the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) published the Notice in the Government Gazette for public comment, which closed on 13 November 2015. ITAC is currently analysing the public comments and it would soon table a report at its commission.</p> <p>As indicated above, DAFF and the United States are close to concluding the necessary veterinary health certificates for the import of US poultry, beef and pork. Discussions are also taking place between the Veterinarians to resolve outstanding issues relating to salmonella.</p>
3	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4100.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What formal communication at a Ministerial level and/or otherwise took place between his department and the United States of America regarding the (a) market access negotiations for (i) poultry, (ii) beef and (iii) pork and (b) out-of-cycle review of the eligibility of South Africa in respect of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, Public Law 106 of the 200th Congress, in</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>1) The Minister and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) used the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) Council on 16 April 2015 in Washington to discuss market access for US poultry, beef and pork. This culminated in a breakthrough on 4-5 June 2015 in Paris, France in which South Africa agreed to grant 65 000 tons for US bone-in chicken portions into the South Africa market. In addition, the Minister held a bilateral meeting with the USTR on 26 August 2015 in Gabon on the margins of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum. During this meeting, USTR confirmed to the Minister that during the out-of-cycle review of the eligibility of South Africa to receive the benefits under AGOA, the United States would determine whether South Africa is continually making progress to address US concerns on poultry, beef and pork.</p> <p>On 08 October 2015, the USTR wrote a letter to the Minister indicating that "to determine whether South Africa has established, or is making continual progress towards establishing the elimination of barriers to U.S. trade and investment, we will consider whether South Africa has implemented the following actions no later than December 31, 2015". The actions referred to relate to sanitary and phytosanitary issues on poultry, beef and pork as well as implementation of the imports of 65 000 tonnes of US bone-in chicken portions into the South Africa market.</p> <p>On 05 November 2015, the Minister received a telephone call from the USTR informing him about the letter by President Obama to the United States Congress regarding the outcome of the out-of-cycle review of the eligibility of South Africa to receive benefits under AGOA. The USTR assured South Africa that if issues of concern to the United States on poultry, beef and pork are addressed, South Africa's benefits under AGOA would be restored to the same terms as other AGOA-eligible countries.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>each case in terms of (i) the date of the letter, meeting or phone call and (ii) a short summary of its contents;</p> <p>(2) Whether he will release the specified correspondence to Mr G.G Hill-Lewis; if not, why not; if so, when can it be expected?</p> <p>NW4972E</p>	<p>Sanitary and phytosanitary issues on poultry, beef and pork are dealt with by the Vets at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. There have been numerous teleconferences and video conferences to try to conclude the negotiations on the necessary protocols. A protocol in the event of an outbreak of HPAI in the United States has been concluded and the two countries are close to concluding the necessary veterinary health certificates on poultry, beef and pork.</p> <p>2) The discussions have taken place through various engagements and the outcome of these engagements is captured in the response provided above.</p>
4	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3987.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the stopping of the consideration of applications made to his department's Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme due to funding issues, (a) how many applications have been put on hold for the current 2015-16 financial year, (b) what is the total value of the specified applications, and (c) how many jobs would have been created through the specified applications;</p> <p>(2) whether his department had any engagements with the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(a) The department has temporarily suspended new applications for the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) with effect from 28 October 2015 due to the programme been fully committed. All applications that have not been approved by the department when the programme is temporarily suspended cannot be supported at this time due to limited funding. Since inception MCEP has supported 1 153 entities leveraging over R30 billion investment and retaining over 200 000 jobs. A total of 672 applications were affected by the temporary suspension of the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP).</p> <p>(b) Estimated investment indicated on applications that cannot be supported at this time is R24 billion which is subject to verification.</p> <p>(c) The affected entities indicated in the applications that they will retain a total number of 50 000 jobs. This is subject to verification.</p> <p>(2) (a) The department engaged National Treasury on several occasions during the 2016-19 MTEF process to secure additional R1.5 billion. This included a number of meetings between the executives of dti and National Treasury, and a presentation of the funding and extension request during Medium Term Expenditure Committee hearings.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>National Treasury to secure more funding for the specified programme for the (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17, (c) 2017-18 and (d) 2018-19 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (i) when were these engagements held and (ii) what are the further relevant details? NW4855E</p>	
5	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4047.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, in light of the sustained devaluation of the Rand in recent years, his department intends to review the current formula for sugar import duties which are currently calculated based on a fixed price of USD 566; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(2) What was the overall tonnage of sugar imported into the country prior to the implementation of the Dollar Based Reference Price, excluding the sugar imported from Southern African Customs Union member countries;</p> <p>(3) What is the actual average cost of production per</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The review of the Dollar Based Reference Price (DBRP) for sugar is done by the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) using historical data and market assessment over a long term time frame. The current DBRP of \$566 per ton was implemented in April 2014 and therefore it is too early to make any pronouncements based on the currency as the depreciation of the rand will be a short to medium term issue. The sugar industry has assured government that it is still able to supply all local sugar demand under the current drought conditions are still also able to supply the quota obligation to the USA of 24,220 tons.</p> <p>(2) Data demonstrates that 292,404 tons and 192,024 tons of refined sugar were imported in SA in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The Dollar Based Reference Price (DBRP) was implemented in April 2014.</p> <p>(3) Industry indicates that the average cost of production per metric ton of refined sugar is estimated between R5,000 and R5,500.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	metric ton of refined sugar in the country?	
6	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4048.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) (a) What progress has been made with the review of the Sugar Act, Act 9 of 1978 and (b) what is the timeline for (i) the publication of the specified review and/or (ii) an Amendment Bill;</p> <p>(2) How many emerging black farmers have been empowered to produce sugar?</p>	<p>Response:</p> <p>(1) A study was completed in June 2015, and consultations have been held with industry and other stakeholders over the past 6 months on the recommendations of the study. Given the current challenges in the industry, the implementation of the amendments to the current Act has been withheld until the New Year.</p> <p>(2) There are 448 black commercial and approximately 21,110 sugar cane farmers in South Africa mostly located in the KwaZulu-Natal province.</p>
7	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>4046.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the drought-affected sugar industry, what is the expected shortfall of sugar in the country in the (a) current and (b) next three financial years;</p> <p>(2) whether his department has been approached by (a) the SA Sugar Association (SASA) and/or (b) any of its members for</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) While the drought has severely impacted on the production of sugar in the 2015/2016 season, the industry has been in a position to fully supply the needs of the local market, and has continued to export small quantities of sugar as these are surplus to requirements. In the next three years, the industry expects that crop production should recover from the low production of the current season. They also anticipate that the local market demand will grow by between 2% and 3%. Over this period, the industry has provided the assurance that they will be able to continue meeting local market needs fully, and be able to export surplus requirements. Drought measures such as drought resistant varieties, efficient irrigation scheduling, special financial support and drought relief funding requested from Rural Development for black farmers are being put in place to mitigate the effects of drought on production for the next planting season and beyond.</p> <p>(2) The Department has not received any request from SASA or its members with respect to a special dispensation or the current quota dispensation regarding the importation of sugar. Neither is there any request for changes in the Dollar Based Reference Price (DBRP) for sugar which currently stands at \$566 per ton.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>special dispensations with regard to the importation of sugar (i) from sugar-producing countries such as Brazil, India or Thailand or (ii) through the loosening of the existing quota system for Southern African Development Community countries where SASA members have operated;</p> <p>(3) whether SASA will still manage to fulfil the 150 000 ton export allowance to the European Union; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(4) whether his department is considering lifting duties on International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis 150 sugar which is not produced in the country; if so, what are the relevant details?</p>	<p>(3) The implementation of the EU sugar quota agreement is still to be finalised and therefore no actual sugar exports planned for the EU in this season. The agreement is expected to be finalised by mid- 2016 at which time the actual sugar exports will be expected to flow from South Africa to the EU.</p> <p>(4) The tariff heading for sugar and related products does not separate sugar products by grades and therefore does not make allowance for a specific sugar grade as a separate product. Any changes to the tariff heading will affect all products listed in the tariff heading. Therefore, at this stage the Department has no plan or received any request to consider any changes in the sugar tariff headings to allow for importation of other sugar grades.</p>
8	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3965.</p> <p>Mr W M Madisha (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with reference to the reported imminent loss by South Africa of benefits emanating from the African</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Since August 2014, South Africa has campaigned successfully for AGOA to be renewed for all sub-Saharan African Countries. South Africa's campaign to also be included in the extended AGOA was successful. President Obama signed the AGOA Extension & Enhancement Act (AEEA) of 2015 into law on 29 June 2015. However, the US lobbies insisted that some issues of interest to them such as poultry, pork and beef be resolved by South Africa (SA) to allow SA to be eligible. SA has undergone an out-of-cycle review on 7 August 2015 that will determine whether SA is included in AGOA. SA has fully participated in this process through various submissions aimed at influencing the US on its inclusion in AGOA.</p> <p>While the US's out-of-cycle review had raised a number of concerns of US lobby groups, through our submissions, we succeeded to narrow the issues to only the three "meats": poultry, beef and pork. Substantial progress has been achieved in all areas with only a few issues remaining. On poultry, an agreement between the industries from both sides on 65000 tonnes for access of US bone-in chicken cuts was reached. SA's International Trade and Administration Commission (ITAC) has published the Anti-Dumping Draft</p>



	<p>Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) (details furnished), he and his department have been proactive, prompt and prescient in dealing with all matters pertaining to the AGOA in order to safeguard the country's favourable terms for export to the United States of America (USA); if so, what are the relevant details in this regard;</p> <p>(2) Whether he intends to brief the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry fully about the negotiations with his counterpart in the USA; if not, why not; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) what are the further relevant details and (b) what steps does he intend to take to settle the dispute?</p> <p>NW4832E</p>	<p>Rebate Regulations on 30 October 2015 for comment. The Regulations will be finalized by the end of November by ITAC, thus facilitating the creation of a quota for US bone-in-chicken pieces by SARS before the end of December 2015. A Protocol on poultry has also been signed by SA and US Veterinarians on 13 November 2015 to facilitate trade in the event of any new outbreaks of Avian Flu (HPAI) in the US to secure the continued exports of poultry from those areas in the US that are not affected by Avian Flu. SA's Veterinary experts have had several bilateral engagements to resolve the technical SPS issues of mutual concern, to facilitate the imports of these three meats from the US to SA. We expect all the issues to be resolved before the notice period issued by President Obama to the US Congress about the possible suspension of SA agricultural exports from AGOA.</p> <p>(2) The Minister of Trade and Industry has provided various briefs to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry on the progress that South Africa has made in resolving the issues of concern to the US that have been linked to SA continued participation in AGOA. The last briefing was on 17 November 2015 and the Minister remains available at the request of the Committee.</p>
9	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3986.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the public hearings conducted for the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill held in Parliament on 15 September 2015, (a) what (i) was the cost of a certain person's (name</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a)(i) Dr Mustaqeem de Gama who has been involved in the drafting of the Bill from the on-set travelled to South Africa twice to attend the Parliamentary hearings and deliberations on the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill. The cost was R82 233.02. The aim was to facilitate the work of the Committee as it engages in the Bill.</p> <p>(ii) Dr de Gama travelled in economy class.</p> <p>(b)(i) He arrive in South Africa on 13 September 2015 and 19 October 2015 respectively.</p> <p>(ii) He left South Africa on 25 September 2015 and 28 October 2015 respectively.</p> <p>(2) The official also attended the SADC EPA technical working group and the SADC Senior Officials meetings which are matters the official was working with prior to departure.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>furnished) trip from Geneva to Cape Town to brief the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry on the specified Bill and (ii) class of travel did the specified person fly in and (b) when did the specified person (i) arrive in and (ii) depart from South Africa;</p> <p>(2) whether the specified person conducted any other business while in South Africa; if so, what are the relevant details?</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3952.</p> <p>Mr M Waters (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>1) What are the reasons that the application for funding from the National Lottery Board by the Edenvale Child Welfare Centre was declined?</p> <p>2) (a) When last was funding by the specified board approved for the specified centre and (b) what amount was allocated to the specified centre? NW4818E</p> <p>[ANNEXURE A AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from NLC:</p> <p>1) The organisation's name is Child Welfare South Africa Edenvale. They applied under the Early Childhood Development Infrastructure targeted call which opened on 14 December 2014 and closed on 13 February 2015. This being a focused call towards providing suitable accommodation for the advancement of Early Childhood Development through either a building or container. The application from the organisation unfortunately only applied for operational cost. Furthermore, the objectives of the organisation are not focusing on early childhood development as outlined in the call and this is why the application was declined.</p> <p>Please see paragraph 13, page 5 of the "Charities sector targeted call 2014 guidelines and information required" attached hereto as annexure A for the objectives of the call.</p> <p>2) (a) The organisation was last approved for funding on 13 June 2013 and paid on 28 November 2013.</p> <p>(b) The amount allocated was R308,000.00 (Three hundred and Eight Thousand Rands). This was towards operations with a large portion of the allocation awarded for salaries.</p>



11	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3922.</p> <p>Mr D W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) How many overseas trips did a certain person (Mr Asogan Moodley) of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications take since 1 January 2015, (b) what were the (i) dates, (ii) destinations and (iii) reasons of each specified trip and (c) what was the (i) cost of each specified trip and (ii) class</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>Person in question</th><th>(a)</th><th>(b)</th><th>(b)(i)</th><th>(b)(ii)</th><th>(b)(iii)</th><th>(c)(i)</th><th>(c)(ii)</th></tr><tr><td>National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</td><td>Mr Asogan Moodley</td><td>None</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Entity	Person in question	(a)	(b)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(b)(iii)	(c)(i)	(c)(ii)	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Mr Asogan Moodley	None	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Entity	Person in question	(a)	(b)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(b)(iii)	(c)(i)	(c)(ii)												
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Mr Asogan Moodley	None	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable												



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	of travel of each specified trip?	
12	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3732.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to the award of a multi-million rand grant by the National Lotteries Commission to the Thobeka Madiba Zuma Foundation, which is run by the wife of the President, Mr Jacob G Zuma:</p> <p>(a) What was the intended use of the specified grant, (b) What was it actually used for, (c) Did the recipient meet all of the (i) reporting and (ii) audit requirements for the use of the grant, (d) Has the specified commission found that no person improperly benefited from the grant, and (e) What process was followed by the specified commission in reaching this conclusion?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from National Lotteries Commission:</p> <p>(a) The Grant was intended for Breast Cancer Awareness initiatives which included concerts in Mafikeng & Umtata and compilation of a Documentary.</p> <p>(b) The NLC is not in position to answer this question right now as it awaits the first progress report from the beneficiary.</p> <p>(c) The project is still being currently implemented and the NLC awaits the first progress report. The NLC will be in a position to comment on (i) and (ii) after assessing the progress report. Once the first progress report is found to be satisfactory, the second tranche payment will be made.</p> <p>(d) No. With all grants made from the NLDTF, the NLC studies the progress reports to ensure that the funds were used for the intended purposes.</p> <p>(e) The NLC has not reached any "conclusion". The NLC is not investigating any impropriety. In assessing of the progress report, and should the NLC find cause for concern, the NLC will raise the matter with the beneficiary.</p>
13	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3731.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The Financial contribution under the Film Incentive Programme to the Film of Mad Max: Fury Road was R 72 340 609.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What is his department's total financial contribution, under the Film Incentive Programme, to the filming of Mad Max: Fury Road;</p> <p>(2) why was the specified movie selected for financial support in spite of the fact that it was filmed mainly in Namibia;</p> <p>(3) considering that the film was a commercial failure, does his department assess the likely commercial success of the films it decides to support prior to awarding the incentive? NW4415E</p>	<p>(2) The objective of the Foreign Film and TV production incentive is to attract Foreign Direct Investment and to create jobs that expose local film practitioners to work that they would, otherwise, never be exposed to given the budget sizes applicable to local productions. The film incentive provides a rebate to filmmakers based on the Qualifying South African Production Expenditure (QSAPE) of the amount spent on the production in SA. The film Mad Max: Fury Road complied with the requirements of the incentive to generate more than R 289 million QSAPE injected into South Africa's economy.</p> <p>(3) The film incentive is a means to attract investment and create jobs while supporting the growth of the industry. The dti incentive evaluation does not assess commercial viability of productions, but rather the economic impact to be derived from the production of films in South Africa. In this instance, the committed value of spending in the economy did take place and committed number of actors were employed for the production of the movie.</p>
14	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3676.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, with reference to the Nexus Forensic Services report into the Centurion Aerospace</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Flowing from the recommendations of the audits initiated by the dti one individual has been dismissed from the public service. Allegations of criminal activity with respect to this individual and companies alleged to be involved in fraudulent activities has been handed over to the South African Police Services. The decision whether to charge the individual under any one or more legal statutes is one which will be made by the National Prosecution Authority. The case number is CAS 647-12-2013.</p> <p>A civil legal process is underway to recover public funds from this individual. The Legal Services section of the Department of Trade and Industry is following developments in this regard. The relevant case number is 27011/2013 at the Sunnyside Police Station.</p> <p>a) Until the individuals has been charged in a court of law I am not at liberty to divulge the names of the individuals implicated in the allegations of criminal behaviour.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Village, anyone has been charged in terms of Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004; if not, why not; if so, what are (a) their names and (b) the relevant Crime Administration System number(s)?</p>	<p>b) See above.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3680.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With respect to the Nexus Forensic Services report into the Centurion Aerospace Village (CAV) in Gauteng, (a) which company was contracted to construct the ICT2 Building and (b) when did construction (i) commence and (ii) conclude;</p> <p>(2) (a) which (i) person(s) and/or (ii) companies have assumed tenancy of the ICT2 Building and (b) on which dates did the specified occupancy (i) begin and (ii) end in each specified case;</p> <p>(3) is (a) electricity, (b) water and/or (c) any other service supplied to the ICT2 Building by the CAV; if not, who supplies the ICT2 Building with the specified</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>1.a) The company contracted to construct the ICT2 Building was Stefannuti Stocks/Timbela Joint Venture.</p> <p>b) i) The site for the construction was handed over on 23 January 2011. The 'Works Completion' was on the 6 December 2011.</p> <p>ii) The 'Final Completion/Correction of Defects' was on 5 December 2012. The official opening of the ICT2 building was on 29 November 2011 and official occupation was on 2 January 2012.</p> <p>2.a) Occupation of the ICT2 building took place on the 2 January by the CAV staff and by Aerosud.</p> <p>b) Aerosud and the CAV staff still occupy the building which is mainly used for innovation and training for the Ahrlac programme.</p> <p>3.a) Electricity, water and sewer services to the ITC2 building was supplied by Aerosud from the commencement of construction as a temporary measure. This was also the case with respect to the provision of electricity to the construction activities for phase two of the CAV.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	services; if so, when were the specified services established? NW4347E	
16	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3681.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With respect to the Centurion Aerospace Village (CAV) in Gauteng, has any (a) person(s) and/or (b) companies concluded a tenancy agreement with the CAV; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are their names, (ii) when did they conclude the specified agreement, (iii) when did they assume occupation of the building and (iv) when is the tenancy agreement with CAV set to be concluded? NW4348E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) No tenancy agreement was signed. This was because the Occupancy Certificate was not issued. The Occupancy Certificate was not issued by the City of Tshwane because the bulk earthworks contract was terminated as a result of the forensic investigation which demonstrated that the contract was non-compliant with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) regulations. Urgent effort and a process is underway to reinstate the bulk earthworks programme and pave the way for the Occupancy Certificate.</p> <p>b) i); ii); iii) and iv) do not therefore apply.</p>
17	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3679.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, with reference to the Nexus Forensic Services report into the Centurion Aerospace Village in Gauteng, any monies</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>No monies have as yet been recovered from any:</p> <p>a) persons or b) companies, awarded</p> <p>i) contracts. ii) No tenders were adjudicated since the prescripts of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) were not applied.</p> <p>This arises from the fact that legal processes to recover funds are still underway.</p> <p>aa); bb); aaa); bbb) and cc) do therefore not apply.</p>

	<p>have been recovered or recouped from any specified (a) persons and/or (b) companies awarded (i) contracts or (ii) tenders without adhering to prescribed procurement processes; if not, why not; if so, (aa) what amounts, (bb) from which (aaa) persons and/or (bbb) companies and (cc) for what specified procurement? NW4346E</p>	
18	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3634.</p> <p>Mr J.A Esterhuizen (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) In view of our outbound foreign direct investment which grew by 17% this year, in contrast to foreign direct investment into the country which has fallen by 24%, can he provide an explanation as to why there seems to be an overarching desire by South African businesses to grow offshore than to invest locally;</p> <p>(2) what steps is his department taking in order to foster an environment which will attract foreign capital investment in the country?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) According to the World Investment Report released by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in June 2015 aggregate global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows declined by 16% in 2014 as a result of the continued uneven and weak recovery of the global economy after the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. Not surprisingly, South Africa was also impacted and FDI inflows slowed from US\$8.3 billion in 2013. The fdi report 2015 by fdi intelligence which tracks investment projects also reports a decline in greenfield fdi projects globally.</p> <p>Nevertheless, South Africa still attracted a substantial US\$ 5.7 billion in 2014. By comparison, Nigeria attracted US\$ 4.6 billion, Mozambique US\$4.9 billion, Kenya US\$ 900 million and Mauritius US\$ 418 million. In 2014, South Africa was again the largest recipient of FDI on the African continent. South Africa remains an attractive investment destination as per the latest Ernest and Young attractive destination survey launched in June 2015. According to the EY survey South Africa remains the top destination in Africa for fdi projects. Over the past five years South Africa received twice as many fdi projects as any African country. Multinationals have affirmed South Africa as a regional manufacturing hub and have retained and expanded their investments in new plants. Companies such as Unilever have invested R 4 billion in expansions, upgrades and new plants in South Africa.</p> <p>In addition to South Africa being a destination for FDI, we are now also a leading source of FDI on the African continent. As this Government has stated on many occasions, our domestic market is simply too small to – on its own – sustain high economic growth rates over the long-term. The African continent is now widely acknowledged as the next growth frontier and South Africa is in the fortunate position of having identified the growth opportunities in Africa many years ago already.</p> <p>This is why our trade policy prioritises regional development through the Southern African Development Community (SADC); the Tripartite Free Trade Area (T-FTA) signed in June 2015 in Sharm el-Sheikh and the Continental Free Trade Area (C-FTA).</p>

	<p>NW4211E</p>	<p>These Agreements do not only open the door to South African exporters. They also provide investment opportunities for companies owned by South Africans or domiciled in South Africa.</p> <p>Companies such as Vodacom, MTN, SAB-Miller, Standard Bank, Pick n Pay, Shoprite-Checkers, Woolworths, Nando's and mining companies are just a few of the many South African brands which have become instantly recognisable across Africa. These investments partly account for FDI outflows from South Africa and show the extent to which South African entrepreneurs and companies have become serious participants in the global economy. In most cases, these outward investments draw on their South African value-chains, expertise and financial resources.</p> <p>These outward investments are positive and should be celebrated. Market opportunities are arising as Africa's population urbanises and consumer demand grows off a low base in many African countries. We encourage our firms to seize these opportunities, noting that their ability to do so is precisely because they are able to leverage off the financial resources and market successes in South Africa.</p> <p>Such investments by South African companies contribute to Regional Integration, Infrastructure Development and Industrialisation of the African such as Scaw Metals investment in Ghana.</p> <p>(2) President Zuma during the State of the Nation Address (SONA), 12th February 2015 announced a nine-point plan to push the economy forward, ignite growth and create jobs. Government is also committed to improving the investment climate and ease of doing business. Also announced during the SONA was the establishment of a one stop Inter-Departmental Clearing House to attend to investor complaints and problems. the dti has given effect to the Inter- Departmental Clearing House and has established a dedicated division for investment promotion, facilitation and aftercare. Specialised capacity is being added that will fast track, unblock and reduce red tape in Government. Investors are encouraged to contact the dti investment unit for this clearing house service.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3572.</p> <p>Dr M.J Figg (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) Considering the usefulness of visiting other countries and learning lessons from their</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) and (2) After years of international isolation because of Apartheid policies, South Africa was accepted into the global community with the onset of democracy in 1994. Responding to these new opportunities was a strategic imperative of the new democratic government in order to build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives. All the working visits detailed below in Annexure A were undertaken in support of this strategic imperative; which in turn yielded a number of notable outcomes.</p> <p>For further detailed information regarding the working visits and these outcomes, the Honourable Member is advised to consult the dti Annual Report 2013/2014 and several previous Parliamentary Questions on the same matter.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

practices and experiences, (a) how many days has he spent out of the country in (i) 2014 and (ii) since 1 January 2015, (b) which countries did he visit and (c) what useful lessons did he learn;
(2) (a) have any of the useful lessons learnt been implemented in South Africa and (b) did the specified lessons yield positive results; if not, why not in each case; if so, what were the results in each case?

NW4239E

Annexure A

2014

January

1. 20 – 26 Jan – Davos for the Annual World Economic Forum

March

1. 31 March to 4 April - Brussels - 4th Africa-European Union (EU) Summit, Brussels, Belgium, 2-3 April 2014

May

1. 7 to 9 May - WEF Africa in Nigeria, Abuja

July / August

1. 12 to 16 July – Business Forum and BRICS Summit in Brazil;
2. 16 to 20 July – bilateral with US Trade Rep Froman, G20 Trade Ministers meeting in Sydney;
3. 30 July to 6 Aug – (US program) Address the US Corporate Council, meet US companies; attend the African Trade Ministerial Meeting in Washington DC, AGOA Ministerial meeting;
4. 7 Aug to 9 Aug – Tour of Walt Disney, Warner Brothers in Hollywood, USA; and
5. 13 to 18 Aug – Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe for SADC Council of Ministers meeting and SADC Heads of State

October

1. 11 to 15 Oct – UK for launch of the revised BPS incentives;
2. 15 to 17 Oct – Geneva, Participation in and co-chairing of the WIF Ministerial Roundtable (UNCTAD World Investment Forum);
3. 23 to 26 Oct – Nairobi - 3rd Meeting of the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Trade, Finance, Customs, Economic Matters and Home/Internal Affairs; and
4. 26 to 28 Oct – Accompany President - Attend the Innova BRICS and Beyond and Deloitte High Level Forum, UK; and
5. 28 to 30 Oct – Beijing – bilateral with Chinese counterpart, opening of SA Pavilion, address Investment Seminar

November

1. 19 to 20 Nov – Gaborone -Second Session of the BI-National Commission between South Africa and Botswana

December

1 to 5 Dec – State Visit to China with President

2015

January

1. 16 to 18 Jan – Egypt, Cairo - African Mini-Ministerial Meeting - On Post-Bali Work Programme; and
2. 18 to 24 Jan – Davos, Switzerland, WEF 2015

March



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 4 to 7 March - Harare - Ministerial Task Force (MTF) on Regional Economic Integration and SADC Council of Ministers meeting <p>April</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 11 to 12 April – Harare, Zimbabwe - Meeting of the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration;2. 13 to 16 April – USA, AGOA meetings;3. 17 to 22 April – Jakarta, Indonesia - Asia Africa Summit in Jakarta, President speaking at the Summit with President; and4. 26 April to 29 April – Harare, SADC Extra Ordinary Council <p>May</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 3 May to 4 May, Riyadh - Attending Opening Ceremony "Forum for Trade & Investment opportunities 2015";2. 13 May to 16 May - Addis - Special Session on the Preparations for the WTO Ministerial Conference (requested by Kenya), Consideration of the Draft Declaration and Decision launching the CFTA Negotiations; and3. 28 May to 30 May - Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania - Joint Meeting of the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Legal Affairs and Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Trade, Economic, Finance, Customs Matters and Home/Internal Affairs <p>June</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 3 June to 6 June - Informal Gathering of WTO Trade Ministers, Paris, France; and2. 6 June to 12 June - The Third Ministerial Council Meeting of the Tripartite of the COMESA-EAC-SADC, in Egypt, Sharm El Sheikh <p>July</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 5 July to 7 July - The Fifth Meeting of the BRICS Trade Ministers in Moscow;2. 7 July to 11 July – Ufa, State visit with President; and3. 19 July to 21 July - Nairobi for 10th WTO Ministerial Conference <p>August</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 13 August to 18 Aug – Botswana for SADC Council of Ministers and SADC Summit; and2. 25 August to 28 Aug, Libreville - AGOA Forum - hosted by the Gov of the Gabonese Republic
20	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3599.</p> <p>Mrs D Robinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Is his department currently working on any (a) financial</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The dti fully recognises the challenges that women face in society and in the economy. The department recognises that women tend to face more barriers that hinder them from contributing meaningfully and effectively to the country's economic aspiration of becoming a globally competitive industrial economy. It is for this reason that one of the objectives of our industrial policy is to promote increasing participation of previously marginalised citizens and regions in the mainstream industrial economy.2. Currently, the dti does not have any collaboration or joint projects with the Department for Women in the Presidency. The department is, however, open to such collaborations should the opportunity arise.



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>and/or (b) economic empowerment initiatives in collaboration with the Department of Women in The Presidency; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details of the specified initiatives? NW4266E</p>	<p>3. The dti continues to provide a wide range of measures aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs and increasing their participation in the economy. Our wide range of incentives provides support to entrepreneurs and industrialists, including women. These incentives include those that support women entrepreneurs (e.g. Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme, National Exporter Development Programme, Film, Incubation), women students and researchers (THRIP and SPII) and job placement of women graduates (ITUKISE). Some selected achievements include the placement of 645 women graduates in jobs through ITUKISE Programme in 2015; employment of over 14 700 women through the Business Processing Services incentives in 2015; supporting 574 women-owned companies through EMIA between 2011 and 2014; supporting 351 women-owned companies through the Exporter Development Programme between 2013 and 2015. To date, THRIP has supported 585 female students and 335 women researchers. However, the dti recognises that more can be done and, indeed, more will be done.</p> <p>4. When the President established the Department for Small Business Development, some of the functions of the dti were transferred to the new Department. Women and Gender Programmes, together with all responsible officials and business units, were also transferred.</p> <p>5. However, the dti has since established a new Women Empowerment Chief Directorate to drive women empowerment. A Chief Director has been appointed and has started to develop women empowerment programmes and initiatives. Once these programmes and initiatives have been finalised and concretised, we will gladly share them with you and the public.</p>
21	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>447.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is his department doing to ensure that manufacturers grow their businesses in order to mitigate the continued job losses that are taking place in the manufacturing sector? NO3954E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), a product of the Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster of government, have set out a wide range of measures designed to support domestic manufacturing companies. Taken together with other programmes falling under the Department of Trade and Industry, the IPAP sets out a range of interlocking and mutually supportive cross-cutting and sector specific programmes. These measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives, tax incentives and measures falling under the Industrial Development and Special Economic Zones with strong conditionalities for recipient companies to raise competitiveness and export readiness; - strategic tariff measures falling under the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC); - technical infrastructure support falling under the standards, quality assurance and metrology (SQAM) institutions including measures to prevent the import of sub-standard and illegal goods which constitute a danger to health and safety and give an unfair advantage to manufacturers in other jurisdictions; - a wide range of trade and export promotion measures; - measures to curtail illegal imports falling under the Customs Division of the South African Revenue Services (SARS); - innovation and technology support, including those provided under a range of instruments falling both under the dti (SPII and THRIPP) and those falling the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); - competition policy falling under the Competition Commission;



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- support for clusters, industry associations and export councils;- use of a range of public procurement measures such as Designations and the Competitive Supplier Development Programme (CSDP) inclusive of public sector procurement of goods manufactured in South Africa under governments public infrastructure programme;- measures to support companies to secure greater levels of energy efficiency and lower carbon emissions, inclusive of the support under the National Cleaner production Centre. <p>These and other measures have played a significant role in supporting a very large range of companies across industrial sectors, to weather the very significant headwinds of the global recession and a range of domestic constraints which have impacted the manufacturing sector. With respect to these domestic constraints set out in successive iterations of IPAP, the Department of Trade and Industry, supported by other departments, has instituted a proactive and problem solving approach to overcome these constraints and create an enabling and supportive environment for the manufacturing sector.</p> <p>All these and other industrial policy measures are deployed in close consultation and collaboration with the private sector and labour. There is no question that these measures have prevented potentially more damaging deindustrialisation and job losses during the great global recession. In short these measures have bolstered the ability of the manufacturing sector both to weather the ongoing and extended global recession and place the manufacturing sector in a stronger position to maximise the opportunities which will present themselves when more favourable market conditions emerge.</p>
22	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>449.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Why did he decide to award the National Lottery operating license to Ithuba Holdings (Pty) Ltd contrary to the recommendation of the National Lotteries Board that the former operator, Gidani (Pty) Ltd, be the preferred bidder;</p> <p>(2) How does he intend to respond to Judge Neil Tuchten's</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The reasons were fully laid out in papers tabled to the Gauteng High Court. Mr Justice Tuchten found the decision to select Ithuba as Preferred Applicant was in order and refused Gidani's application to set my decision aside.</p> <p>(2) This question appears to misunderstand the judgment of Tuchten J regarding appetite for risk. The question of risk related to my decision to select Ithuba as a Preferred Applicant and not to the minimum guarantee that was imposed on Ithuba during the negotiations of the terms of the licence agreement. In any event, the judge found that even if my decision to appoint Ithuba as a Preferred Applicant could be criticised on that score it was "neither irrational nor unreasonable." Tuchten J further held that he could not express an opinion on whether or not my decision could be characterised as displaying an excessive appetite for risk because that is not within his province to do so.</p> <p>(3) Tuchten J set aside my decision to award the third National Lottery licence to Ithuba and the licence agreement concluded pursuant to this award. The judge remitted the matter to me for reconsideration and suspended this order of invalidity for 31 days. During this period of suspension, I reconsidered my decision in light of Tuchten J's judgment and negotiated and concluded a new licence agreement with Ithuba.</p> <p>(4) On 18 August 2015 Gidani launched an application to review and set aside my decision to award the licence to Ithuba. Consequently, the rationality for my decision to award a new licence to Ithuba is sub judice. The basis for my decision will be contained</p>



	findings in the North Gauteng High Court on 9 July 2015 that the awarding of the National Lottery operating license to the specified company was irrational and that it could be characterised as displaying an excessive appetite for risk because of the licence conditions attached to it? NO3956E	in my reasons and affidavits that I am required to deliver in terms of the Rules of Court in response to Gidani's review Application Board that the former operator, Gidani (Pty) Ltd, be the preferred bidder.
23	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>448.</p> <p>Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry</p> <p>What is he doing to ensure that the agro-processing industry continues to enjoy success in light of the growth in agro-processing? NO3955E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) have identified agro-processing as a key sector for leveraging higher levels of competitiveness, growth, integrated rural development, black economic empowerment and job creation. Agro-processing has strong up and downstream linkages and economic multipliers and programmes are and will increasingly be aligned with those in the primary agriculture sector and the work of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF).</p> <p>The broad approach adopted by the dti includes working closely with large, dynamic domestic and global companies domiciled in South Africa, on a sub-sector basis, focusing on developing comprehensive interventions. These interventions include a mix of trade measures, supplier development and support for local procurement, incentive and industrial financing support for productivity and competitiveness enhancing investments, financing support for the development of competitive hubs or clusters with the appropriate infrastructure and technical support measures; product development and export support – for example in the aqua-culture sub-sector. Incremental efforts to secure a higher impact industrial policy action plan, therefore include a focus on the following interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support for new product development and export support for domestic value added agricultural products into new markets inclusive of the Gulf states; Russia, Chile and USA. Ongoing trade negotiations aim to secure better access for a range of domestic agricultural products into developing and developed markets. Similar support measures for companies exporting into the African market where rising consumer demand and the expansion of South African retail chains has 'pulled' demand for SA exports into these countries. This also underlines the necessity that South Africa takes a lead in identifying and supporting key opportunities for regional industrial integration, including in agricultural value-chains working closely with South Africa's partners on the continent. Identification of critical opportunities in key value chains, including the poultry and fruit sectors, working closely with private sector companies, to develop supply chains, local production and value-addition. In so doing to support transformation of the sector and support black economic empowerment. The development of agri-parks for shared infrastructure and support for value addition, logistics and marketing.



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<p>vi. Involvement of the dti in an integrated programme, led by the Presidency to unlock development for rural communities under the banner of Operation Phakisa. One example in in aqua-culture which is one of the fastest growing food sector globally and programmes in this sub-sector include additional financing and industrial financing support for aquaculture projects identified in the Oceans Economy Phakisa.</p> <p>vii. A range of interventions in the forestry, paper, pulp and furniture sectors, once again where important opportunities for leveraging regional industrial integration exist.</p>
24	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>465.</p> <p>Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Has his department conducted a thorough analysis of the crisis in the mining sector; if not, why not; if so, what is the likelihood of the mining sector ever recovering from the crisis in the next three years, where it is estimated that more than 200 000 jobs are likely to be lost? NO3973E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Minister and Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) have a constitutional mandate for mining related matters. Parliamentary questions concerning the constitutional mandate of the Minister and Department of Mineral Resources should thus be directed to the appropriate Minister.</p> <p>It is also a matter of public record that the Department of Trade and Industry is working closely with the Department of Mineral Resources and fourteen other departments, under the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), to address all the constraints facing the mining sector. This extensive work will serve as preparation for the Mining Phakisa multi-lateral engagement with all stakeholders. The Mining Phakisa will seek to unblock both the existing constraints and problems in the sector and optimise the opportunities that exist including with respect to linkages to other sectors of the economy, in the context of falling global demand and prices for mineral commodities. the dti is playing a particular role in this process with respect to the upstream mining capital equipment sector and the downstream processing and value addition opportunities.</p>
25	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>466.</p> <p>Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); the South African Revenue Services (SARS) and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) are working together to identify data gaps that need to be closed for us to be able to track illicit flow of funds between the South African Firms and foreign jurisdictions including foreign agencies of the same firms. In this regard a workshop that will include various government entities such as DTI, SARS, SARB and Statistics South Africa is being planned for early October this year. Besides this, the Department of Trade and Industry is setting up internal systems to develop a perspective on the nature and form the BEPS phenomenon manifests itself and also mechanisms to respond to it. In consideration of the multi-faceted character of the impact of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) on the economy, the DTI has set out an internal engagement programme including with its</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Whether his department is part of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting initiative led by the National Treasury; if not, why not; if so, what is his department's contribution to the specified initiative? NO3974E</p>	<p>agencies (such as CIPC) to solicit more data to form the basis for developing a concrete industrial development perspective on the matter.</p> <p>This is intended to strengthen government's approach to this phenomenon. The department is conscious that the appropriate response to BEPS lies with the clustered approach that will respond to the legislative, regulatory, and enforcement capabilities of government.</p>
26	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>455.</p> <p>Mr A.J Williams (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the regulations of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act 5 of 2000, which empower his department to designate industries, sectors and sub-sectors for local production at a specified level of local content, what progress has been made in terms of the local procurement drive within government departments;</p> <p>2) How will a successful implementation of the specified procurement drive within government departments' impact on (a) job retention and (b) job creation?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Public procurement and strategic supplier development programmes are critical industrial levers in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). The revised Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) regulations, which came into effect on the 7 December 2011, empower the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) to designate industries, sectors and sub-sectors for local production at a specified level of local content. To date, thirteen products, sectors or sub-sectors have been designated for local production. These are rail rolling stock; steel power pylons; bus bodies; canned/processed vegetables; textiles, clothing, leather and footwear; pharmaceutical products (by specific tenders); set top boxes; furniture products; solar water heater components; electrical & telecommunication cables; valves & actuators, electricity meters, and working vessels (boats). Sectors or products that have been designated but await the issuance of instruction notes from the National Treasury are steel conveyance pipes, transformers, yellow metals, two way radios, construction materials and steel substructures.</p> <p>For tenders designated for local production, the National Treasury circulates instruction notes which regulate the environment within which government departments and public entities may advertise, evaluate, adjudicate and procure designated products. In an effort to develop a stronger and strategic capacity for state institutions to fulfill their statutory obligations with respect to Designations, the dti regularly trains procuring entities on the implementation of the local content and black economic empowerment provisions of the procurement framework.</p> <p>The Auditor General's Office has commenced auditing expenditure on tenders designated for local production and the dti has established a hotline for members of the public to report non-compliance. In summary significant progress has been registered with respect to the implementation of Designations, as government recognises that much more still needs to be done to secure stronger implementation and compliance across all spheres of government and state owned companies to meet government's target of 75% local procurement. It is imperative that every effort is also made to ensure that a reference pricing system is in place to ensure that there is not a cost premium to the state and that beneficiaries of public procurement programmes raise their level of competitiveness including with respect to export capability. Government also calls on the private sector, especially large companies with significant procurement expenditure to support domestic manufacturers in their supply chains. Strategic procurement and supplier development by private sector companies – for example in the mining and health sectors - can play a significant role in supporting government efforts in this regard.</p>



		<p>(2) Public procurement is a tool widely used by developed and developing countries alike, because there is widespread agreement that raising aggregate demand for locally sourced and produced products is an important policy lever. A measure of its benefits are evident from the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All the clothing and textile transversal tenders managed by the National Treasury to the value of R237.9 million awarded during the period April 2014 to 31 March 2015, complied with local content requirements. Tender GT/GDH/124/2013 for the supply and delivery of linen requirements for all Gauteng health facilities was awarded to two Women Co-operatives, namely, CTU's Manufacturing Women Cooperative and Abakhethwa Women Co-operative.• In the commercial, medium and heavy vehicle sector, to cite another example, since the implementation of the local content regulations, more than 700 busses have been manufactured and assembled in South Africa. All these tenders will meet localisation requirements and take place against a backdrop of the fact that prior to Designation, in nearly all cases buses were fully imported.• With regards to rail fleet procurement, PRASA and Gibela Rail Transportation have achieved commercial close on the contract to supply 7224 new coaches at a projected cost of R123 billion over 20 years. This project is estimated to create over 8000 direct jobs. Transnet has awarded a total of R50bn in contracts to CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive, CNR Rolling Stock SA, Bombardier Transportation SA and General Electric SA for the local manufacturing and assembling of 1,064 electric and diesel locomotives. All the locomotives, except for the first 70, will be built in Transnet Engineering's plants in Pretoria & Durban. Working together with the Department of Science and Technology, in a programme of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research known as the Technology Localisation Support Programme components suppliers are receiving support to manufacture components in the rail equipment supply chain to the required standards, specification and price required by the Original Equipment Manufacturers involved. <p>In short these and other efforts in this sector have created the conditions required for South Africa to become a global, rail equipment manufacturing hub.</p> <p>Another useful example is that of the designation of valves. Following from the designation of valves the parent company of AVK South Africa, which is based in Denmark, has invested a further R100 million in the local Premier Valves Group (PVG). This has raised the capacity and capabilities of the company to meet demand to the highest global standards. In other words, designation and raising aggregate domestic demand can also act as an important market signal for foreign direct investment.</p> <p>In summary there is widespread support across government and the private sector for the application of public procurement in support of the domestic manufacturing sector. However, more needs to be done to secure compliance across all state institutions and to accurately assess and measure the impact and scale up the effort, including with respect to raising competitiveness across key strategic sectors. Finally, every effort should continue to be made to persuade the private sector to embrace strategic sourcing and supplier development to support government efforts.</p>
27	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY	RESPONSE:



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>456.</p> <p>Mr N J.J van R Koornhof (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Has the Chinese import of steel into the country increased in the first quarter of 2015; if so, (a) by what margin and (b) what will the impact be of the specified increase on the domestic steel industry:</p> <p>(2) what is his department's position with regard to the application made to the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa by the South African manufacturers for a higher tariff protection in order to safeguard jobs in the South African steel industry?</p> <p>NO3964E</p>	<p>Available economic data suggests that the Peoples Republic of China produces approximately 800 million tonnes of primary steel annually. The bulk of production was, up until recently, utilised for domestic demand. However, in 2014, China is reported to have exported about 100 million tonnes of primary steel. It is estimated that over half a million tonnes was exported into the domestic economy. Chinese exports are not the only products entering the domestic market. Exports from other producers, particularly with respect to higher value added 'flat steel' products have also entered the domestic market.</p> <p>1. (a) Available data suggests therefore that steel imports from China into SA increased by 53.3 percent to 285 997 tonnes in Q1 2015, compared to Q4 2014. China accounted for approximately 52.5 percent of South Africa's iron and steel imports in Q1 2015. Overall, iron and steel imports increased by 52.9 percent to 544 269 tonnes in Q1 2015, compared to Q4 2014</p> <p>(b) The current situation threatens the sustainability and viability of the local primary steel industry as rising imports are landed at significantly lower prices and have eroded demand for local products even forcing local producers to sell some product lines at below cost. Other factors of production including under investment in plant and machinery and rising input costs, especially with respect to electricity have further eroded the competitiveness of domestic steel producers. Given the global glut of steel and consequent fall in prices, export penetration of SA's traditional regional market by other supplier countries, has also negatively impacted the volume of exports from SA primary steel producers</p> <p>These and other factors combined, has led to a situation where certain plants have reduced capacity, shed jobs and in some cases the threat of closure exists.</p> <p>2. Primary steel products are currently imported into South Africa at a 0% applied import duty with a maximum/bound rate of 10%. 12 applications covering a number of product lines have been submitted by a range of steel producers to the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) seeking tariff protection across this range of steel products. One of these applications covering an application for a tariff increase for galvanised and coated steel has been finalised by ITAC in terms of its required statutory process. As required in law, I have signed-off the application, inclusive of a set of conditions relating to pricing; investment and job retention with a monitoring mechanism which includes the Department of Trade and Industry and the Economic Development Department. In addition ITAC will conduct a review of the duty structure to determine its impact on the industry value chain, three years from the date of implementation with an immediate review of the tariff dispensation in the event of default.</p> <p>Whilst the dti agrees in principle to the increase of tariffs under the prevailing conditions of global oversupply of primary steel products, each tariff and anti-dumping application will be evaluated and supported on its merits. Overall a balance has to be struck between protecting South Africa's primary steel producers, including the smaller producers, with ensuring that there is competitively priced steel available to downstream, labour intensive, value adding manufacturing.</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(i) Government has responded in a number of ways to ensure the long-term viability of the strategic iron-ore and steel industry in SA since 2010. Therefore (a) and (b) above do not apply.</p>



3401.

Mr W.M Madisha (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether the Government has taken any concrete steps since 1 January 2010 to ensure the continued viability of South Africa's steel industry in view of the self-evident fact that cheap imports of steel from China were putting the local steel industry under immense pressure and that the export of scrap steel was seriously exacerbating that problem; if not, (a) why not and (b) what has been the consequence of not taking any timely and concrete action; if so, (i) what steps has the Government taken in the past seven years to ensure the viability of the steel industry and (ii)(aa) to what extent and (bb) in what manner has the Government succeeded in this regard? NW4061E

Government convened an interdepartmental task team on iron and steel (IDTT) in 2010, to develop a set of inter-related policy instruments and interventions. These included;

- A process to secure a domestically produced steel price in the lowest global quartile of steel prices, working in close collaboration with stakeholders, especially the largest domestic steel producer Arcelor-Mittal. In so doing to ensure that domestic comparative advantages at the time, especially a cost plus price for iron ore, was passed on to downstream users of steel,
 - Processes to increase competition in the domestic steel industry to support the same objective,
 - An intervention to curtail the unencumbered export of scrap metal to ensure security of scrap metal supply to domestic steel producers at competitive prices; prevent the associated illegal export of precious metals; limit the extent to which the associated theft of critical infrastructure such as cables was carried out and lower the carbon intensity of the economy,
 - All these and other measures were designed to ensure both security of supply and competitive steel prices in support of downstream manufacturing and value addition as a competitive advantage for domestic, labour intensive manufacturing.
- Arising from the work, Cabinet approved a set of recommendations made by the IDTT in December 2012. These included:
- A process led by the DMR to amend the Mineral Resources and Petroleum Development Act (MPRDA) to secure a competitive advantage for the manufacturing sector arising from South Africa's enormous resource endowment, especially in key value chains; inclusive of iron ore and steel.
 - A process led by the EDD to utilise the International Trade Administration Act to safeguard the supply of affordable scrap metal to domestic mills and curtail the abuse of export of scrap metal.
 - A process to amend the Competition Act led by EDD to ensure that iron ore price concessions are indeed passed on to downstream users, and
 - An Industrial Development Corporation led process to secure new steel investments to increase domestic capacity and strengthen competition in the steel sector.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Significant progress has been secured in many of the above areas. This is despite the fact that there was, over an extended period, a sub-optimal level of cooperation from the major steel producer. This during a period which coincided with the global commodity boom, where market conditions included both high demand and high prices for steel which in turn translated into high margins and profits as well as the fact that input costs for the major steel producer were relatively low. Finally, and most critically a set of circumstances which included the fact that, notwithstanding favourable market conditions, there was very little maintenance and capital investment in plant and machinery carried out by the major domestic steel producer over an extended period of time. This was a contributing factor to at least seven significant plant breakdowns of AMSA facilities across the country. These latter factors combined, clearly constituted a significant danger to the competitiveness, including with respect to technology issues, of the domestic steel sector. Notwithstanding this major constraint, progress has in fact been registered and will find reflection in significant new and collaborative approaches and platforms, which will place the sector on a firmer foundation going forward. These include the following;

- In September 2013 the Price Preference System for scrap metal was introduced, compelling all SA scrap dealers who wished to export scrap metal, to offer this firstly to local users at a pre-determined price less 20 percent. Export permits are only granted when ITAC is satisfied that there have been no offers from local users. Although this measure was widely supported, there have been challenges with the current system including resistance and circumvention by scrap dealers. Government is therefore examining options to introduce further measures to curtail the unencumbered export of scrap metal, cognisant of South Africa's obligations under



		<p>the World Trade Organisation and its bi and multi-lateral trade agreements. An announcement in this regard will be made in due course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Led by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) government has embarked on the Masorini Project, aimed at securing a multi-billion-rand investment in a new steel production facility in SA, for both the local and regional market. The IDC has completed a pre-feasibility study and government is in discussions with a potential operating partner. The project is proceeding according to plan and the long time-lines commonly associated with a major investment of this type. The next phase in the project cycle will be to negotiate the terms and conditions for the investment, inclusive of those set out in the feasibility study, and involving technology specifications, the range of products to be produced; regulatory issues such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements and the infrastructure support required for a multi-billion investments of this nature. Further announcements will be made in this regard in due course.• Processes have reached an advanced stage to secure a competitive iron-ore advantage for local steel producers. the dti and DMR will define the conditions for the allocation of a significant mining right which will mean that a cost plus iron-ore advantage will be 'passed through' the steel production process to provide a competitive price advantage to downstream manufacturers.• Government has also registered significant progress in its efforts to address a range of issues with Arcelor-Mittal (AMSA), in the context of far less favourable steel market conditions. Government is currently negotiating an integrated set of both policy and industry reform measures that would have to be adopted to achieve the objective of a sustainable steel industry in SA, inclusive of the specific needs and interests of the small steel producers and the downstream manufacturing sectors. In this context it is important that the independence and integrity of the processes underway involving the Independent Tariff Administration Commission (ITAC) and the Competition Commission, be respected. Working within these parameters and in close collaboration with the Economic Development Department (under whose authority both institutions fall), the dti will ensure that such supply side protective and support measures are conditional on a competitive pricing policy, increased levels of maintenance and investments, a potential rebate system that will support downstream manufacturers as well as transformation and B-BBEE commitments. Announcements in this regard will be made in due course. <p>the dti is fully cognisant of the extremely adverse conditions in the global steel market characterised mainly by significant oversupply and declining demand and which, taken together with other factors summarised above, constitute a threat to the viability of the domestic steel sector.</p> <p>Therefore, as a first step in the broader process set out above, I have approved the ITAC recommendation for tariff increases on certain steel product lines. In addition, a number of other applications for tariff protection and anti-dumping duties are in the pipeline and will be given urgent consideration in the context of a set of conditions set out in summary above and which are the subject of urgent and on-going consultation between all the stakeholders.</p>
29	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3305.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) (i) (ii) (b) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb)</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) (a) (i) What total amount did his department spend on his travel costs between Gauteng and Cape Town in the 2014-15 financial year and (ii) how many trips did he undertake between Cape Town and Gauteng in the specified financial year and (b) what total amount did his department spend on (i) hotel and (ii) residential or other accommodation for him in (aa) Cape Town and (bb) Pretoria in the 2014-15 financial year;

(2) (a) (i) what total amount did his department spend on the Deputy Minister's travel costs between Gauteng and Cape Town in the 2014-15 financial year and (ii) how many trips between Gauteng and Cape Town did the Deputy Minister undertake in the specified financial year and (b) what total amount did his department spend on (i) hotel and (ii) residential or other accommodation for the Deputy Minister in (aa) Cape Town and (bb) Pretoria in the 2014-15 financial year?

NW3914E

Residential accommodation for the Minister in Cape Town and Pretoria is provided for by the Department of Public Works therefore there are no additional costs relating to hotel or other accommodation.

Travel Cost	Number of Trips	Hotel Accommodation in Cape Town	Hotel Accommodation in Pretoria
R 75,372.00	15	R 0	R 0

(2) (a) (i) (ii) (b) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb)

Residential accommodation for the Deputy Minister in Cape Town and Pretoria is provided for by Department of Public Works therefore there are no additional costs relating to hotel or other accommodation.

Travel Cost	Number of Trips	Hotel Accommodation in Cape Town	Hotel Accommodation in Pretoria
R 119,175.00	20	R 0	R 0

30

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

RESPONSE:



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3277.</p> <p>Mr N.F Shivambu (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What (a) total amount did his department spend on air travel between Gauteng and Cape Town for employees attending Parliament business in the 2014-15 financial year and (b) is the total number of trips that were undertaken;</p> <p>(2) what is the total amount that his department spent on (a) accommodation and (b) car rental in Cape Town for employees attending Parliament business in the specified financial year?</p> <p>NW3880E</p>	<p>(1) According to the department's travel records, officials undertook 769 official trips to Cape Town in the 2014/15 financial year, amounting to R3 567 438.00. The trips included the attendance of Parliamentary business as well as to attend other official engagements and duties. The department's travel records do not differentiate between Parliamentary business and other official business. All costs incurred for air travel, car rental and accommodation was in line with National Treasury's cost containment measures.</p> <p>(2) For the 769 official trips the total amount spent on accommodation is R764 926.85 and the amount spent on car rental is R226 819.12.</p>
31	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3116.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to the agro-processing industry, (a) what discussions has he had with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) has a constitutional mandate to develop the agro-processing, sector with primary agricultural production the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). Discussions regularly take place between the two departments and other stakeholders with respect to the supply and security of supplier of feed-stocks into agro-processing value-chains. To the best of the Departments knowledge no existing or future projected security supply concerns have been raised by stakeholders in this regard.</p> <p>b) i and ii) Since the matter of 'land capping' is a constitutional mandate of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, member D W Macpherson should address his question to the appropriate Minister.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	and Fisheries regarding land capping on farms and (b) how will this affect (i) agro-processing and (ii) job creation? NW3657E	
32	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3060.</p> <p>Mr S.C Motau (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>How does (i) his department and (ii) entities reporting to him define red tape and (b) what (i) specific interventions and/or (ii) systems have been implemented to (aa) identify and (bb) reduce red tape in (aaa) his department and (bbb) the entities reporting to him? NW3601E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) the dti and its entities define red tape as rules, regulations, and / or bureaucratic procedures and processes which are excessively complex and which impose unnecessary delay(s), inaction and / or costs which exceed their benefits, and / or is no longer effective in achieving the purpose for which they were originally created. Red tape results in undesirable economic, business and / or social impacts or outcomes as a result of negatively impacting on productivity. Red tape involves excessive, or unevenly enforced, regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents effective action or decision-making. (Source: the dti & CoGTA Guidelines for Reducing Municipal Red Tape, 2012)</p> <p>(b) In the area of reducing regulatory constraints, the dti 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. The programme has initially targeted 12 municipalities across the country. It is aimed at addressing unnecessary regulatory burdens in order for SMMEs to fully take advantage of business opportunities emanating from local Municipalities and beyond.</p> <p>In addition, the Companies Act, 2008 has simplified the company regime in that it allows for a one-man business to register as a private company and to then grow towards a big corporation or public company without the burden of re-registering.</p> <p>Private companies are no longer required to file audited financial statements. Audits are only required from companies that have an economic impact due to the number of employees, turnover and extent of the business activities. Private companies can now file independently reviewed statements. Independent review is a quality assurance mechanism that is less stringent than a full scale audit which is costlier.</p> <p>The Companies Act has also decriminalised compliance transgressions. The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) can now issue compliance notices in instances that were just defined as criminal offences under the previous companies Act of 1973. the dti is also working on the integrated registration system which will be co-ordinated with SARS, and Statistics SA. Registration must be at one point and all entities that play a role must automatically access information from one central point.</p> <p>(aa) These guidelines have been informed by the results of the 2011/2012 National Red Tape Reduction Piloting involving 12 municipalities and funded by the dti and CoGTA and with support from SALGA.</p>



(bb) The SMME Payment Assistance Hotline facilitated payments to small businesses exceeding R350 million. This function has been transferred to the Department of Small Business.

Response from the Entities

Entity	(ii)(b)(i)	(ii)(b)(ii)(aa)	(ii)(b)(ii)(bb)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Partnering with banks to offer integrated company registration and bank account services which enable customers to perform both activities through one process. To date company registration inclusive of Bank account openings have gone live with FNB and Standard Bank		
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC has implemented processes to ensure that there are efficient processes to allow for quick turnaround times in order to implement the mandate	Process reviews are initiated whenever bottlenecks are identified, there is currently a process underway to review the procurement process, delegation matrix and there are initiatives that are underway such as ERP system to improve business processes.	
National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR has a delegation matrix which outlines approval/authority limits. The limits are limited to the Accounting Authority; CEO; Executive Committee; CFO and Managers. This matrix helps with expediting decision making and implementation.		
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT assesses applications filed with it against the filing requirements contained in its rules to ensure that filings meet the requirements as set and advises filing parties if any requirements were not met. This ensures that matters adjudicated on by the Tribunal, meets the filing requirements and that the	Not applicable, as the NCT does not enforce any process over and above filing requirements set by legislation in order for matters to be adjudicated on, therefore no additional red tape created.	Not applicable, as the NCT does not enforce any process over and above filing requirements set by legislation in order for matters to be adjudicated on, therefore no additional red tape created.



			<p>matters can be dealt with at a hearing. In addition, the NCT conducts regular workshops with all its stakeholders to ensure that all parties are aware of the specific requirements set by legislation to assist in speedy resolution of cases. The NCT does not enforce any other processes over and above what is required by legislation.</p>		
		<p>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</p>	<p>As a national development finance institution the NEF was established to be a driver and thought leader in promoting and facilitating black economic participation through the provision of financial and non-financial support to black empowered businesses, as well as to promote a culture of savings and investment among black people. In its quest for excellence the NEF has adopted a Strategy referred to as the NEF Power of 3, which strives to achieve and is anchored on answering telephonic enquiries within 3 rings; returning client calls within 3 hours; attending to walk-in clients within 3 minutes; taking up to a maximum of 3 months to fully assess applications for funding</p>	<p>The NEF identifies the market failures that confront black entrepreneurs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited own capital; • Limited management skills, including financial, marketing and technical expertise; • Limited access to affordable capital; • Lack of accurate and reliable financial information; • Challenges with compiling good-quality business plans; • Lower bargaining and strong competition from established businesses with entrenched market dominance, and • Lack of access to local and international markets. 	<p>The NEF continuously reviews its application processes to see how it can help reduce what is commonly referred to as turn-around times. In pursuit of the quest for excellence management has been given delegation of authority by the Board of Trustees to introduce a number of interventions that will enable entity to reduce red tape, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a Credit Committee that sits daily/weekly depending on the number of applications to be considered for approvals ranging from R250,000 up to R1.5 million; • Greater empowerment to senior managers heading business units to decide on due diligences on deals at a higher threshold. For example Managers can perform due diligences on deals up to R10 million, whereas in the past this was limited to R3 million; • The Investment Committee that constitutes Senior Managers chaired by EXCO members [Fund Management Investment Committee (FMIC)]



			from application to disbursement of funds to clients; resolving complaints within 3 days and acknowledging receipt of all applications within 3 days.		<p>convenes on a weekly basis and can approve transactions of up to R5 million;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The EXCO Investment Committee, which is chaired by the CEO, meets weekly and can approve up to R15 million deal sizes;• The Post-Investment Monitoring Committee, chaired by the General Counsel (EXCO member), has the delegated authority to approve “<i>head-room</i>” facilities equivalent to 10% of total approved amounts into existing investee companies. These amounts will ensure that where businesses face a cash-flow <i>crunch</i>, these amounts can be deployed immediately to address challenges faced by entrepreneurs on a daily basis as they are unable to attract private sector short-term facilities from commercial banks, such as overdraft and bridging facilities by virtue of them lacking a trading history. Finally, in compliance with Treasury Regulation 8.2.3 which requires public entities to unless specifically provided in contract with a service provider, pay creditors within 30 days of the invoice being presented. The NEF conducts regular interactions with both staff and service providers to train them on the NEF’s internal process requirements. The NEF further conducts annual audits aimed at determining progress in ensuring that creditors are paid within 30 days. Based on the latest internal audit findings, the NEF’s control framework was found to have been
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					satisfactorily applied through the period to ensure that creditors are paid on time.
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	Rules and regulations are in place within the NGB. The understanding is that actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight through monitoring adherence to rules and regulations so as to guarantee that there is reporting and accountability to demonstrate that Government initiatives are met.	Internal controls are in place within the NGB to ensure that the various pillars of Governance are in place.	Areas of non- compliance with rules and regulations will give rise to adverse audit finding by the office of the Auditor General. On this basis no specific interventions have been implemented to reduce red tape or to do away with any rules and regulation
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The amendment of the Lotteries Act allows for the allocation of differentiated grants. This means that organisations applying for smaller grants will have fewer and less stringent requirements to be met in order to be considered for a grant from the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund (NLDTF). The amended Act also makes provision for full time Distributing Agencies, appointed for a period of five years, to adjudicate on applications for funding. This is envisaged to improve turnaround times. The Lotteries Act also requires the process from application to adjudication to be a maximum of 150 days. The National Lotteries Commission can only put this to the test once the full time Distributing Agencies have been appointed. The National Lotteries Commission is committed to pay all grants within the prescribed 60 days of receiving duly compliant grant agreements. In recent years, the NLC has engaged with its stakeholders through its National Indabas, and Provisional Workshops and Help Desks by interacting and educating prospective applicants on the application process. It is also an opportunity to learn of the challenges faced by stakeholders. This has resulted in the doubling of the applications received by the NLC in the last call for applications. The NLC has established offices in each of the provinces to give greater access to applicants and beneficiaries.		
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	In the case of NMISA there is no deliberate implementation of red tape. The organisation is structured as a flat organisational structure with clear delegations of authority to enhance efficiency in operations and eliminate complexity. This is especially emphasised for areas where there is direct contact with the clients at service delivery points such as the signature of calibration certificates to industry. This is delegated to divisional directors and experts. The accreditation the quality standard ISO 17025 and ISO Guide 34 ensures that red tape is avoided when dealing with the public and clients.		
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	There are procedural guidelines in various business units to deal with the processing of applications.	Applications for various forms of authorization are recorded upon receipt and when finalised.	When the backlog is identified, manpower is increased by using field inspectors and overtime is offered to all inspectors available to work.



		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	<p>The SABS has 5 main service delivery programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards Development and Promotion • Certification • Testing • Training Academy, and • SABS Design Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An improvement request query (IRQ) system is used to systematically manage customer feedback and • complaints regarding the accessibility and quality of the SABS services; • Customer satisfaction surveys are occasionally commissioned to assess the customer experience; • Deloitte Fraudline that customers use to report issues that point to red tape; and • The SABS internal audit process, which includes the management of accreditation for conformity assessment services. 	<p>The SABS has is in the process of implementing a number of systems to improve productivity and through these processes, the opportunities to reduce red tape are implemented. The systems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) for managing laboratory testing processes; • e-Committee for management of standards development committees and projects; and • The Automation of Certification Business Process. <p>In addition, the SABS is embarking on a modernisation programme (through ICT) whose roadmap is currently under review at the Board.</p>
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	<p>As accreditation requires strict compliance to international standards, the lack of clearer communication was identified as the main contributor to perceived red tape. In this regard, SANAS conduct annual Communication meetings with its customers as well as increased its print communication to monthly and quarterly reports.</p>	<p>Identification comes through Internal Audits as well as international peer reviews.</p>	<p>The second phase of the SANAS Shanduka project aimed at automating the accreditation administration process through ICT, will contribute towards minimising the time and information required to apply for accreditation.</p>
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	<p>The NCC has revised its strategy during the latter part of 2012 with a view to improving service delivery in line with its</p>	<p>Delivery as per the annual performance plan is monitored regularly at which monthly performance and financial</p>	<p>The NCC has recently developed its Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) which provides for turnaround times for the majority of services. This is</p>



			legislative mandate. Internal controls, policies, standard operating procedures, delegations of authority and charters have been put in place relating to compliance with applicable legislation, policies, directives and decision making.	reports are canvassed. Executive Committee meetings are held at least once every quarter at which management committee reports, amongst other things, are canvassed. Moreover, regular meetings are held with stakeholders. Decisions impacting on the public are disseminated via the various media. Internal controls, policies, standard operating procedures, delegations of authority and charters are revised regularly in order to improve operations and service delivery.	monitored on an ongoing basis by the management and executive committees of the NCC.
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	The requirements and procedures for filing of applications and complaints are determined by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 and Companies Regulations made in terms of the Act. Companies Tribunal produced the Practice Guidelines for filing of applications for adjudication and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) complaints to simplify the procedures.		
33	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY 2929. Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) Why did the investment protection agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe not	RESPONSE: (1) The Bilateral Investment Treaty between South Africa and Zimbabwe is a negotiated Agreement. Furthermore, it is unusual for Agreements of this nature to have retrospective application as the guiding principle is that parties enter into such agreements with a view to addressing future events. (2) The Republic of South Africa is responsible for enforcing rights and obligations within its own territory. Any events that take place outside the borders of the Republic are extra-territorial and remedies or redress would have to be sought in the jurisdiction where prejudice occurred. The Bill of Rights contained the Constitution of the Republic is applicable only in South Africa and has no application in Zimbabwe. The South African Government is addressing concerns of South African investors as and when they arise through the diplomatic and multilateral channels available bilaterally and regionally.			



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

<p>retroactively provide for the protection of the property rights of South African citizens against expropriation and/or illegal occupation before the agreement came into force;</p> <p>(2) Whether he intends to take steps to promote the rights, and claim compensation for the losses, of South African citizens who have been prejudiced by the Zimbabwean government and/or illegal occupiers before the commencement of the agreement; if not, why not, seen against the background of the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and relevant international law; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(3) Whether he is considering legislation to bring about compensation for such disadvantaged people by way of making the confiscation of assets of the Zimbabwean government and/or responsible ministers and/or officials in South Africa possible; if not, why not, seen against the background of the Bill of Rights, as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and relevant international</p>	<p>(3) The dti respects the independence and competence of the judiciary to make determinations in that regard.</p> <p>(4) Under the Bilateral Investment Treaty concluded with Zimbabwe in 2009 and ratified in 2010, investors affected by measures taken by the Zimbabwean State can, after challenging such a matter in domestic courts, resort to international arbitration in order to settle any dispute. No further steps can be taken by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in that respect as the international arbitration process is independent and the rulings thereof are binding.</p>
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>law; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(4) What steps is he taking regarding the current unlawful dispossession of South African citizens' property rights in Zimbabwe by the Zimbabwean government and/or illegal occupiers?</p>	
<p>34</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2915.</p> <p>Mr W.M Madisha (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>Whether the reindustrialisation of the country is taking place at a significant and sustained rate to allow for (a) large-scale job creation, (b) a positive impact on the gross domestic product, (c) increased fixed foreign direct investment, (d) annual increases in exports in real terms and (e) the substantial beneficiation of ores and minerals mined in the country; if not, why not; if so, what (i) are the relevant details and (ii) is the impact of reindustrialisation on economic growth?</p> <p>NW3418E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>South Africa has an industrial sector characterised by pockets of sophisticated manufacturing capabilities which have developed over several decades to service the mining sector and a relatively small domestic consumer market.</p> <p>However, in the early 1990s the Apartheid-state agreed to a far-reaching overhaul of South Africa's trade policy regime with deep tariff cuts over a relatively short period, impacting a broad swathe of manufacturing subsectors. It is noteworthy that the Apartheid-state declared South Africa a Developed Country for the purposes of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) thereby subjecting South Africa to a far deeper tariff liberalisation episode compared to other developing countries.</p> <p>These deep tariff cuts have led to a significant increase in imports of especially value-added goods while the commodity 'super-cycle' of the mid-2000s encouraged the rapid expansion of mineral commodity exports.</p> <p>By the time the global financial crisis struck in late 2007, the limits of the above growth trajectory were becoming apparent. South Africa was fortunate that Government had already identified the risks associated with this growth trajectory and a National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) and the first Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) had already been developed.</p> <p>The NIPF and IPAP's are focused on fundamentally changing the structure of our economy towards a more value-adding and inclusive growth trajectory. In the process, several levers have been deployed to facilitate industrial development.</p> <p>These include industrial financing in the form of incentives from the dti and industrial loans mainly from IDC; localisation through public procurement; and a wide range of sectoral interventions which have sought to deepen and widen our industrial capabilities.</p> <p>It is important to note at the outset that industrialisation cannot be achieved through the implementation of isolated interventions in a single year. Rather, industrialisation requires the implementation of a range of interventions over the medium-term to change the structure of the economy. The global economic context can constrain or encourage these developments.</p>



Progress made on the re-industrialisation programme:

Examples of progress will be drawn from Automotives; Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear; Green industries; Agro-processing; industrial financing, and procurement.

Automotive industries:

All the major automotive OEM's are operating in SA - Mercedes Benz, BMW, Volkswagen, Toyota, General Motors, and Ford and the new players include Iveco (Italy), Tata (India), BAW (China), FAW (China) and Hyundai (South Korea). With the policy certainty which Government has provided, the private-sector has invested over R25,7bn over the last 5 years, sustaining about 300,000 jobs. Auto exports exceeded R100bn for the first time in SA's history in 2014.

Clothing, Textiles, Leather & Footwear:

In order to stabilise the sector, the Clothing and Textiles Competitiveness Programme (CTCP) was introduced in 2010. The Manufacturing Value-addition increase attributable to the CTCP between the base of 2009 and 2014 is R3.9 billion. About 68,000 jobs have been retained in the sector and 6,900 jobs created.

Metal Products, Engineering & Capital Equipment:

Preferential procurement and sector designations have been critical to the development of this value chain. For example, the designation of valves has led to foreign investment by Denmark AVK which has acquired South Africa's Premier Valves Group (PVG) for R100 million. US technology multinational General Electric (GE) announced a R700 million commitment designed to support innovation, enterprise- and skills-development in South Africa. Grindrod unveiled its cost-effective shunting and short haul locomotive in October 2014. The locomotive boasts 80% local content, and is already being exported to a number of African countries.

Green Economy:

The dti has strengthened the local content requirements for renewable energy. It progressed from a threshold of 25% in bid window 1 to a threshold of 40% in bid window 4. These local content requirements have resulted in a number of new investments in local manufacturing:

SMA Solar Technology South Africa, officially launching its multi-million Rand manufacturing facility in Cape Town and Jinko Solar opening its R80 million plant.

Agro-processing:

Since 2009 we have supported Agro-processing industries to the value of R1.2 billion through various schemes such as the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) and the Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP). Coega Development Corporation and the dti have partnered to create an R86 million Agro-processing facility within the Coega IDZ. the dti and JSE-listed Astral Foods partnered in a R200 million feed mill in Standerton to boost South Africa's agriculture sector.

Industrial Finance:

The Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme in Financial Year (FY) 2014/15 approved 236 enterprises for funding with a total grant value of R1,1bn. This has leveraged private-sector investment of R3,7 billion in support of 28,093 jobs.



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<p>Under the 12i Tax Allowance, 17 enterprises were approved for funding with a total tax allowance of R2,7bn in FY 2014/15. This has leveraged private-sector investment of R6,7bn in support of the creation of approximately 4,500 jobs.</p> <p>The Enterprise Investment Programme – for FY 2014/15, 39 enterprises were approved for funding with a total grant value of R147m. This has leveraged private-sector investment of R1,3bn in support of the creation of approximately 1,500 jobs.</p> <p>The National Empowerment Fund (NEF) approved 549 transactions worth more than R5.4 billion for black-empowered businesses across the country, supporting over 47,000 jobs.</p> <p>The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) approved projects to the value of R7,7 billion with 6,899 jobs created and 4,668 jobs saved between April 2014 and December 2014</p> <p>Procurement localisation (designations): Given the R3,6 trillion infrastructure build programme, failure to designate would lead to substantial import leakages and a missed industrialisation opportunity. In total 16 products or sectors have now been ‘designated’ for localisation in government procurement.</p> <p>PRASA has awarded a tender to Alstom for the manufacturing of 7,224 coaches at a projected cost of R123bn to be built between 2015 and 2025, the initial phase is estimated to create over 8,000 direct jobs.</p> <p>As part of this deal, PRASA and Gibela Rail Transportation signed a contract to supply the state agency with 600 commuter trains (3,600 coaches) valued at R51 Billion.</p> <p>Transnet has awarded a total of R50bn in contracts to CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive, CNR Rolling Stock SA, Bombardier Transportation SA and General Electric SA to build 1,064 electric and diesel locomotives in SA. All but 70 locomotives, will be built in Transnet Engineering’s plants in Pretoria & Durban.</p> <p>Pharmaceuticals: Four pharmaceutical companies were jointly awarded a R10 billion tender to supply the Department of Health with antiretroviral (ARV) medication from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2018. The tender had a conditional provision for designation of up to 70% of the tender volume for domestic manufacturers. DoH announced the tender valued at R14 billion of which 61.6% was won by companies that have manufacturing plants in SA.</p>
35	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2985.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1)(a) The process of establishing the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Commission is underway. The department has submitted to National Treasury the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget request for both financial and human resource capital.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What progress has been made in the (a) establishment of the Black Economic Empowerment Commission and (b) appointment of the relevant commissioner?</p> <p>(2) whether he is considering the appointment of a certain person (name furnished) to the position of commissioner; if so, on what basis?</p> <p>NW3490E</p>	<p>(1)(b) The Minister of Trade and Industry, in terms of section 13C of the B-BBEE Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003), as amended by the B-BBEE Amendment Act 46 of 2013, has consulted with the relevant Portfolio Committee of the National Assembly and the relevant Select Committee of the National Council of Provinces regarding the appointment of the BEE Commissioner.</p> <p>The Minister is pleased to announce that Ms Zodwa Ntuli has been appointed as the acting BEE Commissioner.</p>
36	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2840.</p> <p>Dr M.J Figg (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What is the detailed breakdown of all businesses who have received support from his department to attend (a) trade shows, (b) pavilions abroad in the (i) 2013-14 and (ii) 2014-15 financial years and (c) in each case, what is the (i) name and (ii) location of the business, (iii) amount of support received and</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) In the 2013/2014 year 1084 companies received financial assistance to participate in 25 National Pavilions and 40 Trade Missions. Export sales of R3,54 billion were facilitated. The sectoral spread of the companies supported comprises 42% to Multiple sectors; 25% to agro-processing; 8% to the Aerospace, Rail, Marine and Defence Sector; 6% to Electro technical; 6% to the Built Environment Sectors; 4% to the creative Industries; 3% to the Auto sector; 6% to Mining and Capital Equipment.</p> <p>During the 2013/2014 period, the provincial spread comprises as a percentage the following: 45% from Gauteng; 27% from Western Cape; 10% from KZN; 5 % from International participants 4% from Limpopo; 3% from Mpumalanga; 3% from Eastern Cape; 3% from Mpumalanga and the remaining portion being attributable to the rest of the provinces at 1% each.</p> <p>In the 2014/2015 year 923 companies received financial assistance to participate in 27 National Pavilions and 24 Trade Missions. Exports sales of R2,77 billion were facilitated. The sectoral spread of the companies supported comprises 30% to agro-processing; 40% to Multiple sectors; 7% to the Aerospace, Rail, Marine and Defence Sector; 7% to Capital Equipment; 7% to the Electro technical sector; 5% to the Auto sector; 4% to the creative Industries.</p>



<p>(iv) industry or sector the business is involved in; (2) whether the trip resulted in new contracts for those companies; (3) does his department monitor the effectiveness of this support programme to ensure that (a) his department is getting value for money and (b) recipients do not waste the financial support they receive? NW3313E</p> <p>[ANNEXURES A & B AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.]</p>	<p>The provincial spread comprises a percentage spread as follows: 40.4% from Gauteng, 30.77% from Western Cape, 10.51% from KZN, 8,13% from International participants and the remaining portion being attributable to the rest of the provinces at less than 2% each.</p> <p>The detailed breakdown for each financial year is attached in Annexures A and B.</p> <p>(2) In various instances the trips do yield sales contracts, joint venture partnerships or sub-contracting projects for South African companies. The value thereof is included in the total export sales facilitated which are detailed in part 3 of this response. A few examples of sales that have been facilitated through the trade shows in the 2014/2015 financial year include but are not limited to the following: At SIAL China, export orders of R1.3 billion were generated as a result of the participation of South African companies. For example, the company Dynamic Commodities from the Eastern Cape, reported that it generated R53 million worth of export business.</p> <p>At the WAPIC Trade Fair in Nigeria, 18 South African companies exhibited their products and services. The Gauteng based exhibitors which include Powertech, Landis + GYR Pty Ltd, General Cables, ADC Energy, Poynting Antennas and Doble Engineering Africa reported expected product and service sales of R112 million as a result of their participation.</p> <p>At the Ghana International Trade Fair (GITF) Aveng Africa from the Gauteng province, reported that it has signed a joint venture investment that is worth in excess of R12 billion.</p> <p>During an Outward Selling Mission to The Netherlands, Redsun Raisins from the Northern Cape, reported export sales totalling R16,6 million. After a special mission to Russia, Sea Harvest based in the Western Cape received an order of \$10 million for hake and hake related products from a Russian company.</p> <p>(3) The division monitors the effectiveness of the support programme through questionnaires that are completed by business participants at the end of each mission and National Pavilion. This questionnaire focuses on the sales that have been made at the event as well as the projected sales that are anticipated in the next six months. After a period of six months the same participants provide information that confirms the projected sales and / or additional export sales that may have accrued to the company during the period. In addition, the dti also utilises the services of an independent auditor who verifies the reported export sales as well as the local content of the manufactured products.</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Public Monitoring and Evaluation has recently assessed the effectiveness of the EMIA scheme and has recommended that this instrument be continued to facilitate Trade and Investment Missions and National Pavilions.</p> <p>In the 2013/2014 period the cost of EMIA assistance of R113 million yielded R3,54 billion of export sales facilitated. In this regard, for each R1.00 spent, there was a R30.54 return. For the period of 2014/2015, the cost of EMIA assistance of R147 million yielded R2,779 billion of export sales. In this regard, for each R1.00 spent, there was a R18.90 return.</p>
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<p>The financial support is in the form of full or partial payments to service providers for hotels, accommodation, transport, freight logistics, venue hire and space allocation at exhibition. To avoid potential wastage, the only direct payments that occur between the dti and the participants are in the event where a business participant has been pre-approved to claim for expenses which they had paid directly to service providers. The claims thresholds are governed by the EMIA rules which are signed off by the Minister and implemented through an adjudication committee.</p> <p>Furthermore, the financial support to companies is qualified according to the following categories: Emerging Exporters receive 100% funding towards an air ticket, subsistence and ground transport; SMMEs air ticket limited to R17,000.00 and subsistence limited to R2 300.00 per day; Other sized companies qualify for freight and stand in the case of a National Pavilion. For the same other-sized companies, the air ticket finance cannot exceed R8 500.00 and the subsistence of R2 300.00 per day. In addition, for the Trade and Investment missions, all companies qualify for an R2000.00 allowance for excess baggage on exhibition material.</p>																																
37	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2692.</p> <p>Mr D.J Maynier (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether (a) he, (b) his Deputy Minister and (c) any officials in his department travelled to China in the 2014-15 financial year; if so, what was the (i) purpose of each specified visit and (ii)(aa) total cost and (bb) breakdown of such costs of each specified visit? NW3123</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>In a bid to enhance bilateral trade and investment the governments of South Africa and the People’s Republic of China declared 2014 as the year of “South Africa in China and 2015 as the “Year of China in South Africa.”</p> <p>The visits below were thus part of the 5 - 10 year strategic partnership agreement with the Republic of China to deepen bilateral economic relations. In this regard China hosted various Expos which were spread across 5 cities, namely Hong Kong, Schenzen, Chengdu, Shanghai and Beijing to promote value added exports and investment with South Africa. 34 companies and 3 Provincial Investment Agencies were supported by the dti at the Expos. Economic Promotional programs were also part of the South Africa year in China, in 2014.</p> <p>(a) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb)</p> <table><tr><th>Official</th><th>Purpose of Travel</th><th>Air Ticket</th><th>Accommodation</th><th>Daily Allowance</th><th>Foreign Transport</th><th>Local Transport</th><th>Total Cost</th></tr><tr><td>Minister</td><td>Attend SA Expo's in China</td><td>R57 140</td><td>R55 000</td><td>R3 805</td><td></td><td></td><td>R115 945</td></tr><tr><td>Minister</td><td>State Visit and closing Ceremony of 2014 Year of SA.</td><td>R54 120</td><td></td><td>R5 431</td><td></td><td></td><td>R59 550</td></tr></table> <p>(b) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb)</p> <table><tr><th>Official</th><th>Purpose of Travel</th><th>Air Ticket</th><th>Accommodation</th><th>Daily Allowance</th><th>Foreign Transport</th><th>Local Transport</th><th>Total Cost</th></tr></table>	Official	Purpose of Travel	Air Ticket	Accommodation	Daily Allowance	Foreign Transport	Local Transport	Total Cost	Minister	Attend SA Expo's in China	R57 140	R55 000	R3 805			R115 945	Minister	State Visit and closing Ceremony of 2014 Year of SA.	R54 120		R5 431			R59 550	Official	Purpose of Travel	Air Ticket	Accommodation	Daily Allowance	Foreign Transport	Local Transport	Total Cost
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Deputy Minister	Attend SA Expo's in China	R51 880	R21 086	R10 194			R83 160
(c) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb)							
Official	Purpose of Travel	Air Ticket	Accommodation	Daily Allowance	Foreign Transport	Local Transport	Total Cost
Deputy Director: Export Promotion	Attend the National Pavilion in Sial China	R9 779	R13 021	R8 975	R1 045	R1 400	R34 220
Assistant Director: EMIA Incentives	Attend the National Pavilion in Sial China	R14 351	R13 021	R8 975	R1045	R1 400	R38 792
Assistant Director: Export Promotion	Attend the National Pavilion in Sial China	R9 779	R13 021	R8 975	R1 045	R1 400	R34 220
Director: Investment Promotion	Joint SA-China Working Group & Preparation for China Expo's	R10 965	R12 461	R8 587	R7 000	R1 400	R40 413
Chief Director: Export Promotion	Joint SA-China Working Group & Preparation for China Expo's	R10 965	R12 461	R8 587	R7 000	R1 400	R40 413
Deputy Director: Export Promotion	Joint SA-China Working Group & Preparation for China Expo's	R30 264	R39 017	R21 579	R7 000	R1 400	R99 260
Assistant Director: Marketing & Stakeholder	SA China Expo Pre-visit	R19 916	R27 646	R13 067	R15 764	R1 400	R77 794
Director: Asia Bilateral	Joint Inter-Ministerial Working Group	R11 972	R8 796	5R 214	R5 864	R1 600	R33 447



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		Deputy Director: Asia Bilateral	Joint Inter-Ministerial Working Group	R11 972	R8 796	R5 214	R5 864	R1 600	R33 447
		Deputy Director: Export Promotion	Pre-visit and finalize logistics for SA China Expo's	R39 777	R26 601	R13 067	R4 410	R1 400	R85 254
		Deputy Director: Investment Promotion	Pre-visit and finalize logistics for SA China Expo's	R20 956	R26 601	R13 067		R1 400	R62 024
		Deputy Director: EMIA	Pre-visit and finalize logistics for SA China Expo's	R20 736	R26 601	R13 067		R1 400	R61 804
		Assistant Director: Special Projects CCRD	Pre-visit and finalize logistics for SA China Expo's	R20 956	R26 601	R13 067		R1 400	R62 024
		Acting DDG: TISA	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R57 901	R22 122	R13 067	R19 922	R1 400	R114 413
		Chief Director: Export Promotion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R31 873	R22 122	R13 067	R19 922	R1 400	R88 385
		Director: Investment Promotion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R20 363	R22 122	R13 067	R22 453	R1 400	R79 406
		Deputy Director: Export Promotion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R31 650	R50 598	R17 735	R30 297	R1 400	R131 680
		Official	Purpose of Travel	Air Ticket	Accommodation	Daily Allowance	Foreign Transport	Local Transport	Total Cost
		Deputy Director: Investment Promotion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R26 835	R50 598	R17 735		R1 400	R96 568
		Deputy Director: EMIA	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R24 712	R50 598	R13 067		R1 400	R89 777



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		Assistant Director: Export Promotion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R28 752	R22 122	R13 067	R22 453	R1 400	R87 795
		Assistant Director: Special Projects: ODDG	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R20 983	R22 122	R13 067		R1 400	R57 573
		Trade & Industry Advisor: EMIA Nat Pavilion	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R21 032	R22 122	R13 067		R1 400	R57 622
		Director: Marketing & Stakeholder Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R14 532	R11 125	R8 422		R1 400	R35 478
		Deputy Director: Stakeholder Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R24 933	R38 795	R18 664	R19 800	R1 400	R103 592
		Assistant Director: Stakeholder Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R24 811	R29 921	R14 926	R23 931	R1 400	R94 988
		Communication Officer: Stakeholder	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R26 597	R27 415	R14 926		R1 400	R70 338
		Communication Officer: Marketing	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R14 532	R18 641	R12 138		R1 400	R46 712
		Chief Director: Bilateral Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R32 295	R32 112	R18 551		R1 600	R84 558
		Director: ASIA Bilateral Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R34 060	R32 112	R12 213	R20 919	R1 600	R100 904
		Deputy Director: ASIA Bilateral Relations	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R32 295	R32 112	R12 213		R1 600	R78 220



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		DG : Trade and Industry	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R49 018	R24 000	R7 406	R15 564	R1 400	R97 388
		Executive Assistant: DG	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R20 983	R21 372	R12 123	R21 839	R1 400	R77 717
		Private Secretary to DM	Attend and facilitate the SA China Expo's	R31 750	R12 968	R10 194			R54 912
		Acting DDG	State visit to Beijing China	R30 425	R17 280	R5 752	R9 720	R1 400	R64 578
		Director: Investment Promotion	State visit to Beijing China	R19 724	R28 800	R9 587	R16 200	R1 400	R75 711
		Deputy Director: Export Promotion	State visit to Beijing China	R9 774	R28 800	R9 587	R16 200	R1 400	R65 762
		Official	Purpose of Travel	Air Ticket	Accommodation	Daily Allowance	Foreign Transport	Local Transport	Total Cost
		Director: Investment Promotion	State visit to Beijing China	R9 774	R28 800	R9 587		R1 400	R49 562
		Assistant Director: Special Projects	State visit to Beijing China	R9 406	R28 800	R9 587		R1 400	R49 194
		Assistant Director: Investment Promotion	State visit to Beijing China	R9 428	R28 800	R9 587		R1 400	R49 216
		Director: ASIA Bilateral Relations	State visit to Beijing China	R13 222	R14 601	R10 326	R10 000	R1 600	R49 749
		Assistant Director: ASIA Bilateral Relations	State visit to Beijing China	R13 222	R14 601	R10 326		R1 600	R39 749



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<table><tr><td>Chief Director: Specialised Media Liaison</td><td>State visit to Beijing China</td><td>R9 465</td><td>R17 280</td><td>R7 572</td><td>R9 720</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R45 438</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant Director: Events & Outreach</td><td>State visit to Beijing China</td><td>R13 928</td><td>R17 280</td><td>R5 752</td><td>R9 412</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R47 773</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant Director: Events & Outreach</td><td>State visit to Beijing China</td><td>R13 928</td><td>R17 280</td><td>R5 752</td><td></td><td>R1 400</td><td>R38 361</td></tr><tr><td>Director: Investment Promotion</td><td>Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission</td><td>R19 227</td><td>R13 366</td><td>R9 972</td><td>R3 750</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R47 716</td></tr><tr><td>Director: Green Economy</td><td>Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission</td><td>R20 327</td><td>R16 717</td><td>R9 972</td><td>R3 750</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R52 167</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant Director: Green Economy</td><td>Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission</td><td>R19 227</td><td>R13 366</td><td>R9 972</td><td>R3 750</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R47 716</td></tr><tr><td>Trade and Industry Advisor Green Economy</td><td>Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission</td><td>R19 227</td><td>R13 366</td><td>R9 972</td><td>R3 750</td><td>R1 400</td><td>R47 716</td></tr></table>	Chief Director: Specialised Media Liaison	State visit to Beijing China	R9 465	R17 280	R7 572	R9 720	R1 400	R45 438	Assistant Director: Events & Outreach	State visit to Beijing China	R13 928	R17 280	R5 752	R9 412	R1 400	R47 773	Assistant Director: Events & Outreach	State visit to Beijing China	R13 928	R17 280	R5 752		R1 400	R38 361	Director: Investment Promotion	Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission	R19 227	R13 366	R9 972	R3 750	R1 400	R47 716	Director: Green Economy	Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission	R20 327	R16 717	R9 972	R3 750	R1 400	R52 167	Assistant Director: Green Economy	Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission	R19 227	R13 366	R9 972	R3 750	R1 400	R47 716	Trade and Industry Advisor Green Economy	Attend the Energy Outward Investment Mission	R19 227	R13 366	R9 972	R3 750	R1 400	R47 716
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38	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2836.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) How many (a) persons have applied for support under the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) and (b) the dti has conducted extensive consultations with key stakeholders as part of the Black Industrialist Policy development process. Such Stakeholders include Cabinet Committee, MinMec, Business, Development Finance Institutions, State Owned Enterprises and NEDLAC. The inputs from these Stakeholders have been considered in the development of the Black Industrialist Policy (BIP) which is on route to Cabinet for consideration and approval. No applications have been approved as the application process for the BIP has not as yet been finalised.</p> <p>(2) (a) None, the Black Industrialist Programme has not yet approved by Cabinet.</p>																																																								



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Black Industrialist Programme and (b) applications have been approved;</p> <p>(2) What are the names of all those (a) who have applied for support under the specified programme and (b) whose applications have been approved to date?</p>	
39	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2837.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) Is there any further progress on the negotiations with the National Treasury to extend the budget available for the S12i Tax Incentive and (b) what are the relevant details in this regard?</p> <p>NW3310E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The department continues to engage in discussions and deliberations with National Treasury on this matter.</p> <p>(b) The engagements concern the anticipated increase in applications in the extended period up to December 2017.</p>
40	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2834.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the procurement of locomotives and</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) – (b) (i)-(ii) Numerous engagements were held with PRASA and the Department of Transport (DOT) on both locomotives and coaches procurement to ensure that localisation requirements are fulfilled. Significant inputs were provided on the capabilities of the domestic rolling stock manufacturing sector including comprehensive information on components that should be localised. Efforts to maximise local content are on-going.</p> <p>The locomotives procurement has been subjected to the National Policy Industrial Participation (NIPP) Programme and discussions on the development of offset projects is advanced. Further, the dti participated in the Rail Inter-Departmental Committee chaired by the DOT so as to provide support and inputs on how the coaches' procurement can be leveraged to resuscitate and enhance the rail manufacturing capacity and capability.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>coaches by the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA), (a) what discussions did he hold with PRASA: (b) the Department of Transport to ensure that local (i) content and (ii) procurement was possible for the specified locomotives and coaches;</p> <p>(2) was the procurement of locomotives and coaches by PRASA designated by him for local content; if not, why not? NW3307E</p>	<p>In addition, engagements with the winning bidder of the coaches' tender (Gibela Consortium) are continuing. The contract has provided the department with the opportunity to offer the various incentive programmes to the rolling stock manufacturing firms in order to enable the necessary investments to improve the competitiveness and to meet the Original Equipment Manufacturers' requirements.</p> <p>(2) The procurement of both coaches and locomotives were not subject to the designation process as the request for proposals were issued before the issuance of the National Treasury Instruction Note, that provides guidelines for the invitation and evaluation of bids for the procurement of rolling stock sector. This instruction note only came into effect on the 07 December 2011. It is for this reason that the locomotive procurement is subjected to the offset obligation programme as indicated above. Although the designation had not been effected on the coaches' procurement, the dti played a critical role to ensure the draft policy framework on local content was incorporated into the extensive procurement processes driven by DoT and PRASA, hence the coaches' tender was issued with a minimum local content of 65%.</p>
41	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2839.</p> <p>Dr M.J Figg (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Has his department had discussions with the National Treasury about the proposed new procurement regulations for tenders under R10 million; if so, what are the (a) substance of these discussions and (b) further relevant details;</p> <p>(2) Has his department found that the proposed regulations are at odds with the (a) Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act, Act 53 of 2003 and (b) B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>1) and (2)</p> <p>The National Treasury recently circulated proposed draft amendments to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) Regulations, 2015 for comment. The Department of Trade & Industry (the dti) has since responded officially to the draft amendments to the Regulations through the Office of the Director-General.</p> <p>In the main, the dti confined its comments to the preference point system, Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) and local content. The substance of the comments is contained in the Submission to the National Treasury. An official response is awaited from the National Treasury.</p> <p>Furthermore, the dti has requested a further engagement with the National Treasury to support and clarify its comments, if the need arises. The position of the dti is that public procurement is an important industrial policy instrument and should be appropriately enshrined in any amendments to the Regulations of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act in combination with other policy objectives, inclusive of broad-based black economic empowerment.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	NW3312E	
42	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2838.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the procurement of clothing, textiles, and leather goods, how many applications has his department received for exemption from the 100% local content requirement to import raw materials</p> <p>(2) What is the turnaround time for responding to the specified applications</p> <p>(3) Is his department considering ways of making the administrative process for establishing local content in the clothing, textiles and leather goods sector more (a) practical and (b) user friendly?</p> <p>NW 3311E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) the dti has received a total of 1864 applications from 2012 to date requesting exemption letters for the importation of raw materials which are not readily available in South Africa. These raw materials include polyester, nylon, acrylic fibres and textiles dyes and chemicals. The fibres are converted into finished products after manufacturing the yarns and fabrics in the country. Some technical fabrics which were imported in 2012 are now being woven in the country using high performance yarn like aramid yarns and high performance continuous filament polyester and nylon yarns.</p> <p>(2) The turnaround time for responding to applications is 48 hours' maximum due to high volumes received on a daily basis. The turnaround time is within 24 hours if all documentation including supporting letters from suppliers is provided with the applications.</p> <p>(3) the dti established the South African Sustainable Textiles and Apparel Cluster (SASTAC) through the Clothing and Textiles Competitiveness Programme (CTCP) in close collaboration with all stakeholders. SASTAC is undertaking a comprehensive audit of textile manufacturing capacity and capabilities in the country, amongst other programmes. It is also in the process of developing a website which will make this information, inclusive of traceability, available to both Government entities and any potential supplier to government.</p>
43	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2835.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) - (4) Government promulgated the revised Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity 2010 - 2030 (IRP2010) in March 2011. The IRP made provision for 9.6 gigawatts of nuclear capacity expansion.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What discussions did he hold with the Department of Energy regarding the designation of local content for the Government's proposed nuclear build programme;</p> <p>(2) what steps did he take to ensure that local content requirements were included in the various memoranda of understanding signed by the specified department;</p> <p>(3) what (a) value and/or (b) benefits will the local manufacturing sector derive from the nuclear build programme, including (i) job creation and (ii) investment in manufacturing;</p> <p>(4) has any person from his department been appointed to assist the specified department with local content and procurement; if so, (a) who has been appointed, (b) how were they selected and (c) what qualifications do they hold?</p> <p>NW3308E</p>	<p>The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) chaired the Nuclear Energy Sub-Working Group (NESWG) on Localisation, Industrialisation and Skills Development, with key economic departments and state owned companies (SOC) as participants, in support of the Nuclear Energy Working Group (NEWG).</p> <p>The NESWG on Localisation, Industrialisation and Skills Development submitted its reports to the Department of Energy (DoE) dealing with all matters assigned to it.</p> <p>All documents of the NESWG are classified as Top Secret and are in the possession of the DoE.</p> <p>The Minister and Department of Energy have a constitutional mandate for national energy and energy related matters, inclusive of nuclear energy. Requests for programme specific information should therefore be directed to the Minister of Energy.</p>
44	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2581.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The National Export Advisory Council (NEAC) will facilitate access to targeted international markets by prioritising the resources and supporting the exporters to enter foreign markets and service continental infrastructure projects. NEAC will facilitate the eradication of trade barriers in the targeted markets (as informed by the Export Diversification Strategy) whilst dealing with the developmental issues as defined by the "four gear concept" of the International Trade Centre, which places emphasis on the developmental impacts of the export sector and its synchronicity with the national development goals.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr S Mokgalapa (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Question</p> <p>(1) With regard to the recently established National Export Advisory Council, how will the council enable the unlocking of opportunities and unleashing of barriers to trade whilst dealing with developmental issues and facilitating market access;</p> <p>(2) (a) who are the members that serve on the specified council and (b) how were they chosen;</p> <p>(3) what remuneration will each council member receive;</p> <p>(4) what costs will be incurred by the specified council to do its work;</p> <p>(5) has (a) a business plan and (b) key objectives been developed for the specified council; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? NW2956E</p>	<p>The NEAC structure will provide direction, co-ordination and oversight in order to enhance the trade and business environment and improving the competitiveness of companies and sectors. The NEAC approach is modelled on ITC's Four Functional Gear Concept of Competitiveness and Development which informs the draft Integrated National Export Strategy (INES). The four gears comprise 1) Border-in or supply-side issues dealing with capacity development, capacity diversification, skills and entrepreneurship development; 2) Border or business environment dealing with infrastructure, trade facilitation and cost of doing business; 3) Border-out or demand-side issues dealing with market access, in-market support and strategic export promotion; and the developmental issues such as export-related employment, transformation efforts and regional development. The three competitiveness gears of should reinforce other each, whilst powering the 4) developmental gear resulting in a combined competitiveness-development focus for the country. The NEAC structure will deal with all four gears in unlocking regulatory or institutional bottlenecks in order to improve competitiveness and drive exports.</p> <p>(2) (a) NEAC will comprise the Ministries involved directly or indirectly in the export development and export promotion regulatory and policy framework, State Owned Enterprises, 5 Proxies of Export formations (including Export councils, Export clubs, Joint Action Groups, Industry associations, Chamber of Commerce) Business Unity South Africa, Black Business Council, Provincial Investment and Promotion Agencies etc.</p> <p>(2) (b) The aforementioned members are recommended on their respective roles in advancing the national export agenda contributing to the realisation of the National Development Plan and New Growth Path imperatives.</p> <p>(3) The remuneration package of the council member is not determined as yet as we are awaiting the finalisation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the establishment of the National Export Development and Promotion Bill, the outcome thereof will inform the modality of NEAC.</p> <p>The Bill which is being explored will provide for the establishment of structure/s with the functions to represent and promote the interests of the export community and to advise national, provincial and local spheres of government on policy imperatives in order to advance the national export agenda.</p> <p>(4) The costs have not been determined for the aforementioned reason (Awaiting the outcome of the National Export Development and Promotion Bill that will inform the modality of NEAC and the needs of the potential beneficiaries).</p> <p>(5) (a) A business plan will be compiled upon the conclusion of the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the establishment of the National Export Development and Promotion Bill. It will be important to consider the proposed structure within a national responsive institutional framework in order to address the current fragmentation and the on-going strengthening of NEAC's capacity.</p> <p>(b) The key objectives of the council will be developed upon the conclusion of the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the establishment of the National Export Development and Promotion Bill.</p>
45	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY	RESPONSE:



2605.

Mr M.S.F de Freitas (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) What tests have been undertaken by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications pertaining to (i) road safety and (ii) vehicle safety in the (aa) 2012-13, (bb) 2013-14 and (cc) 2014-15 financial years and

(b) In each case, (i) what were the outcomes of each specified test, (ii) when was each specified test undertaken and (iii) under what conditions were the specified tests undertaken?

a) i) The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) ensures that all new vehicle models and certain safety critical replacement components that fall within the domain of its compulsory specifications and specific provisions of the National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996), comply with all relevant requirements before they are offered for sale in South Africa. The NRCS is mandated to ensure new manufactured and imported regulated products are in compliance with the set requirements. In addition to this initial approval, market surveillance activities ensure that manufacturers and importers that offer products for sale, continually comply with the requirements, after initial approval has been granted. Product samples are inspected during the approval process. During its market surveillance activities, the NRCS may sample products to confirm compliance.

a) ii) The NRCS is not responsible for roadworthiness of vehicles and components in use during the life cycle of the product. This obligation resides with the National Department of Transport and the National Road Traffic Act.

a.a (and b i, ii and iii):

In the 2012-13 period 5867 products were approved as they met with the requirements of the relevant compulsory specifications. Test reports from accredited laboratories independent of the NRCS, confirmed the compliance of these products. In addition, 4326 market surveillance activities confirmed compliance of products to the relevant compulsory specifications. There were no instances of non-compliance confirmed in 20 samples where non-compliance was suspected. Samples of trucks, tow-bars, brake friction material, replacement glass and lights were verified against the requirements of the compulsory specifications at the time of approval and during market surveillance. Test conditions are specified in the relevant standard referred to in the compulsory specification for a particular product.

a.b and b i; ii and iii):

In the 2013-14 period 5800 products were approved as they met with the requirements of the relevant compulsory specifications. Test reports from accredited laboratories independent of the NRCS, confirmed the compliance of these products. In addition, 4054 market surveillance activities confirmed compliance of products to the relevant compulsory specifications. There were 9 non-compliant products confirmed in sample testing where non-compliance was suspected. Relevant sanctions were imposed on these clients. Samples of tow-bars, brake friction material, replacement glass and lights were verified against the requirements of the compulsory specifications at the time of approval and during market surveillance. Test conditions are specified in the relevant standard referred to in the compulsory specification for a particular product.

a.c and b i; ii and iii):

In the 2014-15 period 3602 products were approved as they met with the requirements of the relevant compulsory specifications. Test reports from accredited laboratories independent of the NRCS, confirmed the compliance of these products. In addition, 4511 market surveillance activities confirmed compliance of products to the relevant compulsory specifications. There were no instances of non-compliance confirmed in 19 samples tested where non-compliance was suspected. Samples of trucks, tow-bars, brake friction material, replacement glass and lights were verified against the requirements of the compulsory specifications at the time of approval and during market surveillance. Test conditions are specified in the relevant standard referred to in the compulsory specification for a particular product.



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		In terms of the NRCS Act: Act No 5 of 2008, the sanctioning process is an internal mechanism used by the Regulator to prevent the entry of non-compliant products into the market. However, such information specific to the company/client cannot legally be made public.																																																																											
46	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2417.</p> <p>Mr D Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What amount did (a) his department and (b) each entity reporting to him spend on advertising in (i) Sowetan and (ii) Daily Sun in the (aa) 2012-13, (bb) 2013-14 and (cc) 2014-15 financial years? NW2783E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department (a) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb) (cc) Advertising Cost: 2012/13 The annual advertising cost per newspaper per financial year is indicated in the table below:</p> <table><tr><th>Newspaper</th><th>2012/13 Financial Year</th><th>2013/14 Financial Year</th><th>2014/15 Financial Year</th></tr><tr><td>Sowetan</td><td>R1 283 046.88</td><td>R1 146 164 .88</td><td>R511 733.97</td></tr><tr><td>Daily Sun</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>Response from the Entities</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>b (i)(aa)</th><th>b (i)(bb)</th><th>b (i)(cc)</th><th>b(ii)(aa)</th><th>b (ii)(bb)</th><th>b(ii)(cc)</th></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</td><td>R 237 304</td><td>R 244 263</td><td>R 209 111</td><td>R 149 136</td><td>R 496 540</td><td>R 109 470</td></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</td><td>R 135 254.40</td><td>R 111 960</td><td>R 657 600</td><td>R63 354</td><td>R 6 960</td><td>R 37 040</td></tr><tr><td>National Gambling Board (NGB)</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>National Lotteries Commission (NLC)</td><td>R 56 363</td><td>R 461 183</td><td>R 438 039</td><td>R 78 229</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>R 112 783</td></tr><tr><td>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Newspaper	2012/13 Financial Year	2013/14 Financial Year	2014/15 Financial Year	Sowetan	R1 283 046.88	R1 146 164 .88	R511 733.97	Daily Sun	0	0	0	Entity	b (i)(aa)	b (i)(bb)	b (i)(cc)	b(ii)(aa)	b (ii)(bb)	b(ii)(cc)	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	R 237 304	R 244 263	R 209 111	R 149 136	R 496 540	R 109 470	National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	R 135 254.40	R 111 960	R 657 600	R63 354	R 6 960	R 37 040	National Gambling Board (NGB)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	R 56 363	R 461 183	R 438 039	R 78 229	Not Applicable	R 112 783	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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47	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2447.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the published Liquor Policy Review, has his department conducted a regulatory impact assessment to ascertain what the cost to the economy would be in terms of job losses should the specified policy be implemented;</p> <p>(2) has his department solicited legal opinion</p> <p>(a) on the proposal to suspend or revoke liquor licenses for noncompliance with the Broad</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The initial Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was conducted to inform the liquor policy review process, and as the policy consultation process continues, assessment continues. RIA serves as an internal tool for government policy development process, and assessment of the cost to the economy is a component of the RIA process. The final RIA report will be submitted with the final liquor policy review document to Cabinet as per process, and the Liquor Amendment Bill will be introduced into Parliament thereafter.</p> <p>(2)(a) Legal consideration has been applied to all proposals that are made in the liquor policy review document that has been published for public consultation. The proposal regarding suspension or revocation of a trading licence is intended to give the powers to effectively enforce conditions of the licence as per section 13 of the Liquor Act. Suspension or revocation of a licence will be an option available after all remedies within the Act, such as compliance notice, have been exhausted to achieve compliance.</p> <p>(b)(i) No amendment will be made to the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, Act 53 of 2003 as there is no need for such amendment.</p> <p>(ii) No amendment will be made to the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 46 of 2013 as there is no need for such an amendment. There is a need for the liquor legislation to be amended to empower authorities to enforce adherence to the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, and its codes, whatever the form.</p> <p>(3) The draft policy has taken into consideration the Constitutional Court judgement where the dti acquired the exclusive regulation competence over macro manufacturing and distribution of liquor, while Provinces hold the regulation competence over micro manufacturing and retail sale of liquor. The Liquor Act provides for norms and standards in the regulation of liquor for harmonisation. This harmonisation is achieved through co-operative governance established through the National Liquor Policy Council comprising the Minister and the MECs who legitimately formulate such standards. The norms and standards were adopted in line with the mandate</p>																																			



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Based Black Economic Empowerment requirements and (b) will an amendment be made to</p> <p>(i) the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, Act 53 of 2003 and/or</p> <p>(ii) the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 46 of 2013: Amendment Codes of Good Practice if such a provision to revoke licenses does not exist;</p> <p>(3) has his department solicited legal opinion on the policy's proposed standardisation of licensing considering the Constitutional Court judgment in Ex parte the President of the Republic of South Africa in RE: Constitutionality of the Liquor Bill, CCT 12/99, handed down on 11 November 1999, which found that the granting of liquor licenses was exclusively a provincial competency?</p> <p>NW2814E</p>	<p>and is within the bounds of the Constitution. The provinces remain responsible for issuance of licences for micro manufacturers and retail sale.</p>
48	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2452.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department</p> <p>(a) No approval has been given for the production of Uzalo television dram produced by Mr Duma Ka Ndlovu and Ms Gugu Ncube.</p> <p>(b) No film or television production involving the specified individuals has been awarded funding by the Department of Trade and Industry.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	Has his department or any of the entities reporting to him awarded any funding for the production of (a) the Uzalo television drama, produced by certain persons (names furnished) or (b) any other (i) film or (ii) television production involving the specified two individuals; if so, what are the relevant details	Entity	a	b (i)	a(ii)
		Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
49	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2329.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with regard to the Director-General's comments to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry on 25 February 2015 on the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme, all outstanding applications were processed by</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Between February and May 2015 the Department processed 169 claims worth R441 million. These were paid to manufacturers to support expansion and improve competitiveness in sector. R1 billion worth of support was provided to 359 manufacturers in the 2014-15 financial year. Regarding applications, the Department continues to receive a deluge of requests for support from the sector under the MCEP.</p> <p>(a) All 521 outstanding applications were processed by May 2015. 324 applications were adjudicated by May 2015 and further 80 adjudicated in June 2015.</p> <p>(b) There are 117 applications that are awaiting adjudication for which outstanding information such as valid tax clearance; BBBEE certificate, etc have been requested from clients.</p> <p>(c) It is anticipated that should all outstanding information be submitted to the dti, the applications may be adjudicated by July 2015</p> <p>(2) The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process has commenced; the dti is consulting with National Treasury and motivating for funding of the MCEP incentive scheme beyond 2017-18 financial year.</p>			



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>May 2015; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many applications still need to be processed and (c) when will this process be finalised;</p> <p>(2) What engagements are taking place with the National Treasury to extend the programme beyond the 2017-18 financial year, as recommended by his department's budget report?</p> <p>NW2628E</p>	
50	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2213.</p> <p>Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether the Government will introduce legislation or regulations to require all online transactions to have their terms and conditions in their contracts scrutinised by two separate and independent legal firms and requiring them to declare that such contracts are indeed fully compliant with our laws and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, where borrowers and purchasers could not be tricked into agreeing on terms and conditions in fine print that were seriously prejudicial to</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Every transaction whether online or not, needs to fully comply with the provisions of the National Credit Act 2005 (NCA) and the Consumer Protection Act 2008 (CPA).</p> <p>Section 4(1) of the NCA provides that the Act applies to every credit agreement between parties dealing at arm's length (online) and made within or having an effect within the Republic. Section 64 (1) of the NCA requires that the producer of a document that is required to be delivered to a consumer in terms of the NCA must provide that document in the prescribed form, if any, for that document or in plain language, if no form has been prescribed for that document.</p> <p>Section 5 (1) of the CPA provides that the Act applies to every transaction occurring within the Republic unless it is exempted by subsection 2 or in terms of subsections 3 and 4.</p> <p>Section 22 of the CPA further requires that the producer of a notice, document or visual representation that is required, in terms of the CPA or any other law, to be produced, provided or displayed to a consumer must produce, provide or displayed that notice, document or visual representation.</p> <p>(a) in the form prescribed in terms of the CPA or any other legislation, if any, for that notice, document or visual representation; or</p> <p>(b) in plain language, if no form has been prescribed for that notice, document or visual representation.</p> <p>The issue about two independent lawyers is not an aspect that can be dictated in law, but can be an advice to operators to ensure that their terms and conditions in an online environment are compliant with both the NCA and CPA.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	them; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? NW2526E															
51	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2279.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What is his department doing to assist manufacturing businesses cope with the electricity crisis;</p> <p>(2) Is his department assisting manufacturing businesses with the purchasing of industrial size generators as an interim measure to keep production going through the current electricity crisis? NW2639E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The Department of Trade and Industry is participating in the Electricity War Room to ensure that government implements the five-point plan in order to minimize the negative impact of the electricity challenges to the economy. The War Room has been analysing the electricity challenges and seeking to mitigate any additional prices which may potentially hurt businesses particularly Small business.</p> <p>(2) The dti has introduced incentives geared towards assisting the manufacturing sector to improve its level of competitive and sustainability. Since its inception in 2012 the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) has been approving projects with a resource efficiency dimension. MCEP and other incentives of the dti seek to incentivise the private sector to make investments which are water resource efficient, energy efficient and assist firms to invest in power generation.</p>														
52	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2241.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <table><tr><th>Department</th><th>a</th><th>a (i)(aa)</th><th>a (ii)</th><th>a (iii)</th></tr><tr><td>Department of Trade and Industry (the dti)</td><td>No</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>					Department	a	a (i)(aa)	a (ii)	a (iii)	Department of Trade and Industry (the dti)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Department	a	a (i)(aa)	a (ii)	a (iii)												
Department of Trade and Industry (the dti)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable												



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr C.D Matsepe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether (a) his department and (b) any entities reporting to him has paid out the remainder of any employee's contract before the contractually stipulated date of termination of the contract since the 2008-09 financial year up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) what amount has (aa) his department and (bb) entities reporting to him spent on each such payout, (ii) to whom were these pay outs made and (iii) what were the reasons for the early termination of the contracts in each specified case? NW2600E</p>	Entity	b	b (i) (bb)	b (ii)	b (iii)
		Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Lotteries Board (NLB)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Yes	R 337 863. 27	Mr Moses Moeletsi	Separation Agreement - Mr Moses Moeletsi was the CEO of NRCS on a 5-year contract from April 2010 to April 2015. There was a mutual agreement between the CEO and the Board. Both parties settled on a 30 November 2012 of which he was paid 3 month salary from December 2012 to February 2013.
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
53	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2278.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Buses were in fact designated for local procurement under the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, in December 2011. The Department of Trade and Industry is not aware of any public institutions, inclusive of metropolitan councils, which have not complied with the relevant instruction notes for this designation.</p>				



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

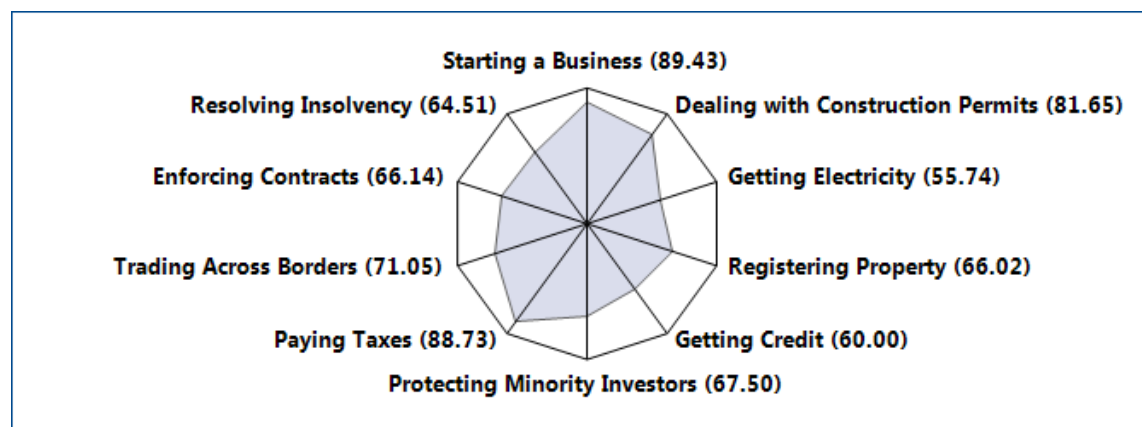
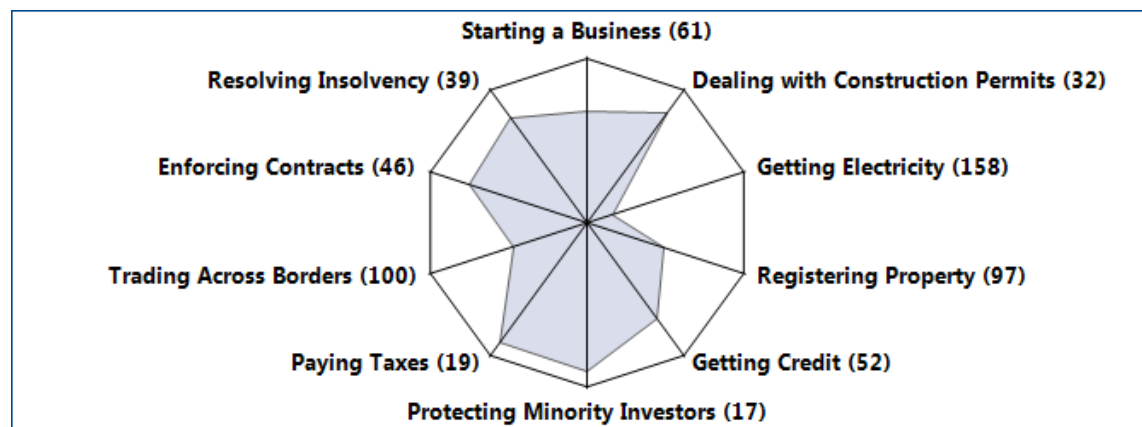
	<p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) are the reasons for the decision not to designate government vehicles for local procurement and (b)(i) research and (ii) consultations was this decision based on? NW2638E</p>	<p>The Department of Trade and Industry is currently finalizing work aimed at designating light motor vehicles for public procurement. This is based both on research that had already been undertaken in this regard and further engagement with the relevant public and private sector stakeholders.</p>
54	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>206.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: How does he account for the country's consistent drop in global rankings for foreign direct investment confidence? NO2560E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The global rankings are a useful tool and guide on a set criteria of a countries performance. Research has shown that there is no empirical correlation between the rankings and the quantum of foreign direct investment (fdi) attracted by countries. For example, the BRIC countries lag way behind South Africa in the ease of doing business rankings but attract a quantum of investment higher than South Africa.</p> <p>Economist and commentators are also critical of the Ease of Doing Business Rankings as they based on 10 set indicators and weights and these weights have also changed over a period of time. It is for this reason that in 2012, the World Bank appointed a panel of experts to review the doing business report. In June 2013, the panel presented its report which is to be implemented over a period of 2 years. I encourage Honourable Macpherson to read the report available at www.dbrpanel.org.</p> <p>What the Honourable Macpherson does not mention is that on the ease of doing business report by the World Bank, the number of countries participating in the rankings has increased. In 2010 there were 183 countries and the 2015 report is done with 189 countries. New comers to the ease of doing business report have started off from a low base and a single reform can make a big difference in the rankings. Honourable Macpherson does not mention the reforms that South Africa has made that contributes to South Africa been on the higher quartile of the rankings for starting a business.</p> <p>South Africa Doing Business 2015</p> <p>THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT Rankings on <i>Doing Business</i> topics - South Africa (Scale: Rank 189 centre, Rank 1 outer edge)</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figure 1.4 Distance to frontier scores on *Doing Business* topics - South Africa (Scale: Score 0 centre, Score 100 outer edge)



Source: Doing Business Database

How has South Africa made starting a business easier—or not? By *Doing Business* report year from DB2010 to DB2015



DB year	Reform
DB2012	South Africa made starting a business easier by implementing its new company law, which eliminated the requirement to reserve a company name and simplified the incorporation documents.
How has South Africa made registering property easier—or not? By <i>Doing Business</i> report year from DB2010 to DB2015	
DB year	Reform
DB2012	South Africa made transferring property less costly and more efficient by reducing the transfer duty and introducing electronic filing.
How has South Africa made getting credit easier—or not? By <i>Doing Business</i> report year from DB2010 to DB2015	
DB year	Reform
DB2015	South Africa made access to credit information more difficult by introducing regulations requiring credit bureaus to remove negative credit information from their databases, such as adverse information on consumer behaviour or enforcement action accumulated on a consumer's record before April 1, 2014.
How has South Africa made paying taxes easier—or not? By <i>Doing Business</i> report year from DB2010 to DB2015	
DB year	Reform
DB2010	South Africa made paying taxes less costly for companies by abolishing the stamp duty.
DB2014	South Africa made paying taxes easier for companies by replacing the secondary tax on companies with a dividend tax borne by shareholders.
How has South Africa made trading across borders easier—or not? By <i>Doing Business</i> report year from DB2010 to DB2015	
DB year	Reform



DB2013

South Africa reduced the time and documents required to export and import through its ongoing customs modernization program.

How has South Africa made enforcing contracts easier—or not? By *Doing Business* report year from DB2010 to DB2015

DB year	Reform
DB2015	South Africa made enforcing contracts easier by amending the monetary jurisdiction of its lower courts and introducing voluntary mediation.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

Topic	2015	2014	2013	2012
Starting a business	61	55	53	44
Dealing with construction permits	32	32	39	31
Getting electricity	158	156	150	124
Registering a property	97	92	79	76
Getting credit	52	30	1	1
Protecting minority investors	17	16	10	10
Paying taxes	19	18	32	44
Trading across borders	100	100	115	144
Enforcing contracts	46	46	82	81
Resolving insolvency	39	36	84	77

Doing Business 2015

The above reforms have made a significant contribution in 4 of the indicators (in green) in which South Africa has performed well and improved in starting a business:

1. Paying Taxes ranking in 2012 **44** ranking in 2015 **19**
2. Trading Across borders 2012 **144** ranking in 2015 **100**
3. Enforcing Contracts 2012 **81** ranking in 2015 **46**
4. Resolving Insolvency 2012 **77** ranking in 2015 **39**

Since we have launched an online system for company registration at CIPC we are currently within the processing time of a 3 day turnaround time.



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<p>We have already rolled out 43 self-help terminals with another 41 expected to be rolled out in the Provinces in 2015 / 2016. Customers have been extremely complimentary about registering entities in a paperless environment with the quick turnaround times. These reforms will be taken into next years doing business report.</p> <p>Instead of focusing on the rankings, Honourable Macpherson should look at how Government created through the REIPP program a new sector for the green economy in the past 5 years attracting R 193 billion of investment as announced by the Minister of DOE. Our Renewable energy program is now well known and serves as a policy blue print for a number of countries. In the Climate scope 2014 report released by Bloomberg New Energy, SA was ranked third, after China and Brazil, for investment in clean energy, accounting for more than 90% of these investments in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is unfortunately not reported in the ease of doing business and competitiveness yearbook.</p> <p>The latest financial intelligence report of 2015, indicates a lower level of activity globally in investment in green field projects. Our investment unit has managed to attract an investment pipeline of R 43.8 Billion of potential investment projects and we are meeting investors every day at the dti.</p> <p>Unilever who have a presence in South Africa for over a 100 years, have invested R 4 billion in South Africa over past 5 years in new investments and upgrades for the long term. Such significant investment demonstrates the confidence that Unilever has in South Africa and our investment climate.</p> <p>Our investment unit is consistently being globally recognised having won awards at UNCTAD for facilitating the best sustainable project in October 2014 and at the Annual Investors Meeting in Dubai for best renewable energy project.</p> <p>Government is not complacent and is attending to the energy challenges through the “War Room” to improve our competitiveness and ease of doing business.</p> <p>The Government takes the investment climate seriously and in the SONA of 12 February 2015, President Zuma announced the establishment of a One Stop Inter – Departmental Clearing House to attend to investor complaints and problems. During my budget vote on the 21 May, I mentioned that we would be further adding capacity to our investment promotion unit to fast track, unblock and to reduce red tape for all investors, serving as the inter-departmental clearing house.</p>
55	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY 205.	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) There is no policy confusion regarding B-BBEE in the market place. The Department has issued a re-clarification statement under Government Gazette Number 38799 on the 15 May 2015 as part of providing policy certainty on the implementation of the amended Codes of Good Practice. In addition, the Department has been providing responses to questions posed through media platforms.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) What is his department doing to correct the significant confusion in the business community caused by the series of contradictory announcements made with regard to the amended Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Codes of Good Practice and (b) has his department found that this policy confusion is damaging to the investment and economic climate, contributing to a sense of policy uncertainty? NO2559E</p>	<p>There is a comprehensive advocacy campaign on the amended Codes of Good Practice that will be rolled out across the country from mid-June 2015, targeting various stakeholders including Multinationals, big business, small business, chamber of commerce's, etc.</p> <p>(b) On the 19th May 2015, we had a detailed briefing on B-BBEE to the Portfolio committee of Trade and Industry in which Honourable Lewis was present and participated in this discussion.</p> <p>In respect of B-BBEE multinationals and investors approach the dti directly such as the recent announcement by IBM on their equity equivalent program of R 700 Million which was done with the dti.</p> <p>Further, the Department has been engaging various stakeholders in providing understanding and support for foreign direct investment.</p> <p>Another engagement with Foreign Chambers of Commerce is scheduled for early July 2015, where the IBM Equity Equivalent Investment Programme Implementation Plan will be launched.</p> <p>There is no confusion about the B-BBEE policy in the business community. The Department will continue to engage private sector in implementing the amended Codes of Good Practice.</p>
56	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>204.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the government currently doing to ensure that South Africa is not excluded from the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act as a result of the impending out-of-cycle review and the inevitable (a) job losses and (b) harm to South African exporters?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Following months of negotiations, the South African and the United States governments facilitated a meeting in Paris on 4-5 June 2015 between the South African and US poultry industries to find an amicable solution concerning access for US bone-in chicken into the South African market. This has been an issue of concern to the United States with Senators Johnny Isakson and Chris Coons indicating that they will oppose South Africa's inclusion in AGOA if this chicken issue is not resolved. I am pleased to announce that South Africa agreed to allow market access of 65 000 tons of US bone-in chicken into the South African market on an annual basis. The agreement secures the continued participation of South Africa in the reauthorised 2015 Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) that is being extended by the US Congress for a further 10 years.</p> <p>More importantly, it means that numerous products such as the cars, base metals, chemicals, citrus, wines, macadamia nuts, amongst others will continue to enjoy the current preferences that they do under AGOA. The Bill that was passed by the US Senate includes the out-of-cycle review whilst the one considered by the House does not include this provision. Therefore, it will only become clear once the final Bill is signed by President Obama whether this provision has been included. Nevertheless, I am of the view that by agreeing to market access for US bone-in chicken, South Africa, has done enough to remain in AGOA for the next 10 years.</p>
57	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p>



	<p>196.</p> <p>Prof C.T Msimang (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>In view of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' encouragement of black emerging farmers to get involved in poultry farming and his department's negotiation with countries such as the United States of America, Brazil, China and India to import their poultry products to the country, how does the Government assist black poultry farmers to compete in this market, whilst bearing in mind that poultry farming is heavily subsidised in the specified countries?</p> <p>NO2548E</p>	<p>The quota that has been agreed to between the South African and the US poultry industries will be implemented in a way that contributes to the transformation agenda of the South African poultry industry. A significant portion of the quota will thus be allocated to historically disadvantaged individuals. Furthermore, the Department is working with the poultry industry to open market access opportunities for South African poultry in markets such as Middle East. This will ensure that we offer new market opportunities which will promote production and job creation within the sector.</p>
<p>58</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>195.</p> <p>Prof C.T Msimang (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>Whether, with regard to his department's decision to create approximately 100 black industrialists to advance economic transformation in order</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Black Industrialists Programme is a national programme aimed at leveraging the states capacity to unlock the industrial potential of black entrepreneurs. The programme will be implemented in all regions of the country, including rural areas and townships. the dti will work with national, provincial and local development agencies to plan and implement the programme. This will ensure responsiveness, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness.</p> <p>The following delivery mechanisms are to be used individually or in combination; to support the development of Black Industrialists within the various spheres of economy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Government departments platforms;(2) State-Owned Entities Supplier Development programme;(3) Development Financing Institutions;



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>to promote black economic empowerment, any strategies are in place to ensure that black people in the rural areas will also benefit from this exercise; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? NO2547E</p>	<p>(4) Business organisations and chambers; (5) Private sector; (6) Research and education institutions such as universities, technical and vocational education institutions; and (7) Transversal contracts facilitated and managed by State Owned Entities Procurement Forum.</p> <p>The Programme is targeted to benefit majority black owned and managed enterprises within the manufacturing, related support services and detailed sectors. the dti is still consulting other sectors of the economy from all levels meaning rural and urban areas in line with the reindustrialisation path.</p>
59	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>189.</p> <p>Ms J.L Fubbs (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What trade value will accrue to South Africa after he has recently returned from visiting a number of countries to step up our trade on beneficiated products and goods? NO2540E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The work of facilitating trade of value-added South African exports is informed by the Market Diversification Strategy which entails the development of new markets for South African value-added manufactured products in high growth emerging markets and Africa as well as maintaining South Africa's market share in the traditional markets.</p> <p>In implementing this strategy, a target of R3.5 billion of trade value that will accrue to South Africa in 2015 /2016 financial year has been set. This will be implemented through South African participation of 1025 companies at various National Pavilions in 29 trade shows as well as 32 trade mission that are planned to traditional markets and high growth emerging markets in Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Of a total 32 missions, 17 will take place in Africa (inclusive of inbound missions), confirming the fact that the region has become the most strategic market for South African value added exports. Resources will also be directed to facilitating 8 inward buying missions for buyers from abroad, 3 missions will be in the Americas, 5 in Asia, 1 in Europe and 2 in the Middle East. The remaining missions will be in the form of Investment and Trade Initiatives in China, DRC, India, Russia and Brazil</p> <p>Of the R3,5 billion target, R1.5 billion worth of export sales will be facilitated from Europe; R525 million from Asia; R350 million from Africa; R350 million from Latin America; R400 million from North America and R375 million from the Middle East.</p> <p>In the current financial year Minister Davies led a business delegation during the State Visit to Indonesia. At this visit, during the Africa-Asia summit an Asia-Africa declaration was signed which aims to establish an Africa-Asia Business Council. This Business Council is aimed at strengthening South-South trade. It is also tasked with drafting an Africa-Asia strategy that tackles skills development, infrastructure and access to finance challenges.</p> <p>Deputy Minister Mzwandile Masina led the business delegation to the Zimbabwean International Trade Fair (ZITF). Projected sales for South Africa's participation at this show are expected to be R403, 470.00. Additional export sales for South Africa's participation at the Copperbelt show in Zambia during May 2015 are anticipated to be R9,9 million.</p>



	<p>In the Europe region, anticipated sales for South Africa's participation in a defence show in Turkey are projected at R115 million whilst the Agro-processing focused mission to Netherlands and Belgium is expected to yield sales of R62,5 million.</p> <p>In the Latin American region export sales of R226 million have been projected from the Latin American and Aerospace Defence show. Sales of R 5,5 million were secured at the Exponor show in Chile.</p> <p>In the past financial year export sales that were facilitated from various country visits amounted to R2.77 billion. The sales were garnered through leading 24 trade missions as well as South African participation at 27 National pavilions.</p> <p>A total of 923 companies received financial assistance through the Export Marketing and Investment assistance scheme which aims to partially compensate exporters for costs incurred in respect of developing export markets for South African Products and Services as well as identifying new export markets through market research.</p> <p>The regions from which the export sales have been facilitated include the Africa amounted to R254 million, whilst export sales to Latin America and Asia were valued at R294 million and R400 million respectively. The traditional trade partners in established markets still dominated with export sales facilitated to Europe and NAFTA in excess of R1.7 billion.</p> <p>The sector that accrued the highest sales is Agro-processing with export sales facilitated to the value of R2 billion, followed by Capital Equipment at R265 million rand. The remainder of the sales can be attributed to a mix of sectors inclusive of aerospace, rail and marine, metals fabrication, electro-technical and automotive sectors – All of which are sectors wherein there is beneficiation.</p> <p>Deputy Minister Masina also led the Investment and Trade Initiative to India where export sales of R24,3 million were facilitated through the sale of wines, preserved flowers, cosmetics, automotive components and pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>Both Minister Davies and Deputy Minister Masina led business delegations to five cities in China for the South African Expos where sales of R380 million worth of sales are expected.</p> <p>At SIAL export orders of R1.3 billion were generated as a result of their participation. For example, the company Dynamic Commodities from the Eastern Cape, reported that it generated R53 million worth of export business as a result of its participation.</p> <p>At the WAPIC in Nigeria 18 South African companies exhibited their products and services. The Gauteng based exhibitors which include Powertech, Landis + GYR Pty Ltd, General Cables, ADC Energy, Poynting Antennas and Doble Engineering Africa reported expected product and service exports of R112 million as a result of their participation.</p> <p>At the Ghana International Trade Fair (GITF) Aveng Africa from the Gauteng province, reported that it has signed a joint venture investment that is worth an excess of R12 billion.</p>
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the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<p>During an Outward Selling Mission to The Netherlands, Redsun Raisins from the Northern Cape, reported having made export sales totalling R16,6 million.</p> <p>After a special mission to Russia, Sea Harvest based in the Western Cape received an order of \$10 million for hake and hake related products from a Russian company.</p>
60	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2277.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) When will he release the regulatory impact assessment conducted by his department on the National Policy on Intellectual Property and</p> <p>(b) when will the specified policy be tabled and presented to Parliament?</p> <p>NW2637E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The Regulatory Impact Assessment serves as an internal tool for government policy development process, which the dti submits with the final policy to Cabinet. Upon Cabinet approval, the dti may make the RIA report available to Parliament when it tables the IP Policy for noting.</p> <p>(b) The National Intellectual Property Policy (IP Policy) will be tabled before Parliament after Cabinet approval.</p>
61	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2091.</p> <p>Mr M.A Cele (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: [Interdepartmental transfer from Economic Development on 12 June 2015]</p> <p>What (a) investment pipelines were attracted to the country in</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The Investment Promotion unit within the dti achieved an investment pipeline of potential investment projects of R 43.8 bn for the year 14/15 against a target of R 40 bn.</p> <p>(b) The target for the period 15/16 is R 45 bn and R 50 bn for the period 16/17 with a cumulative target over the three-year period o R 135 bn.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	2014 and (b) are the targets for this year? NW2402E	
62	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2100.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With relation to the Letters of Authority process for electro-technical goods,</p> <p>(a) what progress has been made in dealing with the backlog,</p> <p>(b) what backlog currently exists,</p> <p>(c) what progress has been made on a fast-track system,</p> <p>(d) when will the system be implemented and</p> <p>(e) what consultation has taken place with industry stakeholders with regard to this fast-track system?</p> <p>NW2411E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) What progress has been made in dealing with the backlog As from the beginning of May 2015, overtime has been instituted for a period of three months to address the backlog. In addition to the approvals inspectors, market surveillance inspectors and all other competent personnel within the Electro-Technical Unit are assisting with the backlog. To date a total of 1403 applications received between November 2014 and January 2015 has been adjudicated with others received after being processed.</p> <p>(b) What backlog currently exists NRCS is currently processing LOA applications within the set turnaround time of 120 working days. Therefore, there is no backlog currently.</p> <p>(c) What progress has been made on a fast-track system The NRCS medium-term approach is to adopt a risk-based strategy; which is aimed at improving the NRCS coverage of the higher-risk industries. However, such an approach requires NRCS to comply with additional technical as well as legal requirements that will enable them to procedurally differentiate between higher-risk companies and industries. A specific project has been initiated to attend to this medium-term approach.</p> <p>(d) When will the system be implemented As already indicated above this is a medium term project and is expected to be completed for implementation in the 2017/18 financial year.</p> <p>(e) What consultation has taken place with industry stakeholders with regard to this fast-track system? Consultations with industry are on-going and exploratory meetings were held to understand the concerns of importers and local manufacturers.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

63	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2098.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the National Empowerment Fund's motivation to establish a venture capital fund between the public and private sectors to support black entrepreneurs, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, (a) what engagement will be held with the Minister of Finance, (2) (b) which officials from his department will be responsible for the implementation of the recommendations (3) (c) when will his department report back to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) The ongoing engagements with the Minister of Finance is to agree on funding for NEF to advance the intended objectives.</p> <p>(2) (b) The Office of the Director General (ODG) is responsible for the work of the NEF.</p> <p>(3) (c) Once the discussions with Minister of Finance and all processes are finalized, then the Minister shall report to parliament.</p>
64	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2176.</p> <p>Mrs A.M Dreyer (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>No, the Department is not currently involved in a work exchange and / or employment agreement with the Republic of Cuba.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Is his department currently involved in a work exchange and/or employment agreement with the Republic of Cuba; if so, (a) what number of Cuban nationals (i) are currently employed and (ii) are due to be employed by his department, (b) what specific work roles are envisaged for the Cuban nationals, (c) what are the specific skill sets of each of the Cuban nationals (i) currently employed and (ii) due to be employed, (d) what are the details of the process followed to ensure that the same skill set was or is not available in the country and amongst South African citizens and (e) what is the total cost of the (i) employment or (ii) prospective employment of such Cuban nationals?</p>	
65	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2117.</p> <p>Ms S.P Kopane (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (a) What is the most recent date on which money from the National Lotteries Board was distributed to each welfare</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the information received from the National Lotteries Board:</p> <p>The National Lotteries Board (NLB) data capturing systems are not designed to categorise according to the required region or district in the question above. However, their systems are programmed in accordance to the province.</p> <p>In response to questions (a) and (b), the NLB has furnished payments made within the Charities sector from 1 April 2015 to 31 May 2015 in Gauteng. This information is also available on the NLB website on the tab "About Funding "under list of payments.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

organisation on the East Rand in Gauteng and
(b) What amount was given to each welfare organisation?

PAYMENTS MADE TO CHARITIES SECTOR (01 April 2015-31 May 2015)

Date	Name of Organisation	Banking Branch	Amount paid	Project number	Province
15/04/16	Alzheimers South Africa	Northcliff	4 999 261.00	67845	GP
15/04/16	Tshepo Educare Centre	Daveyton Mall	144 800.00	68248	GP
15/04/16	Zenith Pre-School and Day Care Centre	Carlton Centre	180 263.00	68254	GP
15/04/16	Mohlakeng Old Age Home	Randfontein	661 000.00	68265	GP
15/04/16	Sinethemba Day Care & Pre-School	Alberton	175 084.00	68381	GP
15/04/16	Operation Anti Freeze Inner City Uplifment	Glen Acres	456 900.00	68450	GP
15/04/16	Kids Care and Support Trust	Bronkhorstspuit	157 500.00	68483	GP
15/04/16	Centre for People with Disabilities (Reiger Park)	Gauteng East	330 800.00	68513	GP
15/04/16	SPCA Sandton	Wierda Valley	565 079.00	68535	GP
15/04/16	Ipholoseng Youth Projects	Midrand	102 500.00	68563	GP
15/04/16	The Little Roses Day Care And Pre-School	Carlton Centre	310 769.00	68600	GP
15/04/16	Impumelelo Self Help Centre	Springs	215 101.00	68602	GP
15/04/16	Bosabosele Outreach Projects	Westgate	133 900.00	68680	GP
15/04/16	Leratong Early Learning Centre	Soshanguve	558 910.00	68744	GP
15/04/16	Tswelelopelo 'A' and 'B' Educare Centre	Key West	506 370.00	68758	GP
15/04/16	Are Ithuteng Day Care Centre	Temba	164 671.00	68830	GP
15/04/16	Qumi Homes Voluntary Ass	Olympus Plaza	55 000.00	68904	GP
15/04/16	Restorative Justice Centre	Sunnyside	970 985.00	69053	GP
15/04/16	Hope for Life Winterveldt	Wonderpark	573 000.00	69112	GP
15/04/16	Ithlokomeleng Assoc. of Aged & Disabled Persons	Melrose Arch	975 000.00	69117	GP
15/04/16	Khulumani Support Group	Bus Cntrl Gauteng	541 000.00	69135	GP



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		15/04/16	Vukovar Community Dev Initiatives(SA) (VUCODISA)	Rivonia	598 000.00	69163	GP
		15/04/16	Silungiswa Health Institute	Braamfontein	94 966.00	69368	GP
		15/04/16	National Assoc. for Persons Cerebral Palsy	Buss. Bank R/burg	410 000.00	69459	GP
		15/04/16	Noluthando Creche and Pre School	Tembisa	296 500.00	70588	GP
		15/04/16	Rising Star Pre-School	Civic Centr Vereeniging	117 267.00	70881	GP
		15/05/04	Tswelopele Boikutsong Pre School	Pretoria	162 551.00	65533	GP
		15/05/04	Lesedi La Thuto Pre-School	Sebokeng	140 750.00	65731	GP
		15/05/04	Masoko Day Care and Pre-School	Dobsonville	92 850.00	66597	GP
		15/05/04	Goodhope Centre	Pretoria	116 590.00	66611	GP
		15/05/04	Bophelo Home Based Care	Jabulani	208 500.00	67817	GP
		15/05/04	Winnies Day Care Centre	Protea Gardens	277 657.00	67888	GP
		15/05/04	Tshwane Foundation	Mitchell St. Pta	677 000.00	68178	GP
		15/05/04	Land of Joy Learning Centre	Southgate	166 500.00	68305	GP
		15/05/04	Christian Social Services Council Boksburg	Boksburg	433 373.00	68389	GP
		15/05/04	Tsogang Setshaba Community Project	Protea Gardens	301 500.00	69464	GP
		15/05/04	Asibavikele Support Group	Vereeniging	350 100.00	69767	GP
		15/05/04	Life Line Johannesburg	Norwood	990 102.00	70743	GP
		15/05/04	Khomanani Katlehong Home Based Care HIV & AIDS	Katlehong	292 050.00	72505	GP
		15/05/04	SANCA Greater Heidelberg	Heidelberg, Gaut	817 400.00	72517	GP
		15/05/05	Youth with Diabetes	George	170 500.00	67428	GP
		15/05/12	Zanempilo Home Based Care Training	Quagga Center	278 000.00	62807	GP
		15/05/12	Thusanang Pre-School no2	Sasolburg	200 000.00	66495	GP
		15/05/12	Tshwaranang Support Group	Central City	458 000.00	67225	GP
		15/05/12	Tau MM t/a Little Stars Day Care Centre	Carlswald	44 525.00	67506	GP
		15/05/12	ADHASA	Braamfontein	206 500.00	67874	GP



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		15/05/12	Almac Developmental Centre	Nigel	114 692.00	68036	GP
		15/05/12	Ecumenical Service For Socio-Economic Transformation	Fox Street JHB	250 641.00	68621	GP
		15/05/12	Greater Germiston Women Empowerment Consortium	Katlegong	184 039.00	68787	GP
		15/05/12	Legal Resources Centre	Fox Street	1 000 000.00	68889	GP
		15/05/12	Mikateko Day Care Centre	West End	75 054.00	68982	GP
		15/05/12	Philani Community Development Programme	Lenasia	148 925.00	69006	GP
		15/05/12	Alexandra Health Centre & University Clinic	Bramley	527 000.00	69074	GP
		15/05/12	Retina SA Gauteng Branch	Germiston	308 200.00	69394	GP
		15/05/12	Wedela Pre-Primary School	Carletonville	157 246.00	69506	GP
		15/05/12	Masihlanganeni Association For The Blind	Nigel	231 550.00	70666	GP
		15/05/12	Sunshine Pre-School	Rivonia	564 534.00	72534	GP
		15/05/15	Persevere Until Something Happens No. 2 (PUSH)	Kliptown	797 656.00	66435	GP
		15/05/15	Thabong Creche	Dube	96 000.00	66789	GP
		15/05/15	Ekukhanyeni Relief Project	Carlswald	245 700.00	68025	GP
		15/05/15	Land Of Joy Day Care	Southgate	213 750.00	68279	GP
		15/05/15	Boitumelo Day Care & Pre- School	Krugersdorp	101 750.00	68309	GP
		15/05/15	Kefilwe Mpho Foundation	Key West	275 000.00	68580	GP
		15/05/15	Yakha Ikusasa Manje Health Dev Centre	Northmead Sq	523 700.00	68748	GP
		15/05/15	Tumelo Home for the Mentally Handicapped	Glen Acres	602 000.00	69051	GP
		15/05/15	Siphiwe Montessori School	Pretoria North	109 500.00	69108	GP
		15/05/15	Ekhaya Foundation	Westgate	99 760.00	69596	GP
		15/05/15	Maano Community Development Projects	Jabulani Mall	82 500.00	75051	GP
		15/05/21	Redibone Day Care Centre	Jubilee Mall	164 550.00	66081	GP



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		15/05/21	Kgatelopele Centre For Destitute Children	Hammanskraal	192 898.00	66640	GP
		15/05/21	Keen Buddies Day Care Centre	Randfontein	72 130.00	67236	GP
		15/05/21	Wattville Thusanang Home Based Care	Benoni	233 000.00	67468	GP
		15/05/21	Siphimfundo Pre-School & Day Care Centre	Dube	152 575.00	67571	GP
		15/05/21	Oliven Development Association	Centurion	295 450.00	68211	GP
		15/05/21	Tshepang Programme for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children	Westgate	240 000.00	68568	GP
		15/05/21	Kwenele-Place for New Hope	Alberton	148 050.00	68863	GP
		15/05/21	Zichabangeleni Self-Help APD (a/c ZISHAP)	Katlehong	1 385 575.00	70554	GP
		15/05/25	Boitumelo Pre-School and Creche	Evaton	212 000.00	65378	GP
		15/05/25	Thembelihle Pre-School	Kempton Park	131 500.00	65994	GP
		15/05/25	Future Of The African Daughter	ABS Eastgate	386 000.00	69022	GP
		TOTAL PAID				31 001 999.00	
66	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1997.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Does his department maintain an updated asset register; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) total number and (b) value of all motor vehicles recorded on such register? NW2259E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (b)</p> <p>An asset register is maintained in accordance with the policies prescribed by National Treasury.</p> <p>16 motor vehicles are recorded on the asset register, made up as follows: 4 vehicles allocated to the Ministry, 6 vehicles to the foreign offices, 4 vehicles to the Department of Small Business Development and 2 vehicles that are awaiting disposal. The total value is R8 035 755.78</p>					



67	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1949.</p> <p>Ms P.T Mantashe (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>In light of the Government's commitment and its mandate to create decent work and promote local manufacturing, how does he plan to step up the work of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications in order to</p> <p>(a) ensure the protection of consumers and</p> <p>(b) lock out the impact of goods that are not compliant with the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, Act 5 of 2008?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>In pursuance of continuous improvement and strengthening of the Standards, Quality Assurance and Metrology (SQAM) institutions the following has been put in place for the NRCS.</p> <p>(a) From 1 August 2014, the governance structure of the NRCS changed from that of an entity with a Board to that of an entity with a Chief Executive Officer who now reports directly to the Minister of Trade and Industry as the Executive Authority. This was done to make the NRCS a more responsive Regulator, in order to more effectively fulfil its mandate to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment through the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications and the implementation of a regulatory and compliance system for compulsory specifications.</p> <p>(b) The NRCS continues to incorporate the Source Enforcement Strategy and the Risk Based Approach to its work, effecting a shift from predominately conducting inspections at retail outlets to a more comprehensive approach including "inspecting at source of production" to promote a behaviour of compliance. The NRCS Border enforcement project, forms part of this strategy.</p> <p>In this regard, the process leading to the issuance of a Letter of Authority (LoA) was strengthened in order to more effectively 'lock-out' non-compliant goods. This includes inspection by the NRCS before issuance of LoA's. The success of the NRCS Border enforcement project has in turn led to an increase in the applications for LoA's, arising in part because products which required LOA's were increasingly stopped at ports of entry.</p> <p>The NRCS will inform all South Africa's trading partners that as of 1 January 2016, any product that requires a LoA will be returned to the country of origin if the LOA is not furnished at the port of entry.</p> <p>The NRCS is focusing on maintaining and attracting the requisite skills and ensuring it has sufficient capacity to fulfil its important mandate.</p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry of course is open to suggestions for further improvement to the NRCS strategy to 'lock-out' non-compliant goods in the interest of consumer protection and safety and 'lock-in' domestic products which meet the required specifications including with respect to exports from South Africa in the interests of fair trade.</p>
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

68

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR WRITTEN
REPLY**

1910.

Ms A Steyn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:
(a) Who are the current chief financial officers of (i) his department and (ii) the entities reporting to him and (b) what is the qualification of each chief financial officer?
NW2131E

RESPONSE:

The department's response

Name	Job Title	Department	Qualifications
Mr Shabeer Khan	Chief Financial Officer	Department of Trade and Industry	1. B Com (Hons) 2. Chartered Accountant (CA).

The Entities response

	a (ii)	b
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Mr R du Toit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.Com Accounting • B.Com (Honours) Financial Management • Master's in Business Leadership
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Ms Sedzani Faith Mudau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.Com Financial Accounting • B.Com (Honours) Accounting • Chartered Accountant (South Africa) • MAP
National Credit Regulator (NCR)	Ms Ayanda Pearl Zinhle Mafuleka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.Com • B.Compt (Honours) • Chartered Accountant (South Africa)
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Mr Willem Petrus Strauss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.Compt • CTA • B. Compt Honours • B.Proc (UFS) • L.LM Tax Law (UCT) • Masters of Business Administration (Bond Australia) • Chartered Accountant (South Africa)
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Ms Innocentia Pule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chartered Accountant • Global Executive Development qualification • General Management Certificate
National Gambling Board (NGB)	Ms Kaveshka Mackerduth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.Com Accounting • B.Com (Honours)



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chartered Accountant (South Africa)
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	Mr Phillemon Letwaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chartered Accountant (South Africa) • Professional Registration with SAICA • B.Com Accounting • Higher Diploma in Accounting
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Ms Rene'Impey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chartered Accountant (South Africa) • Bachelor of Accounting Sciences • B.Com Accounting Honours • Advanced Certificate in Auditing
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Ms Reshma Mathura	Chartered Accountant (South Africa)
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Ms Elis Lefteris	Chartered Accountant (South Africa)
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Ms Christi Warren	B.Compt (Honours) CTA
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Ms Florah Raphahlela	B.Com Accounting degree
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	Ms Irene Mathatho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters of Business Administration • B.Com Honours • B.Com • Higher Diploma in Tax Law • Diploma in Development Programme for Middle Managers
69	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY 1875. Mr C.D Matsepe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Since 1 January 2015, has his department installed generators at any of (a) its offices or (b) the offices of the entities	RESPONSE: The Department's response (a) (i) No generators were installed since 1 January 2015 at the dti office; (ii) The existing generators resort under the dti campus PPP. The generators were not required for load shedding and no cost has been incurred in respect of running the generators by the dti .		



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

reporting to him as a result of load shedding; if so, what is the total cost of the (i) installation and (ii) running of these generators? NW2096E

Entities Response

	b	b (i)	b (iii)		
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC has ordered a generator. The generator has not yet been installed and delivered; installation is currently awaited from the appointed service provider.	R 830 235.04	Not Applicable		
National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR has not installed any generator since 1 January 2015. The entity uses a generator that was found at the premises at the start of the lease, whenever there is load shedding.	Not Applicable	Activity	Amount	Per Annum
			Major Service once a year		R 6 441
			3 Minor Services per year	R 1 425 x 3	R 4 275
			Refill of diesel	R 2 600 on average monthly	R 31 200
					R 41 916
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
National Gambling Board (NGB)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The building the NLC currently occupies was already furnished with a generator on occupation. The current running cost approximates to R 6000.00 (for diesel costs only. Refueling the generator is dependent on how often the office is affected by load shedding)		



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The offices of the NCC are situated at Berkley Office Park, Techno Park in Centurion. The NCC has not installed any generators. The said office park is however equipped with generators. These have been installed by the landlord. The generators are used as backup facility to power the entire office park. But for the cost of purchasing and installing uninterrupted power supply units, the NCC has not incurred any direct costs related to the installation and running of these generators. The landlord has not requested the NCC to directly contribute to the installation and running of these generators.
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
70	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1847.</p> <p>Mr A.P van der Westhuizen (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the cancelled contract between a</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the cancelled contract between a certain company (name furnished – will send name shortly) and the Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO), which preceded the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), for the development of software to the value of R152,7 million, what total amount was (a) paid to the specified company for services rendered and (b) spent on legal action to cancel the contract; -</p> <p>a. R97 948 634.28</p> <p>b. R 5 235 660.00. It should be noted that judgement was granted in favour of the dti in two court applications instituted by the company concerned and the necessary steps are being taken to recover the legal costs in accordance with the relevant court orders as to cost.</p>			



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

<p>certain company (name furnished) and the Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO), which preceded the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), for the development of software to the value of R152,7 million, what total amount was (a) paid to the specified company for services rendered and (b) spent on legal action to cancel the contract;</p> <p>(2) what (a) total monetary loss was suffered by the CIPRO through the cancellation of the contract and (b) steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this loss;</p> <p>(3) what benefits were derived from this contract for (a) departmental officials and (b) CIPRO (i) management and (ii) staff members;</p> <p>(4) whether his department or any of the entities reporting to him laid complaint(s) with the SA Police Service; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(5) whether the proceedings with regard to the criminal complaints have been concluded; if not, at what stage are these proceedings?</p> <p>NW2068E</p>	<p>(2) what(a) total monetary loss was suffered by the CIPRO through the cancellation of the contract and (b) steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this loss; -</p> <p>a. R41 442 227.08</p> <p>b. CIPC reviewed its procurement process to ensure that all potential service providers for projects of this nature are vetted to ensure that the project can be completed within budget and on time.</p> <p>(3) what benefits were derived from this contract for (a) departmental officials and (b) CIPRO (i) management and (ii) staff members;-</p> <p>a. None</p> <p>b. CIPRO</p> <p>i. None</p> <p>ii. None.</p> <p>(4) whether his department or any of the entities reporting to him laid complaint(s) with the SA Police Service; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; -</p> <p>The matter was referred to the SAPS and Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>(5) whether the proceedings with regard to the criminal complaints have been concluded; if not, at what stage are these proceedings?</p> <p>The exact status of investigations regarding the commission of criminal offences is not known.</p>
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

71	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1827.</p> <p>Mr E.J Marais (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: How has the implementation of load shedding over the past three months impacted on the time frames for the Bulk Terminal Expansion plans at the Port of Saldanha Bay? NW2047E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The process of undertaking a pre-feasibility study in respect of the possible expansion of the iron ore terminal at the Port of Saldanha is currently in progress. These studies have not been impacted by load shedding experienced during the past three months. This work is led by Transnet National Ports Authority.</p>
72	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1807.</p> <p>Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether the passing by the United States of America (USA) Senate of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) extending its life by another 10 years, confirms that (a) all the trade disputes contingent to its going through the Senate have been resolved, (b) South Africa is using the favourable terms of AGOA to support small businesses and small-scale farmers to export to the USA leading to reduction of hunger</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The issues of concern to the US include market access for chicken bone-in cuts and sanitary and phytosanitary measure on poultry, beef and pork. There has been notable progress towards resolution of these issues. It has to be understood that sanitary and phytosanitary measures are complex, science based matters that deal with animal, plant and human health. There are also agreed multilateral processes that need to be followed in resolving these. South Africa through DAFF is doing everything it can within these processes to find an amicable solution. Regarding poultry, the key objective is to find a “sweet spot” that would allow some market access for US bone-in chicken cuts without a detrimental impact on the South African poultry industry.</p> <p>The Governments of South Africa and the United States would be facilitating a meeting between the South African Poultry Association and the United States Poultry and Egg Export Council on 4-5 June 2015 towards a resolution of some market access for US poultry into the South African market. Furthermore, DAFF is analysing data submitted by the USA relating to market access for pork and poultry. SA agricultural subsectors that are major beneficiaries of AGOA include citrus and macadamia nuts, among others. The department has not done a study to investigate the size, race and gender of the exporters under AGOA. While AGOA citrus exports are mainly from Western Cape, macadamia nuts are exported from Limpopo. The agriculture sector and agro-processing are vital to South Africa’s food security, rural, SMME and industrial development strategies. It is in this regards that access to markets through initiatives such as AGOA is complementary to these strategies.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>and poverty locally and in the member states of the Southern African Development Community and (c) women farmers in particular were using this as a lifeline to generate income and increase food security; if not, what is the position in each case; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? NW2026E</p>	
73	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1828.</p> <p>Mr E.J Marais (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the reply of the Minister of Public Enterprises to question 1514 on 13 May 2015 with regard to the estimated number of 1 500 persons from 30 different occupations who are needed to repair a single rig in the Port of Saldanha Bay and the fact that by the time the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone comes online there will be a further demand for 18 000 jobs, (a) what plans are in place to (i) recruit and (ii) train employees adequately, (b) how many of these employees will be from the surrounding area and (c) what are the relevant details of the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) What Plans are in Place to (i) recruit and (ii) train employees adequately? The companies contracted by the owners of rigs and drill ships to perform repairs and maintenance services to rigs calling at the Port of Saldanha will be responsible for employing individuals with the appropriate knowledge, skills and required competence.</p> <p>However, government will provide support to industry to the community of Saldanha with the intention to increase their employment opportunities in the Saldanha Bay IDZ. The dti in partnership with the Saldanha Bay IDZ are currently putting plans together to ensure that there is appropriate support towards skills development and training for the population, especially young people in West Coast and Saldanha Bay area. The dti has already transferred R25 Million to Saldanha Bay IDZ for this initiative. In addition, the process is underway to finalise a Memorandum of Agreement between Saldanha Bay IDZ, and The Energy and Water Services Sector Education and Training Authority (EWSETA) to develop accredited skills and training programme for skilling and up-skilling of the West Coast, and Saldanha Bay community. The training programme will focus on, amongst others, the following areas: Renewable Energy, Oil and Gas, Maritime, Steel production and Manufacturing and Mining production and manufacturing industry.</p> <p>(b) How many of these employees will be from the surrounding area? At present the training programmes are focused on individuals living in the West Coast. If the envisaged number of individuals cannot be found, the targeted area may well be extended.</p> <p>(c) What are the relevant details of the recruitment process of these individuals? The recruitment process in the rig maintenance and repair industry in the Port of Saldanha is the same as in any other industry or location in the Republic. Private companies contracted by rig owners will recruit their labour in accordance with prevailing South African labour legislation.</p> <p>The focus of government efforts in this area is to ensure that the local community of Saldanha and the West Coast in general are given as much opportunity as possible to meet the employment requirements of these companies.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	recruitment process of these individuals? NW2048E	
74	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1551.</p> <p>Mr M.H Redelinghuys (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What are the reasons for the delay in making a decision on a funding application of a certain company (Ikapa dance Theatre Productions) submitted in March of 2013 to the National Lottery Board;</p> <p>(2) when will the said decision be communicated to the specified company? NW1762E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from National Lottery Board:</p> <p>(1) The delay is attributed to the large volume of applications received from the 2013 Call for Applications and to the fact that Distributing Agencies are part – time.</p> <p>(2) Further request for information communication was issued to Ikapa Dance Theatre Productions in March 2015. The decision is dependent on the submission of information from the organization. A final decision will be communicated as soon as this condition has been fulfilled.</p>
75	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1573.</p> <p>Mr R.A Lees (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether the kenaf fibre processing plant in the Winterton district of KwaZulu-Natal is (a) functional and (b) profitable; if not (i) why not and (ii) when will it be</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Since the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is the principle partner in this project and the IDC falls under the authority of the Minister and Department of Economic Development, question 1573 should be directed to the Minister of Economic Development.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(aa) fully operational and (bb) profitable, (iii) what are the relevant details of the costs incurred (aa) from the date the project was initiated up to 31 March 2015 and (bb) on a current monthly basis, (iv) what are the relevant details of all employees both (aa) formerly and (bb) currently employed, (v) what is to be done with the (aa) property, (bb) plant and (cc) equipment that was acquired for the project; if so, (aa) how many permanent jobs have been created, (bb) what volume of kenaf fibre has been (aaa) produced and (bbb) sold and (cc) what are the relevant details of the (aaa) costs of the project to date and (bbb) contributions to these costs that has been made by (aaaa) the State, (bbbbb) agencies of the State such as the Industrial Development Corporation and (cccc) and other persons or entities:

(2) What are the relevant details of the (a) origins and (b) business plan of this project?

NW1885E



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

76	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1459.</p> <p>Mr T.R Majola (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) How many invoices from private contractors to his department currently remain unpaid for longer than 30 days and (b) in each case, what (i) are the details of the (aa) contractor and (bb) services provided and (ii) what is the (aa) date of the invoice and (bb) reason why the invoice was not paid within 30 days?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (b) (i) (aa) (bb) (ii) (aa)(bb)</p> <p>The department does not have any unpaid invoices from private contractors that are outstanding for longer than 30 days.</p>
77	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1388.</p> <p>Ms Z Jongbloed (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What number of (i) financial, (ii) forensic and/or (iii) other investigations that were commissioned by his department have been completed since 1 April 2013;</p> <p>(b) and in each case, what are the relevant details on the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Internal Audit Unit at the dti is mandated by its approved Internal Audit Charter to investigate all cases reported through the dti's Fraud Prevention Strategy which includes whistle-blower tip-offs and management requests. Internal Audit provides feedback to the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee on all cases received and investigated. The methodology used is based on the guidelines from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners and the dti Forensic Audit Methodology which is approved by the Audit Committee. The Risk management committee and Audit Committee monitor and oversee the implementation of recommendations emanating from forensic investigations.</p> <p>(a) (i)(ii)(iii) The Department of Trade and Industry received and completed 28 investigations since 1 April 2013. Of the 28 investigations, 9 (nine) related to agencies of the dti.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i) The subject of the forensic audits varied from conflict of interest, potential fraud, corruption and bribery, irregular and unauthorised expenditure, incentive scheme fraud, and alleged unethical behaviour. From the 28 investigations completed, allegations were confirmed in 12 cases which included mostly fraud.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>(i) investigation including a synopsis of the facts and findings of each case</p> <p>(ii) persons or third parties responsible for each investigation,</p> <p>(iii) total cost to date of each investigation, and</p> <p>(iv) appropriate steps taken against officials and third parties implicated of wrongdoing in the findings of the investigations?</p> <p>NW1601</p>	<p>(ii) Certain investigations were outsourced to Grant Thornton, Nexus Forensics and Gobodo Forensic, Investigative Accounting (GFIA) and Nihals Express Cargo Services. The majority of investigations were conducted by the in-house forensic audit unit that forms part of the independent Internal Audit Chief Directorate at the dti.</p> <p>(iii) For the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 financial years, the cumulative costs paid to forensic firms amounted to R2,115 719.00 and R2,400 000.00 respectively.</p> <p>(iv) Appropriate steps were taken against officials and third parties as recommended in Forensic audit reports. These actions included the registration of criminal cases of fraud and corruption at the SAPS, instituting disciplinary actions where required and initiating processes through the Office of the State Attorney to recover funds from officials or third parties.</p>
78	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1423.</p> <p>Mr D.C Ross (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Does his department have a Regulatory Burden Reduction Strategy in place; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details of the strategy?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The nature of the mandate of the dti is so broad such that the areas that require regulation are themselves diverse. The areas being regulated include empowerment, consumer affairs, companies' matters, gambling, special economic zones, quality standards setting, etc. It is, therefore, both impossible and undesirable to have one approach to the reduction of regulatory burden.</p> <p>Given the diversity of the areas for regulation, the dti's approach is fundamentally pragmatic in nature and is underpinned by the principle of regulatory effectiveness and efficiency. In some cases, more regulation is required, while in some cases less regulation is required; depending on the causes giving rise to the need for regulation. The department shall always work to ensure that unnecessary regulatory burden is avoided.</p>
79	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1320.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) With reference to his reply to question 710 on 17 March 2015,</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The following contractors were employed to undertake capital projects on the site: Jodan Rekopane JV (Bulk Earthworks Infrastructure Contractor); BKS Pty Ltd (Geo Technical Work); Global Geomatics (Land Survey); Ella Du Plessis (Township Planning); Stefanutti Stocks/Timbela JV (Building Contractor); Valter Neumann (Architects) and PDNA Consulting Engineers.</p> <p>The following companies provided services to the CAV; Tshupz Design (advertising and marketing); Alpha & Omega (HR services); CC&A Insurance and Urban Insurance Brokers (insurance); Outsource Digital (printing and consumables); United Elevators (maintenance); Nashua (cellphone services); MNS Attorneys and GB Attorneys (legal services) and Strachan & Crouse and Nexia SAB&T (external auditors). Mr CJ Korff was appointed on a contract as a project manager.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>who were the contractors who received payments for capital and current expenditure at the Centurion Aerospace Village between 2010 and 2015;</p> <p>(2) Who were the first tenants to move into the Centurion Aerospace Village in January 2012;</p> <p>(3) Have any other tenants moved into the Centurion Aerospace Village since January 2012; if so, what are the relevant details?</p>	<p>The first tenant was Aerosud and subsequently the Paramount Group which is working jointly with Aerosud on the ARHLAC light aircraft project.</p> <p>No other tenants have moved in. This arises in part because the Department of Trade and Industry saw fit to undertake an internal and forensic audit into the Centurion Aerospace village, which has subsequently been concluded. This arose from information that the correct procedures had not been followed in relation to the land use planning process and contracts. Due legal process has been followed and the employment of a senior manager in the Department was terminated.</p> <p>A turn-around strategy has subsequently been put in place encompassing a strengthened management and financial framework; the imminent appointment of a suitable CEO and the strengthening of the Board. Flowing from this an extensive marketing process will follow to attract further tenants to the CAV.</p>																
80	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1090.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>How much did (a) his department and (b) entities reporting to him spend on advertising in The New Age newspaper in the (i) 2011-12, (ii) 2012-13 and (iii) 2013-14 financial years?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The department spent the following amounts on advertising in <i>The New Age</i> newspaper:</p> <p>(i) 2011-12: R 452,321.22</p> <p>(ii) 2012-13: R1,009,737.90</p> <p>(iii) 2013-14: R 387,793.80</p> <table><tr><th>Entities</th><th>b(i)</th><th>b(ii)</th><th>b(iii)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</td><td>R50, 000.00: Investee (Jozini Tiger Lodge)</td><td rowspan="5">R28 683.80: Brand advert</td><td rowspan="5">Nil</td></tr><tr><td>R49, 083.84: Investee (Jozini Tiger Lodge)</td></tr><tr><td>R35 880.40: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)</td></tr><tr><td>R32, 880.40: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)</td></tr><tr><td>R59 919.00: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)</td></tr><tr><td>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table>	Entities	b(i)	b(ii)	b(iii)	National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	R50, 000.00: Investee (Jozini Tiger Lodge)	R28 683.80: Brand advert	Nil	R49, 083.84: Investee (Jozini Tiger Lodge)	R35 880.40: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)	R32, 880.40: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)	R59 919.00: Brand advert (Funder with a soul)	National Lotteries Board (NLB)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Entities	b(i)	b(ii)	b(iii)															
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National Lotteries Board (NLB)	Nil	Nil	Nil															



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<table><tr><td>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>Companies Tribunal (CT)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</td><td>Nil</td><td>R34 554.25</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</td><td>R25,978.00</td><td>R46,080.00</td><td>R62,270.00</td></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>National Gambling Board (NGB)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table>	National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Nil	Nil	Nil	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Companies Tribunal (CT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Nil	R34 554.25	Nil	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	R25,978.00	R46,080.00	R62,270.00	National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	National Gambling Board (NGB)	Nil	Nil	Nil	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Nil	Nil	Nil	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Nil	Nil	Nil
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81	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1125.</p> <p>Ms K de Kock (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What amount did (i) his department and (ii) state entities reporting to him spend on each newspaper subscription in each</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) (aa) (aaa) (b) (i)</p> <p>Newspapers Subscription: 2011/12</p> <p>The annual subscription cost for the 2011/12 financial year was R978 981.90. The newspapers and the number of newspapers subscribed to are indicated in the table below:</p> <table><tr><th>Name of Newspaper</th><th>Number of Copies</th><th>Daily</th><th>Weekly</th></tr><tr><td>Sowetan</td><td>32</td><td>x</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Business day</td><td>86</td><td>x</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Star</td><td>53</td><td>x</td><td></td></tr></table>		Name of Newspaper	Number of Copies	Daily	Weekly	Sowetan	32	x		Business day	86	x		Star	53	x																												
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the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

month (aa) in the (aaa) 2011-12, (bbb) 2012-13 and (ccc) 2013-14 financial years and (bb) during the period 1 April 2014 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many copies of each newspaper were ordered on each day of the week (i) in each specified financial year and (ii) during the period 1 April 2014 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

Pretoria news	23	x	
Mail & Guardian	74		x
City press	13		x
Sunday times	7		x
Sunday Independent	12		x
Sunday world	9		x
Sunday Sun	8		x
Daily Sun	4	x	
Rapport	2		x
The Times	5	x	
The New Age	9	x	
Saturday Star	4		x
Financial Times	6	x	
The Citizen	9	x	
Beeld	16	x	
Financial Mail	19		x
The Economist	15		x
Finance Week	3		x
Cape Argus	5	x	
Cape Times	5	x	
Isolezwe	1	x	
Natal Mercury	1	x	
Daily News (KZN)	1	x	

(a) (i) (aa) (bbb) (b) (i)

Newspapers Subscription: 2012/13

The annual subscription cost for the 2012/13 financial year was R886 703.95. The newspapers and the number of newspapers subscribed to are indicated in the table below:

Name of Newspaper	Number of Copies	Daily	Weekly
Sowetan	27	x	
Business day	86	x	
Star	63	x	
Pretoria news	23	x	
Mail & Guardian	72		x
City press	12		x



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sunday times	7		x
Sunday Independent	12		x
Sunday world	9		x
Sunday Sun	7		x
Daily Sun	4	x	
Rapport	2		x
The Times	4	x	
The New Age	9	x	
Saturday Star	4		x
Financial Times	13	x	
The Citizen	5	x	
Beeld	13	x	
Financial Mail	19		x
The Economist	7		x
Finance Week	3		x
Cape Argus	5	x	
Cape Times	4	x	
Natal Mercury	1	x	
Isolezwe	1	x	
Daily News (KZN)	1	x	

(a) (i) (aa) (ccc) (b) (i)

Newspapers Subscription: 2013/14

The annual subscription cost for the 2013/14 financial year was R531 242.80. There has been a decrease in subscription costs due to the implementation of cost containment measures. The newspapers and the number of newspapers subscribed to are indicated in the table below:

Name of Newspaper	Number of copies	Daily	Weekly
Sowetan	41	x	
Business day	78	x	
Star	66	x	
Pretoria news	31	x	
Mail & Guardian	74		x
City press	5		x
Sunday times	5		x



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sunday Independent	6		x
Sunday world	2		x
Sunday Sun	2		x
Daily Sun	3	x	
The Times	4	x	
The New Age	11	x	
Saturday Star	2		x
The Citizen	4	x	
Beeld	10	x	
Financial Mail	28		x
The Economist	12		x
Finance Week	4		x
Cape Argus	3	x	
Cape Times	3	x	

(a) (i) (aa) (bb) (b) (ii)

Newspapers Subscription: April 2014 to February 2015

In 2014 **the dti** reduced costs further on the subscription of newspapers provided in hard copies, and subscribed to newspapers online at a total cost of R169 657.42 for the 2014/15 financial year.

For the remainder of newspapers provided in hard copies, the annual subscription cost for April 2014 to February 2015 is R125 585.50, making the total subscription cost of newspapers: R295 242.92. The newspapers and the number of newspapers subscribed to are indicated in the table below:

Name of Newspaper	Number of Copies	Daily	Weekly
Sowetan	8	x	
Business day	11	x	
Star	10	x	
Pretoria news	3	x	
Mail & Guardian	10	x	
City press	5		x
Sunday times	3		x
Sunday Independent	4		x
Sunday Sun	1		x
Daily Sun	2	x	
The Times	4	x	



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The New Age	5	x	
Saturday Star	1		x
The Citizen	2	x	
Financial Mail	9		x
The Economist	3		x
Finance Week	3		x
Cape Argus	2	x	
Cape Times	2	x	

Response from the Entities

Entity	(a) (ii)	(aa) Monthly expenditure			(bb)	(b) number of copies of newspapers ordered - weekly			
		(aaa)	(bbb)	(ccc)		(b)(i)			(b) (ii)
NGB	Mail and Guardian	R74.41	R158.00	R104.17	-	1	2	1	-
	Business day	R164.03	R88.12	R92.08	-	10	5	5	-
	Financial Mail	R218.31	R225.00	R267.75	-	1	1	1	-
	Sowetan	R70.83	R74.70	-	-	10	10	-	-
	Star	R219.92	R235.08	R127.02	-	10	10	5	-
	Sunday Times	-	R69.33	R69.33	-	-	1	1	-
	City Press	-	-	R49.29	-	-	-	1	-
	The Economist	R126.25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	The New Age	-	-	R66.00	-	-	-	5	-
SABS	Business Day	-	-	R2, 775.21	R3, 851.61	-	-	-	-
	Beeld	-	-	R120.70	R120.72	-	-	-	-
	City Press	-	-	-	R99.35	-	-	-	-
	Mail & Guardian	-	-	R625.68	R1, 296.14	9	-	-	-
	Pretoria News	-	-	R201.34	R299.92	-	-	-	-
	Sowetan	-	-	R239.23	R230.27	-	-	-	-
	Star	-	-	R 888.70	R115.99	-	-	-	-
	Sunday Times	-	-	R69.34	R93.88	1	-	-	-
ECIC	Business Day	R1, 274.44	R599.00	R469.74	R1,272.20	3	3	2	4
	Beeld	R111.13	-	-	-	1	2	2	
	The Star	R225.25	R238.77	R254.68	-	2	2	2	
	Sowetan	R141.59	R150.10	R150.10	-	2	1	1	



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

			Citizen	R69.81	R69.81	R69.81	-	1	2	2																	
			Financial mail	R161.37	R154.61	R171.05	R185.30	2			2																
			Fin Week	-	-	-	R114.24				1																
		NCT	Mail andGuardian	-	R79.00	R104.16	R120.83	-	1	1	1																
			Soweto	R70.83	R74.40	R149.40	R171.90	1	1	2	2																
			Sunday Times	R69.33	R69.33	R69.33	R151.66	1	1	1	2																
		NEF		R4,752.00	R5,544.00	R6,336.60	-	6	6	6	-																
		NLB		-	-	R1 584.00	-	-	-	1	-																
		NRCS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
		SANAS		-	R592.91	R676.55	R744.97	-	4	4	4																
		NMISA	Mail and Guardian	-	-	-	R1250.00	-	-	-	1																
		NCR	Business Day	R1, 309.26	R2, 468.21	R1,831.50	-	6	11	7	-																
			Financial Mail	R82.03	R476.67	-	-	1	6		-																
			Times Times	R720.84	R1, 550.00	-	-	2	4		-																
		CT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
		NCC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
		CIPC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
82	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1159.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) How many sick leave days were taken by employees of his department in the 2013-14 financial year and (b) what was the total cost thereof in rand?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <table><tr><th>Financial Year</th><th>Sick leave days taken</th><th>No. of employees who took sick leave</th><th>Average sick leave days taken per employee</th><th>Average no. of sick leave days available per person annually</th></tr><tr><td>2013-14</td><td>9 247</td><td>1 279</td><td>7.2</td><td>12</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Cost in Rand</th><th>Average cost per day in Rand</th><th>Average cost per employee in Rand</th></tr><tr><td>15 442 813</td><td>1 670</td><td>12 074</td></tr></table>										Financial Year	Sick leave days taken	No. of employees who took sick leave	Average sick leave days taken per employee	Average no. of sick leave days available per person annually	2013-14	9 247	1 279	7.2	12	Cost in Rand	Average cost per day in Rand	Average cost per employee in Rand	15 442 813	1 670	12 074
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

83	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>927.</p> <p>Mr E.J Marais (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With regard to the industrial development zone (IDZ) that has been declared in the Saldanha Bay area, what capital funding will his department (a) budget for to assist the local municipality to upgrade water supply facilities to meet demand for water by investors in the IDZ and (b) consider in the 2015-16 financial year to assist the local municipality to upgrade and build sanitation facilities in the IDZ? NW1076E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The SEZ Fund is primarily earmarked to support Capital Expenditure within a designated Zone/IDZ. There is provision in the SEZ Fund Guidelines that funds may be disbursed for broader purposes based on the merits of the application put forward.</p> <p>Saldanha Bay IDZ submitted a project proposal together with an application for designation and licensing that culminated in the designation of the zone and licensing of the IDZ operator in October 2013. The project proposal specified that certain municipal utilities would require upgrading, and that in some instances, it would be more cost effective to upgrade existing municipal assets than to build dedicated facilities for sole use by the IDZ. This argument was deemed acceptable and the R442.8m funding for the project proposal was approved in 2013. The funding is provided for bulk and general infrastructure, including water, electricity, etcetera inside the zone. The funded infrastructure projects inside the zone are those that affect municipal assets.</p> <p>Additionally, the dti has the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) which is aimed at supporting infrastructure developments for projects that support investment. This is a cost sharing grant. The Saldanha Bay Municipality, should the need arise, may submit an application to the fund.</p> <p>(b) As indicated above, the IDZ has recently applied for funding for bulk and general infrastructure development within the zone. This covers sanitation facilities as well. In response, an amount of R442.8 million was approved, of which R309 million has already been disbursed. Of the approved R442.8m, R30.1 million has been budgeted for projects involving water supply and sanitation during the 2015/16 financial year. However, all these funds go directly to the SBIDZ Licensing Company, who controls the infrastructure development programme, and not to the municipality.</p>
84	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>866.</p> <p>Ms A.M Dreyer (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether his department or the entities reporting to him provides any type of sponsorships; if not, what is his department's position in this regard; if so, (a) what are the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The PFMA makes provision for sponsorships and the dti's policy in this regard makes provision for sponsorships. During the 2014/15 financial year the department did not provide any sponsorship deals. The department may consider sponsorship deals based on merit, however there were no approved sponsorship deals for the 2014/15 financial year.</p> <p>(2) (a)(b)</p> <p>The department does not intend to enter into any type of sponsorship deal or contract in the 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial years. The department may consider requests based on merit, however there are no approved requests to date.</p> <p>The NCC, CT, NCR, NEF, NGB, NLB, NMISA and the NRSC did not provide any sponsorship deals in the 2014/15 financial year and does not intend to enter into any type of sponsorship deal or contracts for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years. However, the following Entities provided sponsorship deals:</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

<p>details of each sponsorship, (b) what is the value of each sponsorship, (c) when were each of these sponsorship deals undertaken and (d) when will each of the sponsorship deals end;</p> <p>(2) whether his department or any of the entities reporting to him intends to enter into any type of sponsorship deal or contract in the (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (i) with whom will each sponsorship deal or contract be made, (ii) what will the terms of each of the sponsorship deals or contracts be, (iii) when will each of the sponsorship deals or contracts (aa) commence and (bb) end and (iv) what is the value of each of the sponsorship deals or contracts?</p>					
	Entity	1(a)	1(b)	1(c)	1(d)
	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Gold sponsor of the SA Energy Exhibition	R33, 200.00	November 2014	November 2014
	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Project 23 – The Green movement - Sponsorship of employee: N Khumalo	R25, 000.00	November 2014	Once off contribution
	Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Rehoboth Trust: Orphaned children living with HIV/Aids being cared and schooled by the organization	R110, 000.00	2013/ 14	2015/ 16
		Nkosinathi Foundation for the Blind & Partially Sighted: The blind and partially sighted people assisted in overcoming challenges of loss of sight	R30, 000.00	2013/ 14	2015/16
		Axiom Education: 20 Deaf people trained on upholstery and now operating commercially as a cooperative	R150, 000.00	2013/14	2015/16
		Penreach Trust: Learners from 8 schools are participating in Maths & Science after school tutorials ECIC is funding	R400, 000.00	2013/14	2015/16



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

			Maths & Science Leadership Academy (MSLA): Funding of 60 Grade 9 learners to attend Maths & Science tutorials until they complete Grade 12	R350,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Deaf Federation of South Africa: Upholstery training for 20 deaf members of the Tubatse Cooperative	R100,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Nelson Mandela Day at Solomon Mahlangu High: Provision of Library material for Solomon Mahlangu High School	R195,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			South African Actuaries Development Programme: Bursary for 9 Actuarial Science students	R876,555.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Central University of Technology: Bursary for 2 Engineering Science students	R91,900.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Infrastructure at Sea View School: Learners and educators have not yet benefitted from the anticipated borehole installation. Completion expected by 31 March 2015	R320,000.00	2013/14	2015/16



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

			Infrastructure at Phuthuma School: Learners and educators have not yet benefitted from the anticipated borehole. Completion expected by 31 March 2015	R583,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Thuthuka Bursary: Bursary for 9 B Comm (Accounting) students	R451,396.80	2013/14	2015/16
			Siyenza Management (Pty) Ltd: Africa Energy Indaba 2015 Silver Sponsorship 17-19 Feb 2015	R121,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			South Africa-German Chamber of Commerce: Gold Sponsorship Package IIIC 16-17 September 2014 Nasrec Expo Center	R75,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			BComm Economics Bursaries: Funding of 6 students	R350,000.00	2013/14	2015/16
			Tshwane Economic Development Agency: Sponsorship to Host the Gala Dinner awards ceremony hosted by Tshwane Economic Development Agency	R131,578.95	2013/14	2015/16
			Sci-Bono Discovery Centre: Funding of Maths & Science after school lessons	R255,380.00	2013/14	2015/16



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

			False Bay College: Funding of 7 students towards yacht and boat-building qualification	R353,892.00	2013/14	2015/16			
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	SABS was the Tile Sponsor of the Event (SABS Jacaranda City Challenge) to commemorate the opening of the new laboratory complex and as part of their Marketing strategy	R397, 200.00	7 August 2012	The contract is valid for a period of three years – thus ending in 2014 when the race took place (18 October 2014).			
			World Congress for Engineering Asset Management as part of SABS promotions and awareness standards campaign.	R90, 000.00	October 2014	Once off Sponsorship			
		(2) The following Entities intend to enter into any type of sponsorship deal or contract in the 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial year.							
		Entity	2(a)	2(b)	2(b)(i)	2(b)(ii)	2(b)(iii)(aa)	2(b)(iii)(bb)	2(b)(iv)
		Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The extension of sponsorships under the Corporate Social Investment (CSI) program is linked to the availability of budget which is dependent on the financial performance of the Corporation. At this stage, no commitments have been made beyond the 2015/16 financial year when the current commitments expire.						



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		<table><tr><td rowspan="2">South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Sportsvendo</td><td>SABS was the Tile Sponsor of the Event (SABS Jacaranda City Challenge) as part of SABS Marketing strategy</td><td>To be entered into in the</td><td>If entered into, the contract will be for a period of three years – 2015 – 2018.</td><td>R400, 000.00 per annum</td></tr><tr><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Tshwane Economic development Agency</td><td>SABS to sponsor the exporters Awards</td><td>To be entered into in the new financial year 2015/16</td><td>To end in 2016//17</td><td>R150, 000 00 per annum</td></tr></table>	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Yes	Yes	Sportsvendo	SABS was the Tile Sponsor of the Event (SABS Jacaranda City Challenge) as part of SABS Marketing strategy	To be entered into in the	If entered into, the contract will be for a period of three years – 2015 – 2018.	R400, 000.00 per annum	Yes	Yes	Tshwane Economic development Agency	SABS to sponsor the exporters Awards	To be entered into in the new financial year 2015/16	To end in 2016//17	R150, 000 00 per annum						
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Yes	Yes		Sportsvendo	SABS was the Tile Sponsor of the Event (SABS Jacaranda City Challenge) as part of SABS Marketing strategy	To be entered into in the	If entered into, the contract will be for a period of three years – 2015 – 2018.	R400, 000.00 per annum															
	Yes	Yes	Tshwane Economic development Agency	SABS to sponsor the exporters Awards	To be entered into in the new financial year 2015/16	To end in 2016//17	R150, 000 00 per annum																
85	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>901.</p> <p>Mr S.J.F Marais (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What amount was spent by (a) his department and (b) state entities reporting to him on (i) tickets and (ii) sponsorships on The New Age Breakfast Briefings for the last three financial years?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) (ii)</p> <p>The department has not made any payments in respect of sponsorships or tickets for The New Age Breakfast briefings in the last three financial years.</p> <table><tr><th>Entitiy</th><th>b(i)</th><th>B(ii)</th></tr><tr><td>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</td><td>R6, 255.00</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</td><td>None</td><td>R7, 130.70</td></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</td><td>R21, 393.10</td><td>None</td></tr></table>	Entitiy	b(i)	B(ii)	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	None	None	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	None	None	Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	R6, 255.00	None	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	None	R7, 130.70	National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	None	None	National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	R21, 393.10	None
Entitiy	b(i)	B(ii)																					
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	None	None																					
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		<table> <tr> <td>National Gambling Board (NGB)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>National Lotteries Board (NLB)</td><td>R19, 807.50</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</td><td>R20, 000.00</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>Companies Tribunal (CT)</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr> </table>	National Gambling Board (NGB)	None	None	National Lotteries Board (NLB)	R19, 807.50	None	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	None	None	National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	None	None	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	R20, 000.00	None	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	None	None	Companies Tribunal (CT)	None	None
National Gambling Board (NGB)	None	None																					
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National Consumer Commission (NCC)	None	None																					
Companies Tribunal (CT)	None	None																					
86	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>926.</p> <p>Mr E.J Marais (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With regard to the industrial development zone (IDZ) that has been declared in the Saldanha Bay area, (a) how many licenses have been approved for (i) companies or (ii) factories within the IDZ area and (b) what are the names of all companies that (i) have received approved licenses and (ii) whose licences are pending approval?</p> <p>NW1075E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Saldanha Bay IDZ was designated as an Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) in October 2013, and the Saldanha Bay IDZ Licencing Company (SBIDZ Lico) was given an operator permit to develop and run the zone at the same time. This company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WESGRO, and is in the process of establishing itself as or converting itself into a separate Provincial Business Public Entity (Schedule 3D). The IDZ and the SBIDZ Lico were established and licensed in terms of the IDZ programme, a programme governed by the Manufacturing Development Act.</p> <p>There are no requirements under this programme for companies or factories who wish to locate in an IDZ to be licensed by the Department of Trade & Industry. The decision to accept an investor lies with the operating company, under the overall governance of its Board of Directors.</p> <p>The SBIDZ is still in the early stages of development in terms of the required physical infrastructure. However, the SBIDZ is already engaging and attracted over 26 potential investors who are interested to locate in the IDZ, the majority of these investors are focusing on logistics support services, oil and gas contracting and drilling services, marine and rig building fabrication and repair, wells specialist, etc. Eight (8) of these companies are already in a process of developing and finalizing agreements with the SBIDZ.</p>																					



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

87

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR WRITTEN
REPLY**

970.

Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

1) With reference to his reply to question 539 on 12 March 2015, (a) who are the officials who have been suspended and (b) what positions do the specified officials occupy;

(2) (a) why and (b) for what length of time are the specified officials suspended;

(3) has any disciplinary action been instituted against any of the specified officials; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) what is the total remuneration for each suspended official?

NW1129E

RESPONSE:

Questions 1 and 2

	QUESTION 1 a)	QUESTION 1 b)	QUESTION 2 a)	QUESTION 2 b)
1.	Person A	Chief Director	Victimisation of staff	20 months (374 working days)
2.	Person B	Director	Corruption	15 months (283 working days)
3.	Person C	Assistant Director	Corruption	15 months (283 working days)
4.	Person D	Director	Corruption	3 months (77 working days)
5.	Person E	Assistant Director	Corruption	3 months (77 working days)
6.	Person F	Assistant Director	Corruption/Fraud	5 months (78 working days)

Question 3

SUSPENDED OFFICIAL	QUESTION 3 a) (Has disciplinary actions been taken)	QUESTION 3 b) (If not, why not. If so, relevant details)
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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1.	Person A	Yes	The Enquiry took place from 3-7 November 2014, all evidence has been led. Parties await Chairperson's outcome report.
2.	Person B	No	the dti Internal Audit Unit is in the process to investigate the allegations through an appointed external service provider.
3.	Person C	No	the dti Internal Audit Unit is in the process to investigate the matter through a external service provider.
4.	Person D	No	The suspension was uplifted as the allegations were unsubstantiated.
5.	Person E	No	The suspension was uplifted as the allegations were unsubstantiated.
6.	Person F	No	the dti Internal Audit Unit is in the process of investigating the allegations.

Question 4

	SUSPENDED OFFICIAL	QUESTION 4
1.	Person A	R 1 173 979.00
2.	Person B	R 873 296.41
3.	Person C	R 470 073.00



		4.	Person D	R 110 995.42
		5.	Person E	R 86 204.25
		6.	Person F	R 116 266.00
88	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>969.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the panel that his Deputy Minister assembled to advise him on the Black Industrialists Development Programme, what are the (a) names of the respective panellists, (b) positions of the specified panellists and (c) processes followed to select the specified panellists;</p> <p>(2) (a) on what date was the panel established and (b) how often has the specified panel met since its inception;</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The following persons were appointed for a period of two (2) years by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, through the identification of relevant expertise in the market with regard to transformation matters. This is a non-statutory panel, and the appointment was based on knowledge and understanding of the transformation agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Mapuleng Moropa – Non-executive Director to Thorburn Holdings (Pty) Lt and Operations Manager at Barclays Africa Group; • Mr Craig Cornish – Director at Cornish and Associates Incorporated; • Ms Ntokozo Ngcwabe – Director at Valozone Holding (Pty) Ltd; • Mr Xhanti Payi – Lead Researcher and Economist at Nascence Research Insight; • Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni – Chief Experience Officer at Phore Farms; • Mr Sandile Zungu – Executive Chairman of Zungu Investments Company; • Mr Vuyo Jack – Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer for Empowerdex (membership terminated when he was appointed as the Director-General for the Department of Arts and Culture); • Ms Moipone Molotsi – Director for the Centre of Small Business Development at the University of Johannesburg; • Mr Joe Mojapelo – Executive Director to Senapelo Consulting Engineers; and • Ms Thandeka Hlongwa – Sipson Group. <p>(2) The Panel was established on the 14 August 2014. Since inception the Panel only held one meeting on 4 September 2014.</p> <p>(3) The Panel members are not remunerated.</p> <p>(4) The Advisory Panel is designed to provide a strategic direction on the development of a policy framework including the implementation plan for the development of black industrialists programme. The Advisory Panel will assist the department through thought-leadership and ensuring alignment to the broader transformation objectives.</p>		



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>(3) are any of the panellists remunerated; if so, by what amount;</p> <p>(4) what are the terms of reference for the specified panel?</p> <p>NW1128E</p>	
89	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1057.</p> <p>Mr J.R.B Lorimer (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Has his department ever been approached for a loan since 1994 concerning the funding of the Peakstar Diamond Mine in the Free State; if so, (a) what entities have applied for the loan (b) has the loan been granted, (c) when was the loan granted and (d) what was the amount of the specified loan? NW1217E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The department administers incentives to enterprises through the Incentive Development and Administration division not loans to enterprises. This particular enterprise could not have been assisted by the department.</p>
90	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1063.</p> <p>Mr M Waters (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) What are the names of the National Credit Regulator attorneys who have been tasked</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from the National Credit Regulator (NCR):</p> <p>(1) Nyapotse Inc, with Advocates Anban Govender and Chris Erasmus SC and Kunene Ramapala Inc, with Advocates Nobuntu Mbele and Chris Erasmus SC.</p> <p>(2) The attorneys and advocates declared no conflict of interest.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>with dealing with the R699 car scheme matter.</p> <p>(2) are any of the specified attorneys conducting work for any of South Africa's retail banking chains; if so, (a) which banks and (b) what is the nature of the work being undertaken?</p> <p>NW1224</p>	
91	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1062.</p> <p>Mr M Waters (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) How many times, in relation to section 70 of the National Credit Act, Act 34 of 2005, have credit providers (a) been fined or (b) had non-compliance warnings been issued against them for failing to collect factual and accurate information supplied to them by consumers since the inception of the Act;</p> <p>(2) which credit providers have had non-compliance warnings issued against them?</p> <p>NW1223E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from the National Credit Regulator (NCR):</p> <p>(1) There are no credit providers that have been fined or had a non-compliance warning/s issued against them in terms of section 70. Section 70 does not mandate credit providers to collect information from consumers.</p> <p>(2) There is none in relation to the first question.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

92	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1061.</p> <p>Mr M Waters (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: How many times since the inception of the National Credit Act, Act 34 of 2005, has (a) ABSA, (b) Standard Bank, (c) First National Bank, (d) Nedbank and (e) African Bank been fined for reckless credit-lending; in each case, what was the Rand value of the fine(s)? NW1222E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from the National Credit Regulator (NCR):</p> <table><tr><th>Bank</th><th>Fine</th></tr><tr><td>(a) African Bank</td><td>R20 000 000,00 (settlement amount)</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Absa</td><td>R0</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Standard Bank</td><td>R0</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Nedbank</td><td>R0</td></tr><tr><td>(e) First National Bank</td><td>R0</td></tr></table>	Bank	Fine	(a) African Bank	R20 000 000,00 (settlement amount)	(b) Absa	R0	(c) Standard Bank	R0	(d) Nedbank	R0	(e) First National Bank	R0
Bank	Fine													
(a) African Bank	R20 000 000,00 (settlement amount)													
(b) Absa	R0													
(c) Standard Bank	R0													
(d) Nedbank	R0													
(e) First National Bank	R0													
93	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>709.</p> <p>Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to the Industrial Policy Action Plan, what inter-governmental (a) co-ordination and (b) communication has taken place regarding (i) electricity supply problems due to load-shedding, (ii) regulatory or red tape burdens, (iii) continuing high port charges and</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) and (b).</p> <p>Intra governmental co-ordination and communication, including with respect to the Industrial Policy Action Plan, is affected through the Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster (ESEIDC) and the Outcome 4 Implementation Forum. Inter-governmental co-ordination and communication is conducted through the Ministers and Members of Executive Councils meeting (Minmec), which falls under the Minister and Department of Economic Affairs.</p> <p>(i) The ESEIDC contributed to the drafting of the 5-Point Plan to address South Africa’s electricity challenges and it will continue to receive reports and contribute to support measures to address the challenges of electricity supply and prices.</p> <p>(ii) The work of the government working group on red-tape reduction, has been deliberated upon in the ESEIDC and the Outcome 4 Technical Implementation Forum resulting in stronger intra-governmental coherence and co-ordination related to a reduction of the regulatory burden of the private sector.</p> <p>(iii) Arising from Government interventions the Transnet National Ports Authority set aside R1 billion as a rebate for export of manufactured products, mainly automobiles. Ongoing deliberations between Transnet; the Port Regulator and government are aimed</p>												



	<p>logistical inefficiencies and (iv) labour relations volatility? NW857E</p>	<p>at effecting a restructure of port charges in favour of beneficiated and value- added exports, without unwinding Transnet's infrastructure investment and financial plan.</p> <p>(iv) The need to stabilise labour relations has been the subject of deliberations in the ESEIDC and in the Labour Relations Technical Task Team under the leadership of the Deputy President.</p> <p>Deliberations, interventions and progress have been and will continue to be communicated to spheres of government through the Minmec falling under the Minister of Economic Development.</p>																		
94	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>710.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What is the annual breakdown of the (a) costs of establishing the Centurion Aerospace Village since the inception of the project in 2010 and (b) details of such spending in each year since 2010;</p> <p>(2) when are the first tenants of the Centurion Aerospace Village expected to move to the specified site?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1)(a) and (b)</p> <p>Transfer payments to the Centurion Aerospace Village are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financial year</th><th>Amount Spent</th><th>Details of spending items</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td><td>R37.454 million</td><td>Infrastructure, Capital and Current expenditure</td></tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td><td>R10 million</td><td>Capital and Current expenditure</td></tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td><td>R15 million</td><td>Capital and Current expenditure</td></tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td><td>R15.8 million</td><td>Capital and Current expenditure</td></tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td><td>R16.748 million</td><td>Capital and Current expenditure</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(2) The first building was officially opened in November 2011 and the first tenants moved to the site in January 2012.</p>	Financial year	Amount Spent	Details of spending items	2010/11	R37.454 million	Infrastructure, Capital and Current expenditure	2011/12	R10 million	Capital and Current expenditure	2012/13	R15 million	Capital and Current expenditure	2013/14	R15.8 million	Capital and Current expenditure	2014/15	R16.748 million	Capital and Current expenditure
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95	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>708.</p> <p>Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The interim report was presented to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry today, 13 March 2015. The report is preliminary at this stage. Minister will engage further on the recommendations, once he receives the final report.</p>																		



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>(1) When will the forensic investigation that was launched after the disbandment of the National Gambling Board amid allegations of fraud, corruption and maladministration be completed;</p> <p>(2) will he make the report available to the public,</p> <p>(3) will he institute criminal proceedings against any board member(s) who are found to be implicated in criminal activity?</p> <p>NW856E</p>	
96	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>539.</p> <p>Mr D.W MacPherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>Whether any employees in his department have been on suspension with full salary since 1 January 2014; if so, (a) how many employees and (b) what is the total cost thereof?</p> <p>NW619E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Six officials have been suspended with full pay. The Public Service Disciplinary Code sets out the considerations for suspension with full pay. A suspension is a precautionary measure that does not constitute a judgement, and must be on full pay. Disciplinary hearings are underway. The Chairperson of the hearing makes the final recommendation where-after appropriate action is taken. In cases where evidence indicates the commission of criminal offences, matters are reported to the SAPS. The salary of the six officials amounts to R2,830,814.08 per annum.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

97	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>651.</p> <p>Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: †</p> <p>(a)How many (i) current and (ii) former senior employees of the State and any State entities including those reporting to him and to other members of the Cabinet as contained in the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, gained any shareholding by way of black economic empowerment, (b) who are these persons, (c) what positions did they occupy at the time of gaining the shareholding, (d) who are the companies and what is the extent of the shareholding gained? NW803E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>A similiar question was previously answered as PQ 1733.</p> <p>The PSC is the custodian of all information relating to shareholding as it is captured in the financial disclosure forms of all senior managers. These disclosures are submitted to the PSC annually and the dti submitted 100% of its SMS disclosures to the PSC by the end of May 2014. DPSA is in the process of rolling out e-disclosures so that this information will be captured and stored electronically.</p> <p>NEF Response:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In accordance with <i>Code of Conduct</i> and the <i>Policy on Conflicts of Interests</i> of the National Empowerment Fund (NEF), employees as well as their spouses and children may not obtain business loans from the NEF. None of the NEF employees have therefore benefited in BEE transactions financed by the NEF.2. All NEF employees disclose their financial interests annually in terms of the NEF policy for disclosure of interests.3. In the ordinary course of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment public share offers issued some of the listed entities, the NEF employees who are Black People have participated in B-BBEE public share offers. Those are schemes like the Sasol Inzalo BEE Scheme, the MTN Asonge BEE Scheme and the Sanlam Ubuntu-Botho BEE Scheme. <p>Response from the other Entities:</p> <p>No current or former senior employees gained any shareholding or economic benefits by way of black economic empowerment.</p>
98	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>448.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The media release statement reported on 17 February 2015 is based on the fact that the report was not conclusive and did not make any finding of any wrongdoing by any particular individual.</p> <p>The report identified certain weaknesses in the control environment and the dti together with the Companies Tribunal (CT) is implementing the recommendations to improve the control environment given that the CT is a relatively new institution.</p> <p>A financial health check was also conducted by the dti's Internal Audit unit and the findings of the health check suggest improvements in the control environment.</p>



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>(a) What is the basis for his statement reported on 17 February 2015 regarding the claims of wrongdoing against a certain person having been proven false (name and details furnished) and (b) what are the relevant details in this regard? NW525E</p>	
99	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>449.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to question 69 on 20 February 2015, the National Lotteries Board intend to disburse the remaining tranches of funds allocated to (a) the Cape Town Minstrel Carnival Association, (b) the Kaapse Klopse Karnival Association, (c) Haqun and (d) Seven Saints;</p> <p>(2) on what dates will these disbursements take place, in each case;</p> <p>(3) what amounts will be disbursed, in each case? NW526E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from the National Lotteries Board:</p> <p>(1)(a) Cape Town Minstrel Carnival Association There are no remaining tranches.</p> <p>(b)Kaapse Klopse Karnival Association There are no remaining tranches.</p> <p>(c)Haqun There are no remaining tranches.</p> <p>(d)Seven Saints There are no remaining tranches.</p> <p>(2)There will be no further disbursements as there are no remaining tranches.</p> <p>(3)There will be no further amounts to be disbursed as there are no remaining tranches.</p>



100	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>328.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What amount (a) has been disbursed and (b) has been allocated, but not disbursed by the Employment Creation Fund since its inception.</p> <p>(2) What are the (a)(i) names and (ii) relevant details of all beneficiaries of the specified fund and (b) programmes for which funds have been used;</p> <p>(3) What mechanisms are in place to ensure that the allocated funds are indeed used for the purpose for which they are allocated.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p><u>Response (1)</u></p> <p>The Employment Creation Fund (ECF) has an allocated budget of R1.1 billion of which R358 million has been disbursed.</p> <p><u>Response (2)</u></p> <p>The Department is currently undertaking an audit of the approved applicants under the Employment Creation Fund, the list and details of beneficiaries will be provided at a later stage.</p> <p><u>Response (3)</u></p> <p>All applications are subjected to a due diligence process to ensure authenticity, sustainability and commercial viability before they are considered for approval. All approved projects are subjected to factual findings procedures by an independent audit to authenticate, verify and confirm that the expenditure items as supported and funded by the programme and also to test that these items are as per the signed memorandum of agreement (MOA).</p>
101	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>174.</p> <p>Mr A.R McLoughlin (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Communications to question 1031 on 27 November 2014, what was the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Information regarding the question was published in the Annual Reports for 2013/14, while outstanding information would be contained in the Annual Reports for 2014/15.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

total amount that (a) his department and (b) each of its entities (i) spent on and/or (ii) budgeted for advertising for each month between 1 January 2013 and 31 July 2014, excluding expenditure transferred through the Department of Communications for advertising;

(2) does such figure for each month represent the (a) total value of advertising that appeared in the media in that month, (b) amount paid in that month for advertising that may have appeared previously or (c) amount paid in advance for advertising that appeared at a later date;

(3) in each specified case, what amount did (a) his department and (b) each of its entities spend on advertising in (i) print, (ii) radio, (iii) television, (iv) online and (v) outdoor;

(4) in each specified case, what is the breakdown of advertising by (a) his department and (b) each of its entities in terms of (i) name of and (ii) amount spent on each (aa) publication, (bb) radio station, (cc) television station, (dd) website and (ee) billboards location in each province?

NW182E



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Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

102	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>67.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) For what reason did a certain person leave his department;</p> <p>(2) were there any disciplinary investigations against the said person either (a) before, (b) at the time of or (c) after the person's departure;</p> <p>(3) did (a) his department, (b) the Auditor-General or (c) any other state entity recommend that the said person be considered unsuitable for employment in the public sector?</p> <p>NW69E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The official resigned.</p> <p>(2) As part of the good governance protocol of the dti, an investigation related to potential procurement irregularities was undertaken while the official was employed by the dti.</p> <p>(3) The official resigned and no legally binding findings or evidence of fraud was presented in the internal report.</p>
103	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>66.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to his reply to question 2249 on 11 November 2014, what expenses were incurred in (a) travel and (b) accommodation as listed in his reply 2(b)(i) and 2(b)(ii), in each</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</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, the dti will send the information directly to the Member.</p>



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	case, (i) what are the full names of each person who undertook these trips and (ii) at what cost for (aa) travel and (bb) accommodation? NW68E	
104	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY 65. Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) With reference to his reply to question 2249 on 11 November 2014, (a) what were the reasons for the specified person being awarded bonuses and performance payments of R1 593 288, (b) who approved the payments and (c) was he informed of the payments; (2) (a) what were the reasons for the payment of a R637 315 long-term bonus payment and (b) was he informed of the payment; (3) what qualification(s) do(es) the specified person hold; (4) (a) what process was undertaken in terms of recruitment for the position of CEO of the National Empowerment Fund, (b) how many applications were received, (c) what were the full	RESPONSE: This question was already answered as question 2943 in November 2014.



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	names of all applicants and (d) who was (i) shortlisted and (ii) interviewed for the specified position? NW67E									
105	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>69.</p> <p>Mr G.G Hill-Lewis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What amounts have been granted by the National Lotteries Board (NLB) to (a) the Cape Town Minstrel Carnival Association, (b) the Kaapse Klopse Karnival Association and/or (c) any other organisation purporting to represent the Cape minstrels (i) in the (aa) 2009-10, (bb) 2010-11, (cc) 2011-12, (dd) 2012-13 and (ee) 2013-14 financial years and (ii) in the period 1 to 31 January 2015;</p> <p>(2) In each case, (a) what was the intended use of the funds, (b) what was the expenditure actually used for and (c) did the National Lotteries Board (NLB) satisfy itself that the funds were properly used;</p> <p>(3) Will the NLB make available all of the relevant documents in this regard?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the response received from the National Lotteries Board (NLB):</p> <p>(a) Cape Town Minstrel Carnival Association</p> <p>(i)(aa) R0.00</p> <p>(i)(bb) R0.00</p> <p>(i)(cc) R2.5 million</p> <p>(i)(dd) R10.70 million</p> <p>(i)(ee) R36.41 million (This includes R6.25 million for Haqun and Seven Stars, two establishing NGOs that CTMCA has partnered)</p> <p>(ii) R0.00 paid to CTMCA in the period 1 to 31 January 2015. However, an amount of R7.5 million was paid in July 2014, which is part of the 2014-15 financial year. This is part of the partnership grant to Haqun and Seven Stars, two establishing NGOs.</p> <p>(b) Kaapse Kloppe Karnival Association</p> <p>(i)(aa) R0.00</p> <p>(i)(bb) R0.8 million</p> <p>(i)(cc) R0.2 million</p> <p>(i)(dd) R2.01 million</p> <p>(i)(ee) R2.63 million</p> <p>(ii) R0.00</p> <p>(c) Cape District Minstrel Board</p> <p>The organisation applied for a grant in March 2013. The application was declined because mandatory documents (proof of registration as a non-profit organisation; and two years' annual financial statements) were not submitted with the original application.</p> <p>(a) Cape Town Minstrel Carnival Association</p> <table><tr><th>Project Number</th><th>Project</th></tr><tr><td>44533</td><td>Carnival</td></tr><tr><td>56305</td><td>Carnival</td></tr><tr><td>73535</td><td>1. Carnival (R14.59m)</td></tr></table>	Project Number	Project	44533	Carnival	56305	Carnival	73535	1. Carnival (R14.59m)
Project Number	Project									
44533	Carnival									
56305	Carnival									
73535	1. Carnival (R14.59m)									



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2. Heritage Museum (R12.93m)

73656

Partnership with:

1. Haqun (R5.0m)
2. Seven Saints (R7.5m)

10% CMCA administration fee for assistance (R1.25m)

(a) The funds were utilised for the items as listed above.

(b) All progress reports submitted thus far show that the funds were utilised for the intended purposes.

Kaapse Kloppse Karnival Association

(a)

Project Number	Amount paid	Project
55302	R1.50 million	Festival
	R1.00 million	Festival
44022	R1.48 million	Festival
46208	R0,53 million	Festival
	R0,13 million	Festival
37907	R0,80 million	Festival
	R0,20 million	Festival

(b) The funds were utilised for the items as listed above.

(c) All progress reports submitted thus far show that the funds were utilised for the intended purposes.

Section 67 of the Lotteries Act of 1997, deals with access to information in this regard. It forbids the release of information related to grants unless the request is made by a court of law and/or the applicant consents to the release in writing.