

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 2018

1	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3742.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What was the total cost of the report of the Agency Rationalisation Report that was prepared for his department by a certain company?</p> <p>(2) has he accepted the findings of the report in respect of each agency as recommended; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? NW4318E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The total cost of the study on the Agency Rationalisation was R487 200.</p> <p>(2) The Department commissioned the Agency Rationalisation Report and the findings were accepted as the study provided a good basis to inform and guide the decision making processes within the Department. One of the main recommendations was to move from a board governance structure to a commission (regulator) structure as boards were found to be generally ineffective. The commission or regulator without a board structure was the decision taken by the Department except for one entity that has a different funding model. Research findings serve as guidelines and may be implemented by the Department.</p>
2	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3727.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The department does not subsidise industries in the country. The department does offer incentives to qualifying companies for manufacturing investment, services investment, broadening participation, competitiveness investment and infrastructure development in line with sectors under National Development Plan and the Industrial Policy Action Plan. An Incentive Report, showing the performance of incentives across provinces and sectors as well as a list of supported beneficiaries, is published annually on the dti website.</p>



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Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: “Whether, his department subsidises any industries in the country; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) which industries, (b) where is each industry located, (c) what does each industry produce and (d) what is the monetary value of each subsidy?” NW4302E</p>													
3	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3652.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, with reference to his reply to question 3292 on 12 November 2018, the values given are monthly payments or the total value of the contract? NW4223E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>(a)</th></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>The CIPC stipulated the total value of the contract</td></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</td><td>The NCC stipulated the total value of the contract</td></tr><tr><td>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</td><td>The NCR stipulated the total value of the contract</td></tr><tr><td>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</td><td>The SABS stipulated the total value of the contract</td></tr><tr><td>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</td><td>The SANAS stipulated the total value of the contract</td></tr></table> <p><i>“Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior</i></p>	Entity	(a)	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC stipulated the total value of the contract	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC stipulated the total value of the contract	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR stipulated the total value of the contract	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS stipulated the total value of the contract	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANAS stipulated the total value of the contract
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		<i>written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i>																																				
4	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3591.</p> <p>Adv. A de W Alberts: to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, in the light of the current state of trade and industry and the South African economy, he can indicate how South African manufacturing performed in each year since 1 January 2010 up to the latest specified date for which information is available compared to manufacturing in developing and developed countries;</p> <p>(2) whether South African manufacturing is underperforming compared to other developing and developed countries; if so, (a) why is it the case, (b) why is the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) not succeeding in getting South African manufacturing to the</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) seeks to ensure a restructuring of the economy to set it on a more value-adding, labour-intensive and environmentally sustainable growth path. Since 1 January 2010, the South African manufacturing sector performed as follows compared to developing and developed countries:</p> <p>Manufacturing value-added (annual % growth) 2010-2017</p> <table><tr><th>Country/Level of development</th><th>2010</th><th>'11</th><th>'12</th><th>'13</th><th>'14</th><th>'15</th><th>'16</th><th>'17</th></tr><tr><td>SA</td><td>5.9</td><td>3</td><td>2.1</td><td>1</td><td>0.3</td><td>-0.3</td><td>0.9</td><td>-0.1</td></tr><tr><td>Developed countries</td><td>9.6</td><td>2.3</td><td>0</td><td>0.7</td><td>2.8</td><td>2.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.8</td></tr><tr><td>Developing countries</td><td>7.7</td><td>2.6</td><td>1</td><td>0.8</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.3</td></tr></table> <p>Source: World Bank</p> <p>(2) (a) During the period 2011 to 2013 South Africa's manufacturing sector grew at a faster pace compared to the manufacturing sectors of the developed and developing countries. From 2014 onwards our manufacturing sector has broadly mirrored the trend exhibited by the developed and developing countries which indicate periods of expansions and contractions.</p> <p>(b) The past decade of implementing the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) needs to be understood in relation to the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 and the extended economic crisis which flowed in its wake. The ensuing slump in global demand for many of South Africa commodities resulted in a slowing down of exports and investment in South Africa. In addition, surplus global capacity in the production of many key commodities have created huge challenges for South African manufacturing.</p> <p>These factors combined with significant domestic economic shocks including, sharply rising and bunched up administered prices, deterioration in basic economic service delivery by key state owned companies and economic infrastructure constraints, skills deficit and mismatches negatively impacted the domestic economy and the re-industrialisation effort through IPAP.</p>	Country/Level of development	2010	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	SA	5.9	3	2.1	1	0.3	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	Developed countries	9.6	2.3	0	0.7	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.8	Developing countries	7.7	2.6	1	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3
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<p>level of developing and/or developed countries, (c) what is the role of the Black Industrialist Programme in this regard, (d) to what extent has the programme helped the South African manufacturing sector to (i) improve, (ii) become more competitive, (iii) grow and (iv) create more job opportunities, with specific reference to competitiveness, growth and job opportunities; (3) whether any impact assessment has been conducted to determine the success of his department in promoting the growth of the country's trade and industry; if not, why not; if so, what are the full relevant findings; (4) whether there are plans to amend or replace policies that are not working; if so, (a) what are the full relevant details of each policy, (b) what are the defects of each policy and (c) what will it be replaced with? NW4162E</p>	<p>(c) The Black Industrialist Scheme has been established to facilitate the inclusion and participation of black industrialists in the South African economy. The intention of the Scheme is to contribute towards shifting the demographic composition of South Africa's industrial sector and to engage under-utilised sources of jobs, revenue, taxes and innovation through the Black Industrialist Scheme.</p> <p>(d) The Scheme has (i) added additional production capacity to the manufacturing sector across a range of IPAP priority sectors, (ii) become more competitive through technology driven production processes and innovations, (iii) grow through projected investments of R8.6 billion in 2016/17 and 2017/18 and (iv) created 9 138 projected new job opportunities and helped to sustain 6 373 jobs during the same period.</p> <p>(3) The Department conducts programmatic impact assessments for example, periodic review of incentive programmes is undertaken to assess whether their objectives and outcomes are being realised and that review informs their future development. It is important to note that, the deployed interventions to change the growth trajectory rest on sound economic research and analysis including with respect to the identification of market failures and the most appropriate measures required to address these. Inherent in this process is a review of interventions deployed to assess their impact and effectiveness. Anecdotal evidence points to the fact that government's resolute counter-cyclical industrialisation efforts arrested the scale of job losses, preventing potentially catastrophic full-scale deindustrialisation.</p> <p>The following successes have been registered but they do not represent an exhaustive list of all the outcomes and progress platforms built in the course of the previous years. They serve as a snapshot of a much more substantive body of work which underpins these achievements, based on a set of critical and indispensable principles for industrial policy and industrial development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing value-added in real terms grew from R338 billion in 2009 to R384 billion in 2017; • Since 2007/08 manufactured exports grew four-fold compared to imports that have doubled. Manufactured exports were dominated by metals, metal products and machinery and equipment; • Manufactured exports have continued to diversify and have also been bolstered by robust growth in manufactured exports to Africa; • In the automotive sector exports have more than doubled over the last decade and the sector has attracted R45 billion in investment by the majority of the leading global automotive manufacturers; and • The Clothing and Textile Competitiveness Programme approved R5.1 billion to manufacturers in the sector and disbursed R4.2 billion to recipients of the incentive. A very significant turn-around in the fortunes of the Clothing, Textile, Leather and Footwear industry has been achieved, bringing relief to a sector which was in deep distress. Not only has the tide been turned with respect to factory closures and lay-offs; gains have been registered in recapturing domestic market share and developing close working relationships between government, manufacturers and domestic retailers. A modest increase in exports has also been achieved; most notably in the footwear sector.
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		(4) The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) in the Presidency is tasked with reviewing government's plans and policies as a whole in order to improve service delivery, outcomes and impact on society. Thus the need to amend or replace any policy will be informed by the monitoring and evaluation processes of DPME as they are constitutionally mandated to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of government priorities in line with the National Development Plan.
5	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3658.</p> <p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five exports and imports in respect of each province? NW4230E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The primary source of South Africa's trade statistics is the South African Revenue Service (SARS). At present, SARS does not collect or distribute import or export statistics at provincial level.</p>
6	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3579.</p> <p>Ms D Carter (Cope) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Are white unemployed youth excluded from the Youth Employment Service (YES) programme; if so, on what basis? NW4156E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Youth Unemployment is one of the largest challenges the world faces, with the challenge particularly high in South Africa. Young workers in South Africa face very low prospects of finding employment. Many job seekers are excluded from these social networks as a result of being in a non-working household, spatially isolated, or racial and gender issues.</p> <p>The Youth Employment Service (Y.E.S) initiative aims to improve the grim employment outlook for young work seekers, by offering a first chance of quality work experience for young work seekers.</p> <p>The YES initiative was created for all Unemployed Youth of the country. However, for the purpose of B-BBEE recognition will only be awarded to Entities that employ Eligible Employees which are between the ages of 18 and 35 and meet the definition of "Black People" as defined in the B-BBEE Act 53 of 2003 as amended by Act 46 of 2013.</p>

7	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3383.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the reply of the President, Mr C M Ramaphosa, to question 2345 on 5 September 2018, what is the name of each (a) business person and (b) relevant company that accompanied the former President, Mr Jacob G Zuma, on business delegations in the period 1 January 2014 to 1 January 2018? NW3872E</p> <p>[ANNEXURE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Former President Jacob G Zuma undertook the following international trips. In these events the dti was responsible for coordinating the business delegation that participated in business forums. The list of RSVPs to the events are attached separately.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVENT</th><th>PERIOD</th><th>LISTS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BRICS Summit – Brazil</td><td>July 2014</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Algeria State Visit</td><td>March 2015</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Iran State Visit</td><td>April 2015</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>China State Visit</td><td>December 2015</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Saudi Arabia State Visit</td><td>March 2016</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Nigeria State Visit</td><td>March 2016</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Qatar State Visit</td><td>May 2016</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Kenya State Visit</td><td>July 2016</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>France State Visit</td><td>July 2016</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Tanzania State Visit</td><td>May 2017</td><td>Attached</td></tr> <tr><td>Zambia State Visit</td><td>October 2017</td><td>Attached</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Invitations for South African business participation at the following events were co-ordinated by the BRICS Business Council. As such the details of the business delegation are not available to the dti.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVENT</th><th>PERIOD</th><th>LISTS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BRICS Summit – Russia</td><td>July 2015</td><td>Coordinated by BRICS Business Council</td></tr> <tr><td>BRICS Summit – India</td><td>July 2016</td><td>Coordinated by BRICS Business Council</td></tr> <tr><td>BRICS Summit – China</td><td>July 2017</td><td>Coordinated by BRICS Business Council</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	EVENT	PERIOD	LISTS	BRICS Summit – Brazil	July 2014	Attached	Algeria State Visit	March 2015	Attached	Iran State Visit	April 2015	Attached	China State Visit	December 2015	Attached	Saudi Arabia State Visit	March 2016	Attached	Nigeria State Visit	March 2016	Attached	Qatar State Visit	May 2016	Attached	Kenya State Visit	July 2016	Attached	France State Visit	July 2016	Attached	Tanzania State Visit	May 2017	Attached	Zambia State Visit	October 2017	Attached	EVENT	PERIOD	LISTS	BRICS Summit – Russia	July 2015	Coordinated by BRICS Business Council	BRICS Summit – India	July 2016	Coordinated by BRICS Business Council	BRICS Summit – China	July 2017	Coordinated by BRICS Business Council
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8	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3464.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1)(a)(b) &(2)(a)(b)</p> <p>There is no artwork owned by Government under the dti's curatorship.</p>																																																



Ms C King (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) (a) On what date did his department last conduct an audit of artwork owned by Government which is under his department's curatorship and (b) what are the details of each artwork under the curatorship of his department according to the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice 103;

(2) whether any artworks under his department's curatorship have gone missing (a) in each of the past five financial years and (b) since 1 April 2018; if so, what are the relevant details? NW3953E



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**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR
WRITTEN REPLY**

3360.

Mrs E N Ntlangwini (EFF)
to ask the Minister of Trade
and Industry:
What are the country's top
10 exports currently by
Rand value? NW3841E

RESPONSE:

The following data were downloaded from www.thedti.gov.za/tradestats. The original source is the South African Revenue Service (SARS). The table shows the Top 10 exports by Rand value at the Harmonised System (HS) 4-digit level.

(a) Country's top 10 exports currently by Rand value

2017 R' million	
Ferro-chromium containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	41 549.1
Other vehicles, with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³	31 387.3
Other, double-cab, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or a G.V.M.	30 910.8
Other vehicles, with only compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ not exceeding 2 500 cm ³	22 217.9
Platinum Unwrought or in powder form	20 297.0
Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	18 475.5
Aluminium, not alloyed	13 323.5
Light oils and preparations Distillate fuel, as defined in Additional Note 1(g)	10 813.8
Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	10 372.3
Fresh Oranges	10 001.7



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**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR
WRITTEN REPLY**

3359.

Mrs E S Ntlangwini (EFF)
to ask the Minister of Trade
and Industry:
What are the country's top
10 agricultural (a) exports
and (b) imports?
NW3840E

RESPONSE:

The following data were downloaded from www.thedti.gov.za/tradestats. The original source is the South African Revenue Service (SARS). The table shows the Top 10 products at the Harmonised System (HS) 4-digit level.

(a) Exports

Country's top 10 agricultural exports for the year 2017	
2017 R' million	
Fresh Oranges	10 001.7
Fresh Grapes	7 208.8
Other Maize (corn)	5 017.9
Apples	4 980.7
Fresh Lemons and limes	3 881.8
Pears	2 661.7
Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	2 549.2
Fresh Grapefruit, including pomelos	1 756.0
In shell Macadamia nuts	1 714.8
Shelled Macadamia nuts	1 570.6

(b) Imports

Country's top 10 agricultural imports for the year 2017	
2017 R' million	
Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	6 015.3
Other Wheat and meslin	4 368.8
Cuts and offal, frozen Leg quarter	2 345.3

		<table><tr><td>Other Cattle</td><td>1 975.5</td></tr><tr><td>Mechanically deboned meat</td><td>1 363.5</td></tr><tr><td>Sausage casings</td><td>1 054.1</td></tr><tr><td>Other Maize (corn)</td><td>983.2</td></tr><tr><td>Broken rice</td><td>793.3</td></tr><tr><td>Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea</td><td>649.6</td></tr><tr><td>Rib</td><td>547.8</td></tr></table>	Other Cattle	1 975.5	Mechanically deboned meat	1 363.5	Sausage casings	1 054.1	Other Maize (corn)	983.2	Broken rice	793.3	Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea	649.6	Rib	547.8																																	
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11	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3314.</p> <p>Mrs E N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) On what date was the information technology (IT) infrastructure of (i) his department and (ii) entities reporting to him last upgraded or updated, (b) what is the name of the company contracted to do the upgrades, (c) what was the monetary value of the contract and (d) what is the name of each IT system that was upgraded;</p> <p>(2)(a) what is the name of the company that is</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department:</p> <table><tr><th>ICT Infrastructure</th><th>(a) Date Upgraded</th><th>(b) Name of Company responsible for upgrades</th><th>(c) Monetary Value</th></tr><tr><td>Network Infrastructure</td><td>2014</td><td>Dimension Data</td><td>R10 282 962.96</td></tr><tr><td>Telephony</td><td>2015</td><td>ATIO</td><td>R20 523 626.31</td></tr><tr><td>Server Infrastructure</td><td>2017</td><td>Apronics</td><td>R4 852 563.03</td></tr><tr><td>Backup Infrastructure</td><td>2017</td><td>XON</td><td>R21 134 379.99</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>ICT Infrastructure</th><th>(a) Name of Company responsible for current maintenance</th><th>(b) Monetary Value</th></tr><tr><td>Enterprise Content Management</td><td>We solve ECMS</td><td>R4 611 068.25</td></tr><tr><td>Novell / Email Infrastructure</td><td>Micro Focus</td><td>R3 977 445.62</td></tr><tr><td>Microsoft Enterprise Agreement</td><td>Microsoft</td><td>R27 864 735.78</td></tr><tr><td>Architecture for Integrated Systems (ARIS)</td><td>Software AG</td><td>R343 101.97</td></tr><tr><td>CA Service Desk Solution</td><td>Computer Associates</td><td>R346 560.00</td></tr><tr><td>Network Operating Centre</td><td>Alteram Solutions</td><td>R8 148 256.96</td></tr><tr><td>Antivirus Software</td><td>Datategra</td><td>R488 203.02</td></tr><tr><td>Web Gateway Security -MacAfee</td><td>Dynamic Recovery Services</td><td>R192 802.50</td></tr></table>	ICT Infrastructure	(a) Date Upgraded	(b) Name of Company responsible for upgrades	(c) Monetary Value	Network Infrastructure	2014	Dimension Data	R10 282 962.96	Telephony	2015	ATIO	R20 523 626.31	Server Infrastructure	2017	Apronics	R4 852 563.03	Backup Infrastructure	2017	XON	R21 134 379.99	ICT Infrastructure	(a) Name of Company responsible for current maintenance	(b) Monetary Value	Enterprise Content Management	We solve ECMS	R4 611 068.25	Novell / Email Infrastructure	Micro Focus	R3 977 445.62	Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	Microsoft	R27 864 735.78	Architecture for Integrated Systems (ARIS)	Software AG	R343 101.97	CA Service Desk Solution	Computer Associates	R346 560.00	Network Operating Centre	Alteram Solutions	R8 148 256.96	Antivirus Software	Datategra	R488 203.02	Web Gateway Security -MacAfee	Dynamic Recovery Services	R192 802.50
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currently responsible for the maintenance of the IT systems of (i) his department and (ii) entities reporting to him and (b) what is the value of the contract?
NW3751E

Vulnerability tool

XON

R1 431 965.40

Response from the Entities:

Entity	(1)(a)(i)(ii)	(1)(b)	(1)(c)	(1)(d)	(2)(a)(i)(ii)	(2)(b)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC (IT) infrastructure was last upgraded or updated on 21 May 2018	DAC Systems	R2 942 731	Design, implementation and support of Microsoft Sharepoint 2013	DAC Systems	R2 942 731
Companies Tribunal (CT)	CT (IT) infrastructure was last upgraded or updated on 1 April 2018	Sage VIP	R22 218.00	VIP Payroll license renewal	All maintenance of the IT systems are done internally by CT IT staff at no extra cost to CT	Not applicable
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC (IT) infrastructure was last upgraded or updated is due to expire end of February 2019	-The Network and Server Hosting's contract with Internet Solutions -The BoardPacks solution contract with Faranani IT solutions - AccTech	-R6 452 404.92 -R993 623 -R 3 768 637,17	- To administer and manage committee meetings -Microsoft AX 2012 in May 2015	-Internet Solutions -Faranani IT solutions -Bytes Solutions -AccTech -Jasco	-R6 452 404.92 - R993 623 -R1 920 000 -R3 768 637,17 -R894 502



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		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC had no upgrade of IT infrastructure since its inception. Server donated by the dti in 2018 and integrated into IT infrastructure	- Sage VIP -Lar & Associates -SOC Services	- R396 502.25 - R491 717.17 - R484 777.14	-VIP Premier -Sge 300 -NCC Contact Centre	-The SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS (Servers hosting and maintenance) -SAGE VIP Premier -LAR & Associates -SPOC Services	R65 069.00 R396 506.25 R 350 400.00 R163 698.30
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT was last upgraded or updated 2 October 2018	ITATEC	R209,535.24	Access Control System	-LanLogix -E-Software	-R484,416.00 -R447,390.00
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR was last upgraded or updated in 1/09/2015	VODACOM (PTY)LTD	R1 824 578.12	20MB FIBRE line AND 20 MBMICORWAVE LINE	NAMBITI TECHNOLOGIES	R4 366 694.59
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF was last upgraded or updated in 2017	-Internet Solutions -Leichan IT -Vukani Technologies	-R 90 100.00 -R321 204.12 -R 356 142.44	-Upgrade from ADSL to Fibre line installation for nine (9) provinces over the period 3 years - Server Infrastructure upgrade -Server storage upgrade	-PWC -Key Concepts	-R 374 980.20 -R 141 000.00
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB was last upgraded or updated in September 2018	-Server Hardware was supplied by Sizwe IT Group; and -Server Operating System Software was	R340 770.06 R470,855.58 R326,769.00	- HP Server Generation 8 SL2500 x 2; - Microsoft Windows Server Datacentre 2012; - Microsoft Active Directory 2012; - Microsoft Exchange 2010;		



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				supplied by EOH		- Microsoft Office 2016 Professional Plus		
				JustNet Solutions		Microsoft Exchange, and Active Directory user Client Access Licenses		
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	TheNLC had an Oracle Infrastructure Upgrades including Disaster Recovery Provisioning Microsoft Infrastructure Upgrade	Oracle South Africa EOH Mthombo (PTY) LTD	R5M R388K	Oracle Fusion ERP (On Premise) – HCM,FIN,SCM, GMS (Grant Funding Management)	Oracle South Africa	R5M
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA was last upgrated or updated in September 2018	EOH	R37 142.72	HP Virtual Datacenter	- EOH -Tintri - EOH -Lemcon Likusasa -EOH - CSIR - Ynelo Electronics - ACCTECH Systems -ACCTECH Systems -Microsoft through Neo Technologies -Microsoft through Greendata ICT Solutions	-R 3 065 793.68 -R2 137 242.13 -R 129 026.34 -R 49 143.95 -R 21 007.35- Exnsion of IPs for Aruba wireless -R 478 800.00 -R 1 256 349.00- Tender amount -R 35 921.40- Upgrade: Additional Connection Points -R 19 317.70 -R 263 951.89



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							<div>-FlowCentric SA</div> <div>-Sage South Africa</div> <div>-Scientrix</div> <div>-Rhinoforce</div> <div>Protection Services</div> <div>-Bytes</div> <div>-TENET</div> <div>-AvePoint</div> <div>-Executive Solutions</div> <div>-DAC Systems</div> <div>-EOH</div>	<div>-R72 33.70 185 licenses</div> <div>-R 18 433.80-30 licenses</div> <div>-R 498 430.80-E-Tendering System: Sizwe Africa IT Group</div> <div>-R 11 491.20-User licenses & annual maintenance</div> <div>-R 47 202.60-Annual license fee</div> <div>-R 246 184.00-Sage people 300 upgrade</div> <div>-R 78 472.00-Sage people 300 Hosting</div> <div>-R 718 200.00-Tender amount</div> <div>-R 552 763.60-Annual enterprise licenses</div> <div>-R 499 765.17</div> <div>-R 1 394 057.80</div> <div>-R 454 752.00</div> <div>-R 233 126.282</div> <div>R 66 574.33-DocAve Complete 15 months license</div> <div>R 300 456.72</div> <div>-R 197 461.18</div>
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								-R 1 312 617.20
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS was last upgrated or updated in 17 May 2018	Trillcom	R22 946.25 462	-IBM blade servers -IBM storage -Fortigate Firewall 200d -new 6 Cisco LAN Switches, -MPLS to link 5 regional offices (Pretoria, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Durban), Internet line - Disaster Recovery site and Corporate APN.	- Netscreen Consulting - Resolve Red: JDE Financial System Support - Sithabile Technology	- R6,201,746.58 - R349,200.00 - R2,229,142.80
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS was last upgrated or updated in 2017/18	Telkom sa Pro Networks	- R26 000.000 -R2000.000	-Telkom MPLS -Fortigate Firewalls	Microsoft system support (FIM, Systems Centre)	R342 000
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANASA was updated from May 2018 and is ongoing till September 2019	-EOH Mthombo -Core Focus	-R 1 508 374.67 -R 4 875 423.75	-Supply of 3 new servers, 1 new SAN device, 4 new network switches, 1 new switch cabinet and 1 new UPS as well as the setup and commissioning of Windows server 2016) - EOH Mthombo Upgrade -SharePoint Environment upgrade	-EOH Mthombo (Servers) and -Core Focus (Sharepoint Environment SLA)	-R 1 577 416.32 for 36 months -R 481 536.00 for 24 months



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					and automation accreditation processes- Focus	further of Core																														
		<p><i>"Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i></p>																																		
12	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3292.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether (a) his department and/or (b) entities reporting to him awarded any contracts and/or tenders to certain companies (names and details furnished) from 1 January 2009 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, in each case, (i) what service was provided, (ii) what was the (aa) value and (bb) length of the tender and/or contract, (iii) who approved</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department:</p> <p>No contracts and/or tenders were awarded by the dti to the companies listed in your Annexure A.</p> <p>Response from the Entities:</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>(b)</th><th>(b)(i)</th><th>(b)(ii)(aa)</th><th>(b)(ii) (bb)</th><th>(iii)</th><th>(iv)</th></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>The CIPC had contracts or tenders with Vox Telecommunications</td><td>4MB Uncapped ADSL Bandwidth for Data, Voice & Internet Services</td><td>R75 618.00</td><td>01/04/2015: over a period of 18 months</td><td>The Accounting Authority Ms. Astrid Ludin</td><td>Yes, The procurement followed the required legislative prescripts applicable.</td></tr><tr><td>Companies Tribunal (CT)</td><td>The CT had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies</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</td><td>The ECIC had no contracts or tender between</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr></table>							Entity	(b)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)(aa)	(b)(ii) (bb)	(iii)	(iv)	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC had contracts or tenders with Vox Telecommunications	4MB Uncapped ADSL Bandwidth for Data, Voice & Internet Services	R75 618.00	01/04/2015: over a period of 18 months	The Accounting Authority Ms. Astrid Ludin	Yes, The procurement followed the required legislative prescripts applicable.	Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Export Credit Insurance	The ECIC had no contracts or tender between	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Entity	(b)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)(aa)	(b)(ii) (bb)	(iii)	(iv)																														
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC had contracts or tenders with Vox Telecommunications	4MB Uncapped ADSL Bandwidth for Data, Voice & Internet Services	R75 618.00	01/04/2015: over a period of 18 months	The Accounting Authority Ms. Astrid Ludin	Yes, The procurement followed the required legislative prescripts applicable.																														
Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable																														
Export Credit Insurance	The ECIC had no contracts or tender between	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable																														



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the tender and/or contract and (iv) was the tender and/or contract in line with all National Treasury and departmental procurement guidelines? NW3725E	Corporation (ECIC)	2009 – 2018 with the listed companies					
	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC had a contract or tenders with Vox Telecommunications	Security equipment and installation	R44 319.78	25/03/2015 (Once off)	The Accounting Authority of the National Consumer Commission	Yes, it was in line with the National with all National Treasury and Departmental Procurement guidelines
	National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	NCR had a contract or tender with Vox Telecommunications	E-mail archiving services	R767 517.74	01/07/2015-30/06/2018 (3 Years)	The adjudication committee approved the award of the tender and the Accounting Officer approved the contract	Yes, it was included in the procurement plan, advertised for 21 days in the tender bulletin, evaluated by the Bid Evaluation Committee; recommended for approval by the Committee and approved by the Accounting Authority
	National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable



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	National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The NLC had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS had no contracts or tenders between 2009 – 2018 with the listed companies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	SABS had a contract or tender with Vox Telecommunications	Procured cell phone call, MS gateway and Rightfax services	R3 477 260.66	2009-2015 (6 Years)	The CEO, GM Procurement, Procurement manager or the respective business owners.	To the best of our knowledge, the tenders/contracts were done in line with National Treasury and departmental procurement guidelines.
	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	SANAS had a contract or tender with Vox Telecommunications	Microsoft Licences	R587 308.55	2018/19 Financial year (One Year)	Outcome from open tender process approved by CEO(tenders between R500K TO R1m approved bt CEO)	Yes, in terms of SANAS SCM policy as aligned to National Treasury guidelines
<i>“Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior</i>							



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		<i>written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i>
13	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3331.</p> <p>Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he is able to indicate by what date the National Consumer Commission's investigation panel into the holiday club industry will release its final report;</p> <p>(2) what are the reasons for the delay in releasing the specified report, given the fact that the report should have been published earlier in the year?</p> <p>NW3806E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the NCC:</p> <p>(1) The final report will be released in the first week of December 2018.</p> <p>(2) The final report is currently with the printers. The delay was due to the NCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- consulting certain regulators and entities that have been drawn into particular recommendations;- seeking legal opinions on the implementation of certain recommendations. <p>The intention of the NCC was to not merely release the report to the public but to also provide a broad implementation plan.</p>
14	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3253.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>the dti and it's Entities did not borrow any amount from any entity in the People's Republic of China in the past three financial years and since 1 April 2018.</p>



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	<p>Ms T.M Mbabama (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>What (a) amount did (i) his department and (ii) each entity reporting to him borrow from any entity in the People's Republic of China (aa) in each of the past three financial years and (bb) since 1 April 2018, (b) is the name of the lender of each loan, (c) conditions are attached to each loan and (d) are the repayment periods for each loan in each case? NW3683E</p>	<p>“Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti.”</p>																																																		
15	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3139.</p> <p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to Israel in each of the past five years? NW3504E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) Imports from Israel</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Top 5 imported agriculture products from ISRAEL per year</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">2013 R' million</th><th colspan="2">2014 R' million</th><th colspan="2">2015 R' million</th><th colspan="2">2016 R' million</th><th colspan="2">2017 R' million</th></tr><tr><td>Vegetable seeds</td><td>19.7</td><td>Vegetable seeds</td><td>20.4</td><td>Vegetable seeds</td><td>17.4</td><td>Vegetable seeds</td><td>22.9</td><td>Vegetable seeds</td><td>20.4</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh Avocados</td><td>13.2</td><td>Fresh Avocados</td><td>5.9</td><td>Fresh Avocados</td><td>13.6</td><td>Fresh Avocados</td><td>11.2</td><td>Fresh Avocados</td><td>18.6</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)</td><td>7.8</td><td>Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)</td><td>4.6</td><td>Other fruit, fresh.</td><td>3.8</td><td>Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)</td><td>5.6</td><td>Peaches, including nectarines</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Top 5 imported agriculture products from ISRAEL per year										2013 R' million		2014 R' million		2015 R' million		2016 R' million		2017 R' million		Vegetable seeds	19.7	Vegetable seeds	20.4	Vegetable seeds	17.4	Vegetable seeds	22.9	Vegetable seeds	20.4	Fresh Avocados	13.2	Fresh Avocados	5.9	Fresh Avocados	13.6	Fresh Avocados	11.2	Fresh Avocados	18.6	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	7.8	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	4.6	Other fruit, fresh.	3.8	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	5.6	Peaches, including nectarines	4
Top 5 imported agriculture products from ISRAEL per year																																																				
2013 R' million		2014 R' million		2015 R' million		2016 R' million		2017 R' million																																												
Vegetable seeds	19.7	Vegetable seeds	20.4	Vegetable seeds	17.4	Vegetable seeds	22.9	Vegetable seeds	20.4																																											
Fresh Avocados	13.2	Fresh Avocados	5.9	Fresh Avocados	13.6	Fresh Avocados	11.2	Fresh Avocados	18.6																																											
Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	7.8	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	4.6	Other fruit, fresh.	3.8	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	5.6	Peaches, including nectarines	4																																											



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Other fruit, fresh.	4.2	Other fruit, fresh.	4	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	3.6	Other fruit, fresh.	3.6	Other fruit, fresh.	3.7
Fresh Grapes	3.2	Granadillas and litchis	2	Other Insects	3	Peaches, including nectarines	2.9	Fresh Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	2.7
Top 5 imported manufacturing products from ISRAEL per year									
2013 R' million		2014 R' million		2015 R' million		2016 R' million		2017 R' million	
Other Non-industrial Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	187.9	Other Non-industrial Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	203.1	Other Electric generating sets and rotary converters	197.8	Other Non-industrial Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	372.7	Other Electric generating sets and rotary converters	424.8
Potassium chloride	146.8	Potassium chloride	172.1	Other Non-industrial Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	159.4	Other Plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermets	206.1	Other Non-industrial Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	263.6
Other Plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermets	125.3	Other Plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermets	134.6	Other Plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermets	157.1	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids for filtering or purifying water	144.4	Other Plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermets	220.2
Other mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements nitrogen and phosphorus	93	Other mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements nitrogen and phosphorus:	114	Other Articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone, whether or not reinforced:	121.7	Other mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements nitrogen and phosphorus:	130.9	Receiver or amplifier valves and tubes	157.8
Other Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission of voice, images.	92.2	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	99.5	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	116.8	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	97.1	Other Mechanical appliances	128.8



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(b) Export to Israel

Top 5 exported agriculture products to ISRAEL per year									
2013 R' million		2014 R' million		2015 R' million		2016 R' million		2017 R' million	
Dried Grapes	13.6	Fresh Grapes	5.8	Other Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	16.4	Other Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	29.3	Other Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	53.7
Fresh Grapes	6.6	Dried Grapes	4.9	Almonds In shell	9.2	Millet Seed	6.5	Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum Lam., Lolium perenne L.) seeds	5.3
Almonds Shelled	5.9	Other cereals	1.4	Millet Seed	3.9	Grapefruit, including pomelos	2.3	Grapefruit, including pomelos	5
Other Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing	5.3	Other Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing	0.8	Figs	2.8	Other Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing	2	Almonds In shell	3.2
Vegetable seeds	3.6	Apricots	0.5	Grapefruit, including pomelos	1	Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum Lam., Lolium perenne L.) seeds	1.8	Pulp	1.8

[CONTINUES]

Top 5 exported manufacturing products to ISRAEL per year									
2013 R' million		2014 R' million		2015 R' million		2016 R' million		2017 R' million	
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks.	68.8	Aircraft engines	244.3	Other Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	60.4	Other Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	87.4	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	82.5



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		Other Grapefruit (including pomelo) juice	51	Other Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	68.7	Other phosphates of calcium:	58.7	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	80.3	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	71.5
		Other Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	49.1	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks.	60.6	Undenatured ethyl alcohol	55.8	Undenatured ethyl alcohol	64.5	Undenatured ethyl alcohol	52.5
		Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	42.1	Other Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping.	43	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines of a thrust exceeding 25 kN.	44.5	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils.	41.8	Other Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.	49.2
		Aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0,2 mm of aluminium alloys.	29.4	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	38	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks.	42.9	Instruments and appliances for aeronautical or space navigation.	37.2	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils.	36.1
16	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY 236. Mr David Mahlobo (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) are the details of the progress achieved on regional economic integration on the African continent and (b) benefits will accrue to South Africa	RESPONSE: (a) South Africa's engagement in regional integration is anchored on the development regionalism approach, which combines industrial development, infrastructure development and market integration. South Africa is fully committed to regional integration in Africa and actively participates in negotiations that are aimed at broadening regional integration. In this regard in July 2017, South Africa signed the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), a FTA comprising Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the East Africa Community (EAC) and Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). In the last few weeks the National Assembly resolved to ratify the Tripartite Free Trade Area. We intend to deposit our instrument of ratification to the Tripartite Task Force (the secretariat of the TFTA) by the end of the year. South Africa will be the third country to ratify the TFTA, after Egypt and Uganda. Fourteen countries are required for the agreement to enter into force. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), a comprehensive agreement that covers Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Competition, Investment and Intellectual Property Rights. Boosting intra-Africa trade, industrial development and restructuring of Africa's economy to be less reliant on the export of primary commodities is one of the key objectives of the AfCFTA. Thus far 49 countries have signed the AfCFTA, South Africa signed on 1 July 2018. Twenty-two countries have to ratify the agreement in order for it to enter into force. Thus far seven countries have ratified the agreement; namely Ghana, Guinea Conakry, eSwatini, Kenya, Rwanda, Chad and Niger. The									



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	<p>from the African Continental Free Trade Area? NO3579E</p>	<p>ratification process in South Africa is underway. It is our intention that South Africa deposits the instrument of ratification at the January Summit of the AU.</p> <p>(b) The AfCFTA is a market of more than one billion people, with a combined GDP of approximately US\$3.3 trillion. It will present South Africa with new markets in West and North Africa and enable South Africa to diversify its export market away from the traditional export markets such as the EU, amongst others.</p> <p>Through the TFTA and the AfCFTA, South Africa will enjoy legal certainty and predictability of a markets in both the TFTA and the AfCFTA, it offers seamless customs procedures and most importantly, it shall protect South African investors and exporters.</p> <p>Africa is therefore moving rapidly to advance regional integration, and significant progress has been achieved with the RECs as building blocks. These arrangements will promote intra-Africa trade and investment, promote free movement of goods and services and promote economic growth and development.</p>
17	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>223.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What has been the benefit of leasing out instead of selling the land on which the Special Economic Zones are situated and (b) how has this contributed to sustained investment and job creation within the Special Economic Zones and the surrounding communities? NO3566E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The legislative requirement of the SEZ land being under the demonstrable control of the SEZ entity that is owned/controlled by the SEZ Licensee/SEZ Applicant is stipulated in Section 23 (3) of the SEZ Act No.16 of 2014. The said demonstrable control of the SEZ land is achieved through either a long-term lease agreement or outright ownership by the SEZ entity. The SEZs that have secured their land via long-term lease agreements include the following: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OR Tambo in Gauteng, which has a lease agreement with the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA) on 7 ha of land;• The Musina-Makhado SEZ in Limpopo, where a lease agreement is in place between the Mulambwane Communal Property Association and the Limpopo Economic development Agency for 7262 ha of land; and• The Atlantis SEZ, which has a lease agreement with the City of Cape Town for 110 ha. <p>The decision to lease or buy the SEZ designated land areas is a function of <i>inter alia</i> the ownership structure of the land. For example, SEZs such as Musina-Makhado SEZ are on communal land that cannot be sold to the SEZ entities.</p> <p>The benefits of leasing the land includes the fact that, for some SEZ entities, lease payments reduce their fixed costs, thus enabling more funds to be available for investment attraction or skills development. Moreover, lease agreements offer financial flexibility for SEZs that can adjust their size as they develop into fully operational SEZs.</p> <p>With respect to the nature of the land tenure offered to prospective investors, investors operating within the zones either (a) lease serviced land and build their own top structures, or (b) lease both the serviced land and top structure. The purpose of leasing and not selling the land to investors is to maintain the state ownership or control of the land. This enable government to provide a policy and legislative direction on activities that can take place on the SEZ land.</p>



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		<p>There has been no significant difference in investor attraction and job creation in SEZs that own land and those that lease land. Investors are largely interested in the SEZ incentives and infrastructure around the SEZs. For example, there are five (5) investors that are operational in Atlantis totalling approximately R680 million creating over 200 jobs. In addition, the Limpopo Economic Development Agency signed agreements with potential investors with a value of more than R10 billion.</p> <p>The number of investors leasing the land and factories in SEZs is 88, valued at R15.5 billion. These investments have created a total of 12 380 direct jobs. In addition, the number of secured but non-operational investors are 63, with an investment value of R34 billion.</p>
18	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>200.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What concessions did his department secure from (a) local and (b) provincial governments in the past three financial years to bolster its revitalisation efforts to make industrial parks more attractive to investors? NO3543E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The revitalization of the industrial parks was informed by a scoping exercise in 2015, which was followed by a detailed assessment conducted in 2016. Further, the dti has been facilitating annual symposia involving all the industrial parks as well as the local councils and provincial representatives. The purpose of the symposia is to strengthen collaboration across all stakeholders including the development of future funding models for the sustainability of the Industrial parks. Their role and the need for concessions form part of the discussions. These will also be covered under the Standard operating procedures for the industrial parks that is under development.</p> <p>Provincial and Municipality representatives form part of the Project Steering Committees of respective industrial parks under revitalization. The Ministers and the officials of the dti and the Department of COGTA have met and are mapping out plans for collaborating on the revitalization of the industrial parks that will include the municipalities and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
19	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>239.</p> <p>Mr A.J Williams (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Black Industrialist Scheme (BIS), which was launched in February 2016, aims to accelerate the quantitative and qualitative increase and participation of Black Industrialists in the national economy, selected manufacturing sectors and value chains. Since inception to date, 115 Black Industrialists were supported through the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) with the grant value of R3.3 billion which will leverage R11 billion private sector investment and over 18 000 jobs.</p> <p>Despite the short time of implementation, the incentive has been revealing promising results. Preliminary data indicates that the BIS approvals to Black Industrialists show a number of healthy economic shifts:</p>

	<p>With reference to the Black Industrialists programme that was launched by his department, how effective has the specified programme been in achieving the intended goals of a more inclusive economic environment and employment and underpinning the localisation policy NO3582E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The projects that are to be supported span across 11 sectors. This displays significant achievements in relation to strategic sectors as supported by the industrial policy. Manufacturing sub-sectors with the high approvals display movement into non-traditional areas for B-BBEE, that is, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Plastics, followed by Agro-processing, Manufacturing-related Logistics and Mineral Beneficiation. All the sectors in which grants were provided showed positive multiplier effects on investment and on jobs that is for every R1 provided as a grant to a black industrialist a concomitant investment of R3.50 was made in the business. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grants and investments in Mineral Beneficiation and Clean Technology and Energy are noteworthy as these are start-ups in desirable sectors under current economic challenges and meet the needs to reduce the carbon footprint. Approvals in Pulp, Paper and Furniture and in Clothing, Textile/Leather and Footwear are also worthy to be mentioned as these approvals and investments displays competitive capability in sectors where South Africa has struggled to compete. <p>A mid-term evaluation on the programme will be conducted earlier next year with results providing more information of the performance of the incentive.</p>
20	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>237.</p> <p>Ms J.L Fubbs (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What measures have been introduced to sustain South Africa's competitive capabilities in the automotive sector and (b) how is his department encouraging the private sector to collaborate with the Government in this regard?</p> <p>NO3580E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>In 2013, Government, Industry and Labour formed the Automotive Supply Chain Competitiveness Initiative (ASCCI) with the purpose of promoting supplier competitiveness and local content. The initiative is co-funded by Government and Industry. It actively identifies firm and value chain specific gaps and develops interventions necessary to address them. In some instances, ASCCI directly intervenes or in others relevant agencies prioritise such interventions. International agencies such as UNIDO and JICA as well as local agencies like the AIDC are partners in this regard.</p> <p>ASCCI Strategic Focus Areas, include Supplier Capability and Localisation</p> <p>1) Supplier Capability: Supports supplier competitiveness through;</p> <p>(i)The World Class Manufacturing (WCM) program that has been delivered over 3 phases since inception, with the third phase recently concluded in August 2018, in total the program has supported around 70 auto manufacturing suppliers in the country to remain competitive, which have recorded a successful completion. The total Manufacturing Value Addition (MVA) for phase 1 and 2 is at R87 million.</p> <p>(ii)Seven Black Owned Suppliers are currently undergoing an 18-month training programme. Five of the suppliers are currently being developed as Tier 1 suppliers into the VWSA supply chain, while the other two are being developed as Tier 2 suppliers into the Toyota value chain. The OEMs contribute R250 000 per firm, ASCCI contributes R250 000 per firm and each Supplier contributes R18 000.</p> <p>(2) Localisation: Supports Raw Material Beneficiation and Tier 1& 2 localisation opportunities.</p>



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		<p>(i) At present ASCCI has identified three strategically important value chains for further development namely, Drive System, Seat System and Interior Trim. The program aims to support the development of 5 to 7 suppliers per value chain with the objective of directly supporting localisation and transformation.</p> <p>(ii) Launched the Tier 2 localisation project focusing on the following three components; Metal Pressing for Body Systems, Wiring Harnesses and Carpentry & Trim.</p> <p>(3) Capacity Development: The Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) are continuously developing capacity through investments. Over the past five years the following was spent on training by OEMs.</p> <table><tr><th>2013</th><th>2014</th><th>2015</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th></tr><tr><td>R176.8</td><td>R226.6</td><td>R356.8</td><td>R431.2</td><td>R574.3</td></tr></table> <p>*million</p>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	R176.8	R226.6	R356.8	R431.2	R574.3
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017								
R176.8	R226.6	R356.8	R431.2	R574.3								
21	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>238.</p> <p>Mr S.H Mbuyane (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: In light of the interventions made by his department between the SA Farmers Development Association (SAFDA) and the SA Sugar Association (SASA), which resulted in the formal recognition of SAFDA as an organisation by SASA and subsequent allocation of levies to SAFDA, what plans will his department</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The South African Sugar Association presented an update on the sugar industry transformation plan to the Portfolio Committee meeting of Trade and Industry held on the 24th of April 2018. The viability of smallholder sugarcane farmers was a highlighted as a key concern, therefore the department intends to ensure that the transformation plan will include short and long term initiatives that will address the current shortcomings and ensure all stakeholders in the industry - SASA, SAFDA, SA Cane Growers and SA Millers Association are part of this process supported by the department.</p>										



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	implement to ensure the inclusivity and transformation in the sugar industry? NO3581E	
22	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>240.</p> <p>Ms L.C Theko (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What has been the impact of (a) the incentives to support value-addition in manufacturing on productivity and growth in the sector and (b) Clothing Textile Leather and Footwear Masterplan and the Clothing and Textile Competitiveness Programmes on increasing the levels of employment? NO3583E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Clothing Textiles Competitiveness Programme (CTCP) has created 10 017 decent sustainable jobs and saved 84 847 jobs in the textiles, clothing, leather and footwear sectors.</p> <p>(1) The analysis of a sample of 148 participating companies shows that total assets have increased to R 7.2 billion which exceeds total CTCP disbursements of R 4.8 billion indicating that the CTCP has leveraged a net R 2.4 billion manufacturing value add. On Time In Full (OTIF) has improved from 88.1 % to 94.4 % which is comparable to both the international and South African benchmark of “World Class Performance”.</p> <p>(2) The Retailer-Clothing Textiles Leather and Footwear Master Plan has not yet been finalised and therefore implementation has not commenced.</p>
23	<p>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>201.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>As part of Governments investment climate reform, InvestSA formalized an investment climate reform programme (ICRP) with the World Bank to be implemented over the next 2 to 3 years. The ICRP aims to create an enabling business environment for both domestic and foreign investors. InvestSA leads the ICRP at the National level whilst the National Treasury leads the Sub National Doing Business program working with the three spheres of Government, government departments, government agencies and the private sector to identify and address challenges.</p>



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Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:
What steps has he taken to ensure that South Africa turns around its continued decline in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business report?NO3544E

Invest SA has engaged with the World Bank to understand the reforms required to improve South Africa's ranking, business process, turnaround times and communication. Furthermore, structures have now been set up to address the reform action plans required in four technical working groups (TWG's), namely, starting a business, registering a property, paying taxes and trading across borders. This work program will include the 10 indicators over the next 2 to 3 years.

The latest results from the World Bank Report released on 31 October 2018 indicate that South Africa's ranking for 2019 remains unchanged at position number 82 from 190 countries. Thus no overall decline this year and this implies that in the last year South Africa has improved its business regulations as captured by the Doing Business indicators in absolute terms—South Africa is narrowing the gap with the global regulatory best practice.

SA has improved on starting a business (**automation at CIPC**), getting electricity, trading across borders, protection of minority investors and registering a property. No change on paying taxes, and enforcing contracts. SA declined in resolving insolvency, dealing with construction permits and getting credit. It is important to note that the rank is indicative of the reforms implemented relative to other countries while distance to frontier is a more accurate indication of improvements.

Indicator(s)	2017		2018		2019	
	DB Ranking (1-190) 74	DTF (0-100)	DB Ranking 82	DTF	DB Ranking 82	DTF
1. Starting Business a	131	80.47	136	79.97	134	81.22
2. Paying Taxes	51	81.09	46	80.02	46	81.13
3. Registering Property	105	59.03	107	58.43	106	59.32
4. Trading Across Borders	139	58.01	147	58.01	143	59.64
5. Resolving Insolvency	50	57.94	55	57.59	66	54.49
6. Dealing with Construction Permits	99	68.21	94	67.53	96	68.25
7. Getting Electricity	111	60	112	63.21	109	68.79
8. Protecting Minority Investors	22	70	24	70.00	23	73.33
9. Getting Credit	62	65.20	68	60.00	73	60.00



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		<table><tr><td>10. Enforcing Contracts</td><td>113</td><td>54.10</td><td>115</td><td>54.10</td><td>115</td><td>54.10</td></tr></table> <p>The ease of doing business ranking, ranks economies against each other in terms of reforms implemented while the distance to frontier score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory best practice, showing the absolute distance to the best performing economy on each Doing Business indicator.</p> <p>When compared across the years, the distance to frontier score shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in an economy has changed over time in absolute terms, while the ease of doing business ranking only shows how much the regulatory environment has changed relative to that in other economies. Distance to Frontier is a more accurate and objective measurement than the actual ranking.</p> <p>Key to improvement in SA's ranking is the performance of the City of Johannesburg on the rankings. The City of Johannesburg is the proxy for the national rankings, meaning that improvements or the worsening of Johannesburg's performance has a direct bearing on the national ranking. The City of Johannesburg needs to improve in dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property and enforcing contracts.</p>	10. Enforcing Contracts	113	54.10	115	54.10	115	54.10
10. Enforcing Contracts	113	54.10	115	54.10	115	54.10			
24	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR ORAL REPLY</p> <p>235.</p> <p>Mr B.A Radebe (ANC) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the so-called trade war through tariff and counter-tariff measures between the United States of America and the Peoples' Republic of China, (a) what are the details of the impact that the trade war has on South Africa and (b) how is he positioning the Republic in</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p><u>Context:</u></p> <p>It is widely recognised and undeniable that the global economy is undergoing major structural change. The past few decades have seen the rise of new sources of global economic growth and trade and investment flows that are re-defining global economic geography. Although shifts in global production and trade have been underway for several decades, the economies of the South have become key players and the main drivers of recovery from the 2008-2010 'Great Recession'.</p> <p>The global economy and trade relations have become complex. The benefits of globalization and economic growth have not been spread equitably, many people have been left behind and believe that globalisation has benefited only a small privileged elite, leading to the backlash against globalisation and trade agreements. As such, governments are turning inward and to protectionism and unilateral measures. We see the emergence of the right wing parties in Europe, BREXIT, the recent United States (US) politics, trade policy populism.</p> <p>The multi-lateral trade system (MTS) is facing unprecedented challenges and the increase in protectionism, including among G20 Members and the systemic impact of unilateral measures that are incompatible with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules and that put the MTS at risk is a matter of concern. We call for reflection with a view to ensure that the multilateral trading system promotes inclusive growth and sustainable development. The aim should be to promote integration of especially developing countries into the global trading system.</p> <p>(a) International organisations, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), have undertaken a number of simulations that indicate that a combination of higher import tariffs by the US and the measures in retaliation that are being imposed by trading partners of the US could impact growth, particularly if these measures were to reduce confidence and thus investment. The OECD have cautioned that a sustained escalation of trade actions would also risk undermining the multilateral WTO framework. The</p>							



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the face of the so-called trade war? NO3578E

OECD further stated that the consequences would be dire and would disrupt global supply chains, severely reduce the chances of further reduction in global trade barriers, and hurt consumers, especially low-income households, by raising the price of imported goods.

The economic counsellor, Maury Obstfeld, of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that the increased hostile tariffs imposed by the US, which have caused a retaliatory increase in some import tariffs being imposed by other countries, have started a trade war that could wipe nearly \$500bn off global growth by 2020. He has indicated that while the global economy is estimated to grow at 3.9% this year and next, the unfolding trade war posed the biggest current threat to global growth and risked lowering it by as much as 0.5% by 2020. "The risk that current trade tensions escalate further with adverse effects on confidence, asset prices and investment is the greatest near-term risk to global growth," Obstfeld told a news conference.

The US unilateral measures are not aimed exclusively at China, and also do not draw retaliation from China only. Some measures have a direct impact on South Africa, e.g. the Section 232 duties on steel and aluminium. As partial relief though, we have just learnt that the US Department of Commerce has granted product exemptions for imports of 161 aluminium and 36 steel products from the Section 232 duties that the US imposed against foreign imports. The product exemptions are applicable to companies whose buyers in the US made requests to the Commerce Department for the products to be excluded from the Section 232 duties. The products that have been exempted for aluminium include aluminium foil and aluminium plates, sheets and strip. In relation to steel, the products include the hot rolled bars, hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets, plates cut and plates in coils. The exemption of these products will contribute towards ensuring that jobs in companies producing these products are retained. The exemption of some of the aluminium and steel lines also confirms that South Africa remains a source of strategic primary and secondary products used in further value added manufacturing in the US, does not threaten US national security and contributes to jobs in both countries.

In some cases, the impact of the US measures could be indirect, e.g. where exporters to the US need to find new markets for those exports. That might increase exports to and competition in the South African market, but also in the markets to which we export, foremost among those being the African continent.

South Africa is not directly impacted by the trade war as far as our trade and economic relations with China are concerned. Our main exports to China are minerals and commodities. We are mainly linked to the Chinese supply chains where its industries require our chrome, manganese, platinum etc. These minerals are used in a wide variety of applications and products that are exported from China to many different parts of the world, not only to the US. We will only really start to feel the impact when this trade war causes a drastic slowdown in the Chinese economy, because the demand for commodities is normally the first to be affected.

Investment decisions by Chinese companies may be postponed as a result of the prevailing uncertainty. This will impact South Africa as a recipient of Chinese foreign direct investment.

Chinese companies export mainly machinery and equipment (especially ICT equipment and electronics) to South Africa. Many of these products require components imported from the US. Exports of these equipment and electronics from China to the rest of the world will



become more expensive if this trade war persists, impacting on the competitiveness of other manufacturing. It could however, also create the possibility of manufacturing in new jurisdictions.

This trade war has a potential to open up a number of opportunities for South African producers because we can fill the gap in some of the products in which the US is now faced with higher tariffs into the Chinese and some other markets, i.e. those markets have to find other suppliers. SA companies in the agriculture and agro-processing sectors, chemicals and ethanol, might be able to take advantage of this opportunity. In addition, China has pledged to reduce tariffs on certain substitute products to reduce its reliance on the US; South Africa should therefore engage China so as to be included in the list of countries that will benefit from these tariff reductions.

(b) SA is not the cause of the global steel overcapacity. As member of the Global Steel Forum, we continue working to find a multilateral solution to the global steel overcapacity.

South Africa continues to encourage its domestic exporters to engage US buyers to consider requesting product exemption from Section 232 duties of all imports from South Africa. While South Africa welcomes the newly announced relief to our exports, Government remains engaged with the US Government and continues to request a *country* exemption.

The African continent is the region in which SA has the most offensive interests and is a priority for SA trade policy and economic integration. In line with South Africa's foreign policy position, the economic development of South Africa is interlinked with the development of the countries in the rest of Africa. This requires the development of mutually beneficial partnerships with the continent in its ambitions to industrialise. In this regard, South Africa pursues a development integration agenda that combines market integration with infrastructure and industrial development. It is supported by an investment led strategy into the African continent. In the context of increased protectionism, especially among developed countries, the negotiations of African free trade agreements (FTAs) will create a bigger market that improves the African continent's prospects of boosting intra-African trade and attract investment.

The dynamism of the economic growth in other developing countries can offer new complementarities in our trade relations with such economies. The key issue is to ensure that it is appropriately structured to complement South Africa's economic strategies to promote diversification and industrialisation. South Africa's exports to these countries are still disappointingly dominated by exports of primary products and import of manufactured goods. With respect to the Asian countries, South Africa should focus on finding space for itself to participate in their value chains at advanced/high-skill levels of manufacturing or in niche markets. This requires a more nuanced strategy through an investment-led strategy to attract investment from countries such as China and India to South Africa's priority sectors and to identify areas where there is potential for them to outsource parts of their production. The priority should be to change the structure of trade by focussing trade and export promotion activities more on promoting value-added exports.

In the WTO, South Africa continues to advocate for a centrality of the WTO as the cornerstone of a rules based, open, transparent, non-discriminatory and inclusive multilateral trading system with development at the core of its agenda. South Africa should continue its active participation in multilateral discussions through the WTO and the G20 on the root causes of these trade tension and how the MTS can support inclusive growth and effective participation of all countries in global trade. South Africa will need to work with other African countries to develop an Africa position which can serve as a basis for these discussions with a view to preserve policy space to pursue the continental agenda as entailed in Agenda 2063, industrialise and change the structure of African economies. South Africa will need to partner with like-minded countries, including BRICS countries to shape a multilateral environment that is conducive and supportive of industrialisation,



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and supports structural transformation and economic diversification. This include recognising the necessity of policy space for developing countries, especially African countries to pursue our development objectives and promote regional integration.

25 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

3144.

**Mr N Paulsen (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:
What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to Europe in each of the past five years? NW3509E**

RESPONSE:

(a) Imports

Top 5 imported manufacturing products from the Europe per year									
SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Europe	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Europe	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Europe	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Europe	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Europe	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
For motor cars (including station wagons)	19 973	For motor cars (including station wagons)	25 099	For motor cars (including station wagons)	3 555	For motor cars (including station wagons)	39 285	For motor cars (including station wagons)	41 513
Other Motor cars (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	9 837	Other Motor cars (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	9 042	Other Medicament	883	Other Medicaments	9 083	Other Medicaments	9 377
Other Medicaments	8 056	Other Medicaments	8 309	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	836	Aeroplanes and aircraft,	6 589	Petrol, as defined in Additional	6 393
Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³)	5 833	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³)	5 598	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³)	558	Other Motor and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	6 319	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	6 219
Petrol, as defined in Additional	3 685	Other Electric generating sets and rotary converters	4 467	Petrol, as defined in Additional	505	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³)	5 426	Other Motor cars and vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³)	6 119
Top 5 imported agricultural products from the Europe per year									



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		SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Europe	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2017	
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
		Wheat and meslin:	2 023	Wheat and meslin:	4 419	Wheat and meslin:	4 767	Wheat and meslin:	3 352	Wheat and meslin:	3 812	
		Other Cuts and offal, frozen	1 674	Other Cuts and offal, frozen	2 156	Leg quarters	1 447	Leg quarters	1 781	Other Maize (corn)	749	
		Rib	393	Sunflower seeds, whether	597	Rib	532	Rib	579	Leg quarters	664	
		Coffee Not decaffeinated	211	Rib	454	Wings	363	Wings	508	Rib	511	
		Other Wheat and meslin	208	Other Wheat and meslin	341	Coffee, Not decaffeinated	332	Drumsticks	400	Malt Of barley, Roasted	378	
Top 5 imported mining products from the Europe per year												
		SA top 5 mining imports from the Europe	2013	SA top 5 mining imports from the Europe	2014	SA top 5 mining imports from the Europe	2015	SA top 5 mining imports from the Europe	2016	SA top 5 mining imports from the Europe	2017	
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
		Anthracite	115	Anthracite	137	Dust and Of diamonds	45	Quicklime	80	Anthracite	268	
		Quicklime	65	Dust and powder of diamonds	63	Cement clinkers	37	Aluminous cement	32	Quicklime	121	
		Dust and powder of diamonds	56	Quicklime	58	Quicklime	35	Cement clinkers	30	Aluminous cement	39	
		Other coal	54	Other coal	44	Aluminous cement	29	Dust and powder of diamonds	30	Dust and powder of diamonds	37	
		Titanium ores and concentrates	35	Cement clinkers	30	Molybdenum ores and concentrates Roasted	27	Natural magnesium carbonate	26	Cement clinkers	25	
[CONTINUED]												
[CONTINUES]												
(b) Exports												
Top 5 exported manufacturing products to Europe per year												
		SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Europe	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Europe	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the Europe	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Europe	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Europe	2017	
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	



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		Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	12 499	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	13 510	Other motor cars of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³	14 921	Other motor cars of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³	14 921	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle mass not	24 159	
		Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	9 796	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	13 249	double-cab, of a vehicle	13 517	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	13 517	Other motor cars	17 801	
		Other Coin	7 574	Other Coin	4 617	Catalytic converters for motor vehicles	12 766	Catalytic converters for motor vehicles	12 766	Catalytic converters for motor vehicles	13 760	
		Ferro-alloys	5 835	Ferro-alloys	8 187	Ferro-alloys	6 710	Ferro-alloys	6 710	Other motor cars	8 160	
		Other Motor cars	4 396	Other Motor cars	3 264	Other Coin	5 710	Other Coin	5 710	Ferro-alloys	7 850	
		Top 5 exported Agricultural products to Europe per year										
		SA top 5 agricultural export to the Europe	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Europe	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Europe	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Europe	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Europe	2017	
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
		Fresh Grapes	3 242	Fresh Grapes	4 186	Fresh Grapes	4 735	Fresh Grapes	4 758	Fresh Grapes	5 177	
		Fresh Citrus fruit	2 794	Fresh Citrus fruit	2 989	Fresh Citrus fruit	3 380	Fresh Citrus fruit	3 870	Fresh Citrus fruit	4 318	
		Apples	1 573	Pears	1 275	Apples	1 505	Fresh Mandarins	2 011	Fresh Mandarins	1 828	
		Pears	1 263	Fresh Mandarins	1 076	Fresh Mandarins	1 345	Fresh Lemons	1 572	Fresh Lemons	1 574	
		Fresh Mandarins	911	Apples	1 060	Fresh Lemons	1 177	Apples	1 554	Apples	1 484	
		Top 5 exported mining products to Europe per year										
		SA top 5 mining Export to Europe	2013	SA top 5 mining Export to Europe	2014	SA top 5 mining Export to Europe	2015	SA top 5 mining Export to Europe	2016	SA top 5 mining Export to Europe	2017	
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
		Platinum: Other	17 424	Platinum: Other	15 071	Unwrought or in powder form	15 641	Platinum: Other	15 701	Platinum: Other	13 093	
		Bituminous coal	10 815	Bituminous coal	13 928	Platinum: Other	11 962	Unwrought or in powder form	14 280	Unwrought or in powder form Platinum	12 559	
		Unwrought or in powder form (Platinum)	10 120	Unwrought or in powder form Platinum	9 854	Bituminous coal	7 331	Bituminous coal	7 892	Bituminous coal		
		Agglomerated iron ores	5 336	Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	4 821	Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	4 441	Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	6 663	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude	5 558	

		Non-agglomerated Iron ores	3 932	Copper ores and concentrates	4 541	Precious metal ores	4 136	Agglomerated Iron ores	4 206	Agglomerated Iron ores	5 290																																																								
26	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3140.</p> <p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to every African country in each of the past five years? NW3505E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The following data were downloaded from www.thedti.gov.za/tradestats. The original source is the South African Revenue Service (SARS). The table shows the Top 5 products at the Harmonised System (HS) 4-digit level. African countries not listed are those for which reliable data are not currently available.</p>																																																																	
27	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3145.</p> <p>Ms N.P Sonti (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to (i) North and (ii) Central</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) Import from North America</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Top 5 imported manufacturing products from the North America per year</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America</th><th>2013</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world</th><th>2014</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America</th><th>2015</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America</th><th>2016</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America</th><th>2017</th></tr><tr><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th></tr><tr><td>Telephones for cellular networks</td><td>1 923</td><td>Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)</td><td>3 839</td><td>Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)</td><td>4 661</td><td>Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)</td><td>3 029</td><td>Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)</td><td>4 204</td></tr><tr><td>Other: Medicaments or therapeutic</td><td>1 851</td><td>Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use</td><td>2 481</td><td>Other Medicament</td><td>2 171</td><td>Other Medicament</td><td>1 902</td><td>For motor vehicles for the transport of goods</td><td>1 927</td></tr><tr><td>Other Parts suitable for use solely or</td><td>1 779</td><td>Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity</td><td>2 237</td><td>Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity</td><td>1 884</td><td>Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters</td><td>1 805</td><td>Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters</td><td>1 693</td></tr></table>											Top 5 imported manufacturing products from the North America per year										SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the North America	2017	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	Telephones for cellular networks	1 923	Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)	3 839	Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)	4 661	Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)	3 029	Aeroplanes and other aircraft (mass exceeding 15 000 kg)	4 204	Other: Medicaments or therapeutic	1 851	Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use	2 481	Other Medicament	2 171	Other Medicament	1 902	For motor vehicles for the transport of goods	1 927	Other Parts suitable for use solely or	1 779	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity	2 237	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity	1 884	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	1 805	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	1 693
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America in each of the past five years? NW3510E	principally with the machinery			exceeding 2 500 cm³)		exceeding 2 500 cm³)					
	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 2 500 cm³)		1 738	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery	1 700	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 3000 cm³)	1 836	Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	1 699	Other Medicaments	1 606
	Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use		1 419	Other: Medicament	1 636	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery	1 623	Other Machines for the reception	1 597	Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	1 523
	Top 5 imported agricultural products from the North America per year										
	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the North America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the North America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the North America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the North America	2017	
		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
	Other Wheat and meslin	307	Other Wheat and meslin	399	Other Wheat and meslin	732	Dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption	2 782	Leg quarters	622	
	Malt Of barley, Not roasted	250	Other nuts, fresh or dried Shelled	200	Other nuts, fresh or dried Shelled	246	Other Wheat and meslin	720	Other Wheat and meslin	311	
	Other Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	151	Seed	118	Other Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	166	Other nuts, fresh or dried Shelled	265	Dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption	244	
	Meat and of the poultry , Cuts and offal, frozen	148	Other Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	114	Other Maize (corn)	145	Seed	234	Other Maize (corn)	229	
	Other nuts, fresh or dried Shelled	112	Meat and of the poultry	91	Seed	106	Other Maize (corn)	205	Drumsticks	216	
[CONTINUED]											
[CONTINUES]	(a) (ii) Import from Central America										
Top 5 imported manufacturing products from the Central America per year											
SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Central America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Central America	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Central America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Central America	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the Central America	2017		
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		



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		Processors converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits	141	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	1 069	Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	61	Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	74	Cane sugar specified in Subheading Note 2 to this Chapter	248
		Other Electronic integrated circuits	46	Other Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	131	Distillate fuel, as defined in Additional	18	Other Instruments and appliances used in medical etc	34	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	161
		Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	37	Processors converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing	85	Other Instruments and appliances used in medical etc	17	Other Footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather	19	Cane molasses	138
		Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 84.71	34	Other instruments and appliances (Medical)	40	Other Footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather	15	Sterilised surgical gowns	16	Other instruments and appliances	83
		Electronic integrated circuits Memories	25	Other Electronic integrated circuits	36	Processors converters, logic circuits, amplifiers	14	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength	15	Beet sugar	39
Top 5 imported agricultural products from the Central America per year											
		SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Central America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Central America	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Central America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Central America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the Central America	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Of the species Coffea arabica, Not decaffeinated	45	Of the species Coffea arabica, Not decaffeinated	61	Of the species Coffea arabica, Not decaffeinated	74	Of the species Coffea arabica, Not decaffeinated	102	Of the species Coffea arabica, Not decaffeinated	107
		Other Coffee Not decaffeinated	14	Other Coffee Not decaffeinated	9	Other Coffee Not decaffeinated	12	Other Coffee Not decaffeinated	15	Other Coffee Not decaffeinated	13
		Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms Neither crushed nor ground	2	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms Neither crushed nor ground	3	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms Neither crushed nor ground	7	Vegetable seeds	6	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms Neither crushed nor ground	9
		Ground-nuts Shelled, whether or not broken	2	Of the species Coffea arabica, Decaffeinated	3	Vegetable seeds	3	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms Neither crushed nor ground	5	Ground-nuts Shelled, whether or not broken	6



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		Vegetable seeds	1	Vegetable seeds	2	Sesamum seeds	1	Sesamum seeds	5	Sesamum seeds	6
[CONTINUES]	(b) (i) Export to North America										
	Top 5 exported manufacturing products to North America per year										
	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the North America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the North America	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the North America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the North America	2017	
		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
	Other motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons	14 842	Other motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons	13 297	Other motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons	14 147	Other motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons	14 687	Other motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons	12 000	
	Ferro-alloys	2 758	C Ferro-alloys	3 529	Catalytic converters	4 251	Catalytic converters	4 615	Ferro-alloys	4 020	
	Catalytic converters	2 456	Catalytic converters	3 210	Ferro-alloys	2 177	Ferro-alloys	4 069	Aluminium, not alloyed	3 238	
	Other Acyclic hydrocarbons	1 855	Other Acyclic hydrocarbons	2 186	Other Acyclic hydrocarbons	1 919	Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm³)	2 579	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm³)	3 147	
	Ferro-alloys	1 814	Containing by mass more than 2 per cent of carbon (Ferro-alloys)	1 966	aluminium alloys Not coated or covered with paint,	1 782	Aluminium alloys Not coated or covered with paint,	2 296	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	2 336	
	Top 5 exported Agricultural products to North America per year										
	SA top 5 agricultural export to the North America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to the North America	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to the North America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to the North America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to the North America	2017	
		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	
	Other Maize (corn)	927	Fresh Citrus fruit	550	Fresh Citrus fruit	749	Fresh Citrus fruit	749	Shelled nuts, fresh or dried	722	
	Fresh Citrus fruit	487	Shelled nuts, fresh or dried	457	Shelled nuts, fresh or dried	659	Shelled nuts, fresh or dried	659	Fresh Citrus fruit	712	
	Shelled nuts, fresh or dried	323	Fresh Mandarins	165	Fresh Mandarins	286	Fresh Mandarins	286	Fresh Grapes	341	
	Dried Grapes, fresh or dried	175	Dried Grapes	154	Fresh Grapes	206	Fresh Grapes	206	Fresh Mandarins	268	



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		Fresh Mandarins	102	Fresh Lemons	120	Dried Grapes	92	Dried Grapes	192	Dried Grapes	221
		Top 5 exported mining products to North America per year									
		SA top 5 mining Export to North America	2013	SA top 5 mining Export to North America	2014	SA top 5 mining Export to North America	2015	SA top 5 mining Export to North America	2016	SA top 5 mining Export to North America	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	0,48	Leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite	0,54	Natural magnesium carbonate	2,56	Silica sand and quartz sand	4,68	Natural magnesium carbonate	5,07
		Leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite	0,47	Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	0,47	Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	0,63	Leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite	1,04	Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	0,57
		Other	0,13	Other	0,28	Leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite	0,20	Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	0,59	Bentonite	0,18
		Silica sand and quartz sand	0,09	Natural magnesium carbonate	0,18	Aluminium ores and concentrates	0,11	Other Mineral substances	0,32	Other Pebbles, gravel, broken	0,12
		Chalk	0,07	Natural graphite In powder or in flakes	0,11	Other Pebbles, gravel, broken	0,09	Dust and powder Of diamonds	0,07	Natural graphite In powder or in flakes	0,07
	[CONTINUES]	(b) (ii) Export to Central America									
		Top 5 exported manufacturing products to Central America per year									
		SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Central America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Central America	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the Central America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Central America	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Central America	2017
			R' million				R' million				R' million
		Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	270	Residual fuel oils	279	Residual fuel oils	419	Residual fuel oils	451	Residual fuel oils	503
		Distillate fuel	29	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	57	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	46	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	265	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	290



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		Flat-rolled products of stainless steel	13	Distillate fuel	24	Distillate fuel	33	Other machinery	56	Other Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06)	141	
		Flat-rolled products	13	Other Equipment for scaffolding	13	Vodka In containers holding 2 li or less	20	Parts of Machinery	45	Other equipment for scaffolding,	38	
		Other motor cars and other motor vehicles	9	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel	10	Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use	13	Other Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06)	44	Electrical transformers, static converters	38	
Top 5 exported Agricultural products to Central America per year												
SA top 5 agricultural export to the Central America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Central America	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Central America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Central America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to the Central America	2017			
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million			
Other maize (corn)	3,34	Other cuts with bone in Meat of bovine animals, frozen	0,31	Other nuts, fresh or dried In shell	3,00	Psittaciformes (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	1,23	Other nuts, fresh or dried In shell	3,77			
nuts, fresh or dried In shell	1,43	Feathers of a kind used for stuffing; down	0,20	Feathers of a kind used for stuffing; down	0,03	Dried Grapes, fresh or dried	0,45	Dried Grapes	1,98			
Fresh Citrus fruit	1,32	Other Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	0,03	Fruits of the genus PIMENTA	0,01	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,07	Other live animals	0,13			
Fresh Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus)	0,30	Other Oranges	0,01	Onions and shallots	0,01	Other Plants and parts of plants of a kind used perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal	0,04	Other Animal products not elsewhere specified	0,11			



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		Feathers of a kind used for stuffing; down	0,18	Other Potatoes, fresh or chilled	0,01	Other Ginger, saffron, turmeric	0,01	Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled	0,03	Other Plants and parts of plants of a kind used perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal	0,02																																																																													
28	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3143.</p> <p>Mr N.S Matiase (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to Australia in each of the past five years? NW3508E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) Imports from Australia</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Top 5 imported manufacturing products from Australia per year</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world</th><th>2013</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia</th><th>2014</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia</th><th>2015</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia</th><th>2016</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia</th><th>2017</th></tr><tr><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th></tr><tr><td>Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum</td><td>5 155</td><td>Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum</td><td>4 846</td><td>Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum</td><td>5 543</td><td>Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum</td><td>4060,7502</td><td>Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum</td><td>5 818</td></tr><tr><td>Unwrought lead- Refined lead</td><td>319</td><td>Other Parts suitable for use solely or with the machinery</td><td>214</td><td>Unwrought lead- Refined lead</td><td>159</td><td>Unwrought lead- Refined lead</td><td>248</td><td>Unwrought lead- Refined lead</td><td>315</td></tr><tr><td>Parts of machinery</td><td>215</td><td>Diesel0electric locomotives</td><td>174</td><td>Games of skill or chance</td><td>133</td><td>Unwrought nickel- Nickel, not alloyed</td><td>228</td><td>Nickel, not alloyed</td><td>312</td></tr><tr><td>Parts of tramway locomotives</td><td>214</td><td>Unwrought lead- Refined lead</td><td>168</td><td>Mixing or kneading machines- Parts</td><td>132</td><td>Mixing or kneading machines- Parts</td><td>180</td><td>Zinc, not alloyed:</td><td>207</td></tr><tr><td>Mixing or kneading machines-Parts</td><td>207</td><td>Mixing or kneading machines-Parts</td><td>165</td><td>Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery</td><td>100</td><td>Coke and semi coke of coal,</td><td>169</td><td>Parts- Mixing or kneading machines- Parts</td><td>134</td></tr></table> <p>[CONTINUED]</p>											Top 5 imported manufacturing products from Australia per year										SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Australia	2017	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum	5 155	Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum	4 846	Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum	5 543	Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum	4060,7502	Aluminium oxide other than artificial corundum	5 818	Unwrought lead- Refined lead	319	Other Parts suitable for use solely or with the machinery	214	Unwrought lead- Refined lead	159	Unwrought lead- Refined lead	248	Unwrought lead- Refined lead	315	Parts of machinery	215	Diesel0electric locomotives	174	Games of skill or chance	133	Unwrought nickel- Nickel, not alloyed	228	Nickel, not alloyed	312	Parts of tramway locomotives	214	Unwrought lead- Refined lead	168	Mixing or kneading machines- Parts	132	Mixing or kneading machines- Parts	180	Zinc, not alloyed:	207	Mixing or kneading machines-Parts	207	Mixing or kneading machines-Parts	165	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery	100	Coke and semi coke of coal,	169	Parts- Mixing or kneading machines- Parts	134
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		Malt, not roasted Of barley	262	Malt, not roasted Of barley	208	Other Barley	276	Pure0bred breeding animals	143	Other wheat and meslin	82
		Pure of bred breeding animals	86	Other wheat and meslin	180	Malt, not roasted Of barley	159	Edible offal of bovine animals, ,	67	Edible offal of bovine animals	77
		Other Of bovine animals, frozen	66	Edible offal of bovine animals,	106	Pure0bred breeding animals	107	Other Of bovine animals, frozen	64	Other Horses	73
		Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	52	Pure0bred breeding animals	103	Edible offal of bovine animals	82	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	56	Other Of bovine animals, frozen	72
	[CONTINUES]	Top 5 imported mining products from the Australia per year									
		SA top 5 mining imports from the Australia	2013	SA top 5 mining imports from the Australia	2014	SA top 5 mining imports from the Australia	2015	SA top 5 mining imports from the Australia	2016	SA top 5 mining imports from the Australia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Other coal	1 014	Other coal	1 140	Other coal	1 221	Other coal	1 396	Other coal	2 320
		Bituminous coal	631	Bituminous coal	177	Bituminous coal	129	Bituminous coal	303	Bituminous coal	121
		Titanium ores and concentrates	223	Manganese ores	68	Lead ores and concentrates	24	Other slag and ash,	33	Slag, dross of iron or steel	61
		Natural magnesium carbonate	6	Other slag and ash,	26	Other slag and ash,	21	Mineral substances	3	Other slag and ash,	24
		Other ores and concentrates: Other	1	Natural magnesium carbonate	13	Natural magnesium carbonate	7	Slag, dross of iron or steel	2	Natural magnesium carbonate	6
		[CONTINUED]									
		(b) Export to Australia									
		Top 5 exported manufacturing products to Australia per year									
		SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Australia	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Australia	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the Australia	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Australia	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the Australia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million



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		Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³:)	943	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³:)	2 074	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles, vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³:)	2 954	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³:)	2 963	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³:)	2 204
		Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm³:)	928	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³)	891	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³)	1 498	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³)	1 307	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³)	998
		Other sulphates of nickel	498	Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm³)	528	Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm³)	453	Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm³)	330	Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm³)	861
		Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles including station wagons and racing cars	292	Other sulphates of nickel	384	Parts of Mixing or kneading machines	265	Coated or covered on one or on both sides with paint	325	Ferro-chromium	752
		Parts of Mixing or kneading machines	211	Parts of Mixing or kneading machines	277	Coated or covered on one or on both sides with paint,	216	Parts of Mixing or kneading machines	242	Parts of Mixing or kneading machines	501
Top 5 exported Agricultural products to Australia per year											
SA top 5 agricultural export to Australia	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to Australia	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to Australia	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to Australia	2016 R' million	SA top 5 agricultural export to Australia	2017 R' million		
	R' million		R' million		R' million						
Apricots	23	Shelled Macadamia nuts	26	Shelled Macadamia nuts	38	Shelled Macadamia nuts	49	Pepper neither crushed nor ground	59		
Pepper neither crushed nor ground	23	Pepper neither crushed nor ground	20	Other Starches	28	Pepper neither crushed nor ground	42	Grapes, fresh or dried	40		



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		<table><tr><td>Other Starches</td><td>21</td><td>Other Starches</td><td>20</td><td>Apricots</td><td>25</td><td>Grapes, fresh or dried</td><td>39</td><td>Apricots</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Grapes, fresh or dried</td><td>15</td><td>Grapes, fresh or dried</td><td>17</td><td>Pepper neither crushed nor ground</td><td>23</td><td>Other Starches</td><td>39</td><td>Shelled Macadamia nuts</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Shelled Macadamia nuts</td><td>14</td><td>Apricots</td><td>13</td><td>Other fruit</td><td>17</td><td>Apricots</td><td>27</td><td>Other Starches</td><td>28</td></tr></table>	Other Starches	21	Other Starches	20	Apricots	25	Grapes, fresh or dried	39	Apricots	30	Grapes, fresh or dried	15	Grapes, fresh or dried	17	Pepper neither crushed nor ground	23	Other Starches	39	Shelled Macadamia nuts	30	Shelled Macadamia nuts	14	Apricots	13	Other fruit	17	Apricots	27	Other Starches	28																																																		
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	[CONTINUES]	<table><tr><td colspan="10">Top 5 exported mining products to Australia per year</td></tr><tr><td>SA top 5 mining Export to Australia</td><td>2013</td><td>SA top 5 mining Export to Australia</td><td>2014</td><td>SA top 5 mining Export to Australia</td><td>2015</td><td>SA top 5 mining Export to Australia</td><td>2016</td><td>SA top 5 mining Export to Australia</td><td>2017</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td></tr><tr><td>Other coal</td><td>1 014</td><td>Other coal</td><td>1 140</td><td>Other coal</td><td>1 221</td><td>Other coal</td><td>1 396</td><td>Other coal</td><td>2 320</td></tr><tr><td>Bituminous coal</td><td>631</td><td>Bituminous coal</td><td>177</td><td>Bituminous coal</td><td>129</td><td>Bituminous coal</td><td>303</td><td>Bituminous coal</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>Titanium ores and concentrates</td><td>223</td><td>Manganese ores and concentrates</td><td>68</td><td>Lead ores and concentrates</td><td>24</td><td>Other slag and ash,</td><td>33</td><td>Slag, dross of iron or steel</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>Natural magnesium carbonate</td><td>6</td><td>Other slag and ash,</td><td>26</td><td>Other slag and ash,</td><td>21</td><td>Mineral substances</td><td>3</td><td>Other slag and ash</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Other ores and concentrates</td><td>1</td><td>Natural magnesium carbonate</td><td>13</td><td>Natural magnesium carbonate</td><td>7</td><td>Slag, dross of iron or steel</td><td>2</td><td>Natural magnesium carbonate</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	Top 5 exported mining products to Australia per year										SA top 5 mining Export to Australia	2013	SA top 5 mining Export to Australia	2014	SA top 5 mining Export to Australia	2015	SA top 5 mining Export to Australia	2016	SA top 5 mining Export to Australia	2017		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	Other coal	1 014	Other coal	1 140	Other coal	1 221	Other coal	1 396	Other coal	2 320	Bituminous coal	631	Bituminous coal	177	Bituminous coal	129	Bituminous coal	303	Bituminous coal	121	Titanium ores and concentrates	223	Manganese ores and concentrates	68	Lead ores and concentrates	24	Other slag and ash,	33	Slag, dross of iron or steel	61	Natural magnesium carbonate	6	Other slag and ash,	26	Other slag and ash,	21	Mineral substances	3	Other slag and ash	24	Other ores and concentrates	1	Natural magnesium carbonate	13	Natural magnesium carbonate	7	Slag, dross of iron or steel	2	Natural magnesium carbonate	6
Top 5 exported mining products to Australia per year																																																																																		
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29	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3142.</p> <p>Mr P.G Moteka (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to South America in each of the past five years?NW3507E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) Imports</p> <table><tr><td colspan="10">Top 5 imported manufacturing products from South America per year</td></tr><tr><td>SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America</td><td>2013</td><td>SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America</td><td>2014</td><td>SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America</td><td>2015</td><td>SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America</td><td>2016</td><td>SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America</td><td>2017</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td><td></td><td>R' million</td></tr><tr><td>Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil</td><td>3 169</td><td>Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil</td><td>2 738</td><td>Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil</td><td>2 396</td><td>Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil</td><td>2 969</td><td>Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil</td><td>2 213</td></tr><tr><td>Original equipment components: For motor vehicles</td><td>1 498</td><td>Petroleum oils and oils</td><td>1 988</td><td>Original equipment components For road tractors</td><td>1 742</td><td>Original equipment components For road tractors</td><td>2 004</td><td>Original equipment components For road tractors</td><td>1 683</td></tr></table>	Top 5 imported manufacturing products from South America per year										SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from South America	2017		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million	Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil	3 169	Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil	2 738	Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil	2 396	Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil	2 969	Oil-cake and other solid of soya-bean oil	2 213	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	1 498	Petroleum oils and oils	1 988	Original equipment components For road tractors	1 742	Original equipment components For road tractors	2 004	Original equipment components For road tractors	1 683																														
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Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose	1 378	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	1 522	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	1 421	Powered from an external source of electricity	1 389	Other Raw sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	1 242
For road tractors for semi-trailers	826	Original equipment components For road tractors	1 315	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude	1 365	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	1 165	Unwrought Zinc	1 101
Petroleum oils and oils	663	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	615	Unwrought Zinc	1 084	Unwrought Zinc	842	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle	906
Top 5 imported agricultural products from the South America per year									
SA top 5 agricultural imports from South America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from South America	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from South America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from South America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from South America	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Other wheat and meslin	908	Mechanically deboned meat	613	Other Maize (corn)	1 520	Other Maize (corn)	4 133	Mechanically deboned meat	1 334
Mechanically deboned meat	608	Other Soya beans, whether or not broken	306	Mechanically deboned meat	662	Other Soya beans, whether or not broken	1 474	Boneless cuts: Leg quarters	1 058
Other Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	342	Cuts and offal, frozen	266	Other Soya beans, whether or not broken	586	Dried kernels or grains fit for human	911	Boneless cuts:Breasts	438
Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	300	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	258	Boneless cuts:Leg quarters	315	Maize (corn):Seed	695	Cuts and offal, frozen	276
Cuts and offal, frozen	253	Other Cuts and offal, frozen of Meat of the poultry	122	Boneless cuts: Breasts	311	Mechanically deboned meat	691	Other Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	239

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(b) Exports

Top 5 exported manufacturing products to South America per year									
SA top 5 manufacturing exports to South America	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to South America	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to South America	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to South America	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to South America	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Other Expanded beads	817	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	856	Other Motor cars and other motor vehicles (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	2 383	Ferro-chromium containing	929	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products	565
Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products	698	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products	676	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products	904	Other Herbicides, anti-sprouting products	624	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines	284
Other Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	540	Other Expanded beads	413	Other Ferro-alloys:	293	Other Motor cars (capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³)	539	Other Unsaturated Acyclic hydrocarbons	262
Other parts and accessories of bodies (including cabs)	435	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel (0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:)	386	Coated or covered on one or on both sides with paint, enamel or plastics	234	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines	317	Other Flat-rolled products of stainless steel ((0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:),	259
Propylene copolymers	334	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel (exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:),	341	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines	231	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel,	256	Other Flat-rolled products of stainless steel (exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:)	259
Top 5 exported Agricultural products to South America per year									
SA top 5 agricultural export to South America	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to South America	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to South America	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to South America	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to South America	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Grapes, fresh or dried	29	Grapes, fresh or dried	59	Grapes, fresh or dried	47	Other Vegetable saps and extracts	27	Grapes, fresh or dried	22



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		Vegetable seeds	15	Shelled Macadamia nuts	14	Vegetable seeds	8	Grapes, fresh or dried	27	Other Vegetable saps and extracts	15
		Maize (corn): Seed	9	Other Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing:	11	Other Vegetable saps and extracts	5	Vegetable seeds	16	Vegetable seeds	12
		Cotton Seed	8	Vegetable seeds	10	Shelled Macadamia nuts	4	Maize (corn): Seed	10	Other Of bovine animals, frozen:	10
		Other Skins and other parts of birds	6	Other Skins and other parts of birds	5	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk;	4	Shelled Macadamia nuts	10	Maize (corn): Seed	9
		Top 5 exported mining products to South America per year									
		SA top 5 mining Export to South America	2013	SA top 5 mining Export to South America	2014	SA top 5 mining Export to South America	2015	SA top 5 mining Export to South America	2016	SA top 5 mining Export to South America	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Agglomerated Iron ores	669,49	Agglomerated Iron ores	683,73	Agglomerated Iron ores	469,36	Agglomerated Iron ores	283,62	Agglomerated Iron ores	749,95
		Roasted ores	191,24	Roasted ores	161,55	Roasted ores	86,13	Roasted ores	103,26	Roasted ores	65,86
		Bentonite	36,15	Bentonite	50,98	Bentonite	56,57	Bentonite	67,92	Bentonite	51,05
		Mineral substances	5,00	Other coal	13,04	Other coal	37,08	Other coal	24,64	Other coal	10,12
		Aluminium ores and concentrates	3,02	Natural borates	2,11	Kaolin and other kaolinic clays,	9,50	Natural borates	1,41	Natural magnesium carbonate	1,91
30	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY	RESPONSE:									
		(a) Imports									
		Top 5 imported manufacturing products from Asia per year									
		SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Asia	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Asia	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Asia	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Asia	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from Asia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What are the top five products in each category									



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and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported from and (b) exported to Asia in each of the past five years? NW3506E

Petroleum oils and oils bituminous minerals, crude	75 629	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals,	81 062	petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals,	39 853	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals,	41 583	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude	40 636
Distillate fuel,	35 583	Distillate fuel	41 889	Distillate fuel	36 689	Distillate fuel,	21 980	Distillate fuel,	34 619
Telephone for the cellular networks designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	18 085	Telephone for the cellular networks designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	20 434	Telephone for the cellular networks designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	21 029	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	19 773	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	19 037
Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	11 316	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	12 217	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles	13 364	Telephone for the cellular networks designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	17 533	Other - Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission	16 881
Portable automatic data processing machines,	10 033	Portable automatic data processing machines,	10 876	Other - Machines for the reception, conversion	11 249	Other - Machines for the reception, conversion	16 016	Telephone for the cellular networks designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	15 125
Top 5 imported agricultural products from Asia per year									
SA top 5 agricultural imports from Asia	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from Asia	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from Asia	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from Asia	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from Asia	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Other wheat and meslin	2 023	Other wheat and meslin	4 419	Other wheat and meslin	4 767	Other Durum wheat	3 352	Other Durum wheat	3 812
Other: Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	1 674	Other: Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	2 156	Boneless cuts: Leg quarters	1 447	Boneless cuts: Leg quarters	1 781	Other Maize (corn)	749
Fresh or chilled Rib	393	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	597	Fresh or chilled Rib	532	Fresh or chilled Rib	579	Boneless cuts: Leg quarters	664



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		Not decaffeinated	211	Fresh or chilled Rib	454	Cuts and offal, frozen- Wings	363	Cuts and offal, frozen- Wings	508	Fresh or chilled Rib	511
		Other Durum wheat	208	Other Durum wheat	341	Not decaffeinated	332	Boneless cuts: Drumsticks	400	Malt, not roasted Of barley	378
		Top 5 imported mining products from Asia per year									
		SA top 5 mining imports from Asia	2013	SA top 5 mining imports from Asia	2014	SA top 5 mining imports from Asia	2015	SA top 5 mining imports from Asia	2016	SA top 5 mining imports from Asia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Portland cement: Other	636	Portland cement: Other	829	Sulphur of all kinds	573	Sulphur of all kinds	526	Sulphur of all kinds	685
		Sulphur of all kinds	243	Sulphur of all kinds	548	Portland cement: Other	561	Portland cement: Other	226	Bituminous coal	336
		Natural magnesium carbonate	146	Natural magnesium carbonate	125	Natural magnesium carbonate	146	Natural magnesium carbonate	200	Portland cement: Other	328
		Anthracite	56	Anthracite	69	Anthracite	56	Quartz	41	Natural magnesium carbonate	189
		Of diamonds	46	Of diamonds	39	Quartz	38	White cement,	40	Anthracite	111
		[CONTINUED]									
	[CONTINUES]	(b) Exports									
		Top 5 exported manufacturing products to Asia per year									
		SA top 5 manufacturing exports to Asia	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to Asia	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to Asia	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to Asia	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to Asia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Ferro-chromium	17 474	Ferro-chromium	20 430	Ferro-chromium	26 265	Ferro-chromium	30 628	Ferro-chromium	26 858



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		Aluminium, not alloyed	7 811	Aluminium, not alloyed	8 479	cars and other motor vehicles	7 787	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	9 215	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	8 615
		Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	4 745	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	6 116	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	7 417	cars and other motor vehicles	6 181	cars and other motor vehicles	6 996
		Other Waste and scrap of alloy steel:	4 035	Other cars and other motor vehicles	5 110	Aluminium, not alloyed	6 700	Aluminium, not alloyed	6 128	Aluminium, not alloyed	6 466
		Copper waste and scrap	3 716	Waste and scrap of alloy steel:	3 653	Waste and scrap of alloy steel:	2 942	Other vehicles, with compression-ignition	3 221	Other vehicles, with compression	3 636
		Top 5 exported Agricultural products to Asia per year									
		SA top 5 agricultural export to Asia	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to Asia	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to Asia	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to Asia	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to Asia	2017
			R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
		Other maize corn	3 080	Fresh oranges	2 814	Fresh oranges	3 300	Fresh oranges	3 967	Fresh oranges	4 755
		HFresh oranges	2 143	Other maize corn	1 760	Fresh Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus Limonum)	1 648	Fresh Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus Limonum)	2 053	Other maize corn	2 385
		Apples	1 111	Fresh Lemons	1 381	Almonds in shell	1 397	Apples	1 751	Fresh Lemons	2 059
		Grapes, fresh or dried:	827	Maize (corn): Seed	1 095	Apples	1 348	Grapes, fresh or dried:	1 181	Almonds in shell	1 670
		Fresh Lemons	635	Almonds in shell	1 045	Grapes, fresh or dried:	1 079	Almonds in shell	1 111	Apples	1 662
		Top 5 exported mining products to Asia per year									



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SA top 5 mining Export to Asia	2013	SA top 5 mining Export to Asia	2014	SA top 5 mining Export to Asia	2015	SA top 5 mining Export to Asia	2016	SA top 5 mining Export to Asia	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	50 215	Agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	45 306	Bituminous coal	33 849	Bituminous coal	42 821	Bituminous coal	77 382
Bituminous coal	39 183	Bituminous coal	34 208	Agglomerated Iron ores	33 846	Agglomerated Iron ores	29 670	Agglomerated Iron ores	36 645
Non-agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	21 816	Non-agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	21 805	Unwrought or in powder form	19 028	Manganese ores and concentrates	17 284	Manganese ores and concentrates	28 248
Platinum: Other	17 391	Manganese ores and concentrates,	14 570	Non-agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	14 297	Platinum: Other	17 081	Non-agglomerated Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	17 994
Manganese ores and concentrates	12 313	Platinum: Other	12 742	Chromium ores and concentrates	12 708	Non-agglomerated Iron ores	16 241	Chromium ores and concentrates	17 173

<p>31</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>3131.</p> <p>Mr W Horn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether, since he served in Cabinet, he (a)(i) was ever influenced by any person and/or (ii) influenced any of his department's employees to take any official administrative action on behalf of any (aa) member, (bb) employee and/or (cc) close associate of the Gupta family and/or (b) attended any meeting where any of the specified persons were present; if so, what are the relevant details in each case?NW3496E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) No.</p> <p>(b) As previously indicated, including in an engagement with the former Public Protector as she was preparing her report "The State of Capture", I met with members of the Gupta family on a number of occasions between 2009 and 2013. As Minister of Trade and Industry, my work involves frequent interactions with a wide range of business people as well as actual or potential investors.</p> <p>In 2009, I received a request to meet with Duduzane Zuma to discuss some of his business ideas. I knew Duduzane since he was a child in Maputo and agreed to a meeting at my residence in Cape Town. Mr Zuma arrived with Mr Ajay Gupta and this was the first time that I met a member of that family. Mr Gupta told me that his company had spent a considerable sum on preparation of a feasibility study for a mining project, which had been submitted to the IDC. He complained that the application was taking a long time to process and that they were in danger of losing the option to buy from the existing owners. If this happened, he said, hundreds of workers would lose their jobs.</p> <p>As with innumerable similar representations made to me both before and since, I responded saying that as Minister I could not and would not get involved in deciding on the merits of any particular application. That was the task of professionals employed to assess applications according to defined criteria. In this regard I had confidence in the robustness of the procedures of the IDC, overseen by a board then chaired by the wife of a prominent opposition politician. I did, however, say I would refer his complaint of the time delay to the IDC - as I have with numerous other similar complaints with regard to procedures by the department or agencies reporting to it. The IDC advised me that they would assemble a team to take the application to the point of decision and I left it at that. I was never advised as to whether the project had merit or otherwise, nor did I give or receive any directive as to the outcome of the decision. Shortly thereafter the IDC ceased reporting to the Minister of Trade and Industry and I heard nothing further of the progress of this application.</p> <p>The period after 2009, was one in which government made considerable effort to enhance South-South relations, including with India bilaterally and within the context of BRICS. I participated in numerous business fora, both in South Africa and India, organised by different formations in both countries. Members of the Gupta family attended a number of these.</p> <p>In a few occasions (maybe 5 or 6 times) I accepted invitations to social events organised by members of the Gupta family (as at the time did many other politicians, including the Premier of the Western Cape, Helen Zille). These included a cultural event on the side-lines of an international cricket match and on occasions, I also went to a few events at their residence. Most of these were social occasions where several other people were also present. On very few occasions, I accepted personal dinner invitations with my wife at which the mother of the Gupta brothers was also present. Discussion on these occasions were broad and general and mostly social in nature with an emphasis at the time on the value of deepening economic relations with India. They also informed me, in general terms, of their plans to establish a new Newspaper.</p> <p>To the knowledge of the Ministry, approximately 6 years ago a meeting at the request of the Gupta family was held at the dti offices in Tshwane. This was attended by myself and dti officials. The nature of this meeting was similar to innumerable other meetings of the type with other potential investors, both domestic and foreign. My consistent message on all such occasions (and in all interactions with members of the Gupta family) was that requests for access to any programme or facility should be directed to the department or agency</p>
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		<p>concerned following the prescribed procedure and would be decided on by officials charged with assessing such applications according to defined criteria. In the event no follow up meetings were requested or held.</p> <p>On one occasion I was invited, while on a visit to Mumbai, to a warehouse where computers assembled at the family's facilities in South Africa were received for export to India. At the end of this visit, I was given a laptop computer. I subsequently donated this for use by the Small Enterprise Development Agency and showed the documentation on this to the former Public Protector.</p> <p>I attended the family's wedding at Sun City, largely because I was under the impression that there would be a number of Indian business people and government officials it would be with while interacting with. That, in fact, did not materialise. Thereafter I have had no direct contact with any member of the Gupta family.</p> <p>As indicated earlier, the information given above was shared with the former Public Protector and her team, who interviewed me in preparation of her report, "The State of Capture". I am similarly prepared to interact with the Zondo Commission or its investigators in any way they see fit.</p>
32	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2952.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>What (a) is the black economic empowerment (BEE) arrangement regarding the potential Mineral Commodities mine in Xolobeni, (b) are the names of the BEE beneficiaries and (c) is the company number of each specified BEE beneficiary? NW3264E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The application for mineral commodities mine rights in Xolobeni would be done through the Department of the Minerals (DMR). The DMR regulate the mining sector amongst other using the Mining Charter which spells out how BEE should be arranged and implemented in the mining sector. The DMR is therefore the appropriate National Department to furnish information regarding entities that applied for mineral commodities mining rights as well as their BEE credential and plans as the process is governed by the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002, of which the DMR is the custodian.</p>

33	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2880.</p> <p>Ms N.V Mente (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the reply of the President of the Republic to question 2345 on 5 September 2018, what is the name of each (a) person and (b) company that formed part of the delegation that has accompanied government business delegations? NW3188E</p> <p>[ANNEXURES A TO E AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The President of the Republic undertook the following international trips, supported by the dti, since taking office:</p> <p>(i) <u>Rwanda:</u> The President travelled to Rwanda to the Business Forum of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on the 20th of March 2018. On this occasion, the President participated on a Heads of State panel discussion. The business delegation is attached as Annexure A.</p> <p>(ii) <u>United Kingdom:</u> The President attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) and Commonwealth Business Forum held in London from the 16th to the 20th of April 2018. The CHOGM is a bi-annual summit meeting of the Heads of Government from all Commonwealth Nations to discuss a wide range of global and Commonwealth issues that will shape and determine the policy and priorities of the organization (business delegation is attached as Annexure B.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Canada:</u> The President attended the G7-meeting in Canada on the 8th of June 2018. The President chaired a roundtable session on the margins of the G7. The President utilised the platform to engage the Canadian business community and to encourage Canadian business to continue investing in South Africa. InvestSA coordinated the business delegation accompanying the President. The business delegation is attached as Annexure C.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Nigeria:</u> The President undertook a working visit to Nigeria from the 10th to the 11th of July 2018, where he had bilateral engagements with his counterpart. No business delegation accompanied the President on this visit.</p> <p>(v) <u>Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates:</u> The President undertook a State Visit to Saudi Arabia and UAE on the 12th and the 13th of July respectively. The business delegation is attached as Annexure D.</p> <p>(vi) <u>China:</u> The President attended and Co-chaired the 3rd Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) on the 3rd and the 4th of September 2018, in Beijing, China. The event was preceded by a State Visit to Beijing on the 2nd of September 2018. The business delegation is attached as Annexure E.</p>
34	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>There are currently no operational investors in all of the SEZs in question. All these SEZs are working on concluding their respective pipeline investments, which are at different stages of negotiation and development. Two (2) of the SEZs, the OR Tambo and Maluti-A-</p>



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2877.

Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:
With reference to his reply to question 2479 on 3 September 2018, what is the monetary value of investment in operations at the special economic zones of (a) Maluti-A-Phofung, (b) Musina-Makhado, (c) Saldanha Bay and (d) O R Tambo? NW3185E

Phofung SEZs are currently busy with construction of top structures for their signed investors, which are funded through **the dti** SEZ Fund. The Saldanha Bay and Musina-Makhado SEZs are finalising their investor agreements to enable the process of business infrastructure readiness support to commence.

Below are the projected pipeline investment values for each of the zones:

Pipeline Investment for MMSEZ, SBSEZ, MAPSEZ and ORTSEZ

Name of SEZ	Number of Investment Companies	Estimated Investment Value
Saldanha Bay	3	R484 million
OR Tambo (Gauteng)	4	R323 million
Maluti-A-Phofung	3	R440 million
Musina- Makhado	4	R145 billion
Total	14	R146,25 billion

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2843.

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

RESPONSE:

(a) The names and identity numbers of the Musina-Makhado SEZ are stipulated in the following table.

Names and IDs of MMSEZ Board Members

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS



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What (a) is the (i) name and (ii) identity number of each member of the advisory board of the Makhado-Musina Special Economic Zone and (b) are the details of approved projects that received investment from Chinese companies?
NW3148E

1. Mr. J Morotoba	7005275423087	Director	Cell: 0828518849 jamesmo@foskor.co.za
2. Prof R Howard	6503205120089	Director	Cell: 0713589695 Rachmond.howard@ump.ac.za
3. Ms. K Selane	7402160341088	Director	Cell: 0630912363 E.kselane@gmail.com
4. Mr. K Mphela	8202025827084	Director	Cell: 0733355791 Mphelakj82@gmail.com
5. Prof H Maserumule	7309095329080	Director	Cell: 083 3835890 E. maserumulemh@tut.ac.za
6. Mr. P Sebola	8704205242083	Director	Cell: 0739173021 E. sebolatp@yahoo.com
7. Mr. S Zikode	6306185914087	Director	Cell: 0825637046 E. szikode@thedti.gov.za
8. Mr Thivhedzo Nathaniel Tshivanammbi	8304025439082	Musina Local Municipality Representative	CELL: 082 046 5101 nathit@musina.gov.za mimieb@musina.gov.za
9. Mr Freddy Tshivhengwa	7608065348081	Makhado Local Municipality Representative	Cell: 066 305 8676 freddyt@makhado.gov.za
10. Ms Thivhinda Mufunwa	7404270923086	Vhembe Local Municipality Representative	Cell: 0767822570 mufumuneri@gmail.com rambadom@vhembe.gov
11. Awaiting Nomination	Vacant	Community Representative	Mulambwane Community Representative

(b) There are no approved projects that received investment support from Chinese companies. **the dti**, LEDET (Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism) and its agency, LEDA (Limpopo Economic Development Agency) are currently finalizing technical due diligence processes with potential investment companies from China.



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2745.

Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF)
to ask the Minister of Trade
and Industry:

(1) On what date was
his department first made
aware of G4S's refusal to
abide by its Broad-based
Black Economic
Empowerment (BBBEE)
Employee Share
Ownership Plan, whereby
13% of the company would
be allocated to a G4S staff
trust to comply with its
BBBEE agreements, with
employees becoming
shareholders and being
entitled to dividends after
five years of uninterrupted
service;

(2) whether his
department is investigating
the matter; if so, (a) what is
the status of the
investigation and (b) on
what date did the
investigation start?

NW3038E

RESPONSE:

1) According to the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission ("B-BBEE Commission"), some G4S employees visited its offices on 13 June 2017 for informal guidance and process to be undertaken on a matter where employees believed there may be a violation of the B-BBEE Act. The employees were advised to lodge a complaint and provide details of the issue for consideration by the B-BBEE Commission.

On 5 April 2018 following a media report on the G4S employee ownership scheme, the B-BBEE Commission decided to intervene on its own initiative in the absence of a complaint to gather details of the scheme to determine if the scheme is compliant to the B-BBEE Act. A letter was dispatched to G4S on 13 April 2018 requesting the entity to provide all relevant documents in relation to the trust and its B-BBEE status for the B-BBEE Commission to determine whether the scheme is compliant to the B-BBEE Act.

Pursuant to receipt of requested documents, a meeting was held on 21 June 2018 with representatives of G4S to obtain further clarity on the ownership structure of G4S in detail with specific focus on the employee trust as one of the reported black shareholders in the company. Further documents and information were received from G4S subsequent to the meeting.

Subsequent to the B-BBEE Commission's intervention, the B-BBEE Commission received a formal complaint on 16 July 2018, which is being considered in terms of the B-BBEE regulations as part of this process. The matter is receiving attention and the B-BBEE Commission will communicate its decision regarding the matter in due course in the interest of the public.

2) According to the B-BBEE Commission, the matter is under consideration in line with regulation 15 of the B-BBEE Regulations, and the B-BBEE Commission is not in a position to communicate on this matter at this stage as this may prejudice the complaint process and the parties thereto.



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37	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2725.</p> <p>Mr B.H Holomisa (UDM) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether he has followed through to ensure that a certain case (details furnished) has been concluded in accordance with his instruction to the Chief Executive Officer of the National Credit Regulator (NCR); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(2) whether he intends to take any action against the NCR or Wesbank relating to the specified matter; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?</p> <p>NW3017E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Mr Mapeka referred his case to the National Consumer Tribunal alleging that Wesbank failed to sell his vehicle as soon as reasonably possible and at the best price reasonably possible. On 5 November 2009 the National Consumer Tribunal handed judgement wherein it directed the National Credit Regulator to investigate the matter and provide a report within three (3) months. The National Credit Regulator complied with the judgement and submitted the required report on 26 January 2010. Wesbank offered to write off the outstanding balance and delist Mr Mapeka at the credit bureaus. The offer was accepted by Mr Mapeka on 06 May 2010 and the matter was regarded as finalized.</p> <p>Mr Mapeka subsequently sued Wesbank in the Bloemfontein High Court demanding compensation for pain and suffering caused by Wesbank. The Court dismissed his application. Mr Mapeka then approached the National Consumer Tribunal again seeking damages. On 11 November 2014 the National Consumer Tribunal dismissed Mr Mapeka's case. When the Bloemfontein High Court and the National Consumer Tribunal dismissed his applications, Mr Mapeka, if still in disagreement with the judgements, should have referred his case to the Supreme Court of Appeal.</p> <p>The NCR has no legal mandate to adjudicate over claims for damages concerning pain and suffering. Ordinary courts of law are the most appropriate fora to decide on such matters.</p> <p>(2) In dealing with Mr Mapeka's case, the National Credit Regulator fully complied with its legislative mandate as per the National Credit Act 34 of 2005.</p>
38	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2715.</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The reported employment data provided for the 6 (six) SEZs (Coega, East London, Dube Trade Port, Richards Bay, Maluti-A-Phofung and Atlantis) that have operational investments, indicates an aggregate cumulative number of direct jobs created by investors to be at 13 722, as of the end of Q1 of the 2018/19FY. The employment contribution per zone is as follows:</p> <p>a) Coega – 7243</p> <p>b) East London – 3435</p>

	<p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Question: What number of South Africans are employed in each Special Economic Zone as at the latest specified date for which information is available? NW3010E</p>	<p>c) Dube Trade Port - 2655 d) Atlantis – 312 e) Richards Bay – 63 f) Maluti-A-Phofung – 14</p> <p>The available employment data that is currently provided by the companies located in each operational SEZs does not classify employees along countries of origin or nationalities.</p>																																												
39	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2622.</p> <p>Dr C.P Mulder (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) With reference to his reply to question 2397 on 28 August 2018, which 23 products have been designated for local production in terms of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations; (2) By what date(a) does he expect his department's guidelines for the local procurement of non-designated products to be finalized and (b) put into effect;</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The table below provides a list of products that have been designated for local production with minimum local content thresholds. The table also provides commencement dates in which the National Treasury circulated instruction notes which regulate the environment within which government departments and public entities may advertise, evaluate, adjudicate and procure designated products.</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Designated Products</th><th>LC Threshold</th><th>Date</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Railing Stock</td><td>65%</td><td>16-07-2012</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Power Pylons and Substation Structures</td><td>100%</td><td>16-07-2012</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Bus Bodies</td><td>80%</td><td>16-07-2012</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Canned/ Processed Vegetables</td><td>80%</td><td>16-07-2012</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Textiles, Clothing, Leather & Footwear Sector</td><td>100%</td><td>16-07-2012</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Certain Pharmaceutical Products</td><td>Per tender</td><td>07-12-2011</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Set-top Boxes</td><td>30%</td><td>26-09-2012</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Furniture Products</td><td>85-100%</td><td>15-11-2012</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>Electrical and Telecom Cables</td><td>90%</td><td>08-05-2013</td></tr><tr><td>10.</td><td>Valve Products and Actuators</td><td>70%</td><td>06-02-2014</td></tr></table>		Designated Products	LC Threshold	Date	1.	Railing Stock	65%	16-07-2012	2.	Power Pylons and Substation Structures	100%	16-07-2012	3.	Bus Bodies	80%	16-07-2012	4.	Canned/ Processed Vegetables	80%	16-07-2012	5.	Textiles, Clothing, Leather & Footwear Sector	100%	16-07-2012	6.	Certain Pharmaceutical Products	Per tender	07-12-2011	7.	Set-top Boxes	30%	26-09-2012	8.	Furniture Products	85-100%	15-11-2012	9.	Electrical and Telecom Cables	90%	08-05-2013	10.	Valve Products and Actuators	70%	06-02-2014
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(3) Whether he will make a statement on the matter?	11.	Working Vessels (Boats)	60%	01-08-2014	
	12.	Residential Electricity Meters	90%	01-08-2014	
	13.	Steel Conveyance Pipes	80-100%	28-09-2015	
	14.	Transformers and Shunt Reactors (class 04)	10-90%	28-09-2015	
	15.	Two Way Radio Terminals	60%	30-06-2016	
	16.	Solar PV (components)	15-90%	30-06-2016	
	17.	Rail Signaling System	65%	30-06-2016	
	18.	Wheelie Bins	100%	18-08-2016	
	19.	Solar Water Heaters	70%	19-07-2012	
	20.	Fire Fighting Vehicles	30%	21-11-2016	
	21.	Steel Products and Components for Construction	100%	13-01-2017	
	22.	Rail Per way (Track) Infrastructure	90%	13-11-2017	
	23.	Pumps & Medium Voltage Motors	70%	12-12-2017	

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2596.

Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF)
to ask the Minister of Trade
and Industry:
(1)(a) What is the total
number of (i) deputy
directors-general and (ii)
chief directors that are
employed in (aa) an acting
and (bb) a permanent
capacity in his department
and (b) what is the total
number of women in each
case;
(2)(a) what is the total
number of (i) chief
executive officers and (ii)
directors of each entity
reporting to him and (b)
what is the total number of
women in each case?

RESPONSE:

Response from the Department:

(a)					
(i)	Deputy Directors-General		(ii)	Chief Directors	
(b)	Male	Female	(b)	Male	Female
(aa) Acting	1	1	(aa) Acting	2	1
Total	2		Total	3	
(bb) Permanent	7	7	(bb) Permanent	22	31
Total	14		Total	53	

Response from the Entities

Entity	2(a)(i)	2(a)(ii)	2(b)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC has one (1) Commissioner	The CIPC does not have a board, therefore it does not have directors	Nil
Companies Tribunal (CT)	The entity does not have a Board but there is the Chairperson who is part time	As from 01 August 2018, the CFO is appointed as Acting COO, the position that has been renamed from Full Time Tribunal member to Chief Operating Officer. The COO post is advertised	One (1) woman
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC has one (1) Chief Executive	The ECIC has nine (9) directors	Three (3) women
National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC has one (1) Commissioner	The NCC has one (1) Deputy Commissioner however it does not have a	One (1) woman



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				board, therefore it does not have directors		
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT has one (1) Executive Chairperson	The NCT has five (5) EXCO members	One (1) woman	
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR has one (1) Chief Executive	The NCR has one (1) Deputy Chief Executive however it does not have a board, therefore it does not have directors	One (1) woman	
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF has one (1) Chief Executive	The NEF has seven (7) directors	Five (5) women	
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB has one (1) Administrator	The NLC does not have a board, therefore it does not have directors	One (1) woman	
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The NLC has one (1) Commissioner	The NLC does not have a board, therefore it does not have directors	One (1) woman	
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA has one (1) Chief Executive	The NMISA has seven (7) directors	Three (3) women	
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS has one (1) Chief Executive	One (1) Executive Manager and fifty two (52) Senior Managers	Eighteen (18) women	
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS has one (1) Chief Executive	The SABS has six (6) directors	Three (3) women	
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANAS has one (1) Chief Executive	The SANAS has nine (9) directors	Three (3) women	
		<p><i>"Except as explicitly stated herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior</i></p>				

		<i>written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i>
41	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2531.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the ongoing debate on the expropriation of land without compensation and the nationalisation of the SA Reserve Bank (SARB), (a) on what number of occasions have representatives from his department met with their American counterparts to unpack the unfolding debate on both matters, (b) what has the feedback been from each meeting and (c) what effect has he found that the expropriation of land without compensation and the nationalisation of the SARB had with respect to South Africa's continued participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act, 2000? NW2818E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The dti officials have met with the US Embassy no less than three times between June and August 2018. All these discussions were aimed at exchanging views and sharing information on bilateral trade and investment issues between South Africa and the US. Discussion on the ongoing debate on land expropriation arose in this context, and was not more prominent than other issues under discussion. The nationalisation of the SA Reserve Bank (SARB) was never raised in the discussions between the dti and the US Embassy.</p> <p>(b) The discussions have been mostly to discuss recent developments such as the US Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminium imports into the US and their impact on South Africa's AGOA benefits. In the few instances where the US raised the land issue, the dti provided an update and explained the transparent and responsible approach that will be followed in decision making. The Embassy emphasised that the US government would not be taking sides but had an interest in seeing a legal and constitutional resolution of the issue.</p> <p>(c) In all the meetings with US Embassy, no links were made on land expropriation without compensation and AGOA. The US State Department, as indicated in its statement, recognises the complexities of the land reform programme and its intention to ensure equitable distribution of land in South Africa. There is also recognition that South Africa's land reform programme will be undertaken through a Constitutional process that is inclusive and transparent and will be carried out in accordance with the laws of the country. The World Bank has also published a study on "Overcoming the legacy of exclusion in South Africa" which states that a well- managed system of land distribution is essential to redressing the country's economic inequality. The President's statements on this issue have also assisted to communicate a clear message to all trade partners on the approach to land reform which aims to ensure that the land reform aims to boost the productive use of land to promote sustainable development. Furthermore, land reform will be undertaken taking due consideration of the need to promote food security and the implications for other sectors of the economy. There is also recognition of the ability of South Africa to handle complicated issues of national interest having managed to find a peaceful solution in resolving apartheid and in moving towards a democratic dispensation.</p>

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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY

2479.

Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) What is the total number of special economic zones (SEZs) in the country, (b) where is each specified SEZ located, (c) what is the (i) monetary value of investment in operations in each SEZ and (ii) size of each SEZ and (d) who owns the land on which each SEZ is located?
NW2737E

RESPONSE:

(a) What is the total number of special economic zones (SEZs) in the country?

There are nine (9) designated zones in the country.

(b) where is each specified SEZ located?

The zones are located as follows:

- Coega SEZ is located in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape
- East London SEZ is in East London, Eastern Cape
- Dube TradePort SEZ is in Durban, KZN
- Richards Bay SEZ is in Richards Bay, KZN
- Maluti-A-Phofung is in the Free State province
- Musina-Makhado is in Makhado, Limpopo
- Saldanha Bay is in Saldanha, Western Cape
- OR Tambo is in Kempton Park, Gauteng
- Atlantis SEZ is in Atlantis, Western cape

(c) what is the (i) monetary value of investment in operations in each SEZ and (ii) size of each SEZ

(i) The investment performance of designated SEZs is summarized in the following table:

Name of the SEZ	Year of designation	No of operational investors	Value of operational investment (Rm)	Total direct employment created	Land allocation to date (Ha)	Revenue (Rm)
Coega (EC)	2001	42	6.9 billion	8 210	388	275.3
East London (EL)	2002	28	1.6 billion	3 645	7.9	720.7
Richards Bay (KZN)	2002	2	320 million	93	5.5	2.89
Dube TradePort (KZN)	2016	16	1.4 billion	432	54.5	117.5
Atlantis	2018	5	680 million	220	110	-
TOTAL		93	10.9 billion	12 600	565.9	1 116,39

Operational investors - are those that have commenced trading operations in the zone, since inception.



Direct jobs – are those actually created and sustained at the zone, since inception. This excludes construction jobs.

Land allocation – the total amount of land that have been allocated to investors in the zone, since inception.

Revenue – the total revenue raised in the financial year from land sales, rentals or services rendered to investors.

Exports – annual total export sales from the zones.

(ii) The size of each SEZ (Ha)

- Coega - 9003
- East London -462
- Dube TradePort - 302.9
- Richards Bay - 467
- Maluti-a-Phofung - 1039
- OR Tambo – 7.5
- Saldanha Bay – 356
- Musina-Makhado – 7262
- Atlantis – 118

(d) who owns the land on which each SEZ is located?

- Coega is owned by the Coega Development Corporation
- East London is owned by the ELIDZ Company
- Dube TradePort is owned by the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA), the Dube TradePort Company and a Joint Venture between the two called La Mercy Property Investment PTY (LTD)
- Richards Bay land is owned by the Richards Bay IDZ and the other part is owned by the Municipality
- Maluti-a-Phofung is owned by the Free State Development Corporation
- OR Tambo - the Gauteng IDZ Company has a long-term lease agreement with ACSA
- Saldanha Bay - the land is owned by Transnet Ports Authority and the SBIDZ Company
- Musina-Makhado is owned by the Mulambwane Communal Property Association which has a long term lease agreement with the Limpopo Economic Development Agency
- Atlantis - Greentech has entered into a lease agreement with the City of Cape Town for 110 ha. Five sites are privately owned but the control of the land is with the SEZ operator.



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43	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2423.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) is the name of each company that received funding from the Employment Creation Fund administered by his department, (b) amount did each recipient receive and (c) is the nature of the business that each recipient is currently running? NW2671E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The ECF is one of the international aid support programmes under the auspices of the International Development Co-operation (IDC) unit of the National Treasury. The National Treasury is the custodian of the programme’s funds and the dti plays a role of the administrative secretariat on behalf of the Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster (ESEIDC).</p> <p>Disbursements to approved projects are effected on a tranche basis, subject to independent audit verifications. However, continued disbursements to approved projects are dependent on replenishment by National Treasury. No projects received funding for the 2017/18 financial year. We are awaiting for approval from the National Treasury to make further disbursements.</p>															
44	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2458.</p> <p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the (a) name of each investing company that has invested on land owned by (i) his department and (ii) each entity reporting to him and</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Department: (a) (i) the dti does not own any land</p> <p>(b) (i), (ii), (iii) – not applicable given response in (a) (i).</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>(a)(ii)</th><th>(b)(i)</th><th>(b)(ii)</th><th>(b)(ii)</th></tr><tr><td>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</td><td>The CIPC does not own any land</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr><tr><td>Companies Tribunal (CT)</td><td>The CT does not own any land</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr></table>	Entity	(a)(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(b)(ii)	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Entity	(a)(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(b)(ii)													
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable													
Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable													



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(b)(i) nature, (ii) value and (iii) length of each investment? NW2710E	Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF Trust does not own any land, however its subsidiaries owns land and building. NEFcorp Proprietary Limited: This land and building is leased to Zastrovect Proprietary Limited	This land was acquired to support an investment the NEF made in Goseame Fresh Produce Market in Limpopo and is the business premises where that business is conducted	It was acquired for R 21 660 000	It is leased for a period of 10 (ten) years (effective from February 2015)
		Delswa Proprietary Limited	This land and building is the business premises of Delswa, a textile business funded by the NEF which is situated in Kimberley and is leased to Jaff and Company Proprietary Limited which operates the textile business. Delswa became a subsidiary of NEF during 2016	The valuation of the property currently stands at R 16 500 000	The land and buildings are leased for a period of 5 (five) years (effective from November 2016)



			Surgetek Proprietary Limited	This is the land on which the business of Surgetek of selling lightning protection equipment is conducted. The land was acquired as part of acquisition of business	It is used by Surgetek as its business premises and is valued at R 7 000 000	NEF invested in Surgetek in December 2008, however there is no lease agreement in place	
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The NLC does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS does own land, however it does not have any company that has invested on the land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANAS does not own any land	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		<p><i>"Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i></p>					



45	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2424.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to the investor envoys or investment lions that he appointed, (a) what is the budget for (i) air travel, (ii) road transport and (iii) subsistence for each envoy (aa) in the current financial year and (bb) for the next four financial years, (b)(i) what is the total number of appointments that each envoy has secured for the current financial year and (ii) in which country was each appointment secured, (c)(i) what is the total number of new investments that each envoy has secured to date and (ii) what is the value of each new investment and (d) what role does his department play with regard to each envoy?NW2672E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Investment Envoys are volunteers who were appointed by President M C Ramaphosa to engage with the investor and business community. As such they do not receive remuneration for the service they provide and no costs are incurred by the dti.</p>
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46	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2397.</p> <p>Dr C.P Mulder (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to question 1057 on 24 April 2018, he is now in a position to indicate whether his department has a policy whereby government departments and other state owned companies are encouraged to favour locally manufactured goods and local services; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?</p> <p>NW2644E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Local production and content as well as strategic supplier development programmes are critical industrial levers in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). Regulation 8 of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations empowers 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, twenty-three products have been designated for local production. 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 procuring products designated for local production, organs of state are compelled by law source such products locally at a prescribed level of local content. Failure to comply will be transgressing Regulation 14 of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations which requires compliance on local production and content. The Auditor General's Office has commenced auditing expenditure on tenders designated for local production and audit opinions are being issued in this matter. From March 2015 to April 2018, almost R63.33 billion has been locked into the country as a result of local content requirements.</p> <p>(2) the dti has developed guidelines for the local procurement of non-designated products. This is in line with Regulation 8.4 of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations which requires the National Treasury in consultation with the dti to issue guidelines in this regard. The draft guidelines were submitted to the National Treasury in April 2018 for circulation. The guidelines will contribute significantly towards meeting the procurement target of 75% as set out by the government in the medium term strategic framework.</p>																														
47	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2347.</p> <p>Ms N.V Mente (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Although South Africa is a relatively diversified economy importing and exporting products from a number of different sectors including agriculture, mining and manufacturing, our export basket is still dominated by primary products from mining and agriculture.</p> <p>The top 5 products from agriculture, mining and manufacturing South Africa imported over the past 5 years are as follows:</p> <p>Agricultural Products – Imports</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Top 5 agricultural products SA imported from the world in the past 5 years</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>2013</td><td></td><td>2014</td><td></td><td>2015</td><td></td><td>2016</td><td></td><td>2017</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Top 5 agricultural products SA imported from the world in the past 5 years											2013		2014		2015		2016		2017										
Top 5 agricultural products SA imported from the world in the past 5 years																																
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017																							



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(a) What are the top five products in each category and Rand value that South Africa (a) imported and (b) exported in each of the past five years? NW2524E

SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	R' million	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	R' million	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	R' million	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	R' million	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	R' million
Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	6,281	Durum wheat: Other	5,004	Durum wheat: Other	6,016	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	5,975	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	6,015
Durum wheat: Other	3,702	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	4,390	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	5,361	Maize (corn): Other	4,586	Durum wheat: Other	4,369
Cuts and offal, frozen: Other	2,038	Cuts and offal, frozen: Other	2,282	Palm nuts and kernels	1,763	Durum wheat: Other	4,453	Palm nuts and kernels	2,345
Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	712	Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	728	Maize (corn): Other	1,673	Dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further prepared or processed and not packaged as seeds (excluding popcorn (Zea mays everta))	3,777	Cattle: Other	1,976
Malt, whether or not roasted: Of barley	591	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	632	Cattle: Other	1,063	Palm nuts and kernels	2,179	Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	1,364

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Agricultural Products – Exports

Top 5 agricultural products SA Exported to the world in the past 5 years



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SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Maize (corn): Other	6,467	Oranges: Fresh	6,542	Oranges: Fresh	7,609	Oranges: Fresh	8,807	Oranges: Fresh	10,002
Oranges: Fresh	5,660	Grapes: Fresh	5,392	Grapes: Fresh	6,126	Grapes: Fresh	6,408	Grapes: Fresh	7,209
Apples	4,282	Maize (corn): Other	4,318	Apples	4,861	Apples	5,274	Maize (corn): Other	5,018
Grapes: Fresh	4,260	Apples	3,838	Lemons: Fresh	3,066	Lemons: Fresh	3,869	Apples	4,981
Pears	1,853	Lemons: Fresh	2,470	Pears	2,062	Maize (corn): Other	3,844	Lemons: Fresh	3,882

Mining Products – Imports

Top 5 mining products SA imported from the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 mining imports from the world	2013	SA top 5 mining imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 mining imports from the world	2015	SA top 5 mining imports from the world	2016	SA top 5 mining imports from the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Precious metal ores and concentrates: Other	1,363	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	1,140	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	1,221	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	1,396	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	2,320
Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	1,014	Portland cement: Other	827	Nickel ores and concentrates	736	Nickel ores and concentrates	1,367	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	1,610
Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	669	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	684	Portland cement: Other	509	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	408	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	650



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Portland cement: Other	628	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	592	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	469	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite); fused magnesia; dead- burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not containing small quantities of other oxides added before sintering; other magnesium oxide, whether or not pure: Other	315	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Other coal	609
Zinc ores and concentrates	592	Cobalt ores and concentrates	320	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	467	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	303	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	372

Mining Products – Exports

Top 5 mining products SA exported to the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2013	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2015	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2016	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Non-monetary: Other semi- manufactured forms (Gold)	65,899	Non-monetary: Other semi-manufactured forms (Gold)	62,654	Non-monetary: Other semi-manufactured forms (Gold)	67,663	Non-monetary: Other semi- manufactured forms (Gold)	67,355	Non-monetary: Other semi- manufactured forms (Gold)	66,411
Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	41,221	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	28,508	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	23,624	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	26,924	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	30,330
Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Non- agglomerated	16,317	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	20,159	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	21,642	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	19,992	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Agglomerated	25,543



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Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated: Bituminous coal	15,020	Iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites): Non-agglomerated	14,776	Platinum: Unwrought or in powder form	11,310	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 per cent or more, calculated on the dry mass	12,534	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 per cent or more, calculated on the dry mass	17,016
Platinum: Other	12,743	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 per cent or more, calculated on the dry mass	8,065	Chromium ores and concentrates	9,839	Chromium ores and concentrates	11,574	Chromium ores and concentrates	15,171

Manufactured Products –Imports

Top 5 manufactured products SA imported from the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	142,050	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	175,840	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	98,451	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	96,078	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	85,531
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude);	42,457	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude);	44,758	Original equipment components: for motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03 (excluding tyres)	43,490	Original equipment components: for motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03 (excluding tyres)	45,165	Original equipment components: for motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03 (excluding tyres)	46,676



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		Original equipment components: for motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03 (excluding tyres)	28,762	Original equipment components: for motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03 (excluding tyres)	34,346	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude);	38,202	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks; excluding tyres)	27,070	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude);	37,222	
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		Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	20,823	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	21,280	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	21,286	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude);	23,355	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks; excluding tyres)	26,442	
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Motor cars of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³: other	18,658	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks; excluding tyres)	17,955	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks; excluding tyres)	19,886	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching and routing apparatus: other	19,696	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching and routing apparatus: other	20,459	
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Manufactured Products – Exports

Top 5 manufactured products SA exported to the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³: Other	14,841	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³: Other	12,246	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	16,570	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	17,646	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm³: Other	11,348



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		Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	10,182	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	12,033	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³ : Other	12,888	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm ³ : Other	13,607	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	11,276	
		Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	7,076	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	8,053	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	7,838	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³ : Other	11,574	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³ : Other	11,049	
		Distillate fuel, as defined in Additional Note 1(g)	4,590	Distillate fuel, as defined in Additional Note 1(g)	5,290	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³ : Other	7,092	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	8,826	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	8,886	
		Palladium: Unwrought or in powder form	4,439	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³ : Other	4,285	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 2 500 cm ³ : Other	6,740	Other, double- cab, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab	6,258	Palladium: Unwrought or in powder form	7,689	



Other Manufactured – Imports

Top 5 other manufactured products SA imported from the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing imports from the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	1634	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	1984	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	2142	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	2316	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	2218
Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	1040	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	1299	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	1284	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	1416	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	1483
Games of skill or chance	583	Games of skill or chance	831	Games of skill or chance	851	Games of skill or chance	939	Games of skill or chance	914
Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	477	Video games consoles and machines (excluding those of subheading 9504.30): Other	690	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	669	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	601	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	626



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Video games consoles and machines (excluding those of subheading 9504.30): Other	458	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	569	Video games consoles and machines (excluding those of subheading 9504.30): Other	526	Video games consoles and machines (excluding those of subheading 9504.30): Other	561	Video games consoles and machines (excluding those of subheading 9504.30): Other	604
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Other Manufactured – Exports

Top 5 other manufactured products SA exported to the world over the past 5 years									
SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2013	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2014	SA top 5 Mining exports to the world	2015	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2016	SA top 5 manufacturing exports to the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material:	200	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material:	259	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material:	312	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material:	377	Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	419
Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Other	128	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Other	203	Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	279	Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	345	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material:	395
Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	107	Of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	201	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Other	207	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Other	250	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material: Other	206



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		<table><tr><td>Ink-pads</td><td>95</td><td>Games of skill or chance</td><td>124</td><td>Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>114</td><td>Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>150</td><td>Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>147</td></tr><tr><td>Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics</td><td>82</td><td>Travelling circuses and travelling menageries</td><td>97</td><td>Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>112</td><td>Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>141</td><td>Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14</td><td>141</td></tr></table>	Ink-pads	95	Games of skill or chance	124	Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14	114	Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14	150	Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14	147	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	82	Travelling circuses and travelling menageries	97	Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14	112	Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14	141	Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14	141															
Ink-pads	95	Games of skill or chance	124	Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14	114	Napkins for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of headings 39.01 to 39.14	150	Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of plastics or of other materials of heading 39.01 to 39.14	147																												
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48	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2346.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a)What are the top five agricultural imports and exports by Rand Value in each of the past five years?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The top 5 agricultural products South Africa exported over the past 5 years are as follows:</p> <p>Agricultural Products – Imports</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">Top 5 agricultural products SA imported from the world in the past 5 years</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world</th><th>2013</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world</th><th>2014</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world</th><th>2015</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world</th><th>2016</th><th rowspan="2">SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world</th><th>2017</th></tr><tr><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th><th>R' million</th></tr><tr><td>Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed</td><td>6,281</td><td>Durum wheat: Other</td><td>5,004</td><td>Durum wheat: Other</td><td>6,016</td><td>Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed</td><td>5,975</td><td>Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed</td><td>6,015</td></tr></table>	Top 5 agricultural products SA imported from the world in the past 5 years										SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2013	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2014	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2015	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2016	SA top 5 agricultural imports from the world	2017	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	R' million	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	6,281	Durum wheat: Other	5,004	Durum wheat: Other	6,016	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	5,975	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	6,015
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	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million																												
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Durum wheat: Other	3,702	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	4,390	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	5,361	Maize (corn): Other	4,586	Durum wheat: Other	4,369
Cuts and offal, frozen: Other	2,038	Cuts and offal, frozen: Other	2,282	Palm nuts and kernels	1,763	Durum wheat: Other	4,453	Palm nuts and kernels	2,345
Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	712	Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	728	Maize (corn): Other	1,673	Dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further prepared or processed and not packaged as seeds (excluding popcorn (Zea mays everta))	3,777	Cattle: Other	1,976
Malt, whether or not roasted: Of barley	591	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	632	Cattle: Other	1,063	Palm nuts and kernels	2,179	Not cut in pieces, frozen: Mechanically deboned meat	1,364

Agricultural Products - Exports

Top 5 exported agricultural products to the world per year									
SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2013	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2014	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2015	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2016	SA top 5 agricultural export to the world	2017
	R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million		R' million
Maize (corn): Other	6,467	Oranges: Fresh	6,542	Oranges: Fresh	7,609	Oranges: Fresh	8,807	Oranges: Fresh	10,002
Oranges: Fresh	5,660	Grapes: Fresh	5,392	Grapes: Fresh	6,126	Grapes: Fresh	6,408	Grapes: Fresh	7,209
Apples	4,282	Maize (corn): Other	4,318	Apples	4,861	Apples	5,274	Maize (corn): Other	5,018
Grapes: Fresh	4,260	Apples	3,838	Lemons: Fresh	3,066	Lemons: Fresh	3,869	Apples	4,981



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		Pears	1,853	Lemons: Fresh	2,470	Pears	2,062	Maize (corn): Other	3,844	Lemons: Fresh	3,882																																							
49	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2338.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) (a) What number of labour disputes are currently being faced by (i) his department and (ii) the entities reporting to him, (b) what is the cause of each dispute, (c) what is the nature of each dispute and (d) on what date was each dispute (i) reported and (ii) resolved;</p> <p>(2) (a)(i) what number of employees have been dismissed by his department in the past five years and (ii) for what reason was each employee dismissed and (b)(i) what number of the specified employees were paid severance packages and (ii) what was the monetary value of each severance package?NW2515E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Department:</p> <table><tr><th>QUESTION 1(a)(i)</th><th>QUESTION 1(b)</th><th>QUESTION 1(c)</th><th>QUESTION 1(d)(i)</th><th>QUESTION 1(d)(ii)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="8">13</td><td>1. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted</td><td>Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion</td><td>4/05/2018</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>2. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted</td><td>Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion</td><td>4/05/2018</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>3. The Applicant was subjected to an informal disciplinary enquiry and he was not satisfied with the sanction that issued to him.</td><td>Alleged unfair suspension or other disciplinary action short of dismissal</td><td>5/07/2018</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>4. The Applicant was dismissed after he was subjected to a formal disciplinary enquiry.</td><td>Alleged unfair dismissal</td><td>04/11/2016</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>5. The Applicant was subjected to an informal disciplinary enquiry and he was not satisfied with the sanction that issued to him.</td><td>Alleged unfair suspension or other disciplinary action short of dismissal</td><td>04/11/2016</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>6. The Applicant's post was job evaluated and she is not happy with the outcome thereof.</td><td>Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion</td><td>29/10/2017</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>7. The Applicant claims that she is entitled to a special performance bonus.</td><td>Unfair Labaour Practice : S186(2)(a) - Benefits</td><td>10/11/2017</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>8. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted</td><td>Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a)- Promotion</td><td>16/05/2018</td><td>Pending</td></tr></table>											QUESTION 1(a)(i)	QUESTION 1(b)	QUESTION 1(c)	QUESTION 1(d)(i)	QUESTION 1(d)(ii)	13	1. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted	Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion	4/05/2018	Pending	2. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted	Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion	4/05/2018	Pending	3. The Applicant was subjected to an informal disciplinary enquiry and he was not satisfied with the sanction that issued to him.	Alleged unfair suspension or other disciplinary action short of dismissal	5/07/2018	Pending	4. The Applicant was dismissed after he was subjected to a formal disciplinary enquiry.	Alleged unfair dismissal	04/11/2016	Pending	5. The Applicant was subjected to an informal disciplinary enquiry and he was not satisfied with the sanction that issued to him.	Alleged unfair suspension or other disciplinary action short of dismissal	04/11/2016	Pending	6. The Applicant's post was job evaluated and she is not happy with the outcome thereof.	Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a) - Promotion	29/10/2017	Pending	7. The Applicant claims that she is entitled to a special performance bonus.	Unfair Labaour Practice : S186(2)(a) - Benefits	10/11/2017	Pending	8. The Applicant claims that he applied for a promotional post and was not shortlisted	Unfair Labour Practice: S186(2)(a)- Promotion	16/05/2018	Pending
QUESTION 1(a)(i)	QUESTION 1(b)	QUESTION 1(c)	QUESTION 1(d)(i)	QUESTION 1(d)(ii)																																														
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			9. The Applicant claims that her fixed term contract was not renewed and she deems it as an unfair dismissal.	Unfair dismissal / Non-renewal of a fixed term contract	14/6/2018	Pending		
			10. The Applicant claims that her fixed term contract was not renewed and she deems it as an unfair dismissal.	Unfair dismissal / Non-renewal of a fixed term contract	14/6/2018	Pending		
			11. The Applicant was dismissed after he was subjected to a formal disciplinary enquiry. The matter is currently at the Labour Court	Alleged Unfair Dismissal	18/11/2015	Pending		
			12. The Applicant was dismissed after he was subjected to a formal disciplinary enquiry. The matter is currently at the Labour Court	Alleged Unfair Dismissal	18/11/2015	Pending		
			13. The Applicant Absconded herself from the Public Services, in terms of Section 17(3)(a)(i). The matter is currently at the Labour Court	Section 17(3)(a)(i) dismissal	05/06/2017	Pending		
Entities:								
			Entity	(1)(a)(ii)	(1)(a)(ii) (b)	(1)(a)(ii)(c)	(1)(a)(ii)(d)(i)	(1)(a)(ii)d(ii)
			Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC currently has 8 labour disputes	Alleged unhappiness from employees	Unfair conduct relating to promotion (OSD)	19/11/2014	Pending
						Unfair conduct relating to promotion	29/08/2017	01/02/2018



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					Unfair conduct relating to benefits	04/12/2017	Pending	
					Unfair Labour Practice relating to acting allowance	06/03/2018	Pending	
					Non-appointment to post	23/01/2018	Pending	
					Unfair labour practice relating to disciplinary action short of dismissal	14/06/2018	Pending	
					Interpretation / Application of Collective Agreement	28/06/2018	06/08/2018	
					Unilateral change to terms & conditions of employment	08/03/2018	Pending	
		Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT does not have any labour disputes currently	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC does not have any labour disputes currently	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCC currently has 1 labour dispute	Intimidation	Refusal by Executive Manager to allow an employee to	23/02/2018	It was investigated and witnesses were non-cooperative during	



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					investigation. The matter is finally set down for conciliation/hearing on 30/08/2018 within the NCC structures		
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT does not have any labour disputes currently	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR currently has 4 labour disputes	Employee was charged with insubordination and violation of NCR policies	Employee referred the matter to the High Court instead of CCMA alleged unfair dismissal	01/2018	Awaiting court date
				Employee was dismissed for assaulting fellow employee	Employee has referred the matter to the CCMA citing unfair dismissal	06/2017	No hearing date as yet
				Dereliction of duties Confidentiality breach. Employee was suspended pending investigation	Employee has referred the matter to the CCMA citing unfair suspension/disciplinary action	08/2018	Hearing date is 30/08/2018
				Non-payment of performance bonus to employee who is	The employee has referred the matter to CCMA	07/2018	Hearing date is 21/08/2018



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				no longer employed by NCR	alleging unfair conduct			
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF currently has 1 labour dispute	Dismissal was the cause of the dispute	Employee claims unfair dismissal and the matter is at the CCMA	10 July 2018	Not yet resolved	
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB does not have any labour disputes currently	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The NLC has 3 labour disputes currently	Salary Benchmarking	Interpretation & Application of Collective Agreement. LRA –Sec 24(2), [24(5)]	18/10/2017	Matter part- heard on the 28 & 29 May 2018 and postponed to 23 & 24 July 2018.	
				Failure to sign Employment Contract	Unfair Dismissal – LRA Sec 186(1)(a) - Termination of Contract with or without notice.	09/01/2018	Matter postponed affording parties an opportunity to settle the matter on their own. Arbitration set downs scheduled for 25 – 26/07/ 2018.	
				Termination of Contract	Unfair Labour Practice LRA – Sec 186(1)(b)	28/09/2017	Matter heard on the 21st of June 2018 and both parties were ordered to submit written arguments on or	



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						before the 29th of June 2018	
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA currently has 1 labour dispute	NMISA Remuneration Policy states that in cases where an employee's current pay is above the maximum, there will not be a reduction in salary, but the salary will be managed over time to be within the applicable salary scale. One employee whose salary would have been above the maximum of his job level was not satisfied with a reduced cost-of-living adjustment percentage he received in 2017	The employee was still not satisfied after the internal processes were followed. The matter was subsequently referred to the CCMA alleging unfair labour practice.	18/04/2018	The matter is not yet resolved, NMISA is awaiting a date from the CCMA
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS currently has 5 labour disputes	Gross misconduct, Insolence and Intimidation	Gross misconduct, Insolence and Intimidation	06/04/2018	02/07/2018
				Gross Misconduct	Gross Misconduct	03/07/2018	Awaiting arbitration date
				Gross Misconduct	Gross Misconduct	0/03/2018	Disciplinary in progress



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				Gross Misconduct	Gross Misconduct	27/11/2017	02/07/2018	
				Gross Misconduct	Gross Misconduct	01/10/2016	Matter referred to Labour Court	
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS does not have any labour disputes currently	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANAS currently has 2 labour disputes	2018 Salary Increase Bargaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Majority Agreement not valid due to 2 above. Whilst the Union is sufficiently represented, it does not enjoy the Majority status as of March 2018. The Labour Union was not in agreement with numbers relating to their membership and requested reconciliation to be sent to them which was done On receipt of the numbers they responded with a demand 	08/08/2018	Matter is still in progress	



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				that we continue with the negotiations disregarding the issue of the Majority Status which we were not in agreement with			
			Recouping of Monies Owed – No Work No Pay	Union Members went on strike for 7 days in 2017 and “no work no pay” principles were agreed on	04/06/2018	Matter is still in progress	
(2) Department:							
QUESTION 2(a)(i)		QUESTION 2(a)(ii)		QUESTION 2(b)(i)	QUESTION 2(b)(ii)		
The Department dismissed sixteen (16) officials during the past five (5) financial years		1 Theft of Departmental funds		nil	nil		
		2 Non-compliance with the conflict of interest policy					
		3 Failure to disclose Information					
		4 Fraud					
		5 Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)					
		6 Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)					
		7 Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)					



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		<table><tr><td>8</td><td>Bribery and conflict of interest</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Bribery and conflict of interest</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Fraud and forgery</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Misrepresentation and dishonesty</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>Fraud</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><i>"Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i></p>	8	Bribery and conflict of interest			9	Bribery and conflict of interest			10	Fraud and forgery			11	Misrepresentation and dishonesty			12	Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)			13	Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)			14	Fraud			15	Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)			16	Abscondment in terms of S17(3)(a)(i)		
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50	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2237.</p> <p>Mr G.K.Y Cachalia (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) How many times did the Steel Pricing Committee</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) The International Trade and Administration Commission (ITAC) Steel Committee was established in 2016 to monitor the impact of the primary steel tariff increases and evaluate the performance of the primary steel industry in terms of the commitments made for such tariff changes. (i) The committee met twice in 2017. (ii) The Committee has not met in 2018 and will only re-convene after September 2018 once new Commissioners have been appointed. The ITAC Act of 2002 requires that half the members of the Committee, be Commissioners and the current Commissioners' terms of office end on 30 September 2018.</p>																																				



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meet (i) in 2017 and (ii) since 1 January 2018, (b) can he provide Mr G K Y Cachalia with a list of who was present at each meeting and (c) what were the results in terms of price increases or price decreases from each meeting?

(b) The attendees of the meetings in 2017 are given below.

03 March 2017	02 June 2017
Commissioners:	Commissioners:
Ms. Tanya van Meelis Ms. Boipuso Modise	Ms. Tanya van Meelis Ms. Boipuso Modise Mr. Boikanyo Mokgatle Mr. Henk Langehoven Mr. Eitenne Vlok
Additional members:	Additional members:
Mr. Paolo Trinchero (SAISC) Mr. Tafadzwa Chibanguza (SEIFSA) Mr. Dean Subramanian (AMSA) Mr Johann Nel (SAISI)	Mr. Paolo Trinchero (SAISC) Mr. Tafadzwa Chibanguza (SEIFSA) Mr. Dean Subramanian (AMSA) Mr. Neels van Niekerk (ISF) Mr. Mpheane Iepaku (COSATU) Mr. Marius Croucamp (Solidarity)
Invitees:	Invitees:
Dr Umeesha Naidoo (DTI) Mr. Mohammed Vawda (EDD)	Dr Umeesha Naidoo (DTI) Mr. Mohammed Vawda (EDD)

(c) The pricing principles for flat steel produced by Arcelor Mittal South Africa (AMSA) is based on a signed agreement between AMSA and government. The agreement is based on an international basket price, on Hot Rolled Coil (HRC) as a base product, calculated using the domestic prices of steel in countries South Africa competes with in downstream steel intensive products. The price changes are influenced by movements in global prices, the exchange rate and global input costs. This basket is monitored by the **the dti** and ITAC and compliance with the basket is measured over 12 months. Compliance with the HRC basket price and AMSA's monthly price adjustments for the period January 2017 to July 2018 is provided below:

Month	HRC Basket (\$/ton)	AMSA Base HRC Price (\$/ton)
17-Jan	627	638
17-Feb	656	633
17-Mar	643	646



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		<table><tr><td>17-Apr</td><td>650</td><td>660</td></tr><tr><td>17-May</td><td>630</td><td>630</td></tr><tr><td>17-Jun</td><td>632</td><td>642</td></tr><tr><td>17-Jul</td><td>625</td><td>673</td></tr><tr><td>17-Aug</td><td>641</td><td>650</td></tr><tr><td>17-Sep</td><td>674</td><td>672</td></tr><tr><td>17-Oct</td><td>669</td><td>692</td></tr><tr><td>17-Nov</td><td>668</td><td>680</td></tr><tr><td>17-Dec</td><td>684</td><td>679</td></tr><tr><td>2017 Average</td><td>650</td><td>658</td></tr><tr><td>18-Jan</td><td>718</td><td>658</td></tr><tr><td>18-Feb</td><td>759</td><td>723</td></tr><tr><td>18-Mar</td><td>790</td><td>783</td></tr><tr><td>18-Apr</td><td>799</td><td>814</td></tr><tr><td>18-May</td><td>780</td><td>805</td></tr><tr><td>18-Jun</td><td>768</td><td>811</td></tr><tr><td>18-Jul</td><td>764</td><td>827</td></tr></table>	17-Apr	650	660	17-May	630	630	17-Jun	632	642	17-Jul	625	673	17-Aug	641	650	17-Sep	674	672	17-Oct	669	692	17-Nov	668	680	17-Dec	684	679	2017 Average	650	658	18-Jan	718	658	18-Feb	759	723	18-Mar	790	783	18-Apr	799	814	18-May	780	805	18-Jun	768	811	18-Jul	764	827	
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51	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2211.</p> <p>Mr N Singh (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether he has met with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to further discuss the socio-economic benefits of the commercialisation of hemp farming in the country; if not, on what date will this discussion take place; if so,</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>No, I have not met with either the Minister of Health or the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to discuss the commercialisation of hemp.</p> <p>However, the dti recognises the potential value to be derived from commercial value chains of Cannabis and related products. Thus it has undertaken research that seeks to understand, from an industrial policy perspective, the obstacles and opportunities for South Africa to become an active and innovative player in this growing market.</p> <p>For the purposes of this research, opportunities and obstacles to develop industrial capacity and capability across the medicinal and related products will be considered. The focus will be to understand the obstacles and opportunities involved in: i) the cultivation of different strains of cannabis with specific THC and CBD composition; ii) the recovery of these compounds in the oil extraction process and iii) the beneficiation of THC and CBD through the production of medical products (using multiple delivery systems e.g. vapes, sprays, tablets, oils) as well as cosmetic and healthcare products such as balms, creams and tinctures.</p> <p>The outcomes of this study will determine a way forward in terms of industrialising this sector in South Africa. Once the study has been concluded, I will engage the Ministers of Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.</p>																																																				



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	what are the further relevant details? NW2380E	
52	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2273.</p> <p>Mr P.G Atkinson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) (a) What is the current status of the Centurion Aerospace Village (CAV), (b) what number of tenants are participating in the CAV and (c) on what date were contracts in this regard signed in each case;</p> <p>(2) what number of persons (a) are currently employed and (b) were employed at the CAV in (i) full-time and (ii) part-time employment in the 2017-18 financial year;</p> <p>(3) whether any cases relating to alleged corruption and/or maladministration at the CAV were opened since 1 January 2015; if so, what (a) are the relevant details and (b) is the status of each of the investigations into the specified cases;</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) The CAV has concluded bulk services agreements and related contributions with the City of Tshwane in line with the municipality requirements. The external electricity works has been constructed and commissioned to receive Township Establishment approval by the City of Tshwane. The balance of the bulk infrastructure is underway.</p> <p>(b) Two (2) tenants are participating in the CAV.</p> <p>(c) The contracts were signed on the 30th October 2017 and 19th September 2017.</p> <p>(2) (a) The CAV has 16 employees of which 3 are interns.</p> <p>(b) In 2017-18 the CAV had (i)12 full time employees and (ii) 4 part-time employees.</p> <p>(3) (a) (b)The forensic audit report recommended that a criminal case be instituted against individuals and companies that were allegedly involved in fraudulent activities. In line with this recommendation, the dti instituted criminal charges and case was reported to the South African Police Services and the case number is CAS 647-12-2013.</p> <p>(4) (a) The CAV was given "Special Project Status" by City of Tshwane (CoT) and the City Mayor has been a champion of the CAV development and personally pledged CoT support. This has already led to assistance in expediting approvals for CAV's compliance with the approved Conditions of Township Establishment.</p> <p>(b) The CoT has not provided any financial support at this stage as it does not currently have financial resources to assist the construction of the CAV.</p>



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	<p>(4) whether any interactions have been undertaken by the CAV with the City of Tshwane (a) regarding the delivery of bulk infrastructure to the CAV and/or (b) seeking any form of assistance to complete construction of the CAV; if not, in each case, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? NW2448E</p>	
<p>53</p>	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2075.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What (a) amount was made available to the Employment Creation Fund, (b)(i) number of disbursements were made from the specified fund in each of the specified years (details furnished) and (ii) was the total value of the disbursements in each case, (c) number of disbursements must still be made and (d) is the total value of each disbursement</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) The European Union had programmed €100 million for Employment Creation support in 2009 which translated to R1,218,118,751.00.</p> <p>(b) A total of R865,429,547 was disbursed by National Treasury to the dti of which R709,336,655 has been disbursed to ECF projects.</p> <p>(c) There are 31 projects that are in progress and will be completed once funds have been received from National Treasury.</p> <p>(d) The balance due to projects is R508,782,095.00.</p> <p>(2) (a) The Employment Creation Fund is audited by the Auditor General of South Africa as part of the dti annual financial statement statutory audit. In addition, the dti as part of administration process has auditors to perform agreed upon procedures to verify expenditure incurred by projects. Ernst & Young was appointed for the period of 2013-2016 and PSTM appointed for the period of 2017-2019.</p>



	<p>that is still outstanding in respect of each specified year; (2)(a) what number of audits have been conducted on the fund, (b) by whom was each audit done in each specified year and (c) what was the (i) cost and (ii) reason for each audit? NW2229E</p>	
54	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2060.</p> <p>Dr C.P Mulder (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) Whether all members of the senior management service (SMS) in his department had declared their interests for the past year as required by the Public Service Regulations; if not, (a) why not, (b) what number of the specified members did not declare their interests and (c) what are the (i) names and (ii) ranks of the specified non-compliant members of the SMS;</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) 100% of the senior management service (SMS) have declared their interest for the past year. 226 (96.6%) of SMS in the department declared their interests by 30 April 2018 and 8 (2.4%) members declared in May 2018.</p> <p>(2) Of the eight (8) SMS members who declared in May 2018, one (1) member has been charged and the informal enquiry was held on 18 June 2018. The matters of the remaining seven (7) non-compliant SMS members are in the process of consultation with the respective managers of the affected officials.</p> <p>(3) and (4)</p>



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	(2) whether non-compliant SMS members have been charged; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; (3) what number (a) of employees in his department at each post level are currently suspended on full salary and (b) of the specified employees at each post level have been suspended for the specified number of days (details furnished); (4) what is the total amount of cost attached to the days of service lost as a result of the suspensions in each specified case? NW2214E	(3)						(4)
		(a)				(b)		
		There are currently four (4) employees who are on pre-cautionary suspension with full salary.	1.	Level 14	Alleged Disgraceful/unprofessional conduct	18/8/2016 – current	652 days	R2,372,140.34
			2.	Level 12	Alleged Disgraceful/unprofessional conduct/Assault	8/6/2018 - current	5 days	R10,675.27
			3.	Level 10	Alleged Fraud and Forgery	18/4/2018 - current	59 days	R70,576.93
			4.	Level 8	Alleged Fraud and Forgery	18/4/2018 - current	59 days	R47,567.90
Total					775 days	R2,500,960.44		
55	THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY 1957. Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What has he found to be the impact of fuel price increases on industries? NW2115E	RESPONSE: Fuel price increases have both a direct and indirect impact on the Manufacturing sector. The direct impact on the industrial sector includes subsectors which use fuel in the production process and/or where the finished product is distributed by road, sea or air. Rising fuel prices then directly raise the cost of production and distribution of manufactured products and thus reduce South African firms’ capability to export and compete with imports. Fuel price increases also have indirect impacts on the Manufacturing sector as rising fuel prices lead to increases in inflation, depreciation of the exchange rate and may eventually lead to lower consumer spending. Rising inflation may also lead to rising wage demands and this can increase production costs for manufacturers. Moreover, lower consumer spending will reduce demand for domestic manufacturers’ products and may lead to firms to seek other markets and/or to attempt to reduce manufacturing costs. The importance of fuel costs and especially fuel cost increases in Manufacturing and indeed other sectors of the economy require that Government achieve an appropriate energy mix which could include domestically-produced shale gas, imported natural gas, biofuels and other renewable energy sources. Developing these fuel industries will create jobs, reduce South Africa’s reliance on imported crude oil and consequently may reduce South Africa’s exposure to volatile international oil prices. It is for these reasons, that the dti supports exploration and development of the various energy sources within an appropriate regulatory framework.						



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**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR
WRITTEN REPLY**

2046.

Mr J.A Esterhuizen (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

With reference to our port charges that are amongst the highest in the world and the loading and off-loading of containers being most inefficient, so much so that the cost of export of value-added goods is unjustifiable, what steps have been taken by his department to address the matter which was raised by the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry on several occasions with his department? NW1897E

RESPONSE:

Transnet and the Transnet Ports Authority report to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The Port Regulator reports to the Department of Transport (DOT). There are therefore concurrent functions related to port operations (Transnet and DPE) and port charges (Ports Regulator and DOT). Therefore, questions relating to operational efficiencies and port charges should be directed to the Ministers of Public Enterprises and Transport respectively.

The Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) has raised both the issue of port charges and operational efficiencies, both with the line function departments concerned and in the 'Constraints' section of successive iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). **the dti** is aware that the Port Regulator has developed a Port Tariff Incentive Programme (PTIP) to support the industrial effort and provide long term certainty to port users through port tariff regulation. It is envisaged that the PTIP will contribute to government's industrialisation objectives, including support for value-added exports and the diversification of South Africa's export basket.



57	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1940.</p> <p>Ms E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What (a) is the total number of incidents of sexual harassment that were reported to the human resources offices of (i) his department and (ii) entities reporting to him in (aa) 2016 and (bb) 2017 and (b) what are the details of each incident that took place;</p> <p>(2) was each incident investigated; if not, why not in each case; if so, what were the outcomes of the investigation in each case?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department:</p> <p>(1)</p> <table><tr><td colspan="2">(a)</td><td rowspan="3">(b)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(i) Department</td></tr><tr><td>(aa) 2016</td><td>(bb) 2017</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>The matter involved a middle manager and an intern, where the intern had complained of sexual harassment following the termination of the relationship between the parties.</td></tr></table> <p>(2) Yes, the incident was investigated. The outcome was that disciplinary action should be taken.</p> <p>Response from the Entities:</p> <p>No incidents of of sexual harassment were reported in the Entities.</p>	(a)		(b)	(i) Department		(aa) 2016	(bb) 2017	0	1	The matter involved a middle manager and an intern, where the intern had complained of sexual harassment following the termination of the relationship between the parties.
(a)		(b)										
(i) Department												
(aa) 2016	(bb) 2017											
0	1	The matter involved a middle manager and an intern, where the intern had complained of sexual harassment following the termination of the relationship between the parties.										
58	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2004.</p> <p>Mr M.W Rabotapi (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>With reference to the reply to question 895 on 17 April</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The directors are:</p> <p>1. Andrew Joseph König</p> <p>2. Leon Christiaan Kok</p> <p>3. David Huw Rice</p>										



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	2018, who are the owners of Ptn 113 Weltevreden (Pty) Ltd? NW2163E	
59	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1895.</p> <p>Mr J.A Esterhuizen (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether the 10% tariff protection given to a certain company (ArcelorMittal) was one of the conditions that the price of steel must not be increased to the downstream industry; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why has the specified company increased steel prices more than six times since it was given the tariff protection? NW1895E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>No, the conditions of the 10% tariff increase on primary steel products produced by ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) does not include conditions that the price of steel must not increase.</p> <p>The conditions of the tariff adjustment are subject to a signed agreement between AMSA and government which includes a requirement for AMSA to abide by steel pricing principles and reciprocal commitments. These are the retention of jobs, maintaining industrial output and an independent settlement with the Competition Commission to invest R4.6 billion to raise competitiveness.</p> <p>The agreement is based on an international basket price calculated using the domestic prices of steel in countries South Africa competes with in downstream steel intensive products. The basket is aimed at achieving a fair flat steel price that is priced appropriately to ensure that steel-dependent industries are competitive, while at the same time ensuring that the upstream steel mills remain sustainable. AMSA has complied with the basket price which changes as global prices increase or decrease in an environment where global market prices and input costs are volatile, but generally increasing. This process is monitored by the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) and the International Trade and Administration Commission (ITAC).</p> <p>Excess steel capacity, unfair trade and increased steel imports are challenges, not only for the domestic economy, but globally. These problems are exacerbated by structural problems, weak economic recovery and depressed market demand. This has resulted in the increasing deployment of large-scale trade measures by a host of countries. In SA, the tariff increases are part of an integrated set of measures deployed by the SA government to respond to the challenges and support the steel industry as a whole.</p> <p>In 2015 with the onset of the steel crisis, an interdepartmental task team was established to develop short to medium term measures to save the industry from the threat of closure, loss of capacity and job losses. The outcomes of the work to date are the following measures currently being implemented and monitored:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in the general rate of customs duty on primary steel products to 10% and safeguard measures for a period of 3 years on hot rolled coil and plate products, 2. Tariff increases on a range of downstream products and the deployment of rebates where products are not manufactured or additional value added, before export, 3. As set out above an agreement on a set of principles for flat steel pricing in SA, 4. Local procurement by government to raise aggregate domestic demand by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ‘undeeming’ of primary steel in designated products (requiring the use of locally manufactured primary steel)



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		<p>– designation of downstream steel intensive construction steel products and components,</p> <p>5. A settlement by the Competition Commission on a range of issues with AMSA,</p> <p>6. Establishment of a R1.5bn Steel Development Fund to support key downstream steel sectors/sub sectors, housed at the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)</p> <p>7. Investment support through 12i tax incentives and incubation support for SME development.</p> <p>Other measures are currently being considered and processed. These include the development of a short term negotiated electricity pricing framework for energy intensive users and a SARS/Customs reference price system for downstream products.</p> <p>The inter-departmental steel task team is also engaged with developing medium to longer term interventions. Announcements on these will be made in due course.</p>
60	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1894.</p> <p>Mr J,A Esterhuizen (IFP) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) Whether he has found that the provision of incentives, such as subsidies and tariff protection, which remove competitiveness in the industry, has an impact on the weak levels of economic growth in the country?</p> <p>NW1894E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) It is an over-simplification to suggest that ‘subsidies and tariff protection remove competitiveness in the industry’.</p> <p>(i) The dti’s incentives are carefully designed so as to improve the competitiveness of the beneficiary company and – over time – the competitiveness of industries.</p> <p>For example, the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) was designed to assist firms which, after the Global Financial Crisis, were facing declining demand in traditional export markets and heightened import competition in South Africa’s domestic market. the dti offered matching grant funding to qualifying companies intending to invest in <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Buildings, machinery and equipment,○ Improving company-level electricity and water generation and/or usage,○ Undertaking specialised skills development, and○ Product development to access new export markets. <p>By providing incentives to firms undertaking <i>these</i> types of investments, the dti is precisely targeting support to those activities which it is widely agreed, will raise firm-level competitiveness.</p> <p>Over time, those firms that received the incentive should see an improvement in their competitiveness and may begin to win additional market share in the domestic or export market.</p> <p>Those firms which have not made these kinds of investment may lose market share and through competition will eventually be forced to consider making competitiveness improving investments of their own, accept the loss of market share/profits, or find other markets for their products.</p>



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	<p>In this way, the dti will have directly supported the competitiveness improvement of Company A through the provision of a subsidy. In addition, the dti's support to Company A may – over time – induce substantial new investments from Companies B, C, D, and E which represent the industry as a whole, and thereby the competitiveness of an industry may improve.</p> <p>(ii) South Africa has adopted a developmental approach to tariffs and has ensured that tariffs are used as a policy tool to support industrial development. In addition, South Africa adopts a case-by-case approach to tariffs based on the needs of each sector.</p> <p>Consider the case of South Africa's Automotive sector. It is widely held that the industry and local firms are highly competitive and are regular recipients of global quality and productivity awards. This happens even though South Africa maintains modest tariff protection for the Automotive sector. In these specific circumstances, the domestic Automotive sector firms compete with one another vigorously and are constantly looking at ways to improve their competitiveness <i>even though</i> they benefit from tariff protection.</p> <p>There are however cases where tariff protection can remove competitiveness from industry. Consider a product such as soybeans which is used to produce poultry feed. Imposition of, or maintenance of a tariff on soybeans while South Africa's agricultural sector is unable to grow enough soybeans to satisfy local demand will indeed reduce the competitiveness of the downstream industry (in this case poultry).</p> <p>To avoid such a situation arising, Government assesses tariff protection in a rigorous process and considers a wide range of socio-economic factors across stakeholders before deciding to reduce, increase or impose tariff protection. In addition, Government may decide to provide a rebate of a particular tariff for a specific amount of time. Such a rebate is designed to avoid the competitiveness-reducing effect of a tariff in the soybean example while not forfeiting Government's policy space to impose a tariff at a later date when circumstances may necessitate such an intervention.</p> <p>(iii) the dti has found that the provision of carefully designed incentives (including tariff protection) has substantially contributed to South Africa's economic growth.</p> <p>For example, for every R1 in investment incentives provided by the dti, approximately R4 in investment is provided by private-sector investors. Thus, in the 2017/18 Financial Year, the dti's incentives encouraged 849 firms to commit R35bn in private-sector investment.</p> <p>Put differently, Government's economic policy which includes the provision of incentives and tariffs, creates an enabling business environment which sustains 1.4 million formal and informal jobs in the Manufacturing sector.</p> <p>Consequently, the support afforded by the dti to industry has <i>supported</i> economic growth and job retention especially in the period after the Global Financial Crisis.</p>
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61	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>2040.</p> <p>Mr J.R.B Lorimer (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>1) What are the details of the (a) number of accidents that vehicles owned by his department were involved (i) in each of the past three years' financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2018, (b) cost for repairs in each case and (c) (i) number of and (ii) reasons for vehicles being written off in each case;</p> <p>2) Whether all vehicles owned by his department have tracking devices installed? NW2200E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) (ii) (b) (c) (i) (ii)</p> <p>1) None of the vehicles owned by the department were involved in accidents or written off during the period indicated above.</p> <p>2) There are no tracking devices installed in any of the vehicles owned by the department.</p>
62	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1747.</p> <p>Ms A Steyn (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The lead Department for health and food safety is the Department of Health. Once the National Institute for Communicable Diseases had established the existence of listeriosis in South African meat processing plants the National Consumer Commission issued a recall notice under the provisions of the National Consumer Commission (NCC) and in the over-riding interests of public health.</p> <p>the dti has an existing agro-processing incentive to which companies in the meat sector can apply. Each application will be dealt with on its merits including with respect to whether or not the company has raised food safety and health standards and commits to raising competitiveness. Senior officials from the Department of Trade and Industry have met with the South African Meat Processors Association (SAMPA) where this was explained.</p>



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<p>(1) Whether, with reference to his undertaking during the joint sitting of the portfolio committees on Health, Trade and Industry and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on 28 March 2018, that his department would provide rehabilitation relief to businesses in the meat processing industry that are in distress, he and/or any senior official within his department have met with the specified businesses to understand their needs; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;</p> <p>(2) whether his department conducted a full analysis of the impact the listeriosis outbreak had on the (a) meat processing industry and (b) rest of the value chain with respect to (i) job losses and (ii) revenue losses; if not, why not in each case; if so, what were the findings in each case;</p> <p>(3)(a) what is his policy position on the establishment of an independent food health and safety agency to align all areas of food handling and manufacturing regulation and (b) what</p>	<p>(2) the dti has conducted a preliminary economic analysis of the impact the listeriosis outbreak on the meat processing industry. This preliminary analysis will be followed up with a more comprehensive study to determine the wider economic and employment impact. Preliminary research to date suggests that the pork industry is the hardest hit. The demand for processed meat has dropped by 75% and the demand for pork cold cuts by 50%, with an estimated decline in profits of 40%. According to data from the Pork Producer's Organization, two plants and one abattoir have closed down.</p> <p>(3) (a) the dti fully supports the formation of a Food Safety Agency and at the time of the outbreak immediately instructed the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) to begin the process to develop the requisite regulation.</p> <p>(b) The South African Constitution provides for food safety control as a concurrent function, across national government departments and at provincial and local government levels. The Departments of Agriculture, Health and Trade and Industry have existing concurrent functions to enhance food safety and consumer protection with the Department of Health as the lead department.</p> <p>The fact that some part of the private sector allowed a highly deleterious lowering of standards in food safety, points to the need for a strengthened and consolidated approach by government. It is for this reason that the dti is working with the Department of Health, Department of Forestry and Fisheries other national departments and the National Regulatory for Compulsory Standards (NRCS) to establish a Food Safety Agency, with an attendant regulatory framework.</p> <p>Government's view is that the long term sustainability of the food sector and its ability to safeguard jobs, rests on an optimal health and safety standards regulatory framework, and enforcement by government.</p>
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	action will he take to support the existence of such an agency?													
63	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1889.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) What (a) is the total number of incidents of racism that were reported to the human resources offices in (i) his department and (ii) entities reporting to him (aa) 2016 and (bb) 2017 and (b) are the details of each incident that took place;</p> <p>(2) was each incident investigated; if not, why not in each case; if so, what were the outcomes of the investigation in each case?</p> <p>NW2049E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Response from the Department:</p> <p>Except for one (1) incident at NCC referred to their Human Resources on 25 January 2017 there were no incidents reported for the Department and the other entities.</p> <p>Response from the Entities:</p> <table><tr><th>Entity</th><th>(1)(a)(i)</th><th>(ii)(aa)</th><th>(ii)(bb)</th><th>(b)</th><th>(2)</th></tr><tr><td>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</td><td>There were no racism incidents that were reported to Human Resource department.</td><td>2016-one incident of racism was referred to Human Resource on the 25 January 2017</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>The matter stemmed from grievance that was lodged by one senior manager against another</td><td>The matter was investigated and a recommendation was made that the senior manager be formally charged for misconduct. Whilst the initiator was in the process of drafting the charge sheet, the said senior manager was dismissed for unrelated misconduct. As a result, thereof, such disciplinary hearing (relating to racism) did not take place.</td></tr></table> <p><i>"Except as explicitly state herein the Ministry: Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) does not express an opinion in respect of any factual representations. The opinion /memo provided is limited to the matters stated in it and may not be relied on upon by any person outside the dti or used for any other purpose neither in its intent or existence. It must not be disclosed to any other person without prior written approval other than by law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of the dti to defend or oppose any claim or action against the dti."</i></p>	Entity	(1)(a)(i)	(ii)(aa)	(ii)(bb)	(b)	(2)	National Consumer Commission (NCC)	There were no racism incidents that were reported to Human Resource department.	2016-one incident of racism was referred to Human Resource on the 25 January 2017	Not applicable	The matter stemmed from grievance that was lodged by one senior manager against another	The matter was investigated and a recommendation was made that the senior manager be formally charged for misconduct. Whilst the initiator was in the process of drafting the charge sheet, the said senior manager was dismissed for unrelated misconduct. As a result, thereof, such disciplinary hearing (relating to racism) did not take place.
Entity	(1)(a)(i)	(ii)(aa)	(ii)(bb)	(b)	(2)									
National Consumer Commission (NCC)	There were no racism incidents that were reported to Human Resource department.	2016-one incident of racism was referred to Human Resource on the 25 January 2017	Not applicable	The matter stemmed from grievance that was lodged by one senior manager against another	The matter was investigated and a recommendation was made that the senior manager be formally charged for misconduct. Whilst the initiator was in the process of drafting the charge sheet, the said senior manager was dismissed for unrelated misconduct. As a result, thereof, such disciplinary hearing (relating to racism) did not take place.									



64	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1840.</p> <p>Mr G.R Krumbock (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether (a) his spouse and/or (b) an adult family member accompanied him on any official international trip (i) in each of the past five financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2018; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what (aa) is the name of the person(s), (bb) was the (aaa) purpose and (bbb) destination of the trip and (cc) was the (aaa) total cost and (bbb) detailed breakdown of the costs of the accompanying person(s) to his department;</p> <p>(2) whether each of the specified trips were approved by the President in terms of the provisions of Section 1, Annexure A of the Ministerial Handbook; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?</p> <p>NW1999E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1); (a), (b) (i)(ii); (aa) (bb), (aaa) (bbb),</p> <p>The provisions for international official journeys for members of the executive and their spouses (alternatively one adult family member) are set out in Chapter 6, section 2 of the Ministerial Handbook. The provisions provide for an accompanying spouse or adult family member on international official journeys undertaken by a member of the executive.</p> <p>No adult family member other than the Members spouse, Mrs Davies, accompanied the Member on official international duties.</p> <p>In the past five financial years and the period from April 2018, the Member completed 66 official international work trips and was accompanied by his spouse on 8 occasions at an average cost of R53 037,50.</p> <p>The purpose of the international work was to promote South African trade and investment interests. Details of the various international work undertaken by the executive member can be found in the dti Annual Reports, various reports to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry, reports in the media and the dti website, amongst others.</p> <p>The provisions in the Ministerial Handbook also provide for the personal staff in a Ministry to accompany the executive member on official travel abroad. During the period under review, staff from the personal office rarely accompanied the executive member on official travel abroad.</p> <p>(2) There is no provision in the Handbook that requires the President to approve spousal travel.</p>
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**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR
WRITTEN REPLY**

1724.

Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF)
to ask the Minister of Trade
and Industry:

(1)(a) What total amount of
land owned by his
department and the entities
reporting to him in each
province is (i) vacant and
(ii) unused or has no
purpose and (b) what is the
(i) location and (ii) size of
each specified plot of land;
(2)(a) how much of the land
owned by his department
and the entities reporting to
him has been leased out
for private use and (b) what
is the (i) Rand value of
each lease and (ii)(aa)
location and (bb) size of
each piece of land?
NW1875E

RESPONSE:

Response from the Department:

- (1) (a) (i) & (ii) nil – **the dti** does not own land.
(b) (i) & (ii) **the dti** does not own land.
(2) (a) & (b) (i) & (ii) Nil – **the dti** does not own land.

Response from the Entities:

The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) did not repond to the question.

Entity	(1)(a)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)(i)	(2)(ii)(aa)	(2)(ii)(bb)
National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	16 486m2 – Office Building. Building undergoing renovations for NRCS Office Use.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Port Elizabeth	Not applicable	No Land leased to third parties	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

1671.

Mr T.W Mhlongo (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) What number of cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended, have been referred to the (i) SA Police Service (SAPS) and (ii) Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) by (aa) his department and (bb) each entity reporting to him for further investigation since the Act was assented to and (b) what number of the specified cases have (i) been investigated by SAPS and DPCI, (ii) been followed up by the respective accounting officers and (iii) resulted in a conviction in each specified financial year since 2004?NW1821E

a (i)	Cases referred to SAPS	24 Cases
a (ii)	Cases referred to Serious Crime	2 Cases (1 closed and 1 is ongoing)
b (i)	Most of the cases were closed by the SAPS and Prosecutors.	1. 20 Cases were closed for various reasons which includes amongst others inability to locate witnesses and limited information to achieve the beyond reasonable doubt criteria. 2. Some of the cases were believed to be nolle prosequi (unwilling to pursue) the case because the chances of successful prosecution are minimal. 3. 3 of the 24 cases are still under investigation.
B (iii)	Convicted cases	4. We have one (1) ongoing case where the first accused received a guilty verdict. The second and third accused are being pursued. The civil element on this case is being pursued as well.

RESPONSE:

Response from the Department:

b (ii) The Internal Audit: Chief Directorate in **the dti** follows up monthly with the SAPS on all cases referred to SAPS and the HAWKS on behalf of the Director-General.

Response from the Entities:

The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) did not respond to the question.

Entity	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(b)(iii)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	CIPC has opened one (1) case with the South African Police Services (SAPS) in November 2017 regarding the contravention of section 214 (1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2008 read with section 12 (1) (b) (i) (aa) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act No.12 of 2004 (as amended).	No cases were referred to DPCI.	Since the CIPC has opened the case with SAPS, it is for the SAPS to investigate. CIPC is assisting the South African Police Services with any further information they might need.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Companies Tribunal (CT)	CT did not have any cases relating to the Prevention and	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable



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			Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended				
		Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	ECIC has not referred any cases in terms of the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act to the SAPS and Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	One (1) case was referred to South African Police Service	No cases were referred to DPCI, however the case that was reported, was escalated to the Commercial Crime Unit	One case, with CAS number: 439/9/22 reported at the Lyttelton Police Station on 22 September 2014 Involving several suspects that have been investigated by SAPS	The aforesaid case has been followed up by the NCC and the NCC has also secured the services of a forensic firm to assist SAPS in compiling a docket. Meetings were held with the prosecutor and investigating officer allocated to this matter	The NCC is not aware of any convention in this matter
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) has not referred any cases in terms of the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act to the SAPS and Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The National Credit Regulator (NCR) has not referred any cases in terms of the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act to the SAPS and Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Thirteen cases were referred to SAPS since 2004 to date (10 Clients/Applicants and 3 staff members)	Not applicable	Thirteen cases was investigated by SAPS: 10 Clients/Applicants and 3 staff members	All reported matters are followed up by the Risk & Legal departments on a quarterly basis	One (1) client was convicted in the financial year 2017/2018 Two (2) staff members were convicted in the financial year 2008/2009 Another matter relating to a staff member - criminal case is in progress
		National Gambling Board (NGB)	NGB has not referred any cases in terms of the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act to the SAPS and Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable



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		<table><tr><td>National Lotteries Commission (NLC)</td><td>Eight (8) cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended, have been referred to the SA Police Service (SAPS).</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Investigations on all eight (8) cases are still in progress</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Eight (8) cases are still in progress with SAPS</td></tr><tr><td>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</td><td>One (1) case was referred to the SA Police Service (SAPS).</td><td>NMISA was subsequently advised to refer the matter to Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) as the organisation did not suffer any loss, and the case is still under investigation.</td><td>One (1) case was investigated by the SAPS and Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr><tr><td>National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</td><td>NRCS did not have any cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr><tr><td>South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)</td><td>SANAS did not have any cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr></table>	National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	Eight (8) cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended, have been referred to the SA Police Service (SAPS).	Not applicable	Investigations on all eight (8) cases are still in progress	Not applicable	Eight (8) cases are still in progress with SAPS	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	One (1) case was referred to the SA Police Service (SAPS).	NMISA was subsequently advised to refer the matter to Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) as the organisation did not suffer any loss, and the case is still under investigation.	One (1) case was investigated by the SAPS and Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)	Not applicable	Not applicable	National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	NRCS did not have any cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	SANAS did not have any cases relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, as amended	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
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67	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1489.</p> <p>Mr I.M Ollis (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the President, Mr C M Ramaphosa, to the debate on the State of the Nation</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Neither the department nor its Entities have conducted lifestyle audits. The department and its entities will implement any directive in this regard that's developed for the public service.</p>																								



	<p>Address on 22 February 2018 to implement lifestyle audits, (a) he, (b) senior management service members in his department and/or (c) any of the heads of entities reporting to him have undergone a lifestyle audit in the past three financial years; if not, have any plans been put in place to perform such audits; if so, in each case, what are the details of the (i) date of the lifestyle audit, (ii) name of the person undergoing the audit, (iii) name of the auditing firm conducting the audit and (iv) outcome of the audit;</p> <p>(2) whether he will furnish Mr I M Ollis with copies of the lifestyle audit reports?</p> <p>NW1592E</p>	
68	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1230.</p> <p>Mr D.J Maynier (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether the Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC) issued</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Yes, it was issued on 29 January 2018.</p> <p>(2) The Company is providing the CIPC with monthly reports in compliance with the Notice, which the CIPC is currently assessing.</p> <p>(3) The Board of Directors have six months from the date of the Compliance Notice to comply. Therefore, they have until 29 July 2018 to comply.</p>



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	<p>a Compliance Notice to the Board of Directors of a certain company (name furnished); if not, why not; if so, on what date was it issued;</p> <p>(2) whether, in respect of each specified month since the Compliance Notice was issued, the CIPC received a monthly report on the progress and implementation of the measures set out in the Compliance Notice; if not, in each specified case, why not; if so, in each specified case, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(3) whether the Board of Directors of the specified company have complied with the Compliance Notice; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?</p> <p>NW1328E</p>	
69	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1115.</p> <p>Mrs E.N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) (b) (i) (ii) (iii) (aa) (bb) (cc) (dd)</p> <p>All consultants are appointed in accordance with the requirements contained in National Treasury's Cost Containment Instruction Notes.</p> <p>There are a total of 41 consultants appointed by the department some of which are appointed within a panel of service providers.</p>



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What (a) number of consulting firms or companies are currently contracted by (i) his department and (ii) the entities reporting to him and (b) (i) is the name of each consultant, (ii) are the relevant details of the service provided in each case and (iii) is the (aa) start date, (bb) time period, (cc) monetary value in Rands of each contract and (dd) name and position of each individual who signed off on each contract?
NW1207E

Table 1: Consultants appointed by the department for various adhoc service requirements

No	Name of Company	Contract Description	Start Date	Contract Period	Contract Value	Delegated official who approved contract
1	Urban-Econ Development Economists Pty Ltd	Conducting a review in accordance with Chapter 8, section 211(1) of the Companies Act no. 71 of 2008	18-Sep-17	1 Year	375 865.00	Deputy Director General
2	One World Media Pty Ltd	Testimonial Marketing and Communication for the Black Industrialist Program	01-Jun-17	1 Year	490 168.08	Group Chief Operations Officer
3	Ngwenyaximun chartered Accountants (SA) cc	Auditing services of the Monyetla Work Readiness Program	15-Jan-18	3 Months	495 000.00	Deputy Director General
4	Grant Thornton Advisory Pty Ltd	Conducting an incentive design review for the South African film and television production Incentive Programs	01-Jun-17	1 Year	495 300.00	Deputy Director General
5	Benchmarking and Manufacturing Analysts SA Pty Ltd	Research of expenditure on industrial financing in South Africa	02-Aug-17	6 Months	685 501.37	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
6	Ernst and Young Corporation Services	Quality assessment of the incentive grant performance information	28-Jun-17	12 Months	450 350.00	Deputy Director General
7	Farisanani and Associates Labour Law Consultancy Pty Ltd	Research to establish, facilitate and administrate the collective bargaining forum for entities reporting to the dti .	04-Aug-17	18 Months	1 556 109.00	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
8	KMPG Services Pty Ltd	Management of the hotline established for the BBBEE Commission	06-Oct-16	18 Months	41 040.00	Director
9	Pamoja Capital Pty Ltd	Amendment of the PPP agreement to incorporate the future expansion of Building Block G	21-Jul-14	4 Years	3 488 569.35	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee



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10	Frost & Sullivan International Pty Ltd	Developing country and sector value propositions for marketing South Africa as a direct investment destination.	15-Aug-15	4 Years	4 189 541.00	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
11	Ubuntu business Advisory consulting (Pty) Ltd	Forensic Auditing Services to the dti	06-Feb-15	42 Months	4 500 000.00	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
12	Delta Built Environment Consulting Pty Ltd	Multi-disciplinary Consulting Engineers to assess capital equipment and machinery	09-Mar-17	3 Years	5 000 000.00	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
13	KPMG Services Pty Ltd	Auditing Services to the dti	14-Oct-15	3 Years	6 000 000.00	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
14	University of Johannesburg	Multiyear research projects on Strategic Industrial Development and Policy matters	02-May-17	3 Years	Budgeted amount is R15 000 000.00	Director General
15	Tokiso Dispute Settlement Pty Ltd	Facilitation of a dispute process	13-Sep-17	6 Months	200 460.00	Deputy Director General
16	Talani Quantity Surveyors	Quantity Surveying services relating to accommodation at the regional offices	30-Nov 16	18 Months	212 040.00	Deputy Director General

Table 2: Panel of consultants

No.	Name of company and the type of service provided	Start Date	Contract Period	Contract Value	Delegated official who approved contract
1	<p>The following panel of service providers have been appointed to conduct <i>Science and Engineering due diligence assessments on projects related to the Incentive Programs</i> offered by the department. These services are used as and when required.</p> <p>Compo Agencies Pty Ltd Empirical Green Innovation Pty Ltd Grove and More Pty Ltd MWK Engineering Pty Ltd E-Science Associates Pty Ltd Eriscan Pty Ltd Anandthan Naidoo Pty Ltd Salim Ismail Ganie Pty Ltd Sea Spirit Investment Pty Ltd</p>	24-May-17	3 Years	The total budget over the 3-year period is R5 million. This is used as and when required as per the approved hourly tariffs.	Bid Adjudication Committee



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			Yeo 42 Investment Pty NM Envirotech Solutions Pty Ltd Gale force Fast Trade Pty Ltd				
	2	The following panel of service providers are appointed to conduct <i>Investigation services on behalf of the B-BBEE commission</i> . These services are used as and when required. PricewaterhouseCoopers Pty Ltd SizwentsalubaGobodo Advisory Services Pty Ltd Bowman Gilfillan Incorporated ENS forensics Ernest and Young Advisory services	25-May-17	3 Years	The total budget over the 3-year period is R6 million. This is used as and when required as per the approved hourly tariffs.	Bid Adjudication Committee	
	3	The following panel of service providers are appointed to conduct <i>Project due diligence, Site Inspections and verifications of claims for incentive programmes</i> offered by the department. These services are used as and when required. EMS Advisory Pty Ltd Nexia Sab & Chartered Accountants Inc PSTM Chartered Accountants Pty Ltd	22- Mar-17	3 Years	The total budget over the 3-year period is R5 million. This is used as and when required as per the approved hourly tariffs.	Bid Adjudication Committee	
	4	The following service providers are appointed to conduct qualitative and quantitative economic research as and when required. Bik-Research (Pty) Ltd and Koena Reliable Clinic Research DNA Economics(Pty) Ltd Enterprises University of Pretoria (Pty) Ltd IQ Business (Pty) Ltd Underhill Corporate Solutions (Pty) Ltd	20-Nov-17	3 Years	The total budget over the 3-year period is R3 million. This is used as and when required as per the approved hourly tariffs.	Bid Adjudication Committee	



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Response from the Entities

Entity	a(ii)	b(i)	b(ii)	b(iii)(aa)	b(iii)(bb)	b(iii)(cc)	b(iii)(dd)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC has contracted 9 service providers currently	Deloitte & Touche	Project manager for XBRL project in CIPC in consultation with other regulators	July 2016	22 months	R4 000 000.00	Contract were signed by the authorised signatories of each Parties, which in the case of the CIPC is the CIPC Commissioner (Rory Voller) or Acting CIPC Commissioner (Andre Kritzingner) if Rory Voller is on leave or overseas etc
		Business Reporting Advisory Group (BRAG)	provision of services of expert in taxonomy update etc	January 2018	3 years	R2 188 408.00	
		SWORD	CIPC customer enquiry solution	August 2017	3 years	R2 510 736.00	
		Welman & Bloem Attorneys	Labour law advisor services for the Commissioner's Office	September 2016	600 hours	R600 000.00	
		SWORD	Maintenance and support – IP systems (Ptolomy, Acsepto, IP online, e-journal etc)	June 2017	11 months	R4 562 553.00	
		Enterprise Content Management Solutions (ECMS)	support and maintenance of ERMS and Computron technologies –	January 2018	2 years	R15 986 995.00	
		Mediro Belay	1 Vantage / Dynatrace resource	December 2017 t	208 days	R1 633 756.00	
		Datacentrix	Data centre infrastructure management services	July 2016	2 years	R4 193 600.00	
		Reagola	Onsite maintenance and support	March 2015	3 years	R9 743 580.00	
Companies Tribunal (CT)	The CT has contracted 4 service providers currently	Business Innovation Group	Internal Audit	01/09/2015	3 years	R1 000 164.00	Ms Agnes Tsele-Maseloanyane Full Time Tribunal member
		iSolve	Provision of electronic case management system	18/10/2016	2 years	R2 260 737.19	Adv S. Lebala, SC Former Chairperson
		Prospero SA 360	Redesign, maintain and host CT website	14/11/2016	3 years	R791 958.00	Ms Agnes Tsele-Maseloanyane Full Time Tribunal member
		Work Dynamics	Organisational structure review and benchmarking	23/02/2018	2 months	R316 350.00	
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	The ECIC has contracted 77 service providers currently	Careways Wellness	Employee wellness	March 2017	2 Years	R 102 600.00	Ntshengdzeni Maphula General Counsel
		Internet Solutions	Connectivity and Hosting	February 2016	3 Years	R6 452 404.92	
		Servest Hygiene Services	Hygiene Services at Eco Origins	January 2014	4 Years	R238 883.08	



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			JR 209 Investments (Proprietary) Limited	Office Rental (Eco Origins)	December 2013	6 Years	R33 629 566.32
			Deloitte & Touche	Tip-Offs Anonymous	September 2005	In the process of reviews	R400 000.00
			All Scapes Services (Pty) Ltd	Rental of Office Plants and Containers	August 2014	4 Years	R131 328.00
			NGA africa	Payroll services	July 2014	5 Years	R1 014 048.00
			Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Inc	Provision of Legal Services in Respect of Underwriting Business on an "Exclusives Basis"	August 2014	5 Years	Refer to the transaction fee schedule
			Bytes Document Solutions	New Printers	January 2015	5 Years	R 1 920 000.00
			Fintech Possibility Unlimited (Acceptance Technology)	Master rental Agreement	January 2015	5 Years	R389 820.60
			Tactical Guarding	Guarding Services to ECIC	March 2015	3 Years	R1 438 944.00
			21st Century Pay Solutions Group (Pty) Ltd	Remuneration and Reward Consulting		Adhoc	R130 188.00
			Wow Interactive	Webside Design and Content services	August 2015	3 Years	R162108
			SEDA	18 Suppliers to be developed and 15 exporters	January 2015	3 Years	
			WorkDynamics	Psychometric Assessment	September 2015	3 Years	R598 158.00
			Newsclip	Media Monitoring	June 2015	3 Years	R150 945.00
			Thought Capital	Graphic design and branding	September 2015	3 Years	R121 752.00
			Rentokil	Pest Control	January 2016	2 Years	R21 888.00
			Selekane Asset Consultants	Asset Consultant	September 2016	3 Years	R2 572 348.00



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				Deloitte	Actuarial Services	November 2013	5 Years	R2 622 000.00	
				AccTech Systems	ERP system	January 2015	4 Years	R3 768 637.17	
				PricewaterhouseCoopers	Independent reasonable assurance engagement as required by section 19 (7) of Short term insurance	September 2016	1 Year	R336 550.00	
				BMI Research	Subscription and license agreement	January 2016	2 Years	\$52 100.00	
				MIE Agreement	Screening of qualifications and background of new employees	April 2016	2 Years	R10 000.00	
				JASCO	Software upgrade and Maintenance and Support	January 2015	3 Years	R894 502.00	
				ORCA	Internal Audit Services	January 2015	5 Years	R5 062 842.60	
				Pixykorner	Media Buying Services	January 2016	2 Years	R7 389 919.00	
				State Street SA	Transition Managers for ECIC	January 2016	5 Years	R1 500 000.00	
				Gijima	Boardview - Board Portal	April 2017	1 Year	R391 290.65	
				Anglophone Southern Africa (AMSCO)	Recruitment	July 2016	1 Year	15% of gross annual of incumbent	
				Globeflight	Courier Service	May 2016	3 Years	R127 363.00	
				PALISADE	Risk Software License	October 2016	2 Years	GBP8 721.00	
				NEPAD Business Foundation NPC	AVID Funding	January 2015	3 Years	R2 280 000.00	
				Norton Rose Fulbright	ECIC Legislation	April 2016	1 Year	R1 640 000.00	
				Atlantis Travel	Travel	January 2017	3 Years	R299 250.00	



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				CQS Technology Holdings	Annual Renewal Licenses	January 2016	3 Years	R150 648.65	
				KPMG Services Proprietary Limited	External Audit Services	January 2016	3 Years	R6 801 240.00	
				Sankofa	Insurance Broker for ECIC	January 2017	3 Years	R575 178.00	
				PWC RemChannel	Internet Based Remuneration Survey	April 2017	1 Year	R83 562.00	
				iSolve	Office 365	January 2017	3 Years	R948 115.20	
				Blackmoon	Printing of Integrated Report	June 2017	2 Years	R1 280 654.36	
				Dimension Data	Uptime Maintenance and Support	August 2017	2 Years	R42 329.36	
				Europcar	Car Rental	November 2015	3 Years	R540 000.00	
				Ezeedex	Database of Suppliers	December 2017	1 Year	R41 610.00	
				Masana Cleaning Services	Cleaning of ECIC Offices	January 2017	3 Years	R1 334 704.00	
				Metrofile	Offsite Storage	July 2017	3 Years	R73 730.96	
				Thomson Reuters	Subscription for online data on research and marketing	January 2016	2 Years	R254 245.42	
				Servest	Water Coolers	January 2017	2 Years	R20 383.20	
				Sizwe Ntsaluba Gobodo	Taxation Services	January 2017	2 Years	R66 630.72	
				Avis Car Rental	Car Rental	November 2015	3 Years	R315 840.00	
				Bidvest Car Rental	Car Rental	November 2015	3 Years	R301 176.00	
				Honeycomb BEE Rating	Rating Agency to produce new BEE certificate	November 2017	3 Months	R37 392.00	



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				SEDA	Enterprise Export Development	July 2017	1 Year	R7 124 414.00	
				Adaptive Insights	Licenses for Budget Tool	January 2018	2 Years	R127 200.00	
				Sizwe Ntsaluba Gobodo	Vulnerability Test -ICT	August 2018	7 Months	R350 860.00	
				Sizwe Ntsaluba Gobodo	ICT Review Function	August 2018	7 Months	R230 860.00	
				Decision Inc	Budget Tool	August 2018	8 Months	R752 400.00	
				All Scapes Services (Pty) Ltd	Rental of Office Plants and Containers	August 2014	4 Years	R131 328.00	
				Servest Multi Service Group	Supply of office flowers for 2 years	January 2015	3 Years	R20 391.07	
				Business Innovation Group	Procurement Consulting	January 2017	6 Months	R1 191 015.00	
				Bytes Document Solutions	Xerox machine 3912753955 (Service Maintenance)	January 2015	5 Years	Based on usage	
				Bytes Document Solutions	Xerox machine 3912753572 (Service Maintenance)	January 2015	5 Years	Based on usage	
				Fintech Possibility Unlimited (Acceptance Technology)	Xerox machines 3919613148, 3919609892, 3919613326 (Rental for the machines)	July 2016	4 Years	R488 904.00	
				Bytes Document Solutions	Service Maintenance 3919613148	July 2016	4 Years	Based on usage	
				Bytes Document Solutions	Service Maintenance 3919609892	July 2016	4 Years	Based on usage	
				Bytes Document Solutions	Service Maintenance 3919613326	July 2016	4 Years	Based on usage	
				Sinakho Staffshop	Procurement Temp	March 2018	2 Months	R295,00 Per hour @ 8 Hours a day	
				PEO IT	Computer equipment	March 2018	3 Years	R1 200 000.00	



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				Allan Gray SA (Pty) Ltd	Portfolio Management	June 2009	In the process of reviews	% Charge on market value of holdings	
				Coronation Asset Management (Pty) Ltd	Portfolio Management (Strategic Bond Mandate)	March 2009	In the process of reviews	0.30% per annum, of the month end market value as determined in paragraph 7.1 of the contract.	
				Taquanta Asset Managers (Pty) Ltd	Portfolio Management (Strategic Bond Mandate)	April 2009	In the process of reviews	0.20% per annum (the rate is based on the cumulative market value of the portfolio as at the close of business each day)	
				Sanlam Investment Management	Managing ECIC investments	November 2014	5 Years	R 193 800.00	
				Coronation Asset Management (Pty) Ltd	Investment Mandate	March 2009	In the process of reviews	R2 000 000	
				Investec Asset Management	Emerging market fixed income	March 2015	5 Years	R75 million @ 0.15%per annum	
				Argon Asset Management Proprietary Limited	Management of Investments	March 2015	5 Years	R4 000 000	
				Mazi Capital	Investment Management	March 2016	5 years	0.4 and 1.0 basis points	
				Rand Merchant Bank	Management of investments	March 2015	In the process of reviews	Base on asset management performance	
		National Consumer Commission (NCC)	The NCT has contracted 13 service providers currently	NEXIA SAB&T	Procurement of Internal Audit services for a period of 36 months	July 2015	3 years	R1 149 296.23	Naeem Hassim (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner (NCC)
				SPOC Managed Services (Pty) Ltd	Appointment of a service provider for the maintenance and support services in	November 2016	18 months	R394 957.00	Marius van der Walt (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner (NCC)



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					respect of the NCC contact centre				
				Acctech Systems (Pty) Ltd	Appointment of a service provider to render ACCPAC maintenance services for a period of 18 months	January 2017	18 months	R242 145.00	Mr. Tertius Zitzke and E Mohamed
				Sage South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Appointment of a service provider to render VIP payroll maintenance services for 18 months	February 2017	18 months	R92 039.64	Ms. Tamaaryn Loots(Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner NCC)
				Thandile Health Risk Management	Appointment of a Health risk manager	April 2017	20 months	R18 643.90	Mrs. Nadine Pienaar (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner NCC)
				Black Icon Designs	Request for News letter for a period of two years/ 10 issues	September 2017	2 years	R57 970.00	Ntokozo Ditshego (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner NCC)
				Avantgarde Enterptise (Pty) Ltd	Request for appointment of employee credentials verification service provider	October 2017	3 years	R210.00 First year, R231.00 second year and R253.00 third year	Sibusiso Mbhele (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner NCC)
				Erasmus Scheepers Attorneys	Appointment to defend a legal matter	February 2018	6 months	R150 000.00	Michiel Christian Erasmus (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner (NCC)
				Langalibalele & Associates	Appointment of Presiding Officer in Disciplinary Matters	February 2018	6 months	R61 060.00	Lindie Lankalebalelo (Director) and E Mohamed(Commissioner (NCC)
				Price Water house Coopers	Request for the appointment of the Auditing of the mid-year financial statements in terms of Assets	February 2018	3 months	R260 850.24	Pending



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				Moore Stephens B & W	Request for consultant services for a GRAP adherence Assessment of the annual financial statements	February 2018	3 months	R64 576.44	Pending
				Moore Stephens B & W	Request for Preparations and quality Assurance with Annual Financial Statements	February 2018	3 months	R117 150.04	Pending
				Alona Groups (Pty) Ltd	Request for the appointment of the Review of NCC Performance Management System	March 2018	3 months	R481 536.00	Pending
		National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	The NCT has contracted 4 service providers currently	SAGE VIP	Customisation of Performance Management system	June 2017	9 months	R 80 128.00	Marelize Bosch Chief Operating Officer
				Thomas International	Psychometric assessments and 360 degree assessments	September 2017	1 year	R 192 061.50	Marelize Bosch Chief Operating Officer
				Business Innovations Group	Internal auditing service	October 2013	5 years	R 2 486 008.27	Dianne Terblanche Executive Chairperson (Former)
				e-Software solutions	Software developers - to develop case management system	November 2017	1 year	R 447 390.72	Marelize Bosch Chief Operating Officer
		National Credit Regulator (NCR)	The NCR has contracted 25 service providers currently	Bazuka And Company	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 164 138.17	Nomsa Motshegare Chief Executive Officer
				Bowman Gilfillan Inc	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 45 027.75	
				C Kgope Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 402 848.00	
				Dlamini Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 569 529.77	



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			Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Inc	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 756 123.63	
			Gildenhuis Malatji	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 986 656.59	
			Gordon Mccune Attorney	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 20 000.00	
			Hogan Lovells	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 829 596.41	
			Honey Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 1 149 045.13	
			Krb Law Firm Inc	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 79 740.03	
			Mafungo Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 437 359.78	
			Mamokgalake Chuene Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 249 249.66	
			Mothle Jooma Sabdia Inc.	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 1 918 884.89	
			Nyapotse Inc Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 1 008 262.99	
			Ramcharan Shaikh Attorneys	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 63 102.99	
			Ramushu Mashile Twala	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 242 665.62	
			Rooth & Wessels Inc.	Legal services		Current and on-going	R 452 074.85	
			Aligned Concepts Recruitment Risk And Advisory Services	Consulting and Professional services	Aug 2017	2 months	R 298 000.00	
			Careways (Pty) Ltd	Consulting and Professional Fees	June 2016	3 years	R 52 743.21	
			Kpmg Inc	Hotline and anonymous services	July 2017	3 years	R 31 350.00	



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				Lexis Nexis	Screening services	May 2014	3 years	R 16 910.81	
				Sab And T Bee Services	Consulting and audit services	November 2016	5 months	R 276 464.15	
				South African Credit And Risk Reporting Association	Consulting and Professional Fees	June 2017	3 years	R 414 000.00	
				Wandagugu Asset Management	Assets disposal services	April 2017	1 month	R 4 179.20	
				Workdynamics (Pty) Ltd	Competency assessments	September 2014	3 years	R 217 916.04	
		National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	The NEF has contracted 36 service providers currently	BNM Technology	Mentorship services	July 2015	3 years	R3 000 000.00 per annum (approved budget)	Mr Mziwabantu Dayimani General Council Ms Innocentia Pule Chief Financial Officer
				Excellence Business Consulting					
				Fresh Thinking Coaching					
				FSI Consultants					
				Huda Consulting					
				JHRP Management Services T/A Business Specialists Group International					
				Letlotlo Ranyathole & Associates					
				Luswazi Gumbi Inc					
				Mamesidi & Associates (M Phakoago)					
				Mokgongoa Agriculture Gardening Enterprises					
				Molo Consulting & Trading					
				SA Business Owner & Company					
				Sakaza Communications					
				Segakweng Enterprise & Strategy Consulting					
				Tenox Management					



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				The Mufasa Coaching Practice								
				Trioflex Trading								
				YM Holdings								
				BGH Business Solutions	Improved business efficiencies	2015	On-going and current	R1 800 000.00 spend on average per annum				
				Boikano Accountants	Facilitation of access to markets through marketing interventions							
				Maboya Consulting								
				PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC)								
				Basis Points Capital	Back office interventions	July 2015	3 years	R1 750 000.00 per annum				
				Blueprint Holdings								
				Business Enterprises At University Of Pretoria								
				Fevertree Consulting								
				Future Foresight								
				Letsema Consulting								
				Limarco								
				N Ndlovu & Associates								
				Opis Advisory								
				Sab & T/A Nexia								
				SADL Consulting								
				Sekela Xabiso								
				Sungula Holdings changed name to Mabuhle Holdings								
				Unleash Corporate Financial Consultants								
				National Gambling Board (NGB)	The NGB has contracted 3 service providers currently	FuseIT	Development of an IT internally generated software for National Registers	March 2017		Fourteen (14) months (end date: 31 May 2018)	R4,479,972	Ms. Edith Maphisa – Director (FuseIT)
						Route Monitoring (Pty) Ltd (RM)	Supply, installation, commissioning, operation, management and maintenance of a National Central Electronic Monitoring	December 2017		8 years	R1,136,145,110	Mr. Virindra Virjanand Parmanand Director (RM)
							Ms. Caroline					



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					System (NCMS) for limited payout machines in the Republic of South Africa and the collection of related monitoring fees				Kongwa Administrator – NGB
				Demacon Research and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Research to Determine the Impact of Electronic Bingo Terminals on the Traditional Bingo, Limited Payout Machine and Casino Sectors within the Regulated Gambling Industry	March 2018	6 months	R751,716	Consultant has been appointed however the Contract is yet to be finalised
					Research to Determine the Current Status of Transformation and Growth in the South African Gambling Industry	March 2018	5 Months	R649,914	Consultant has been appointed however the Contract is yet to be finalised
		National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	The NLC has contracted 18 service providers currently	Data World (PTY) LTD	Implementation of Geographical Information System (GIS)	November 2015	3 years	R 2 990 106.00	Ms Thabang Mampane
				Meeki Investment Cc	Provision of service to conduct research as & when	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	Commissioner
				Kayamandi Development Services	Provision of service to conduct research	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	
				Ground Control Connect (PTY) LTD	Provision of service to conduct research	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	
				Enterprise University of Pretoria (PTY) LTD	Provision of service to conduct research	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	
				Mthente Research & Consulting Services	Provision of service to conduct research	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	
				TNS Research Surveys	Provision of service to conduct research	January 2016	3 years	Average Rates Per Person	
				On-Board Consulting	Consultants - Technical Construction Service Providers	April 2016	3 years	R5 911 500.00	
				T2 Tech	Consultants - Technical Construction Service Providers	April 2016	3 years	R5 027 100.00	
				SRSQ Consortium	Consultants - Technical Construction Service Providers	April 2016	3 years	R6 598 200.00	
				Dikgabo Consulting	Consultants - Technical Construction Service Providers	April 2016	3 years	R6 969 000.00	



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				Managed Integrity Evaluation (Pty)Ltd	Provision of probity checks	October 2016	3 years	Rate per employee	
				KPMG	Whistle blowing service	October 2016	3 years	R123 120.00	
				Business Connexion (Pty) Ltd	Oracle Functional Support	October 2017	2 years	R11 936 861.00	
				4 Chakras Consulting	Business Process review	October 2017	03 Months	R1 267 794.00	
				S24 Business Group	Conduct Impact evaluation study	November 2017	06 Months	R1 000 000.00	
				IsiQhingi Communications (Pty) Ltd	Compilation of annual report 2017-18	February 2018	06 Months	R 499 973.00	
				PWC	Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of NLC's Board of Directors	February 2018	03 Months	R 293 789.00	
		National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	The NMISA has contracted 04 service providers currently	MMM advisory services	Internal auditing of IT services	January 2018	2 months	R369 054.00	Mr Ndwakhulu Mukhufhi Chief Executive Officer
				PE Corporate Services	Job evaluation for support staff	March 2016	17 months	R47 880.00	
				Genesis Analytics Pty Ltd	Project Officer (PO) for the NMISA's recapitalisation project	April 2014	Current and on-going	R4 577 109.57	
				Deloitte Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Transaction Advisor for NMISA's recapitalisation project	March 2015	Current and on-going	R8 383 261.87	
		National Regulator For Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	The NRCS has contracted 37 service providers currently	Work Dynamics (Pty) Ltd	Competency assessments	December 2017	3 years	R500 000.00	E Mamadise Acting Chief Executive Officer
				The Assessment Toolbox (Pty) Ltd		December 2017			
				ICAS Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd		January 2018			
				Managed Integrity Evalaution (Pty) Ltd		April 2018			
				Landelahni Assessment (Pty) Ltd		November 2017			
				SPT Consulting (Pty) Ltd		December 2017			
				Adams & Adams (Pretoria)	Panel of Attorneys	May 2015	3 years	R1 000 000.00	A Moodley Chief Executive Officer
				Collin Nciki Attorneys					
				Mothle Jooma Sabdia Attorneys Incorporated					
				Ndobela & Lamola Attorneys					



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				Maponya Attorneys Notaries & Conveyancers											
				Macndhlovu Incorporated Attorneys											
				Hogan Lovells Attorneys											
				Diale Mogoshoa Attorneys											
				Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr (DLA) Attorneys (Johannesburg)											
				Poswa Incorporated											
				Malebye Motaung Mthembu Incorporated											
				Roy Ramdaw Associates											
				Menye Attorneys											
				Mmela Mtsweni Attorneys											
				Anisa Khan Attorneys											
				Edward Nathan Sonneberg Attorneys											
				Moche Attorneys											
				Ergonomix (Pty) Ltd							Payroll services	April 2018	6 months	R 284 050.00	E Mamadise (Chief Executive Officer)
				Gildenhuis Malatji Incorporated							Debt Collection	October 2015	3 years	15% of successful collection court action and 16.25% successful collection on call centre	A Moodley (Chief Executive Officer)
				O.M.A Chartered Accountants							Co-sourced levy audits	February 2016	3 years	Contingency Fee Basis.R1-10 million recovered- 16.53% inclusive of VAT (or 14.5% exclusive of VAT) of amount recovered. R10-30 million recovered – 13.68% inclusive of VAT (or 12% exclusive of VAT) of amount	A Moodley (Chief Executive Officer)



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								recovered. Greater than 30 million recovered -11.4% inclusive of VAT (10% exclusive of VAT) of amount recovered	
				ICAS Employee and Organization Enhancement Services Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd	Employee Wellness Services	July 2016	3 years	R 456 876.00	A Moodley (Chief Executive Officer)
				Managed Integrity Evaluation (Pty) Ltd	Verification Services	December 2016	2 years	R500 000.00	E Mamadise (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				Deloitte & Touch	Actuarial Services for a period of three years	May 2017	3 years	R 90 426.97	E Mamadise (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				Deloitte Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Grading of Position Services	September 2017	1 year	R50 000.00	E Mamadise (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				BEE Online Advisory (Pty) Ltd	BEEE Verification Services for a period of three years	January 2018	3 years	R 239 400.00	E Mamadise (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				State Information Technology Agency (SITA)	Gartner Subscription Services for a period of two years	January 2018	2 years	R 1 696 747.50	R Abdool (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				Bytes Universal Systems a Division of Altron TMT (Pty) Ltd	JDE Technical support services for a period of three years	January 2016	3 years	R783 929.66	A Moodley (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
				A2A Kopano Incorporated	Co-sourced Internal Audit Services for a period of three years	February 2018	3 years	R3 427 514.70	E Mamadise Acting Chief Executive Officer
				Gemini Moon trading (Pty) Ltd trading as Nexus Travel	Travel Management Services	March 2018	3 years	Travel Management Consultant. The contract is based on off-site transactional fee model which is a fixed amount per service based on volumes	
				Resolve Solution Partners a division of Imperial Logistics SA Group (Pty) Ltd	JDE Application Support Services for a period of 16 months	February 2018	16 months	R349 200.00	



				KPMG Services (Pty) Ltd	Ethics Hotline Services for a period of three years	June 2017	3 years	R157 320.00	
		South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	The SABS has contracted 13 service providers currently	Aspect Advisory	Advisory Services - Cost Allocation Methodology	February 2018	4 months	R630 000.00	Ms Boitumelo Mosako, CFO
				Bigen Africa Services	Technical Maintenance and OHS services	July 2014	3 years	R1 838 245.39	Dr Boni Mehloakulu, CEO
				Ernest and Young	Advisory Services - IFRS Implementation	October 2015	3 years	R932 677.00	Ms Amanda Gcabashe, Acting CFO
				Gapp Architects & Urban Designers jhb	Advisory Services - Property Advisor	July 2017	3 years	R1 372 461.40	Ms Boitumelo Mosako, CFO
				Grant Thornton Advisory Services	Advisory Services - Review of Finance Functions & Processes	November 2016	3 years	R267 216.30	Ms Boitumelo Mosako, CFO
				KPMG	Gap Analysis Review	April 2014	5 years	R73 977.92	Elis Lefteris, CEO
				Laetoli	Human Resources Consulting Services	January 2017	9 months	R295 000.00	Mr I Plaatjes, Acting Executive: Human Capital
				Limelight Software Solutions	Electronic Digital Certification	April 2016	3 years	R16 500.00	Mr Mothusi Motjale, GM: Procurement Services
				Meta Performance	Business Process Review	March 2015	6 months	R560 000.00	Mr Mothusi Motjale, GM: Procurement Services
				PriceWaterhouseCoopers	Actuarial Services	October 2015	3 years	R170 096.00	Mr Mothusi Motjale, GM: Procurement Services
		South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The SANAS has contracted 7 service providers currently	Rakoma & Associates	Audit Services - Internal	November 2015	3 years	R333 211.67	Ms Boitumelo Mosako, CFO
				SAB & T Chartered Accountants Inc	Audit Services - Internal	October 2015	3 years	R251 165.00	Ms Boitumelo Mosako, CFO
				SizweNtsalubaGobodo Advisory Services	Advisory Services - VAT	September 2017	2 years	R67 883.60	Ms Khuliswa Mazizi, Acting GM: Procurement Services
				Labour Net	Labour Relations services	2017 - 2018	1 year	R45 600.00	Mr Ron Josias
				Bornman & Associates	Project Management Services - Building	2017- 2018	1 year	R984 622.00	Chief Executive Officer
				CPI Holdings	Payroll Services	March 2016	3 years	R202 635.00	
				Du Pont Telekom	IT Networks	2017 - 2018	1 year	R82 730.00	
				EOH Management Services	Server Management & Support	2017 - 2018	1 year	R14 065.00	Board of Directors
				HR Focus Holdings	Software Licenses	2017 - 2018	1 year	R21 169.00	
				Travel with Flair	Travel Agency	2017 - 2018	1 year	R12 000 000.00	



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**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTIONS FOR
WRITTEN REPLY****1197.**

Ms Z Jongbloed (DA) to ask Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) (i) What is the purpose of the Motor Industry Ombudsman of South Africa? and (ii) What services does it offer? (b)(i) What is the funding mechanism of the Ombud? and (ii) What was the total income and expenditure of the Ombud over the past three financial years, (c) What was the performance of the Ombud over the past three financial years in terms of cases (i) heard and (ii) resolved, (d) What was the original cost of setting up the Ombud? (e) What is its staffing structure? (f) What is/are the location/s of its offices? (g) What is the way in which the Ombud delivers services? NW1291E

RESPONSE:

(a) (i) The office of the Motor Industry Ombudsman of South Africa (MIOSA) is an institution that regulates the interaction and provides for alternative dispute resolution between persons conducting business within the automotive and related industries in South Africa and consumers, as well as among participants in the automotive and related industries. MIOSA's services are provided free of charge to consumers. The MIOSA has had a very positive influence on relieving the Courts of having to deal with cases of highly complicated automotive technical matters.

(a) (ii) The services offered by the MIOSA is alternative dispute resolution between consumers and participants in the motor and related industries.

(b)(i) The MIOSA is funded by the Automotive Industry.

(b)(ii)

Items	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Income	31 715 369.00	31 363 854.00	22 399 747.00
Operating Expenses	32 332 386.00	19 537 174.00	16 499 938.00
Surplus/Deficit	-504 242.00	11 836 680.00	5 899 809.00

(c)(i)(ii)

	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Cases Heard	7 693	5 895	5 675
Cases Resolved	15 117	8 398	7 562

(d) The original set up cost from date of accreditation three years ago started at approximately R3 345 110.00.

(e) Governing Body (According to King IV)
Ombudsman

Deputy Ombudsman (Legal Director)

Chief Operating Officer

Administration Department

1 Senior Manager

5 Support Staff

Case Management Department

1 Senior Manager

8 Case Managers

8 Assistants

Finance Department

1 Senior Manager



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		<p>3 Support Staff</p> <p>Information & Liaison Department (Call Centre) 1 Senior Manager 5 Support Staff</p> <p>Inspectorate Department 1 Senior Manager 4 Inspectors 2 Support Staff</p> <p>Legal Department 2 Support Staff</p> <p>Public Affairs Department 1 Senior Manager 1 Support Staff</p> <p>(f) Building 14 A & B CSIR Campus Meiring Naude Drive Brummeria Pretoria</p> <p>(g) The services delivered through conciliation following the lodging of written complaints, and advice through contact centre to consumers and business.</p>
71	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1138.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) Why has the National Lotteries Commission (NLC) failed to allocate funding towards animal welfare groups, specifically</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) The National Lotteries Commission annually publishes priority areas to ensure more focused funding and maximum impact of the funds allocated. Priority areas are published yearly and available on the NLC's website. There is continuous work done to ensure that beneficiaries are aware of priority areas and the NLC holds regular Indabas and Post Indaba Stakeholder Engagements with its beneficiaries to ensure that they are aware and actually contribute to the decisions of this nature.</p> <p>b) Due to the limitation of funds and the increasing demand for assistance by non-profit originations, the NLC's funding is aligned to the published priority areas to ensure more focused funding and maximum impact on funding allocated. The result is therefore that some funding areas get affected by this categorization.</p> <p>c) The NLC held a meeting with NSPCA and fully explained the position relating to priority areas. A budget has been ring-fenced from the miscellaneous category of funding for the national body to apply on behalf of its branches.</p>



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	<p>the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the past two financial years, (b) What are the detailed reasons and rationale behind this decision and (c) What plans does his department have in place to assist animal welfare organisations, as these groups rely solely on funding from the NLC and the public in order to provide free services and assistance in poor communities? NW1232E</p>	
72	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1137.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) Why are there instances of different identity numbers registered for one person on the website of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)?</p> <p>(b) How many other instances of different identity numbers were found on the CIPC's</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the information received from CIPC:</p> <p>(a) The CIPC system authenticates individuals against valid Identity Number supplied from the Home Affairs database. This is done either through electronic or biometric validation against the Home Affairs (DHA) database. The DHA is the owner of all Identity Number database.</p> <p>(b) The CIPC is only aware of 2 instances of different Identity Numbers for a single individual.</p> <p>(c) The CIPC does not have the right to record or amend any particulars in the Population Register. The status awarded to the CIPC by the Director-General of the Department of Home Affairs in terms of section 6 of the Identification Act No. 68 of 1997 is that of right to access to authenticate individuals exclusively against their Identity Number and any associated bio-metrics.</p>



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	website against the name of one person; and (c) By what date will the CIPC's database be cleaned up? NW1231E					
73	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1121.</p> <p>Mr D America (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: (1) Whether his department provided any form of assistance to co-operatives in each of the past five financial years; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, in each case, what is the (a) name of the co-operative, (b) total number of members of the co-operative, (c) type of co-operative, (d) service that the co-operative delivers, (e) physical address of the co-operative, (f) type of assistance provided to the co-operative and (g) current status of the co-operative; (2) whether any of the specified co-operatives will require additional assistance from his</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Two Co-Operatives were approved for the Agro-Processing Support Scheme (APSS), as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Vuma Rural Development Primary Co-operative Limited</td><td>Khora Africa Projects Co-operative Limited</td></tr><tr><td>7 members Primary Co-Operative Growing vegetables, processing & packaging of vegetables D465 Road, Ward 8, Vuma Location. Eshowe Cost sharing investment grant in buildings, machinery & equipment and commercial vehicles. There is no disbursement yet to the cooperative</td><td>5 members Primary Co-Operative Manufacturing of fruit juices, jam, dried fruit, chutney 36009 Lehong Street, Mamelodi East, Pretoria Cost sharing investment grant in buildings, machinery & equipment and commercial vehicles. There is no disbursement yet to the cooperative</td></tr></table> <p>Should any of the co-operative require additional funds, it may apply for a relevant incentive programme.</p>	Vuma Rural Development Primary Co-operative Limited	Khora Africa Projects Co-operative Limited	7 members Primary Co-Operative Growing vegetables, processing & packaging of vegetables D465 Road, Ward 8, Vuma Location. Eshowe Cost sharing investment grant in buildings, machinery & equipment and commercial vehicles. There is no disbursement yet to the cooperative	5 members Primary Co-Operative Manufacturing of fruit juices, jam, dried fruit, chutney 36009 Lehong Street, Mamelodi East, Pretoria Cost sharing investment grant in buildings, machinery & equipment and commercial vehicles. There is no disbursement yet to the cooperative
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	department in future; if so, what are the relevant details? NW1214E	
74	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1146.</p> <p>Mr H.C.C Krüger (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What number of industrial parks and/or incubators have been established in (i) Dr J S Moroka Local Municipality and (ii) Thembisile Hani Local Municipality and (b) in each case, (i) where it is located (ii) what is the description of the facility, (iii) on what date was it established, (iv) what amount did it cost to build, (v) what amount did it cost to run the facility in the past three financial years, (vi) what services and support are provided, (vii) what total number of beneficiaries and/or businesses are reached and (viii) what total number of jobs were created?NW1240E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) i) the dti is not establishing new industrial parks, however it is revitalising the old state owned industrials parks in the former homeland states. The Siyabuswa Industrial Estate under Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency (MEGA) in Dr J S Moroka Local Municipality is not yet on the dti list for revitalisation, and there is no dti supported incubator in this Local Municipality.</p> <p>ii) the dti does not have an industrial park or an incubator at Thembisile Hani Local Municipality, however there was an invitation by the Municipality to do the Incubator Support Programme (ISP) presentation. The presentation was done on the 13th March 2014 but nothing materialised thereafter, the municipality never applied for any support.</p> <p>b) N/A</p>



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75	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1068.</p> <p>Mrs E N Ntlangwini (EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1)(a) On what basis was G4S given black economic empowerment (BEE) and broad based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) status and (b) what are the details which qualify G4S for BEE and BBBEE status,</p> <p>(2) whether his department has done an investigation into G4S's BEE and BBBEE credentials; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings of the investigation?</p> <p>NW1158E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>1) In accordance with the provisions of Statement 005 of the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice, issued in terms of Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act, the B-BBEE Status level of Measured Entities are determined by Accredited Rating Agencies, through the issuing of Verification Certificates. Said Verification Certificates are valid for 12-months from date of issue, based on verified information requested by and supplied to the Accredited Rating Agency by the Measured Entity.</p> <p>B-BBEE Status is determined through evaluation against the B-BBEE Scorecard contained in the Codes of Good Practice, measuring the participation in and recognition of black people in Ownership, Management Control, Skills Development, Enterprise and Supplier Development and Socio Economic Development.</p> <p>2) The question on G4S BBBEE credentials was brought to the attention of the dti before the establishment of the Office of the BEE Commission. Following the establishment of this Office, all BBBEE potential fronting cases were handed over for further investigation. Therefore, further investigation into the G4S BBBEE credentials is being conducted by the office of the BEE Commissioner.</p>
76	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1057.</p> <p>Dr C.P Mulder (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) The National Treasury carries overall legislative responsibility for public sector procurement. The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) is the custodian of local content policy. Government through the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) has prioritised the procurement of locally manufactured products/commodities to support industrial development in the country. Implementation of this priority is through the current procurement legislation governing public procurement, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework (PPPFA) Act 5 of 2000 and its Regulations (Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017). The Regulations enable the dti, in consultation with the</p>



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	<p>(1) Whether his department has a policy whereby government departments and other state-owned entities are encouraged to favour locally manufactured goods and local services; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;</p> <p>(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter? NW1144E</p>	<p>National Treasury, to designate sectors for local procurement with minimum local content thresholds. Regulation 8 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017 makes provision for promotion of local production and content.</p> <p>For the local procurement of certain products which are not yet designated for local production and where there is local manufacturing capability and capacity to supply such products, the dti engages the organs of states through Regulation 8.4 of the PPPFA. This regulation facilitates local procurement of non-designated and/or yet to be designated products/commodities.</p> <p>Local content policy is applicable to all National, Provincial and Local Government' Departments; Constitutional Institutions; Public Entities listed in schedules 2 and 3 of the PFMA; and Municipalities and Municipal Entities to which the MFMA applies. the dti is responsible for the implementation of local content policy and monitoring of compliance. Since 2011 to date, twenty-three sectors/products have been designated for local procurement.</p> <p>(2) Successive annual iterations of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) set out the existing policy environment which is summarized in (1) above. In addition, numerous other policy directives and announcements have been made on the subject. Further announcements will be made as and where appropriate.</p>
77	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>1001.</p> <p>Mr J Vos (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>How much land does (a) his department and (b) the entities reporting to him (i) own, (ii) have exclusive rights to and/or (iii) lease from the State to (aa) use and/or (bb) occupy?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p><u>Response from the dti and the entities:</u></p> <p>(a) the dti and its entities do not own/have exclusive rights/lease from the State with the exception of the South African Bureau of Standards. (SABS)</p> <p>(b) The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</p> <p>(i) owns the following land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SABS Head Office, at 1 Dr Lategan Road Groenkloof, Pretoria, 0001 which is on 22.0907 hectares of land; • The National Electrical Test Facility (NETFA) laboratory at Apollo Road, Olifantsfontein, 0001, which is on 11.3927 hectares of land; • The Office at 20 Nile Road, Perridgeval, Port Elizabeth, 6056, office space of 215m²; • Testing Laboratories and office space at 20 Brook Road, Rosebank, Cape Town, 7701 in the Western Cape, which is on 4,121m² of land; • The Testing Laboratory in East London at 1 Teichmann Drive, East London, 5208, which is on 8.2672 hectares of land;



- The Little Go Farm in East London at East London Road, which is on 96.166 hectares;
- The Durban Office at 15 Garth Road, Durban, 4058, which is on 24,272 m² of land; and
- The Saldanha property at 22 Henry Wicht Avenue, Saldanha Bay which is 674m².

(ii) have exclusive rights to:

- Secunda Building B, 8 Bunsen Street, Secunda, erf size of 647 m²; and
- The Richards Bay Coal Laboratory, 57 Dollar Drive, Richards Bay, 3900, erf size of 650 m².

(iii) leases from the State:

- Kloppersbos, on Pyramid Road Pretoria on 156,7738 hectares; and
- The Coal and Mineral Laboratory, at the CSIR Campus at Lynwood Bridge, Pretoria, 0040, on land 460,031 m².

(aa) use:

- The SABS Head Office, at 1 Dr Lategan Road Groenkloof, Pretoria, 0001 – offices space, training academy, design institute, provision of services and laboratory testing;
- The National Electrical Test Facility (NETFA) laboratory at Apollo Road, Olifantsfontein, 0001 - Electrical Testing Facility;
- The Middelburg Coal Laboratory, at 8 Rand Street, Middelburg, 1050 – Coal Laboratory;
- The Offices at 20 Nile Road, Perridgeval, Port Elizabeth - Certification;
- Testing Laboratories and office space at 20 Brook Road, Rosebank, Cape Town, 7701 in the Western Cape - Regional Office space and Certification Services;
- The Testing Laboratory in East London at 1 Teichmann Drive, East London, 5208 - Laboratory Services;
- The Little Go Farm in East London at East London Road - leased for farming;
- The Durban Office at 15 Garth Road, Durban, 4058 - Regional Office space and Certification Services;
- The Saldanha property at 22 Henry Wicht Avenue, Saldanha Bay, - Laboratory Services;
- The Coal and Mineral Laboratory, at the CSIR Campus at Lynwood Bridge, Pretoria, 0040 – Coal Laboratory;
- Secunda Building B, 8 Bunsen Street, Secunda - Coal Laboratory;
- The Richards Bay Coal Laboratory, 57 Dollar Drive, Richards Bay, 3900 - Laboratory Services; and
- Kloppersbos, on Pyramid Road Pretoria - Permitted explosives.

(bb) occupy:



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		<p>All properties that are owned or hired by the SABS are occupied by the entity, except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Little Go Farm in East London is occupied by a tenant;• Kloppersbos, on Pyramid Road Pretoria is occupied when testing is conducted; and• Saldanha Bay is unoccupied at present.
78	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>874.</p> <p>Mr C.D Matsepe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether his department was or is involved in the National Treasury's review of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenue sharing model; if so, what are the relevant details of the (a) progress made to date and (b) design for a reviewed revenue model?NW953E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>A decision has been taken by the SACU Summit of Heads of State and Government in June 2017 to review the 2002 SACU Agreement. The review of the revenue sharing formula is one of the focus areas. The review aims to among others identify financing options for regional infrastructure and industrial projects. The dti has been working with National Treasury in this regard. National Treasury is working on proposals.</p>
79	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>854.</p>	<p>QUESTIONS & RESPONSES:</p> <p>(1) Whether, with regard to businesses providing financial and social contributions to safe houses, children's homes and institutions that (a) also help white children and white disabled persons, (b) only help white children and white disabled persons at a given time, as, for example, only white indigent persons live in the area, (c) help white, black, brown and Indian children and the disabled and (d) help all children except white children and white disabled persons, are eligible for broad-based black economic empowerment points (BBBEE) in accordance with certain generic codes; if not, (i) why not and (ii) how is it justified in each case in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;</p>



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Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

B-BBEE promotes the achievement of the constitutional right to equality, within the historical context of race being used to control access to South Africa's productive resources during apartheid. The increase of effective participation in the South African economy by the majority of South Africans previously denied such is envisioned, so as to promote the stability and prosperity of the economy in the future to the benefit of all South Africans, irrespective of race.

The examples highlighted of safe houses and children homes for B-BBEE purposes finds insight in the Socio Economic Development element which has a 75% black beneficiary base target. Qualifying Socio Economic Development Initiatives which has a maximum of 25% white beneficiaries will enjoy 100% recognition under the Socio Economic Development Element. Black South African citizens as well as White people are thus recognised for the promotion of Socio Economic Development on the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice. The intent of such donations are crucial as B-BBEE can not be a tick-box exercise.

(2) what are the full relevant details regarding the circumstances under which businesses which provide financial and social contributions to safe houses, children's homes and institutions (a) are eligible for maximum BBBEE points and (b) are not eligible for BBBEE points;

Code Series 500 of the Amended B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice which is the Socio Economic Development pillar extensively documents the requirements for B-BBEE recognition. Eligibility is determined through measurement of:

- (i) the specific objective with which the contribution was made; and
- (ii) the black beneficiary percentage benefiting from the contribution.

(3) on what date did the generic codes for BBBEE points come into effect;

The B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice were gazetted, and thus became effective on 09 February 2007. The Codes were subsequently amended. The Amended B-BEE Codes of Good Practice came into effect on date of gazette thereof, being 11 October 2013. An 18-month transition period was however granted for entities whom wished to be rated in terms of the 2007 Codes of Good Practice to allow them to adopt B-BBEE strategies which speak to the Amended Codes, should it wish to. The election option expired on 01 May 2015.

(4) whether this regulation on the basis of restrictions on white children and white disabled persons has in any way contributed to the upliftment of previously disadvantaged persons; if so, what are the relevant details of valid scientific data in this regard;

As per Question (1), white children and white disabled persons are not excluded from Socio Economic Development recognition for B-BBEE purposes.

(5) whether the generic codes for BBBEE points create an environment where (a) the employment of and financial and social contributions to any white person disadvantages a business that wants to obtain BBBEE points and (b) businesses that are 100% black is earning the most BBBEE points without regard to demographic representation, in other words, can a business be 100% black but never 100% white; if so, what are the full relevant details in each case? [NW933E]



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		<p>B-BBEE Measurement is informed by a balanced scorecard, of which the measurement of Ownership makes up only 21.19%. Furthermore, the targets contained within all of the elements are not absolute, i.e none of the elements have a 100% target for black participation. The employment of and financial and social contributions to a white person therefore does not disadvantage a business looking to obtain B-BBEE points.</p>
80	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>920.</p> <p>Adv. A De W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:†</p> <p>(1)(a) What number of South Africa's bilateral investment agreements have already expired and (b) with regard to each such agreement, (i)(aa) what was the agreement, (bb) which countries were party to the agreement, (cc) on what date did the agreement come to an end and (dd) for how long was the agreement still valid after the agreement had expired and (ii) whether the Government will renew the relevant agreement;</p> <p>(2) whether the agreement provides for expropriation with compensation; if so, which is the relevant clause in the agreement and what</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) The number of BITs that have already expired is 9.</p> <p>The response to (i)(aa), (bb), (cc), (dd) is attached hereto as Annexure 3.</p> <p>(ii) There is no intention to renew the agreements. In accordance with the decision by Cabinet, South Africa will only enter into bilateral investment treaties in future on the basis of a compelling economic or political reasons. In addition, the Protection of Investment Act provides adequate protection to all investments in South Africa in accordance with the Constitution.</p> <p>(2) Yes the BITs do, the relevant clauses are attached hereto as Annexure 4.</p>



	<p>are the details contained in it? NW1002E</p> <p>[ANNEXURES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	
81	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>918.</p> <p>Adv. A De W Alberts (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) (a) What number of South Africa's bilateral investment agreements are still in force and (b) with regard to each such agreement, (i)(aa) what is the agreement, (bb) which countries are party to the agreement, (cc) on what date does the agreement come to an end and (dd) for how long is the agreement still valid after the agreement has expired and (ii) whether the Government will renew the relevant agreement;</p> <p>(2) Whether the agreement provides for expropriation with compensation; if so,</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) (a) The number of BITs in force is 13.</p> <p>The response to (i)(aa), (bb), (cc), (dd) is provided in Annexure 1.</p> <p>(ii) The Government does not intend to renew the BITs still in place. Discussions have commenced with the affected countries. The protection of investment will going forward be in accordance with the Protection of Investment Act.</p> <p>(2) The BITs do provide for expropriation with compensation. The reference to the relevant clauses are attached hereto as Annexure 2.</p>



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	<p>which is the relevant clause in the agreement and what are the details contained in it? NW1000E</p> <p>[ANNEXURES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>																					
82	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>867.</p> <p>Mr H.C.C Krüger (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What number of close corporations are currently (a) registered and (b) still trading in each province? NW946E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the information received from Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC):</p> <table><tr><td>Western Cape</td><td>103447</td></tr><tr><td>Eastern Cape</td><td>31621</td></tr><tr><td>Northern Cape</td><td>6754</td></tr><tr><td>Free State</td><td>23750</td></tr><tr><td>Kwa-Zulu Natal</td><td>96453</td></tr><tr><td>North West</td><td>19974</td></tr><tr><td>Gauteng</td><td>296272</td></tr><tr><td>Mpumalanga</td><td>32292</td></tr><tr><td>Limpopo</td><td>30448</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Total</td><td>641068</td></tr></table> <p>The above information reflects close corporations that have both an active status (03) or a deregistration status (38 or 08). The legal personality of companies and close corporations are only withdrawn upon final deregistration and therefore those in a deregistration status may still be active and may at any time revert to an active status (cancelling the deregistration status).</p>	Western Cape	103447	Eastern Cape	31621	Northern Cape	6754	Free State	23750	Kwa-Zulu Natal	96453	North West	19974	Gauteng	296272	Mpumalanga	32292	Limpopo	30448	Grand Total	641068
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83

**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
QUESTION FOR
WRITTEN REPLY**

828.

Mr G.K.Y Cachalia (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:
What (a) amount has been budgeted to develop a special economic zone in Upington in the Northern Cape for the (i) 2018-19, (ii) 2019-20 and (iii) 2020-21 financial years, (b) progress has been made in the development of the specified special economic zone and (c) amount has been spent on the development of the special economic zone to date?
NW913E

RESPONSE:

(a) All provinces with proposed Special Economic Zones were allocated and received financial support from **the dti** annually from 2013/14 – 2016/17 financial years as part of the pre-designation support for the proposed SEZs. Northern Cape Provincial government was allocated **R31 938 587** for the preparation of the proposed Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Upington, in particular, to fulfil the following key objectives:

- Pre-feasibility Study
- Feasibility Study
- Strategic Plans
- Establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU).
- Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Detailed Engineering and Site Assessment Services.
- Planning and Development of Strategic Industrial Clusters.
- Investment Facilitation and Promotion.

In line with the above stated objectives, the Northern Cape Economic Development Agency (NCEDA) was appointed by the province to undertake management and operationalisation of the SEZ PMU (Project Management Unit) as well as the management of the funds.

The PMU was established with the sole objective of undertaking all SEZ preparatory work over the years corresponding with the funding. To this effect, an MOU was signed between **the dti** and NCEDA for the transfer and management of the performance of the SEZ PMU.

(i) There is no further allocation provided for the years beyond 2016/2017 except for the completion of outstanding work using savings accrued from the previous allocation by **the dti**. Therefore, no further allocation for 2018/19; 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 period for the Northern Cape.

(b) Progress to date has been made in relation to the following areas:

- Pre-feasibility studies
- Technical Feasibility studies
- Land acquisition
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- Detailed Engineering and Site Assessment Services.
- Investment Facilitation and Promotion

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of some key PMU staff position/s <p>The remaining work concerning the finalisation of the application for the designation of the proposed SEZ includes the finalisation of the sector strategy, strengthening of the investment pipeline, business plan, financial model as well as the supporting plans such as finalisation of the skills development plans, SMME strategy, etc. It is anticipated that the application will be submitted to the dti by second quarter (Q2) of the financial year of 2018/19 for the SEZ Advisory board's consideration.</p> <p>(c) Northern Cape spent R17 394 328 as at the end of 2016/17 financial year in preparation of the Application for Designation of the proposed Special Economic Zone in Upington.</p>
84	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>639.</p> <p>Adv. A de W Alberts (FF Plus) ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: †</p> <p>(1) Whether the programme of broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) is an exception to the principle of equality in terms of section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996; if so, according to which criteria and time line will the BBBEE programme be discontinued;</p> <p>(2) whether the said programme is an integral part of the principle of equality that will never be abolished; if not, in what</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) B-BBEE is not an exception to the principle of equality in terms of section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: In fact, section 9(2) of the Constitution states that: "Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. <u>To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.</u>"</p> <p>In promoting equality as envisaged above, the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act No. 53 of 2003 ("the Act") was enacted and subsequently amended by the B-BBEE Amendment Act No. 46 of 2013. The Act as amended and the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice constituted the legislative and other measures which are designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 14(1) of the Act entrust the Minister of Trade and Industry to make regulations with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Any matter that in terms of the Act may or must be prescribed; o The lodging of complaints with the BEE Commission; o The conducting of investigations by the Commission; o The information that any organ of state, public entity or private enterprise is required to provide to the Commission and the form and period of such reporting; o Requiring all broad-based black economic empowerment transactions above a prescribed threshold to be reported to the Commission; and o Any ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that is necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation and administration of the Act. - Section 14 (2) of the Act provides as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Minister may by notice in the Gazette issue guidelines and practice notes relating to the interpretation and application of the Act. <p>(2) B-BBEE is an integral part of the principle of equality in terms of section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In terms of the Statement 000 of the B-BBEE Act 46 of 2013, as amended-

	way and on what legal basis will the programme be a permanent aspect of the South African society; if so, what are the relevant details of the legal basis on which the interpretation is based? NW713E	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Paragraph 12: Duration of the Codeso A Code remains in effect until amended, substituted or repealed under Section 9 of the Act.o The Minister may review the Codes at any stage and regular reviews will take place to monitor the implementation of BBBEE throughout the economy																																																																	
85	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>734.</p> <p>Ms T.M Mbabama (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(1) Whether his department has a sexual harassment and assault policy in place; if not, (a) why not and (b) by what date will his department have such a policy in place; if so, (i) how are reports investigated and (ii) what are the details of the consequence management and sanctions stipulated by the policy;</p> <p>(2) (a) what is the total number of incidents of sexual harassment and assault that have been reported in his department (i) in each of the past three</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(1) Yes, the Department has a Sexual Harassment Policy in place.</p> <p>(i) According to the dti Sexual Harassment Policy's reporting procedure, employees who are of the view that they may have fallen victim of sexual harassment are strongly encouraged to report the case directly to the Manager: Employment Relations or the Manager: Quality of Worklife. All such reports are treated in the strictest confidence and are dealt with in a sensitive and supportive manner. Upon receiving the complaint (due to its employment equity-related nature) the matter is referred to the focal person for Employment Equity and Transformation for thorough investigation. A report with findings and recommendations is compiled and submitted to the Deputy Director-General responsible for employment equity, for implementation.</p> <p>(ii) Due to the sensitivity and seriousness of sexual harassment, the disciplinary procedure is utilised to address the complaint. In problematic cases of sexual harassment involving sexual assault such as rape, molestation, attempted rape or physical assault, the alleged harasser is suspended with full pay pending the outcome of the disciplinary hearing.</p> <p>For cases such as attempted rape, molestation, physical assault, rape or persistent harassment, the Chairperson of the disciplinary hearing uses the Disciplinary Code and Procedure to determine the sanction. The victim of sexual assault has the right to open separate criminal and/or civil claims against the alleged harasser and the employer. The legal rights of the complaint are in no way limited by the dti Sexual Harassment Policy.</p> <p>(2)</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="3">1/4/2014 – 31/3/2015</th><th colspan="3">1/4/2015 – 31/3/2016</th><th colspan="3">1/4/2016 – 31/3/2017</th><th colspan="3">1/4/2017 - date</th></tr><tr><td>(a)</td><td colspan="3">0</td><td colspan="3">0</td><td colspan="3">0</td><td colspan="3">2</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>(i)</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(iii)</td><td>(i)</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(iii)</td><td>(i)</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(iii)</td><td>(i)</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(iii)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Both cases</td></tr></table>		1/4/2014 – 31/3/2015			1/4/2015 – 31/3/2016			1/4/2016 – 31/3/2017			1/4/2017 - date			(a)	0			0			0			2			(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both cases
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	financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2017, (b) what number of cases were (i) opened and concluded, (ii) withdrawn and (iii) remain open based on the incidents and (c) what sanctions were issued for each person who was found to have been guilty?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>not yet finalised</td></tr></table>													not yet finalised
												not yet finalised			
86	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>656.</p> <p>Mr M.R Bara (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether SA National Accreditation Service gave accreditation to any laboratory in the (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 financial years; if so, (i) what are the names of each laboratory, (ii) who are the owners of each laboratory and (iii) what products were they accredited to test? NW730E</p> <p>[ANNEXURE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The South African National Accreditation Service (SANAS) gave accreditation to;</p> <p>(a) 49 laboratories in 2015-2016, (b) 60 laboratories in 2016-17 and (c) 63 laboratories in 2017-18. A list of accredited laboratories in the periods mentioned is attached in Excel format. To facilitate access to clients of laboratories and other stakeholders, the SANAS website under “Directory of Accredited Facilities” carries information on accredited facilities and what they do.</p>													



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87	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>655.</p> <p>Mr G.K.Y Cachalia (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What is the total number of employees of the SA Bureau of Standards who have been arrested for taking bribes (i) in the (aa) 2015-16, (bb) 2016-17 and (cc) 2017-18 financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2017, (b) in relation to which products were the bribes given and (c) what is the total number of persons who are facing criminal charges? NW729E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the management of the SABS;</p> <p>(a) (i) (aa), (bb) and (cc) Nil.</p> <p>(b) (i) and (ii) Does not apply and (b) does not apply, and</p> <p>(c) The management of the SABS has not provided a satisfactory response containing the requisite information. I have written to the SABS management demanding that they do in fact provide an urgent response to the Department of Trade and Industry.</p>
88	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>654.</p> <p>Mr G.K.Y Cachalia (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>What (a) are the reasons that the Chief Executive Officer of the SA Bureau of</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to information provided by the SABS management:</p> <p>a) (i) The SABS Chief Executive Officer has a driver as an approved benefit by decision of the SABS Board. (ii) The SABS CEO does not have a bodyguard despite the fact that the SABS 2015 security assessment recommended one.</p> <p>b) (i) The cost to the fiscus of the driver is in line with the remuneration framework for SABS drivers. (ii) Does not apply.</p>



	Standards has a (i) driver and (ii) bodyguard and (b) is the total cost of paying the (i) driver and (ii) bodyguard in each month?	
89	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>653.</p> <p>Mr G.K.Y Cachalia (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What is the (a) total number of customers that the SA Bureau of Standards (SABS) lost (i) in the (aa) 2015-16 and (bb) 2016-17 financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2017, (b) financial impact that the loss of the customers has had on SABS, (c) total number of customers that the SABS had to refund and (d) total monetary value of the amounts refunded? NW727E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The management of the SABS has not provided a satisfactory response containing the requisite information. I have written to the SABS management demanding that they do in fact provide an urgent response to the Department of Trade and Industry</p>



90	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>652.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) is the total number of executive board members who have resigned from the SA Bureau of Standards (i) in the (aa) 2015-16 and (bb) 2016-17 financial years and (ii) since 1 April 2017, (b) are the reasons for each resignation and (c) are the reasons that there is a high turnover of board members? NW726E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>a) The SABS has only one Executive Board Member who has not resigned and still occupies the position.</p> <p>(i) (aa) and (bb) and</p> <p>(ii) (ii) and</p> <p>b) Do not therefore apply.</p>
91	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>651.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: With reference to product licences that fall under the authority of the SA Bureau of Standards, (a) what</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The management of the SABS has provided the Department with the following information.</p> <p>a) The SABS does not issue product licences. Since the promulgation of new legislation, the SABS Act of 2008, the SABS Mark is a voluntary tool for quality assurance in the domestic and global market.</p> <p>b) The SABS Mark continues to be issued. Companies that hold an expired SABS Mark can continue to use it even if it has expired. A SABS Division was created in 2017 to deal with the backlog and provides access to laboratories all over the country to test products as well as provide the necessary governance and assurance oversight of these SABS conformity assessment services.</p> <p>c) The management of the SABS has not provided a satisfactory response containing the requisite information. I have written to the SABS management demanding that they do in fact provide an urgent response to the Department of Trade and Industry.</p> <p>d) No calculation of this cost has been undertaken.</p>



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	<p>number of product licences has expired, (b) what steps has his department taken to eradicate the backlog, (c) (i) what is the name of each product that has an expired licence and (ii) on what date did each licence expire and (d) what is the cost to the economy with regard to expired licences?</p>	<p>The Department of Trade and Industry is the only shareholder of the SABS. In my capacity as the Minister of Trade and Industry, in the light of the above and with respect to ongoing concerns relating to the SABS Mark function, I recently gave instructions to the SABS Board to urgently oversee a detailed process to develop a turnaround strategy for SABS. This will, inter alia, include a full scope of all the existing SABS Mark functions and processes involved in developing the Mark; operational challenges and stakeholder engagements in order to strengthen this critical pillar of SA's industrialisation effort. I shall provide a full report to Parliament in this regard in due course.</p>
92	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>650.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What (a) number of laboratories does the SA Bureau of Standards have, (b) number of the specified laboratories are conducting full testing of products, (c) are the names of the laboratories that are conducting partial testing of products, (d) would it cost to bring each partial testing laboratory up to standard so that full testing can be conducted at every laboratory and (e)</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to information provided by the management of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS):</p> <p>a) The SABS has 30 business units undertaking testing. b) The SABS conducts testing as part of conformity assessment in line with the prescripts of ISO 17 000. Testing falls into 3 categories as follows; Third Party Testing where a product complies fully with a standard and the testing activities were conducted by an independent third party (SABS); Second Part Testing where the SABS tests products on behalf of another institution which defines the required specification and First Party Testing where the SABS provides product development support to manufacturing companies. c) The management of the SABS has not provided a satisfactory response containing the requisite information. I have written to the SABS management demanding that they do in fact provide an urgent response to the Department of Trade and Industry. d) As above. e) As above.</p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry is the only shareholder of the SABS. In my capacity as the Minister of Trade and Industry, in the light of the above and with respect to ongoing concerns relating to the SABS testing function, I recently gave instructions to the SABS Board to urgently oversee a detailed process to develop a turnaround strategy for SABS. This will, inter alia, fully scope all the existing SABS testing facilities and their respective capabilities, those which are no longer functional or have been degraded; the cost of maintaining and/or upgrading and reopening those facilities which are critical to SA's industrialisation effort; resolve any legal issues which may stand in the way of undertaking partial testing and conduct a review of the three technical infrastructure Acts. I shall provide a full report to Parliament in this regard in due course.</p>

	equipment is needed at each laboratory?	
93	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>375.</p> <p>Mr C.D Matsepe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a) What is the total amount that was (i) budgeted for and (ii) spent on his private office (aa) in each of the past three financial years and (bb) since 1 April 2017 and (b) what was the (i) remuneration, (ii) salary level, (iii) job title, (iv) qualification and (v) job description of each employee appointed in his private office in each of the specified periods?</p> <p>NW397E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Ministerial Handbook provides guidelines on the appointment of the staff in the Private Office. It equally provides the recommended salary levels of each post. The salary levels are adjusted on an annual basis as prescribed in the Public Service Regulations.</p> <p>The Office of the Minister has a staff complement as defined in the Ministerial Handbook. In line with the Protection of Personal Information Act (PoPi) and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act I am unable to provide the members with such confidential information in the manner it is requested.</p> <p>I however draw the honourable members to the department's Annual Report wherein the organogram of the department provides the information required. Should it be insufficient, the department will make the personal files of the officials available for further scrutiny by the Auditor General as prescribed by the Act.</p>



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94	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>340.</p> <p>Mr T Z Hadebe (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: What amount did (a) his department and (b) each entity reporting to him spend on the promotion or celebration of the Year of O R Tambo on the (i) Africa News Network 7 channel, (ii) SA Broadcasting Corporation (aa) television channels and (bb) radio stations, (iii) national commercial radio stations and (iv) community (aa) television and (bb) radio stations since 1 January 2017? NW362E</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>(a) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb) (iii) (iv) (aa) (bb)</p> <p>the dti did not incur any expenditure on the promotion or celebration of the Year of O.R Tambo.</p>
95	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>206.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>According to the information received from National Lotteries Commission:</p> <p>1 (a) The Board had identified specific Flagship projects (below) to promote social cohesion in different provinces. This was done in line with the Department of Arts & Culture Priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Cape Town Jazz Concert – Western Cape○ MACUFE – Free State○ Diamonds and Dorings – Northern Cape



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<p>(1)(a) What are the names of the heritage festivals that have received Lottery funding, (b) did they apply for such funding directly or via a conduit, (c) in which year were the grants awarded and (d) what was the amount of the grant in each case;</p> <p>(2)(a) which heritage festivals have received multiple grants, (b) in which year were the grants awarded and (c) what was the amount of each grant;</p> <p>(3) is a check done on nongovernmental organisations, especially those acting as conduits, to check whether people applying are office bearers of other non-profit organisations that have received Lottery funding or have acted as a conduit?NW214E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Buyelekhaya / Grahamstown Arts Festival – Eastern Capeo Mapungubwe / Marula Festival - Limpopoo Joyous Celebration / Cohesion Project - Gautengo Shaka Musical / SATMAS – Kwa-Zulu Natalo Trooper – Mpumalangao Kgalakgadi / Kalahari – North West <p>(b) Yes, the projects applied directly for funding except the project below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mapungubwe – The assisting organization (conduit) was Matsila Community Development Trust.</p> <p>(c) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>(d) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>2 (a) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>(b) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>(c) Refer to Annexure A</p> <p>3 The NLC verifies the NPO registration of the applicant.</p> <p>Annexure A</p>
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Project no.	Province	What are the names of the heritage festivals that have received Lottery funding - Flagship projects	Flagship Festival name	Did they apply for such funding directly or via a conduit, (Directly/Conduit)	Details of Conduit	In which year were the grants awarded and	What was the amount of the grant in each case;	Which heritage festivals have received multiple grants, (Yes/No)
73340	GAUTENG	JOYOUS CELEBRATION FOUNDATION	JOYOUS CELEBRATION	Directly		2012	950 000	No
104411	NORTHERN CAPE	FIRE CHARISMATIC	DIAMONDS AND DORINGS	Directly		2017	2 960 000	No
5019	EASTERN CAPE	NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL GRAHAMSTOWN	GRAHAMSTOWN ARTS FESTIVAL	Directly		2002	10 500 000	Yes
17198	EASTERN CAPE	NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL GRAHAMSTOWN	GRAHAMSTOWN ARTS FESTIVAL	Directly		2005	11 025 000	Yes
41274	EASTERN CAPE	NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL GRAHAMSTOWN	GRAHAMSTOWN ARTS FESTIVAL	Directly		2009	21 449 547	Yes
72553	EASTERN CAPE	NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL GRAHAMSTOWN	GRAHAMSTOWN ARTS FESTIVAL	Directly		2013	11 510 250	Yes
90857	EASTERN CAPE	NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL GRAHAMSTOWN	GRAHAMSTOWN ARTS FESTIVAL	Directly		2015	10 000 000	Yes
94120	GAUTENG	BUYAMBO CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	BUYELEKHAYA MUSIC FESTIVAL	Directly		2015	5 000 000	Yes
104385	EASTERN CAPE	THATO COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTRE	BUYELEKHAYA MUSIC FESTIVAL	Directly		2017	6 054 220	Yes
105900	LIMPOPO	FETOGANG MAKGAREBE CULTURAL VILLAGE	MAPUNGUBWE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL	Directly		2017	4 430 500	Yes
91741	LIMPOPO	MATSILO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST	MAPUNGUBWE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL	Conduit	Matsilo Community Development Trust	2015	1 575 000	Yes
104233	LIMPOPO	NGOMA PEOPLE THEATRE	MARULA FESTIVAL	Directly		2017	3 080 000	No
108164	MPUMALANGA	VYEBOOM YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	TROOPERS FESTIVAL	Directly		2017	5 000 000	Yes
103615	MPUMALANGA	MGINGIRIKO PROJECTS	TROOPERS FESTIVAL	Directly		2016	5 000 000	Yes
86016	KWAZULU-NATAL	HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT TRUST	HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT TRUST APPLIED FO BOTH HOUSE OF SHAKA MUSICAL / SATMAS	Directly		2015	10 026 878	No
56361	WESTERN CAPE	SOUTH ATLANTIC ARTS AND CULTURE TRUST	CAPE TOWN JAZZ FESTIVAL	Directly		2011	3 786 385	Yes
74746	WESTERN CAPE	SOUTH ATLANTIC ARTS & CULTURE TRUST	CAPE TOWN JAZZ FESTIVAL	Directly		2013	5 475 763	Yes
75270	WESTERN CAPE	SOUTH ATLANTIC ARTS & CULTURE TRUST	CAPE TOWN JAZZ FESTIVAL	Directly		-	-	Yes
103704	WESTERN CAPE	SOUTH ATLANTIC ARTS AND CULTURE TRUST	CAPE TOWN JAZZ FESTIVAL	Directly		2016	4 346 850	Yes
105765	FREE STATE	ANGEL FOUNDATION INC	MACUFE	Directly		2017	4 693 700	Yes
72821	FREE STATE	FREE STATE PROVINCIAL ARTS AND CULTURE COUNCIL	MACUFE	Directly		2013	7 123 000	Yes
89682	NORTH WEST	MERAKENG FOUNDATION	KGALAGADI JAZZ FESTIVAL AND MAFIKENG JAZZ FESTIVAL	Directly		2015	4 992 000	No



96	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>116.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:</p> <p>(a)(i) What are the names of all organisations that acted as a conduit since the amendment in 2015 to the Lotteries Act, Act 57 of 1997, (ii) in what year did the organisations act as a conduit and (iii) what was the size of the grant, (b) what was their fee for acting as a conduit, (c) what are the names of the organisations that received the grants, (d) when were they awarded the grants and (e) for what purpose was the grant intended?</p> <p>NW122E</p> <p>[ANNEXURE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST]</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Refer to Annexure A.</p>
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97	<p>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY</p> <p>115.</p> <p>Mr D.W Macpherson (DA) to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry: Whether the acting Chief Executive Officer of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications has received or is set to receive a performance bonus for 2017; if so, what (a) are the details of the bonus and (b) criteria is such a bonus measured against?</p>	<p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Acting Chief Executive Officer of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications has not received a bonus for 2017. The 2017 financial year concludes in March 2018 and the Acting CEO's annual assessment will determine whether he qualifies for a bonus or not.</p>
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