

INDUCTION TO THE PARLIAMENT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

23 JULY 2024
INPUT FROM SECTORS BRANCH



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Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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ROLE OF SECTORS BRANCH IN DRIVING INDUSTRIALISATION

- Design and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to address issues of transformation and inequality; create jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets
 - Coordinate the development and implementation of industrial policy using a suite of policy tools
 - Branch is divided into 2 sub-programmes:
 - **Industrial Competitiveness:** 4 transversal programmes (Industrial Policy; Industrial Procurement; Technical Infrastructure; Future Production Technologies)
 - **Customised Sector Programmes:** 9 sector desks (Agro-Processing; Automotives; Chemicals, Cosmetics, Plastics and Pharmaceuticals; Aerospace and Defense; Primary Minerals and Processing; Electro-technical; Metals Fabrication, Rail and Capital Equipment; Textiles; Clothing, Leather and Footwear; Green Industries;
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ROLE OF SECTORS BRANCH IN DRIVING INDUSTRIALISATION

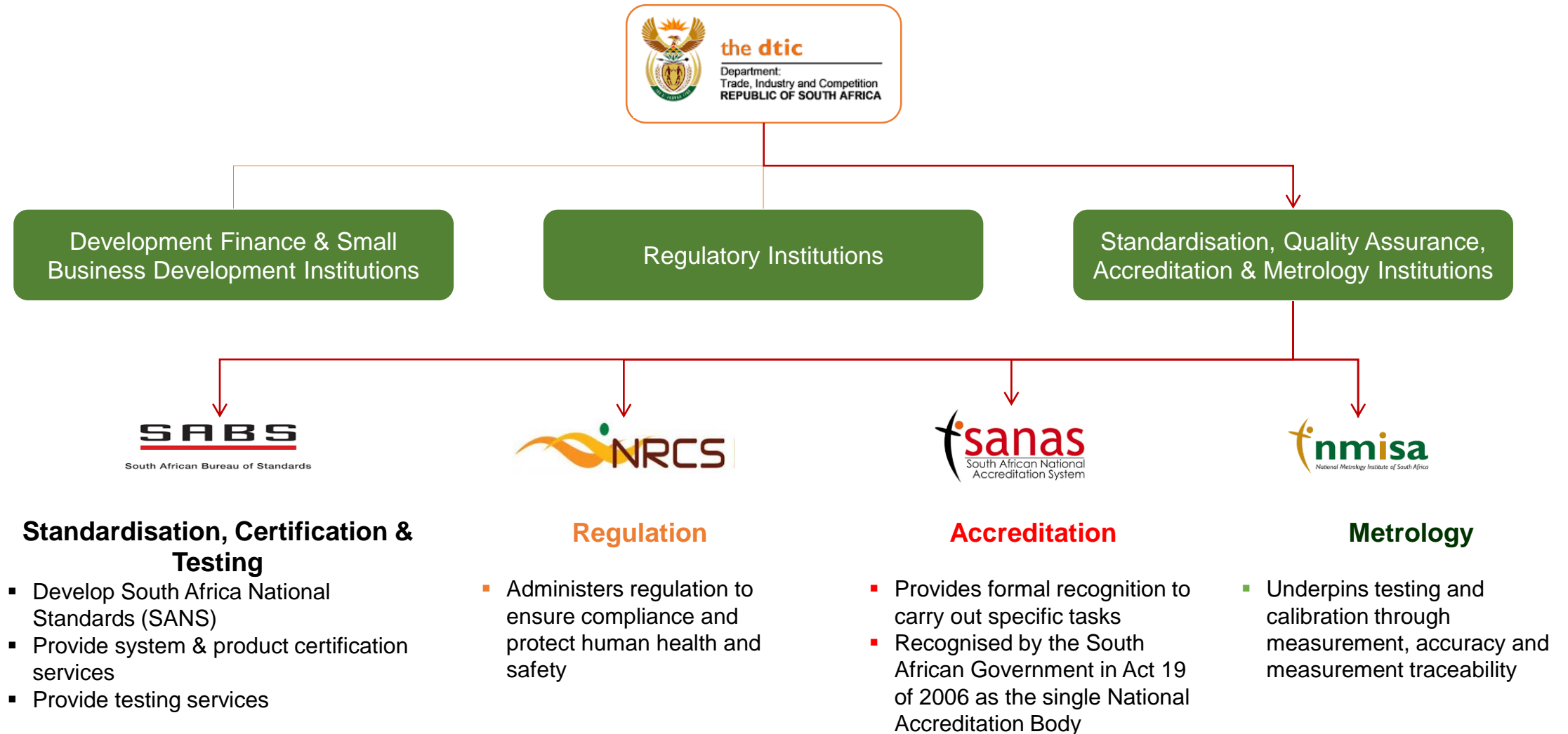
- **4 South African Technical Infrastructure** public entities that are independent but have complimentary mandates report to the Branch :

- National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)
- South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)
- South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)
- National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)

the dtic ensures that the linkages between Technical infrastructure entities are strengthened:

- to support value-adding growth, labour-intensive manufacturing and advanced beneficiation.
- actively support SMMEs to improve the translation of innovative ideas into sustainable businesses through targeted technical infrastructure interventions.
- Supporting quality infrastructure development in Africa that will facilitate the acceptance of accredited certification, inspection and testing in many African markets,

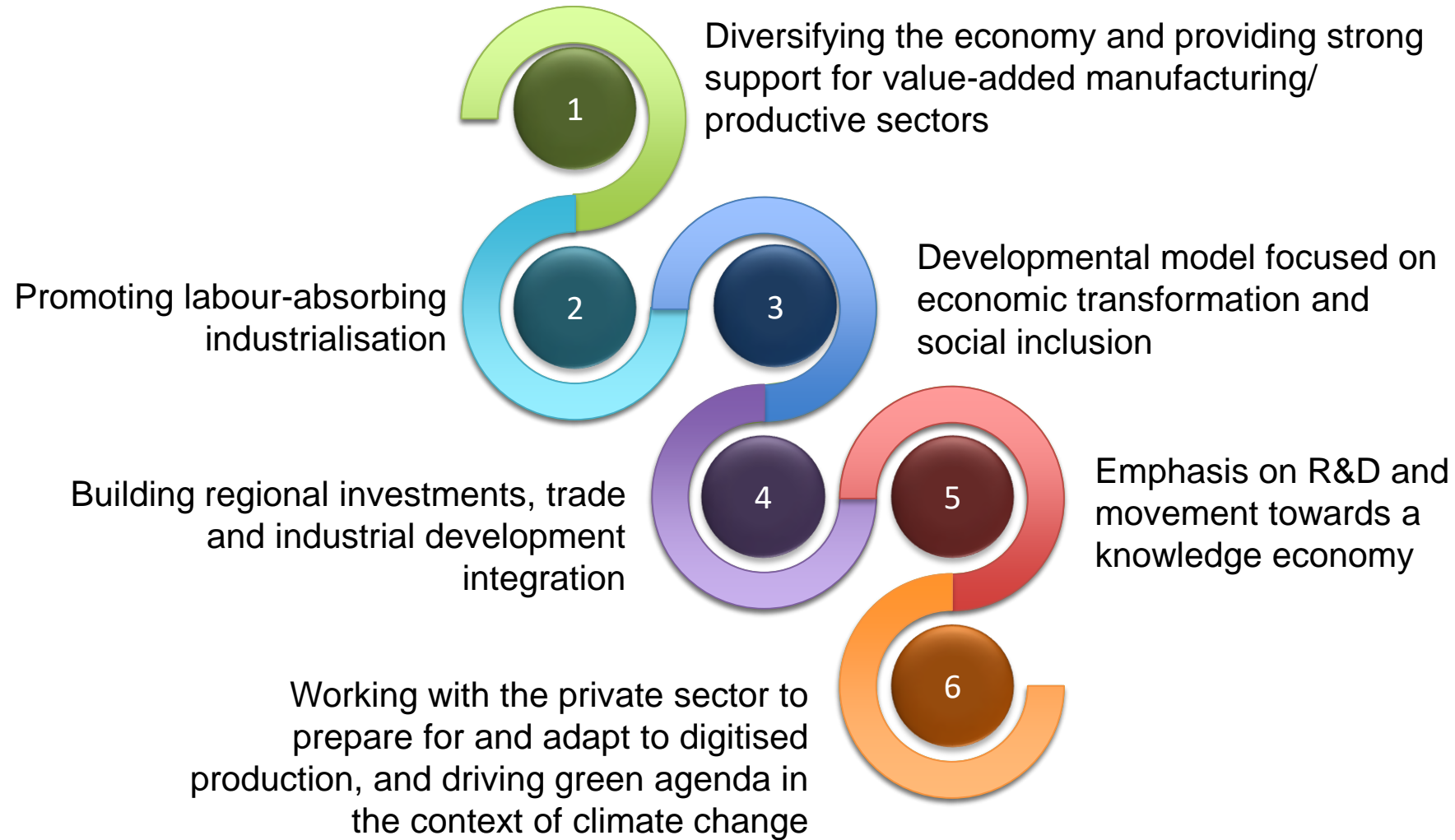
Technical Infrastructure Institutions and roles



CONTEXT: APPROACH TO INDUSTRIALISATION

- **Between 2007- 2018**, The department's approach to industrial development was underpinned and informed by the National Industrial Policy Framework and its associated action plan the **Industrial Policy Action Plan** (IPAP).
 - IPAP was deployed to reverse deindustrialisation, build and strengthen diversified manufacturing base, especially in value adding, labour intensive strategic sectors with an ultimate goal of reducing unemployment.
 - In the 6th administration, the **Re-imagined Industrial Strategy** identified the Masterplans as a key instrument to achieve increased industrialisation, localisation, transformation, transition to cleaner production platforms, and export competitiveness.
 - Key to the **Masterplans** is the strong social compact between government, industry and organised labour, where each social partner commits to implement concrete interventions to transform and build the economy
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CONTEXT: INDUSTRIAL POLICY CORE OBJECTIVES



CONTEXT: INDUSTRIAL POLICY TOOLS DEPLOYED

- ❑ **Industrial Financing:** promote competitiveness; attract investments; support jobs; de-centralise economic activities; infuse technology and innovation; support economic transformation, preserve and create jobs → critical role of Incentives Branch, IDC and other DFIs, SEZ programme, Investment Facilitation Programme
- ❑ **Trade instruments:** strategic use of various trade measures, tariffs; anti-dumping measures; safeguards; rebates; export taxes as well as leveraging on the trade agreements → critical role of the Trade Policy and the independency of ITAC
- ❑ **Leveraging Procurement:** to raise aggregate domestic demand and boost local production with the ultimate goal of building domestic long-term industrial capabilities for both local and export opportunities, creating jobs in the associated supply chains.
- ❑ **BBBEE legislation:** to drive and deepen transformation
- ❑ **Standards/ Quality based Instruments:** greater use of Standards, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM)/ Technical Infrastructure system to secure market access for SA goods whilst locking out sub-standard products from the domestic market
- ❑ **Competition Policy:** to promote competition, combat anti-competitive and collusive behaviour, combat cartels → critical role and independency of the Competition Authorities
- ❑ **Regional Integration and Export promotion** to foster upward movement in global value chains, while also pursuing investment-led regional integration. Critical to this has been the support to industrial growth and development of infrastructure in the SADC region and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) gave effect to the objective of unlocking manufacturing potential and facilitate industrialisation, driving sustainable growth and jobs among other objectives

MASTERPLANS AS DRIVERS OF INDUSTRIALISATION

- **the dtic** is currently implementing 8 Masterplans. A range of industrial policy tools are utilised with the aim to claw back domestic market share; build supply chains; support jobs and transformation; grow and develop export capabilities.
- **Steel and metal fabrication** is at the heart of the country's industrialisation drive with linkages to mining, construction, automotives, packaging etc.
- **Automotives (and components)** is a major earner of foreign exchange for South Africa and platform for advanced manufacturing
- **Retail-Clothing, Textile Footwear Leather (R-CTFL)** is a labour-intensive sector with predominantly women workers and entrepreneurs
- **Sugar and Poultry** deal with food security and rural development
- **Furniture** labour absorbing dominated by family owned enterprises
- **Global Business Services** is a labour-absorbing sector and export focused
- **Medical devices** is a high-tech and knowledge-intensive industry with export capabilities and operated by SMMEs



MASTERPLANS AS DRIVERS OF INDUSTRIALISATION

685 367* workers inclusive of women and youth across the country covered by the eight masterplans coordinated by **the dtic**

117 406

**Workers Covered
by Poultry and
Sugar Master
Plan**

116 069

**Workers Covered
by Automotive
Master Plan**

108 394

**Workers Covered
by CTFL and
Furniture Master
Plan**

268 274

**Workers Covered
by the Steel
Master Plan**

75 224

**Workers Covered
by the Medical
devices and
Global Business
Services Master
Plan**

* Based on data from industry associations and official data.

MASTER PLAN 1: RETAIL-CLOTHING, TEXTILE, FOOTWEAR & LEATHER

Clothing, Textiles, Footwear, Leather masterplan objective: the combatting of illegal imports; localisation of products; the creation of a dedicated incentive support

- Government revised the support programme and established the CTFL Growth Programme. To date, 229 applications approved worth **R1,8 billion**. The Programme has sustained **23,911 jobs** and created **2,681 jobs**
- The CTFL GP is driving **value chain transformation**, investing significantly into building a more inclusive, value chain. To this effect, **18** firms with black ownership supported with a R104,06 million approved to date. 22 women owned firms supported, to the value of R47,25 million and 2 youth owned firms supported to the value of R23,06 million
- **R1,796 billion** invested by companies such as Pro Textile, Prestige Clothing, The Good Hope Textile Corporation, Belgotex, TFG, Amanda Laird, Senza, Pepkor, Glodina and Bader. Msinga Factory was launched, which employ 100 women on-site, making garment for Foschini Group, Mr Price and Ackermans
- Major retailers sourced **371 million more units** of clothing items from local manufacturers, and the volume of clothing imported from China has dropped in major clothing categories (TFG, PnP, MrPrice, Woolworths)
- Rebate facility on Woven Textiles has facilitated sourcing of **R3.1 billion** of fabric and supported competitive local manufacturing of 82 million finished garments valued at about R11 billion. 13 Retail Groups representing 25 brands and 57 Manufacturers benefitted from this rebate facility
- Sheraton Textiles a bedding and linen home textiles manufacturer located in Diep River, in Cape Town launched a multi-million-rand production facility to improve its competitiveness. The company also launched its Workers Trust Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP) which will see the workers receiving a 15% equity
- SARS through the CTFL Special Focus team, whole of government joint interventions completed **884 seizures of CTFL** goods with an estimated value of **R 767 128 869** mainly for gross false declarations, non-declaration of goods and Intellectual Property Rights infringements were finalised



MASTER PLAN 2: SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar Industry masterplan objective: Market growth – winning back domestic market share in sugar and growing domestic, regional and international markets for diversified sugarcane-based products; Value chain diversification; Upgrading of value-chain competitiveness; Transformation and inclusive diversification and growth

- Since the signing of the Master Plan, some progress has been made:
 - The industry currently has sustained **64 476** people, and through upstream and downstream multipliers, a further 270,000 indirect jobs.
 - Deep-sea imports have declined overall by over 38% from 41,863t in the year prior to 25,815 this past season (South African Sugar Association)
 - The local market has grown ahead of our targets to 1 563 228 tons in year 3 of the Masterplan
 - The number of Small Scale Growers delivering cane to the Mills increased by 4% from 13 837 in 2021/22 to 15 761 in 2023/24 (1 924 increase)
 - South African Sugar Association (SASA) allocated **R 1 billion over a 5-year period** (R200m p/a) to foster inclusive diversification.
- The UCL and its associated suppliers invested approximately R910m at the back of the Sugar Value Chain Master Plan, which has provided stability and increased value for the industry
- **Regulatory Amendments:** The SASA Constitution and the SIA amendments making permanent the transitional arrangements, were published on 28 March 2024
- **Producer price restraint and Health Promotion Levy:** The Minister of Finance has announced through the budget speech in February 2023, that Health Promotion Levy (i.e. Sugar Tax) remain unchanged for the next 2-years to allow the sugar industry to stabilize, diversify and restructure



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MASTER PLAN 3: POULTRY INDUSTRY

Poultry Industry masterplan objective: The objective of the Poultry Masterplan is to look at new import tariffs (safeguard duties); negotiate market access of local poultry; expansion support for emerging farmers; and the implementation of local procurement regulation in state expenditure.

- Since the signing of the Master Plan, some progress has been made:
 - **Capital Investments:**
 - The Industry committed to new investment of **R1, 5bn** in 2019 at the South African Investment Summit. The total reported investment to date is R2.02bn, creating **2 638** additional jobs, an additional R350 million investment pledged by 2024
 - Rainbow Chicken has invested R220 million in Hammarsdale abattoir expansion with 750 new direct jobs created.
 - Twenty black contract growers have been supported as at August 2023 against the target of 50 farmers over three years
 - DALRRD and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) established R1 billion Agri Industrial Fund to support emerging agricultural producers, including poultry farmers. As of 2023/24, the fund supported 11 poultry projects valued at R622 million creating 242 new jobs
 - Land Bank has launched a R3.2 billion-blended finance scheme with DALRRD to support poultry farmers and other Agricultural projects.
 - **Trade measures deployed**
 - Anti-dumping duties on chicken imported from Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain were gazetted on 3 August 2023
 - Safeguard measures were implemented in cases of a surge in imports that are causing a threat of serious disturbance in the South African market. Duties on imports on whole birds have been increased to 82%, the maximum duty allowed in accordance with our World Trade Organisation commitments. The duty on bone-in chicken portions was raised from 37% to 62% and boneless raised from 12% to 42%
 - Early 2024, a 25% rebate on bone-in cuts and 30% rebate on boneless chicken of imported chicken was implemented in response to the disruptions created by avian influenza and low levels of poultry supply



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MASTER PLAN 4: FURNITURE INDUSTRY

Furniture Industry masterplan objective: To ensure the retention of existing capacity in the immediate term; and the sustainable growth of the industry with increased local supply.

- A number of capital investments have been made over time
 - A **R1.98 billion** investment by PG Bison on a Medium Density Fireboard (MDF) in Mkhondo, Mpumalanga. Approximately 1000 jobs will be created during the construction phase. Over 150 permanent jobs will be created as a result of the MDF plant investment. The eMkhondo plant will provide an additional 800m³ per day of MDF to the market, and will be capable of producing light, medium and high-density panel boards
 - Bravo Brands (R75 million, 181 jobs); Restonic (R70 million, increasing production capacity from 400-600 seats/day)
 - Pascal Kitchens: Pascal Carpentry up to date has spent over R7 million on equipment created an additional 14 jobs and increased output to 14 kitchens a month, also approved to buy directly from PG Bison
- Furniture Challenge Fund established R400m to support SMMEs
- .
- **Enterprise Development**
 - The City of Cape Town in partnership with DBSD, through SEDA and SEFA is currently working on an enterprise development program with 16 small furniture manufacturers. This is a holistic business support programme aimed at on boarding informal businesses/township businesses into the formal economy



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MASTER PLAN 5: STEEL AND METAL FABRICATION

Steel & Metal Fabrication masterplan objective: Export measures - tax on scrap metal; support measures for ferro-chrome industry; supply side support through tariffs and trade remedies; addressing illegal imports, and localisation; Demand side interventions focusing on rail, energy, mining, automotives, yellow metals and gas

The Steel Master Plan supports 268 274 workers along its value chain.

- **Industrial financing:** Total investment by the IDC into the steel value chain includes approvals of R20bn and with total investment facilitated of R45bn, which has led to the creation of 10 632 new jobs created and saved 7 812 jobs.
- **Trade measures:** more than 20 trade interventions have been implemented to support the value chain with greater measures implemented on downstream products given the job absorption and value add. Trade measures includes the scrap metals measures (i.e. the refinements to the Price Preference System & Export Tax) which have resulted in availability of the input material for the local market. New market players/production lines are emerging and new products for localization. Global over capacity and supply, illicit imports remain major challenges for the value chain
- **Localisation:** various key contracts, from Transnet and Eskom, have been awarded to local suppliers which will also pull demand of steel. However, misalignment across the state to support local production is resulting in import leakages and serious delays in maintenance



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MASTER PLAN 6: AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Automotive Industry masterplan objective: The objective of the Automotive Masterplan is to grow domestic car production to 1% of global output; increase local content in South African assembled vehicles to 60% (from 39% in 2015); achieve industry transformation across the value chain by ensuring that 25% Black Owned involved in Tier 2 & Tier 3 component manufacturer levels, dealership networks and authorised repair facilities; and deepen value addition across selected commodities/technologies

- The Automotive Master Plan supports 116 069 jobs supported across the value chain.
- Over the last 5 years, over R52.4 billion investment announcements made by various companies such as Ford, BMW, Mercedes Benz, Nissan, Sumitomo, Hesto Harnessing, Isuzu, Toyota.
- The Automotive Industry Transformation Fund (AITF) worth R6 billion was launched in 2021. The fund is comprised of seven (7) Original Equipment manufacturers and has 25 active clients and the members that have committed to R13.3 billion in market access over a period of 72 months.
- On 21 February 2024, the Volkswagen Group Africa recently marked a significant achievement as it celebrated the production of its 1.5-millionth vehicle for export at the Kariega plant in the Eastern Cape.
- In line with global market trends towards electric vehicles, Cabinet approved the Electric Vehicle White Paper on 30 November 2023.
- On 21 February 2024, the Minister of Finance announced that the government will introduce an investment allowance for new investments commencing on 1 March 2026. Producers will now have the opportunity to claim 150 percent of qualifying investment expenditure on electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles within the initial year.



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MASTER PLAN 7: GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES

GBS Master Plan seeks to significantly expand the growth and economic impact of the GBS sector in South Africa. Its primary objective is to stimulate job creation opportunities with specific focus on fighting youth unemployment in the country and to increase the country's export revenue.

- There are currently 65 600 South Africans jobs servicing global markets. Of these, 33 400 active jobs are supported through the GBS incentive. The GBS Master Plan supports predominantly youth jobs at 91% whilst 69% of jobs are mostly for women.
- According to the Global Business Outsourcers, R27 billion in exports sales registered over 5-year period. This could be attributed to the expansion of South African workforce into non- traditional markets such as New Zealand, Netherlands, Canada, Gibraltar and China coupled with expansion into new industries such as Travel, Healthcare and Technology.
- Companies such as EXL, Nunutun, Sigma, and Debtin Consultants are some of the companies that are generating export revenue from the UK market whilst supporting youth and women employment in the economy.



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CONTEXT: CONSTRAINTS AND BOTTLENECKS

Progress achieved to date has been in the face of extremely unfavourable global economic conditions and domestic constraints

Subdued demand and global trade wars: depressed domestic and global demand and overcapacity; complex and volatile global economy resulting in on-going trade wars and tensions

High administered prices (electricity, water, gas), port tariffs and logistical costs : More reliable and affordable electricity, water, freight transport and broadband required

Customs fraud: together with illegal imports hampers domestic production, future investments and fiscal revenue

Dominance, concentration of ownership and control: stifles structural transformation and change in ownership and control

Technology diffusion, skills deficit and mismatch: limit scope of production, efficiencies and development of complex supply chains

Policy coherence and program alignment across government: long-standing constraint to get government policies to support industrial policy from a transversal and sectoral perspective, including support for localisation

SECTOR BRANCH PRIORITIES TO DRIVE INDUSTRIALISATION

- Repositioning industrial policy as an anchor for economic development
 - Implementation of 7 Masterplans and on-going monitoring and evaluation (Steel, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture, R-CFTL, Medical Devices) and development and implementation of new (e.g. Chemicals and Plastics)
 - Monitoring job stability in the prioritised sectors
 - Once the Procurement Bill is assented, work closely with National Treasury on the regulations; expedite the technical work on the designations and set asides to drive localisation and transformation
 - Enforcements of standards to ensure safety and quality of products sold in the domestic markets
 - Adaptation of green technologies and production platforms to assist industries to transition, including the supporting the transition from Internal Combustion Engine to New Energy Vehicles through implementation of the EV White Paper
 - Implementation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy
 - Commercialisation of the Cannabis Masterplan working closely with Department of Agriculture
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ANNEXURE: TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INSTITUTIONS



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Introduction

- The Quality Infrastructure system of a country comprises of the public and private sector organisations, together with policies, relevant legal and regulatory framework, and practices that establish and implement standardization, accreditation, metrology and conformity assessment (testing, inspection and certification), needed to support and enhance the quality, safety and environmental soundness of goods, services and processes (World Bank 2018).
- It is a system based on measurement standards that serve as a framework for industry to objectively demonstrate that it meet requirements.
- These requirements come in the form of technical regulations and voluntary standards
- The problem that the system is designed to address is to give confidence to regulators that products are safe and do not pose a risk to health of consumers and the environment
- Products and services do also have to perform and pose little risk to other enterprises or consumers and voluntary standards serve this need
- The department is responsible for 4 public entities that fall under the Quality Infrastructure area, namely: National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA), South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)

Mandate of NMISA

National Metrology Institute of South Africa

Mandate: NMISA was established by the Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, Act 18 of 2006, to provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units (SI) and to designate other measurement units for use; to provide for the designation of the national measurement standards (NMS) and to provide for the keeping and maintenance of the NMS.

Role: of NMISA is to ensure that measurements performed nationally in science, industry or for legal purposes are accurate and internationally acceptable as NMISA is the national custodian of the SI.

Time S second	Length m meter	Mass kg kilogram	Electric current A ampere	Tempera- ture K kelvin	Amount of substance mol mole	Luminous intensity cd candela
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NMISA products and services

- NMISA is established to provide for the use of the SI and designation of the NMS
- Calibration to the SI for Testing and Calibration laboratories (automotive industries)
- To provide a calibration hub for the services needed that support all sectors of industry and government regulatory frameworks, and aligned with NMISA strategic goals
- Traceable measurements and reference analysis
- Certified reference materials (matrix and aqueous) are available for mycotoxins, pesticides, forensic blood alcohol, and various analytes and matrices as required in support of food safety and testing
- Certified reference materials for essential oils and reference measurement services
- The Materials Characterisation unit provides composition and structure of the surface and bulk materials in support of mining and beneficiation
- To provide reference measurements for laboratories that are providing monitoring for radiation workers in South Africa and SADC
- Calibration of dosimeters to provide traceability for therapeutic Health and Safety
- NMISA realises South African Standard Time, high accuracy time reference signals, and contributes to Universal Coordinated Time (UCT)
- Provision of primary reference gas mixtures in support of Green Hydrogen and air pollution monitoring.

Mandate of SABS

South African Bureau of Standards

Mandate: The Standards Act, Act 8 of 2008 established the SABS to develop, promote and maintain South African National Standards, promote quality and render conformity assessment services.

Role: of SABS is to develop, maintain and promote South African National Standards (SANS). Furthermore, the SABS provide third-party commercial testing, certification and local content verification services for a specific range of products and services in accordance with requirements specified in SANS.

SABS contribution to the economy

Standards Development

- Development and publication of South African National Standards in support of re-imagined priority sectors and broader industrial transformation
- Participation in local, regional, and international standardization and quality assurance committees and councils to enable realization of the African Continental Free Trade Area and other applicable trade agreements

Certification and Local Content Verification

- Management systems and Products certification in support of fulfilment of statutory, regulatory and customer requirements and access to markets
- Provision of certification services in collaboration with Special Economic Zones to facilitate product conformance and trade
- Local Content Verification of designated products on behalf of public and private sector institutions

Laboratory Services

- Independent testing of products in line with applicable ISO/IEC/SANS specifications to ensure compliance with safety and functionality requirements
- Participation in proficiency testing schemes for continued capacity and capabilities development and maintenance

Mandate of NRCS

The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) administers 3 Acts:

The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, Act 5 of 2008 established the NRCS to promote public health and safety, environmental protection and fair trade through the administration, maintenance and enforcement of Technical Regulations and Compulsory Specifications.

The Legal Metrology Act, Act 9 of 2014 strengthens enforcement of metrology, protects consumers against short measure.

National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, Act 103 of 1977 - its purpose is to: promote uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings, for the prescribing of building standards, require that building be approved by local authorities prior to erection, require local authorities to employ building control officers, establishes an appeal mechanism against decisions of local authorities

Role: to develop compulsory specifications and technical regulations and enforce compliance of regulated products that fall within these categories: Chemicals, Materials and Mechanical, Electro-technical, Food and Associated Industry, and Automotive Industry.

NRCS Regulatory Impact

Promote fair trade

- Ensuring that consumers receive the correct measure of goods declared by the importer, manufacturer, retailer, or service provider on a pre-package or when providing a service.
- Ensuring that where a measuring instrument is used to conclude a transaction, measurement, or service, the measuring instrument accurately measures within the prescribed limits of error

Leveling the playing field for industry

- Preclude harmful products from entering the market
- Ensuring that all products regulated obtain certificates or confirmation of compliance with compulsory specifications and Technical Regulations
- Non-compliant products are removed from the markets through surveillance inspections

Facilitate trade

- Letter of Authority issued to allow products to be traded
- Health Guarantee certificate to allow export of products
- Sales permits and concessions are issued to allow products manufactured for alternate requirements or that do not fully comply with Compulsory Specifications and Technical Regulations to be traded or exported

Consumers and Environment protection

- Mandatory compliance with safety and health standards
- Mandatory compliance with environmental protection standards
- Mandatory compliance with energy efficient standards
- Awareness campaigns concerning the mandate of NRCS

Mandate of SANAS

The South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)

Mandate: SANAS was established by the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 as the sole national accreditation body to provide an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for South Africa in the fields of Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice.

Role: To create an impartial and transparent mechanism for organisations to independently demonstrate their competence and facilitate the beneficial exchange of goods, services and knowledge, and provide a service that is recognised as equitable to best international practice.

The Impact of SANAS

WHAT SANAS DOES	BENEFIT TO SOCIETY	BENEFIT TO INDUSTRY AND THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accredited conformity assessment bodies that provide accurate calibration, testing, inspection, and certification results that are essential for the acceptance of goods and services nationally, regionally and internationally• Develop new accreditation programmes in support of Government outcomes and industry needs• Offer training (knowledge transfer) on matters related to accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection of society's health and safety, and the protection of the environment.• Poor-quality products are detected and eliminated by conformity assessment bodies.• Calibration, testing, inspection, and certification results can be trusted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitates the acceptance of South African-produced goods and services globally.• Tested, inspected, or certified once, accepted everywhere.• Reduces cost and mitigate the risk of rejection of exported goods and services.• Levels the playing field between big and small conformity assessment bodies, thus enhancing SMME's chance of competing• Increases export opportunities for local business.• Improves South Africa's product competitiveness.• Supports regulators in the protection of society's health and safety, and the environment• Provides for a world-class quality infrastructure.• Improves the understanding of accreditation and the implementation of a management system

Thank You



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