Presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry

the Department of Trade & Industry (the dti) and the Economic Development Department (EDD) Fourth Quarter Performance Report 2019/20

02 JUNE 2020



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **ECONOMIC OVERVIEW**
- □ STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES
- **SUMMARY OF the dti FOURTH QUARTER PERFORMANCE & FINANCIAL**

PERFORMANCE

SUMMARY OF EDD FOURTH QUARTER PERFORMANCE & FINANCIAL

PERFORMANCE

the dtic's READINESS FOR STAFF TO RETURN TO WORK POST COVID-19
LOCKDOWN



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GLOBAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Outlook

Global growth is projected at -3.0% in 2020 and to increase to 5.8% in 2021.

Risk to the Outlook

- The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rapid spread thereof;
- South Africa (SA) is likely to feel the effects of COVID-19 from both domestic and international fronts;
- Higher tariff barriers and renewed tensions between the United States and China;
- Constrained fiscal space in the Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs); and
- Natural disasters imposing severe humanitarian costs and livelihood loss regions – i.e. tornados, tropical storms, floods, heat waves, droughts, and wild fires.

	WEO April 2020 Forecast				
% у-о-у	2019	2020	2021		
Global GDP	2.9	-3.0	5.8		
Advanced					
economies	1.7	-6.1	4.5		
Emerging market					
and developing					
economies	3.7	-1.0	6.6		
Sub-Saharan Africa					
United States	2.3	-5.9	4.7		
Euro Area	1.2	-7.5	4.7		
Japan	0.7	-5.2	3.0		
China	6.1	1.2	9.2		
Brazil	1.1	-5.3	2.9		
Nigeria	2.2	-3.4	2.4		
South Africa	0.2	-5.8	4.0		

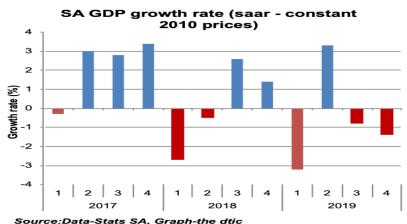


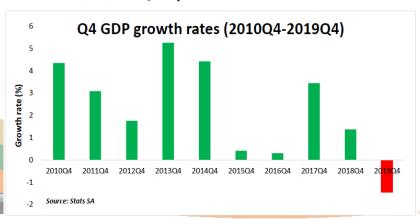
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GLOBAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) contracted by 0.6 % in 2019Q3 and further contracted by 1.4% in 2019Q4 pushing the economy into a technical recession;
- It is for the first time since 2010 the SA economic growth has shrunk in the fourth quarter;
- □ The 2019 annual GDP growth was just 0.2%;
- Sharp dips in manufacturing, electricity, transport and construction were the contributors to the negative growth in the fourth quarter;
- It seems even the "Black Friday" phenomena did not help the trade sector as it declined by 3.8% in 2019Q4; and
- Although mining had made slight positive contributions, this did not outweigh negative contractions recorded by other sectors such as manufacturing, construction and electricity.







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Risks to Domestic Growth

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) (April 2020 publications), reduced South Africa's GDP growth prospects for 2020 to -5.8% and to 4.0% in 2021;
- The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) in its Monetary Policy Statement released in May 2020 also revised its growth projections down to -7.0% in 2020 but expected a rebound of 3.8% in 2021 and 2.9% in 2022; and
- Against the backdrop of weaker global growth fundamentals and significant domestic constraints such as the outbreak of the Coronavirus [COVID-19]; constrained fiscal outlook; and higher tariff increases, South Africa's real GDP growth is set to remain under pressure for the foreseeable future.

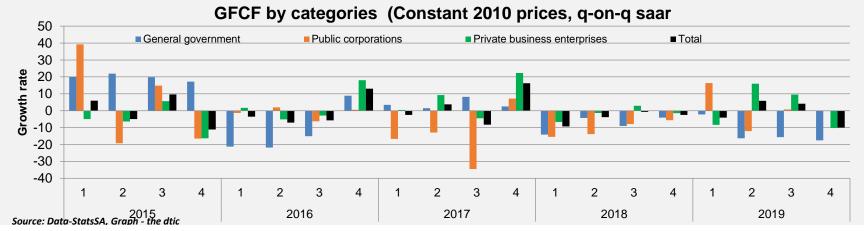


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GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION DIPPED

- Despite dismal GDP data, the gross fixed capital formation rose by 4.1% in 2019Q3 only to record a decline of 10% in 2019Q4;
- The main contributors to the decrease in 2019 Q4 are all the three organisations private business enterprises (-10.3%), public corporations (-0.3%) and general government (-17.6%);
- Real capital expenditure by general government receded by 17.6% 2019Q4 marking the seventh consecutive quarterly contraction; and
- From the asset front, all components declined with the exception of Transfer costs, which increased by 4.6% in the Q4.





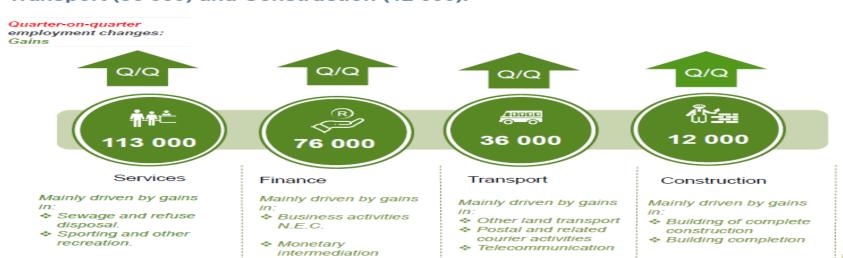
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JOBS CREATED IN Q4 2019

Employment Gain Drivers

- □ 45 000 (q-o-q) jobs created in 2019 Q4 resulting in total employment of 16.4 million;
- □ Of the 10 sectors, 6 registered q-on-q employment growth in 2019Q4;
- The private household sector remained unchanged; and
- However, on a year-on-year (y-on-y) basis, the South African economy lost 108 000 jobs.







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Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT LOSS DRIVERS

□Only three sectors experienced employment losses.

□ Trade sector suffered the biggest loss, shrinking by 159 000 jobs.

Employment losses were mainly driven by Trade, Manufacturing and Utilities.



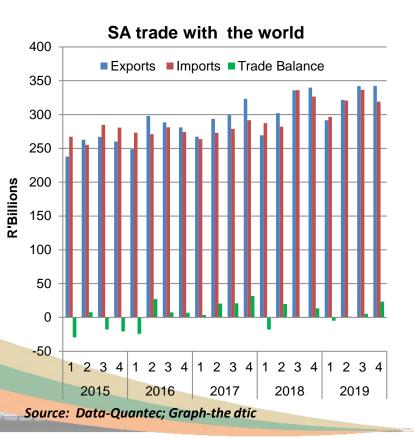


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Q4 2019 SA TRADE SURPLUS WITH THE WORLD

- South Africa's trade balance with the rest of the world recorded a surplus of R23 billion in 2019Q4 from R5 billion 2019Q3;
- ❑ The trade surplus resulted from an increase in the value of net gold and merchandise exports, alongside a contraction in merchandise imports;
- Exports increased, driven largely by the demand for citrus in the European market and also a sharp rise in the international prices of PGMs and iron ore; and
- Imports contracted as a results of the decline in the value of imported minerals, in particular, crude oil amongst others.



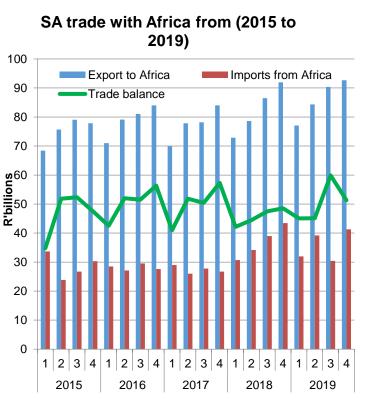


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Q4 2019 SA TRADE SURPLUS WITH AFRICA

- Exports to Africa amounted to R93 billion in Q4 of 2019 while imports from the region amounted to R41 billion resulting in a trade surplus of R51 billion;
- However, South African exports to the continent were largely driven by preferential trade arrangements in Southern Africa region (SADC & SACU);
- With opening of markets in Africa through the Continental Free Trade Area, higher export penetration to other sub-Saharan African economies is anticipated; and
- In an effort to expand trade beyond the SADC region, the government, amongst others, is developing master plans for key industries to be implemented to take advantage of opportunities the continental free trade area brings along.





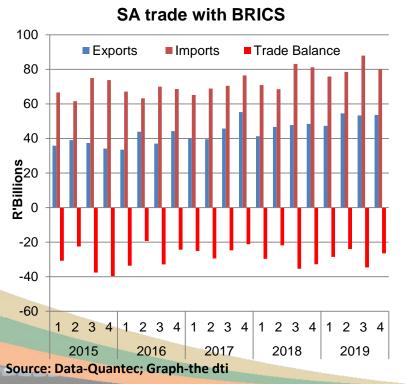


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Q4 2019 SA TRADE DEFICIT WITH BRICS WIDENED

- South Africa's trade with other BRICS countries has been dominated by China: export (R35 billion) and import (R58 billion) followed by India: export and import same value of R16 billion each in 2019Q4. The total trade with BRICS was R 134 billion in 2019Q4;
- Despite this progress, SA recorded a huge trade deficit with its BRICS counterparts valued at R26 billion in 2019Q4;
- The increase in imports, particularly manufactured imports from BRICS remains four times greater than that of exports on average;
- □ This disparity is reflected in the country's trade balance, which has been consistently negative; and
- With stronger & more effective interaction at the governmental level & greater private sector participation, intra-BRICS trade could increase significantly resulting in considerable economic gains for the South African economy.





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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

To improve growth prospects for the domestic economy, interventions include amongst others:

- L Implementation of the R500 billion COVID-19 economic recovery package;
- The implementation of the Automotive Sector, Poultry Industry and Retail Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear Industries Master Plans, while others are being developed;
- □ The implementation of the Integrated Resource Plan 2019, which will open the way for considerable investments in renewable energy generation (particularly wind power) and related components manufacturing;
- The implementation of investment projects announced at the second Investment Conference in 2018 and 2019;



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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- Taking advantage of opportunities brought about by the coming into effect of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement;
- The implementation of the public sector's localisation drive, including improved enforcement of product designations;
- **I** The implementation of the Re-Imagined Industrial Strategy;
- The implementation of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy and the revitalisation of Industrial Parks; and
- The implementation of the Black Industrialist Programme.



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the dtic STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES

Vision

A dynamic industrial, globally competitive South African economy, characterised by meaningful economic transformation, inclusive growth and development, decent employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens.

Mission

- Promote structural transformation, towards a dynamic industrial and globally competitive economy;
- Provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development;
- Broaden participation in the economy to strengthen economic development;
- Continually improve the skills and capabilities of the dtic to effectively deliver on its mandate and respond to the needs of South Africa's economic citizens;
- Co-ordinate the contributions of government departments, state entities and civil society to effect economic development; and
- Improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its agencies, government's political and economic objectives and mandate.

Values

- Promotes the Constitution with special reference to the chapters on human rights, cooperative governance and public administration;
- Promotes decent work outcomes (more jobs as well as better jobs), industrialisation, equitable and inclusive growth and social inclusion;
- Operational excellence service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct;
- Intellectual excellence continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement and knowledge management; and
- Quality relationships improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork.



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SUMMARY OF the dti FOURTH QUARTER PERFORMANCE & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



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the dti STRATEGIC GOALS (SG)

- □ SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation.
- □ SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives.
- SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth.
- □ SG 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner.
- □ SG 5: Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customerfocused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery.



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FOURTH QUARTER PLANNED TARGETS

Administration444International Trade and Economic Development (ITED)344Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation (SEZ & ET)443Industrial Development (IDD)331Consumer and Corporate Regulation (CCRD)332Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)111Total242516	PROGRAMMES	KPIs	TARGET (Q4)	ACHIEVE D (Q4)	
International Frace and Economic Development (ITED)443Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation (SEZ & ET)443Industrial Development (IDD)331Consumer and Corporate Regulation (CCRD)332Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)1111	Administration	4	4	4	
Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation (SEZ & ET)443Industrial Development (IDD)331Consumer and Corporate Regulation (CCRD)332Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)111		3	4	4	24 Planned
Industrial Development (IDD)Image: Consumer and Corporate Regulation (CCRD)332Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)111Investment South Africa (ISA)111		4	4	3	largets
Consumer and Corporate RegulationCCCL(CCRD)Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)1111New South Africa (ISA)1111	Industrial Development (IDD)	3	3	1	
Incentive Development and Administration Division (IDAD)441Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)220Investment South Africa (ISA)111Investment South Africa (ISA)111		3	3	2	Targets Budget
Investment South Africa (ISA) 1 1 1 1 Reasons for variance explained in other parts of the presentation		4	4	1	Achieved
other parts of the presentation	Trade Investment South Africa (TISA)	2	2	0	
	Investment South Africa (ISA)	1	1	1	
	Total	24	25	16	





SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

Primary Minerals Processing and Construction:

- The construction of the first fuel cell manufacturing facility in SA at Dube Trade Port presenting opportunities for platinum beneficiation, and new growing green industries; and
- Vodacom has deployed 300 of their fuel cells with the potential for an additional R1billion contracts with the telecoms (Vodacom, MTN) sector.



a alamy stock photo



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SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

Agro Processing Sector:

- A 62% bone-in chicken portions and 42% boneless portions import tariff was Gazetted in March 2020 to curb poultry imports as per Master Plan agreement;
- Biofuels Regulatory Framework was Gazetted in February 2020 and incorporated sugarcane; and
- the dti in conjunction Proudly South Africa support the buy local campaign. Makhamisa Foods, a condiments manufacturer funded through Industrial Financing, created a local sustainable value chain through its 95% locally sourced raw materials, 90% plant machinery being locally sourced, and youth employment. 26 direct jobs and 59 indirect jobs were created – with 80% of the company workforce being youth and 60% of management youth.





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SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

Agro Processing Sector:

Darling Sweet opened doors in mainstream retail including at major Spars around the country and other outlets. The company employed 22 permanent employees, a network of agents and distributors around the country, and produces toffees, caramel and caramel spreads in 15 flavours.





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SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

120 Enterprises financially supported across all incentivesOver 9 911 jobs projected to be retainedOver 1 846 new jobs projected to be created through these approvals

Over R1,7 billion of private sector investment was leveraged across all incentives

10 Interventions to support Black Industrialists



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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

- Export sales of R6, 861 million recorded against a target of R950 million;
- A total of 160 companies assisted under the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme (EMIA);
- Achieved investment pipeline of R 19, 967 billion against the target of R15 billion;
- 168 companies benefitted from Global Exporter Passport Programme (GEPP) training against the target of 160;
- A total of 120 clients assisted with export information through Export Help Desk against the target of 150; and
- 8 Awareness Raising and Capacity Building workshops conducted against the target of 9, 4 in Gauteng, 1 in Free State and 3 in the Western Cape.



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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

- Facilitated for 329 Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) to attend 8 Export Awareness Seminars and Outreach Events against the target of 250 attendees; and
- Successfully facilitated a South African National Pavilion at Gulfood 2020 in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). A total of 33 companies were assisted through the EMIA Scheme. The event generated R47,6 million in export sales and 1891 trade leads. Estimated export sales 6 months post the event is projected to result in a total of R1,070 billion.



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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

- A successful hybrid Outward Selling Mission (OSM) to Germany and Biofach was undertaken to showcase and promote organic products in Nuremberg. A total of 16 SMMEs participated in this OSM. A total of 231 trade leads were generated during this OSM and export sales worth R270 000 were generated on the stand during Biofach. An estimated -+R10,8 million will be generated 6 months after Biofach;
- G Technical Working Group sessions conducted on the Ease of Doing Business; and
- 4 Ease of Doing Business Sensitisation Workshops conducted.



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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

- During the UAE-Saudi OSM:
 - Number of companies assisted: 14;
 - ✓ On the spot sales: R2,252 million;
 - Trade leads generated: 119; and
 - 6 Months projected export sales: R29,552 million.

Successful participation at Prodexpo 2020 in February 2020 as part of a hybrid OSM to Russia. Export sales conducted during the exhibition amounted to R237, 600 and the sales orders expected for the next 6 months amount to R3,110 million. A total of 138 trade leads were obtained by the 13 participating SA companies during the show.



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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

South Africa (SA) assumed Chair of the African Union (AU) in February 2020, prioritising, amongst others, economic development and operationalisation of the AfCFTA; and

SA candidate, Mr Wamkele Mene elected as Secretary General of the AfCFTA Secretariat to be established in Accra, Ghana.





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SG 2: Build mutually beneficial regional & global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy & economic development objective

- Hosted 5th Session the SA-Thailand Joint Trade Committee in February 2020. Progress in resolving trade and investment issues, and agreed to enhance cooperation on Special Economic Zones and Automotives;
- Supported President's engagement in G20 Summit on trade matters in March 2020, and the Minister's participation in G20 Trade Ministers Meeting; and
- Led preparation and engagements with United States (US) Government under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Country Review in respect of SA's Copyright Bills.



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SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Special Economic Zones Programme

Hosted the National Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Strategy and Policy Symposium in Coega, Eastern Cape in February 2020; and Conducted first assessment to 3-SEZ applications, namely: Wild Cost SEZ; East London SEZ Berlin Site Expansion and Namakwa SEZ.







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SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE)

- 3660 jobs created through Youth Employment Service (Y.E.S) and 154 companies have received Y.E.S B-BBEE recognition;
- 54 105 SMMEs were issued with CIPC BEE Certificates during the quarter under review. The CIPC BEE platform enables ease of doing business for the SMMEs at no cost; and
- □ 23 advocacy and education campaigns on B-BBEE were conducted to ensure standardised implementation.





YOUTH

SERVICE

SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE)

The Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) Business Plan for JP Morgan, a US multinational was approved in March 2020. The company's EEIP shall entail financial support to Black Owned Enterprises in financial, industrial, health and green sectors.





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SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Industrial Parks (IP)

- Completed refurbishment of the Digital Hub in Botshabelo IP; and
- City Support Programme (CSP) implemented in the City of Tshwane (Hammaskraal) and Babelegi IP forms part of the initiatives of enhancing production efficiencies of companies in the IPs.





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SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Industrial Parks

- Vulindlela IP falls within the pilot initiative implemented in OR Tambo District; and
- Implemented RECP (Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production) in Ekandustria IP and Phuthaditjhaba IP within the objectives of enhancing production efficiencies of companies in the IPs.









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SG 3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Industrial Parks

Attained inclusion in the global Eco-Industrial Park Programme (GEIP), driven by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and funded through Swiss Economic Cooperation Organisation (SECO), resulting in international support and funding of about 1 million Swiss Francs through UNIDO on Resource Efficiency and Cleaner production (RECP) for the industrial parks for the next two and half years.





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LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

SG 4: Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner

- Companies Amendment Bill 2018, adopted in March 2020 by NEDLAC Secretariat through video conference meeting with all social partners;
- Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill were passed but still awaiting President's decision. The NCOP adopted the Bills on 28 March 2019;
- 6 education and awareness campaigns in various pieces of legislation within the Division were conducted in Western Cape and Mpumalanga;
- The South African Government prepared a written submission for the GSP Country Review of South Africa submitted on 17 January 2020 to the United States Trade Representative (USTR). The USTR published a notice in the Federal Register for a public hearing and requested comments for the review, indicating it would focus on whether South Africa is meeting the GSP eligibility criterion requiring adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. The USTR has accepted a petition filed by the International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA); and
- On 31 January 2020, senior South African Government officials attended the GSP Hearing in Washington DC, delivering an oral submission and answering questions posed by Members of the GSP Sub-Committee.



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ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

SG 5: Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic and competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient services delivery

100 % eligible creditor payments processed well within 30 days;

Women in SMS at 54% against quarterly target of 50%;

□ The number of people with disabilities employed is at 3.9% against the target of 3.7%; and

Staff turnover is at 0.8% against the target of 1.7%.



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REASONS FOR VARIANCE

□ Impact of COVID-19 on departmental performance in Q4 resulted in:

- Investments & incentives: Fewer applications with low investment value were received for the quarter due to economic downturn and COVID-19. This resulted in decreased number of new jobs supported from enterprises approved;
- Low value of export sales generated;
- Cancellation of trade initiatives due to COVID-19 pandemic and political unrest:
 - Outward Selling Mission to Brazil, Algeria, Tunisia and India were Cancelled; and
 - International Business Mission to Europe was also cancelled;
- Cancellation of meetings and trade missions; and
- Shift in policy direction from the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) towards implementation of the Re-Imagined Industrial Strategy (RIS) through the development and implementation of Master Plans.



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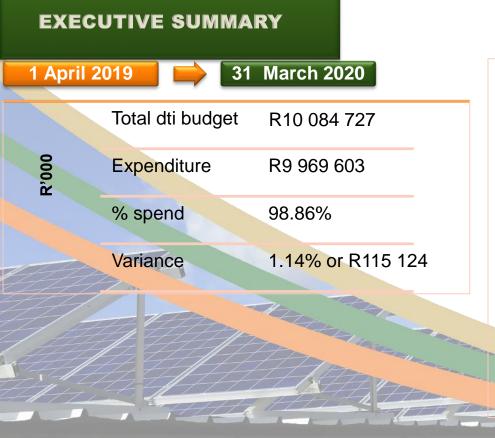


the dti FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



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This spending of 98.86% should be read within the context of the main cost drivers being transfers to incentives, which recorded 67.3% of the total expenditure, followed by transfers to departmental agencies at 13.3% and other transfers at 2.5%. Compensation of employees, goods and services, and payments for capital assets are 9.9%, 6.9% and 0.1 per cent respectively.



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Programme	Final budget 2019/20 R'000	Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance %
Programme 1: Administration	824 760	807 745	17 015	2.06%
Programme 2: International Trade and Economic Development	125 082	124 332	750	0.60%
Programme 3: Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation	165 289	156 299	8 990	5.44%
Programme 4: Industrial Development	2 091 561	2 076 606	14 955	0.71%
Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation	336 215	329 908	6 307	1.88%
Programme 6: Incentive Development Administration	5 937 323	5 902 927	34 396	0.58%
Programme 7: Trade and Investment South Africa	538 303	505 655	32 648	6.06%
Programme 8: Investment South Africa	66 194	66 131	63	0.10%
TOTAL	10 084 727	9 969 603	115 124	1.14%



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Economic classification	Final budget 2019/20 R'000	Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance %
Current payments, which consists of:	1 766 109	1 684 266	81 843	4.63%
Compensation of employees	1 046 769	995 2 18	51 551	4.92%
Goods and services	719 340	689 048	30 292	4.21%
Transfers and subsidies, which consist of :	8 286 660	8 259 002	27 658	0.33%
Public corporations and private enterprises	7 368 639	7 344 131	24 508	0.33%
Departmental agencies and accounts	701 201	701 201	-	0.00%
Non profit institutions	178 897	178 897	-	0.00%
Foreign governments and international organisations	32 667	29 646	3 02 1	9.25%
Household	5 256	5 127	129	2.45%
Payments for capital assets	17 435	11 815	5 620	32.23%
Payments for financial assets	14 523	14 520	3	0.02%
TOTAL	10 084 727	9 969 603	115 124	1.14%



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The department's underspending of 1.14% for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was mainly due to the following:

Global outbreak of COVID-19

The global outbreak of COVID-19 negatively impacted many areas of the department's business such as:

- Scheduled trade export missions and pavilions planned for the last quarter of the financial year were cancelled by organisers;
- Cancellation of many international events and fora in areas of trade and investment;
- Delayed investment milestones by companies due to capital equipment that was ordered from abroad;
- Delays in the delivery of ICT equipment which was scheduled to be delivered in March 2020; and
- Delays in the receipt of vouchers timeously from the foreign offices for expenditure which negatively impacted the spending on compensation of employees as well as goods and services.

Filling of posts due to the merger of the dti and EDD

The suspension in the filling of posts due to the merger of the dti and EDD had a direct impact on the spending on compensation of employees.

Delays in the listing of the B-BBEE Commission

Some of the projects planned by the B-BBEE Commission had to be deferred due to their impending listing. This had a direct impact on the expenditure under Programme 3.



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SUMMARY OF EDD FOURTH QUARTER PERFORMANCE & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



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PRODUCTS TARGETED Q4

Programme	KPI	Target	Achieved	Achieved Q1: +3
Programme 1: Administration	1	0	0	Q1: +3 Q2: +3
Programme 2: Growth Path	2	1	1	Q3: +11
and Social Dialogue	3	2	0	Q4: -7
	4	1	1	Annual: +10
	5	1	0	Q4
	6	8	4	15/16 KPIs
	7	2	0	
Programme 3: Investment,	8	16	18	67 products
Competition and Trade	9	2	3	planned
	10	8	11	CO producto
	11	1	2	60 products achieved
	12	2	2	acilieveu
	13	12	8	98% of
	14	2	2	allocated
	15	1	1	budget spent
	16	8	7	-



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HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. COVID-19 Regulations
- 2. Price Preference System (PPS) /Export Tax
- 3. Price Discrimination & Buyer Power Regulations
- 4. Investment & Infrastructure Unblocking -
 - 4.1 Walmart Value-Chain access:
 - Rhodes Foods;
 - Glenmart.

4.2 COVID-19: Mondi Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Statutory Inspection Delay.

5. Social Economy Policy



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FOCUS 1: COVID-19 REGULATIONS

Report on the promulgation of Government Notices regarding the COVID-19 pandemic

The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) Minister, in consultation with the Competition and Trade Authorities, published the following Government Notices:

- Consumer and Customer Protection and National Disaster Management Regulations and Directions;
 - Enables the joint work on Price Gouging between the Competition Commission (CC) and the National Consumer Commission (NCC);
- ✓ COVID-19 Block Exemption for the Healthcare Sector, 2020;
- ✓ COVID-19 Block Exemption for the Banking Sector, 2020;
- COVID-19 Block Exemption for the Retail Property Sector, 2020;
- ✓ COVID-19 Block exemption for the Hotel Industry, 2020; and
- ✓ COVID-19 Export Control Regulation Government Notices.

Impact: Implementation of the regulations and directions protected consumers from excessive, unfair, unreasonable or unjust pricing of goods and services and maintained security and availability of the supply of goods and services during the national state of disaster.





FOCUS 2: PPS EXTENSION/EXPORT TAX

- □ Minister published a Government Notice on 24 May 2019 which extended the PPS until 31 March 2020:
 - This was to allow for the finalisation of a proposed export tax on ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal.
- "...proposed export taxes will apply to ferrous metals at the rate of R1 000 per tonne, aluminium at R3 000 per tonne, red metals at R8 426 per tonne, and other waste and scrap metals at R1 000 per tonne...Consultation will begin today (26 February 2020), to be concluded by the end of May 2020, for consideration in the annual tax bills." (Minister of Finance: Budget Review 2020, National Treasury, 26 February 2020, p43) Annual Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (TLAB);
- It became necessary to further extend the policy directive on the PPS for another 9 months until 31 December 2020, to allow the Technical Team to complete its work on a proposed export tax on ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal;
- Public comments were sought via Government Notice No. 43058 dated 28 February 2020, on whether the Minister should grant an extension or not:
 - Public comments received, were mostly in favour of an extension; and
 - On 20 March 2020, in Government Notice No. 43123, the Minister extended the PPS for a further period of 9 months until 31 December 2020.



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FOCUS 3: PRICE DISCRIMINATION & BUYER POWER REGULATIONS

- In February 2019, President Ramaphosa signed the Competition Amendment Act, 2018 (Act No. 18 of 2018) and in July 2019 the Minister promulgated certain sections of the Competition Amendment Act, 2018;
- Amendments seek to address persistent concentration and promote greater participation in the economy by SMMEs and companies owned by historically disadvantaged persons (HDP companies);
- The Competition Amendment Act required that regulations be established on the definitions of small business and medium-sized business, buyer power, and price discrimination;
- Purpose of these regulations is to:
 - provide for the benchmarks for determining the application of section 9(1)(a)(ii) to firms owned and controlled by historically disadvantaged persons; and
 - to set out the relevant factors and benchmarks for determining whether a dominant firm's action is price discrimination that impedes the participation of small and medium businesses and firms controlled or owned by historically disadvantaged persons.
- The Minister published the final Buyer Power Regulations and the Price Discrimination Regulations in Government Gazette Notice No. 43018 dated 13 February 2020.



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Market access for Rhodes Foods Group products into the Walmart US market

- April 2019 Minister Patel hosted Ms Judith McKenna: Walmart International CEO;
- About 20 products/companies with export potential were presented to CEO; and
- Rhodes Foods Group, food canning company in Groot Drakenstein, Western Cape, subsequently listed as a supplier into Walmart US market and has since received first order: pear slices in heavy syrup, pear halves in juice & pear slices in heavy syrup.

Market access for Glenmart products into the US Walmart stores

Glenmart, family-owned Christmas cricket manufacturing business in Ballito, KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), also listed as a supplier into Walmart US market and first order received.

Mondi OHS Statutory Inspection delay

- Mondi SA requested help to postpone (from starting on 23 March 2020 to no later than October 2020) annual routine shut down enforced by Department of Employment & Labour;
- Preventative maintenance, in terms of Occupation Health and Safety (OHS) Act Regulations, required Mondi Richards Bay Plant to be shut down for 2 weeks (26 March to 6 April 2020 – week 1 of national lockdown):
 - Possible impact on production of essential product (toilet paper);
 - Mondi is sole domestic producer of pulp which is an input in producing toilet paper an essential item during COVID; and
 - Possible health hazard with additional contractors on site



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HIGHLIGHT 5: SOCIAL ECONOMY (SE) POLICY

□ Background:

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Government of South Africa, Government of Flanders and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2017;
- SE Policy Draft Green Paper launched by Minister Patel in February 2019;
- Consultation on the Green Paper took place nationally between 27-28 February 2019 and provincially between August 2019 and November 2019 with over 1000 people consulted; and
 - Consultation sessions also involved provincial consultations as well as various stakeholders such in the legal and academic environments.

Status:

- No-cost extension granted in February 2020 project now to end March 2021;
 - Upcoming key work: Implementation Plans, White Paper finalisation;
- Process led by Deputy Minister Nomalungelo Gina: prior to the lockdown, the Free State and Northern Cape provincial administrations were consulted, and plans were in place for a visit to North West. This will continued virtually; and
- Part of Inter-Departmental task Team led by Department of Employment & Labour.





EDD PERSONNEL COSTS BY SALARY BANDS

	Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	As % of Total Personnel Costs	Number of Employees	Average Personnel Cost Per Employee (R'000)
	Levels 3-5	531	2.7%	8	66
	Levels 6-8	2 718	14%	29	94
Y	Levels 9-12	5 796	29.9%	32	181
	Levels 13-16	10 345	53.4%	28	369
	Total	19 390	100%	97	200
	Political Office Bearers are	excluded			



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GENDER EQUITY

The Department has exceeded the target of 50% in the filled and funded posts overall.

SMS	Male	Female	Total
Headcount	13	15	28
Percentage	46%	54%	100%

Non-SMS	Male	Female	Total
Headcount	24	45	69
Percentage	35%	65%	100%

EDD	Male	Female	Total
Headcount	37	60	97
Percentage	38%	62%	100%

Political Office Bearers are excluded



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SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR Q4

- As at 31 March 2020 the department spent R966.3 million out of an adjusted allocation of R989.6 million i.e. 98% of the total adjusted allocated budget.
- Of the R966.3 million spent, transfers to entities made up R840.8 million and R125.5 million was spent directly by the Department.
- As at 31 March 2020 expenditure excluding transfers amounted to R125.5 million (Core R44.1 million, Support R81.4 million) out of an adjusted allocated budget of R141.2 million i.e. 89% of the adjusted baseline allocation.
- □ The department achieved a total expenditure of 98% (R966.3 million) of the Q4 adjusted targeted spent of R989.6 million.
- The following tables reflect the expenditure against the budget per programme and per economic classification.





CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PER PROGRAMME: Q4

	Programmes	2019/20 Budget	YTD Actual Expenditure	Variance	Spent
		R'000	R'000	R'000	%
	Administration	85 014	81 401	3 613	96%
	Growth Path and Social Dialogue	36 335	32 053	4 282	88%
	Investment, Competition and Trade	19 803	12 055	7 746	61%
1	Transfers and Subsidies	848 491	840 821	7 670	99%
	Total including Transfers	989 643	966 330	23 313	98%
	Total excluding Transfers	141 152	125 509	15 643	89%



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Expenditure per Economic Classification	2019/20 Budget	YTD actual Expenditure	Variance	Spent
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Compensation of Employees	95 943	83 269	12 674	87%
Goods and Services	44 463	41 462	3 001	93%
Transfers to Entities	848 241	840 741	7 500	99%
Households	250	80	170	32%
Payment of Capital Assets	746	746	0.00	100%
Total including Transfers	989 643	966 330	23 345	98%



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- Compensation of employees: Spending less than projected due to some resignations.
- Goods and services: Spending less than projected due to pending invoices from State Attorney.
- Transfers and Subsidies: Less spent due to some Tirisano fund companies going into business rescue process.



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READINESS FOR STAFF TO RETURN TO WORK POST COVID-19 LOCKDOWN



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the dti STRATEGIC GOALS (SG)

- Measures taken by the dtic are informed by the Disaster Management Act and the relevant Regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the Department of Labour and the Guidelines issued by The Department of Public Service and Administration;
- the dtic conducted a site inspection on 24 April 2020 to assess occupational health and safety risk related to COVID-19 and to make the workplace ready for employees to return to offices;
- Based on the findings of the health and risk assessment, the dtic adopted a Protocol for new working arrangements whose purpose is to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees and the public as well as to mitigate the contracting and spreading of COVID-19 at the dtic offices. The Protocol was approved by the Director-General; and
- The Protocol addresses the following key interventions: Access to the dtic offices and buildings by employees and the public, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for employees and the public, office layouts, air quality, washing of hands, cleaning services, working remotely, provision of ICT tools for remote working, meeting rooms, pause areas, lifts, communication and raising awareness as well as the appointment of the Compliance Officer at a Deputy Director General level.



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the dtic READINESS POST LOCKDOWN

Social Distancing

- The Protocol requires that we observe the 1.5m social distancing in queues, open plan offices, pause areas, meeting rooms and lifts;
- Meeting rooms that do not have windows to allow for fresh air have been disabled;
- The capacity of common areas has been reduced to 50%;
- Staff planning, scheduling and rotation to allow working remotely and at offices is done at Directorate level; and
- Currently rolling out ICT Tools to enable staff to work remotely.

Hygiene

- Temperature screening of employees and the public at the entrances;
- All employees and public to wear masks before entering offices;
- Hand sanitisers provided at entrance points;
- The Offices have been disinfected. Deep Cleaning has commenced and will be completed in May 2020;
- Frequency of cleaning common areas like door knobs, hand rails, toilets, etc has been increased to 5 times;
- Hand sanitisers are provided next to lift areas and in offices. Staff encouraged to wash hands with soap or use hand sanitisers frequently;
- Workstations are cleaned with disinfectant daily and we are in the process of procuring disinfectant wipes;
- Paper Towels are provided in the bathrooms. In the process of procuring wall mounted ones;
- Biometrics and scanning cubicles have been disabled;
- Face masks are provided to staff. In the process of procuring cloth masks, procurement process by National Treasury not agile;

- Filters of air conditioners to be cleaned and air conditioners to be reprogrammed to allow for more fresh air; and
- Plants in offices to be increased to allow for more oxygen.



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the dtic READINESS POST LOCKDOWN

Compliance

- Compliance Officer appointed at DDG level and she is a member of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee;
- the dtic COVID-19 SteerCom had its last meeting on 8 May 2020 and its work is assigned to the OHS Committee henceforth;
- Occupational Health and Safety Focal Persons to conduct inspections and file reports daily;
- Management assigned on rotation to observe compliance daily;
- Security and cleaning staff inducted on new measures and procedures; and
- Each building assigned an Assistant to address queries.

Communication

- Communication Plan has been developed and was presented to the SteerCom on 8 May 2020;
- Purpose of the Plan is to communicate the measures taken and the need for compliance to raise awareness targeting.



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the dti Customer Contact Centre: 0861 843 384 the dti Website: www.thedti.gov.za



INKOMU THANK YOU NDO LIVHUWA NGIYATHOKOZA KEA LEBOHA ENKOSI KEALEBOGA NGIYABONGA ANKIE SIYABONGA



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