



Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry
the dti 2018/19 Annual and 2019/20 First Quarter Reports

Mr Lionel October
Director-General

08 October 2019



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ❑ PURPOSE
- ❑ INTRODUCTION
- ❑ STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES
- ❑ ECONOMIC OVERVIEW
- ❑ 2018/19 ANNUAL REPORT
- ❑ 2019/20 FIRST QUARTER REPORT

PURPOSE

To request the Portfolio Committee to:

- Note and discuss the 2018/19 Annual Report of **the dti**; and
- Note and discuss the 2019/20 first quarter report of **the dti**.

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Section 40(1)(d) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended) requires the accounting officer for a department to submit within five (5) months of the end of a financial year to the relevant treasury and to the executive authority responsible for that department or trading entity -
 - an annual report on the activities of that department, trading entity or constitutional institution during that financial year;
 - the financial statements for that financial year after those statements have been audited; and
 - the Auditor-General's report on those statements.

- ❑ Annual Report Guidelines remain the same as last year- as confirmed by National Treasury.

STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES

Objectives

Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and exports.

Improved conditions for consumers, artists and opening up of markets for new patents players.

Strengthened capacity to deliver on **the dti** mandate.

Goals

1. To facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation.

2. Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives.

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

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

5. Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery.

Vision

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

2018/19 ANNUAL REPORT

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Global growth remains subdued & the forecast in July 2019 is revised 0.1 percentage point lower than it was in April 2019.

Risks to the forecast are mainly to the downside which include:

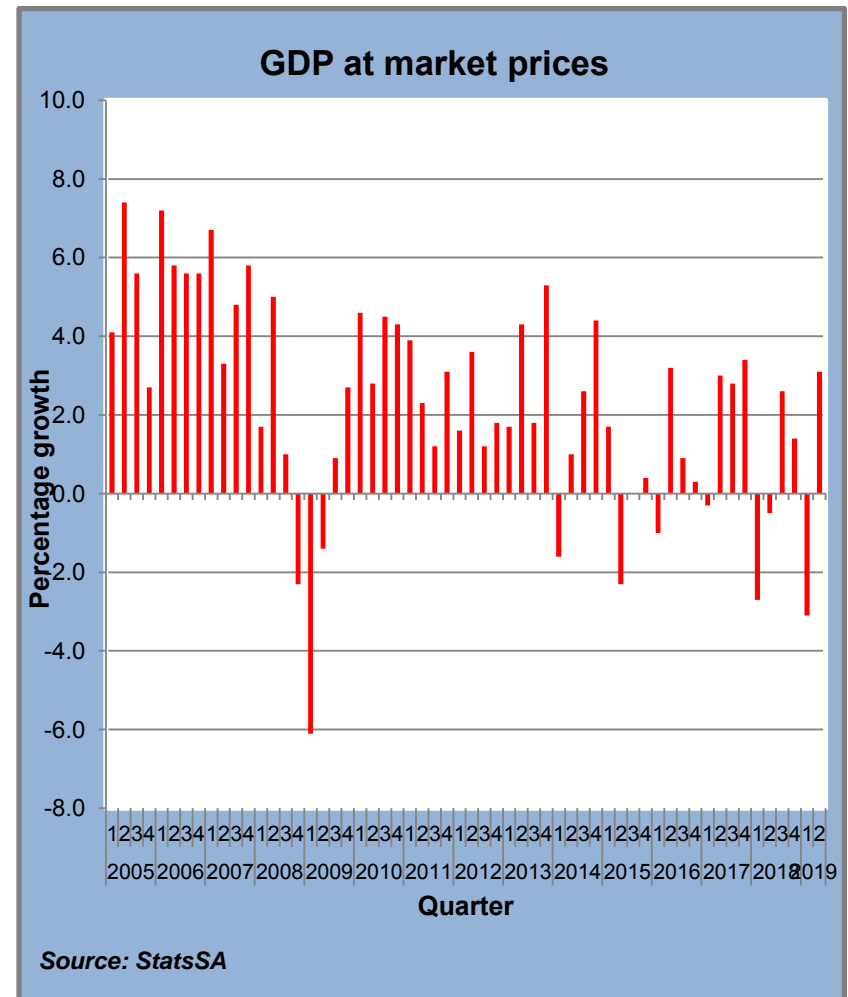
- 1) Further increased tariffs on certain Chinese imports by US;
- 2) Threat to global technology supply chains by the prospect of US sanctions;
- 3) Rising geopolitical tensions roiled energy prices;
- 4) Brexit uncertainty weighing on EU growth; and
- 5) Erosion of business and consumer confidence are all contributing to the downside risk.

% y-o-y	2018	July 2019 Forecast	
		2019	2020
Global GDP	3.6	3.3	3.6
Advanced economies	2.2	1.9	1.7
Emerging economies	4.5	4.1	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	3.4	3.6
United States	2.9	2.6	1.9
Euro Area	1.8	1.3	1.6
Japan	0.8	0.9	0.4
China	6.6	6.2	6.0
South Africa	0.8	0.6	1.5

Source: IMF-WEO July 2019 &
The SA GDP forecast by SARB

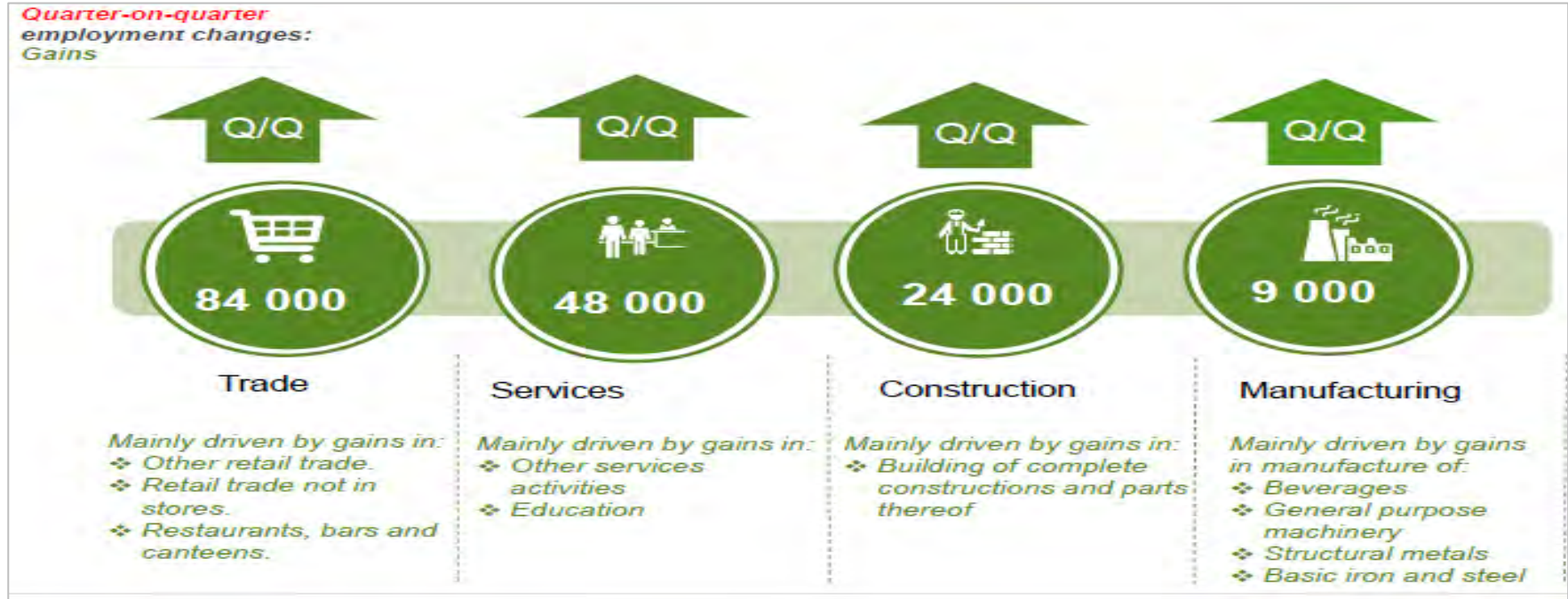
SA GROWTH MOMENTUM REMAINS WEAK

- ❑ The weakness of the South African economy in the opening quarter of the year was much worse than anticipated;
- ❑ The sharp 3.2% (revised to 3.1%) contraction in real GDP, on a quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), seasonally adjusted and annualised (saar) basis was the worst quarterly performance since the 2009 recession;
- ❑ However, that was reversed when the economy avoided a recession and grew by 3.1% in the second quarter;
- ❑ The major drivers behind the rebound in growth include the Mining sector (14.4%); Finance (4.1%); Trade (3.9%) and Manufacturing (2.1%).
- ❑ Sectors that recorded declines include Agriculture (-4.2%); Construction (-1.6%) and Transport (-0.3%).



The unemployment rate worsens in Q2

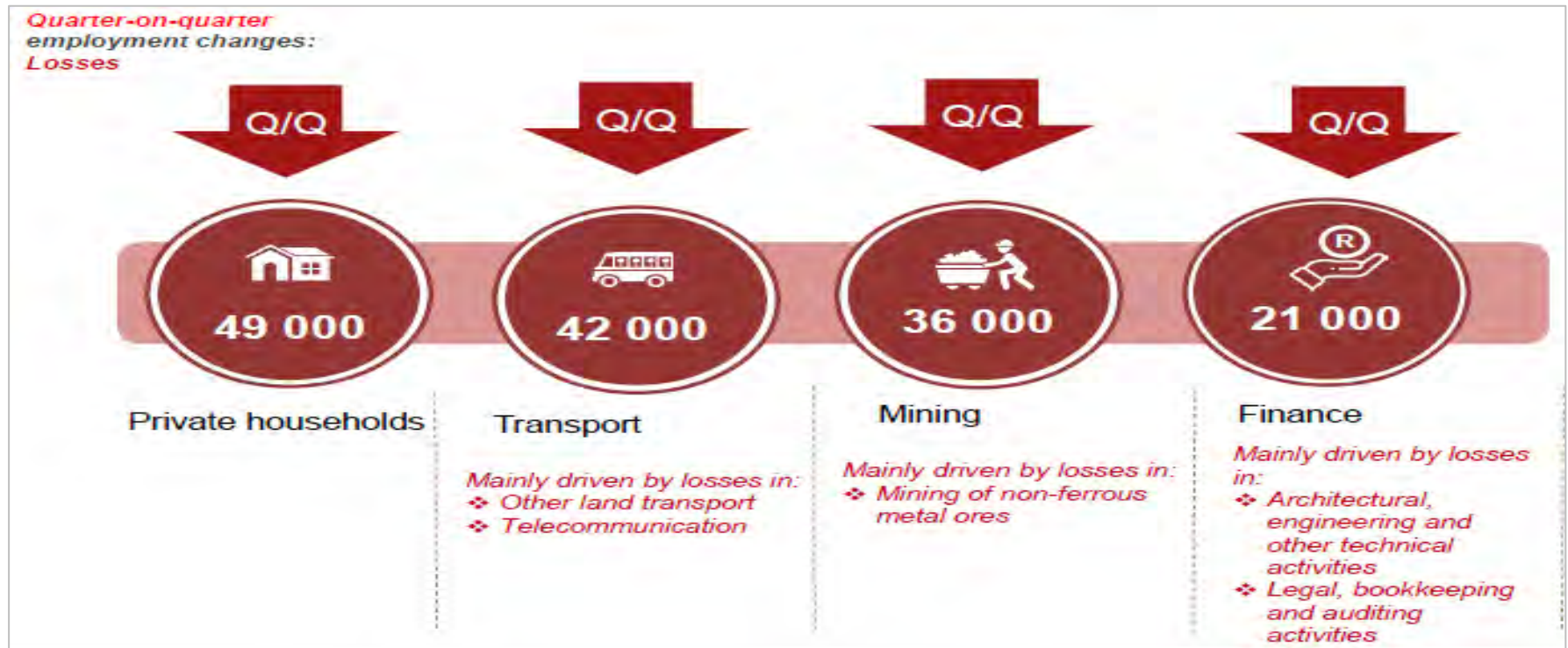
- The number of employed persons in South Africa increased by 21 000, from 16.29 to 16.31 million (q-on-q) in 2019Q2 but the rate of unemployment worsens to reach 29%.
- The increase in the number of jobs was mainly driven by four sectors:



Source: Stats SA

However, some sectors suffered job losses

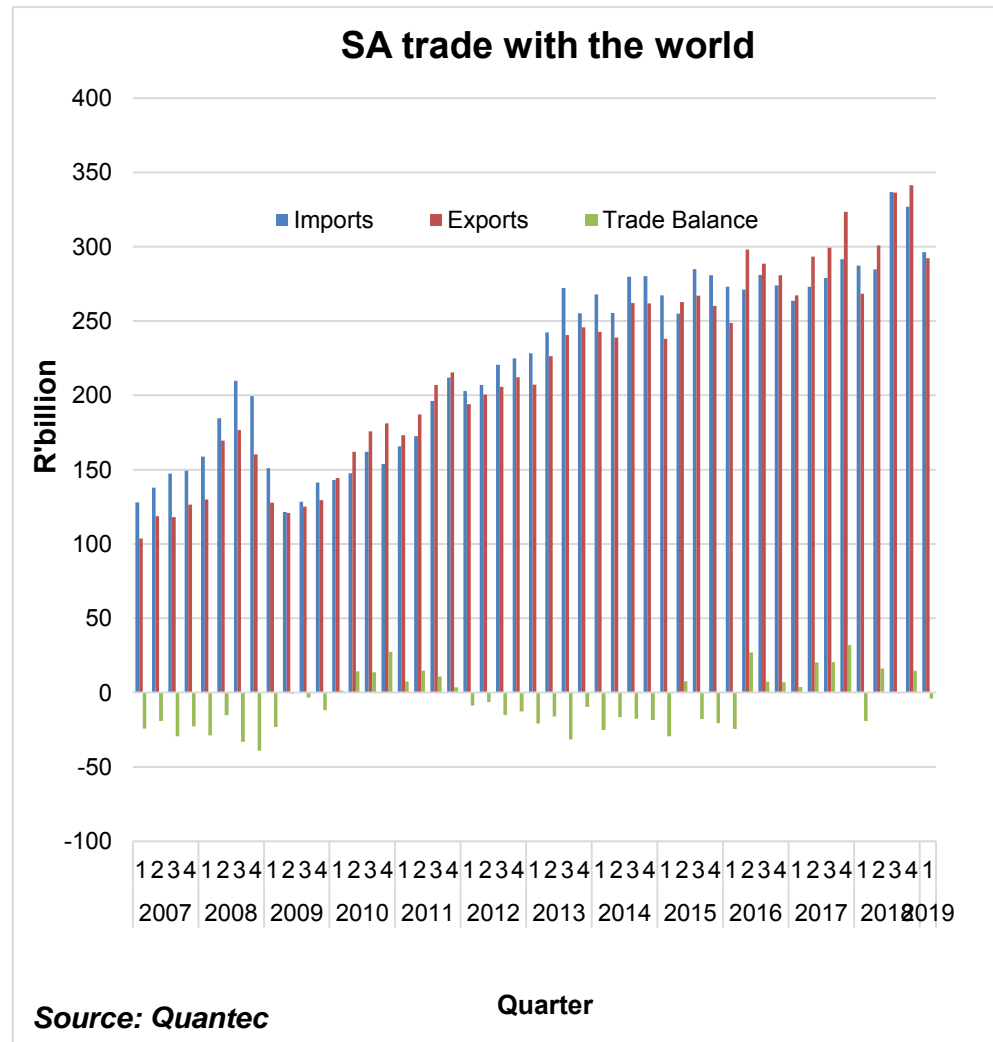
- Despite the number of jobs created in 2019Q2, four sectors lost employment.
- Private household (-49 000); Transport (-42 000); Mining (-36 000) and Finance (-21 000).



Source: Stats SA

SA TRADE RECORDED DEFICIT WITH THE WORLD

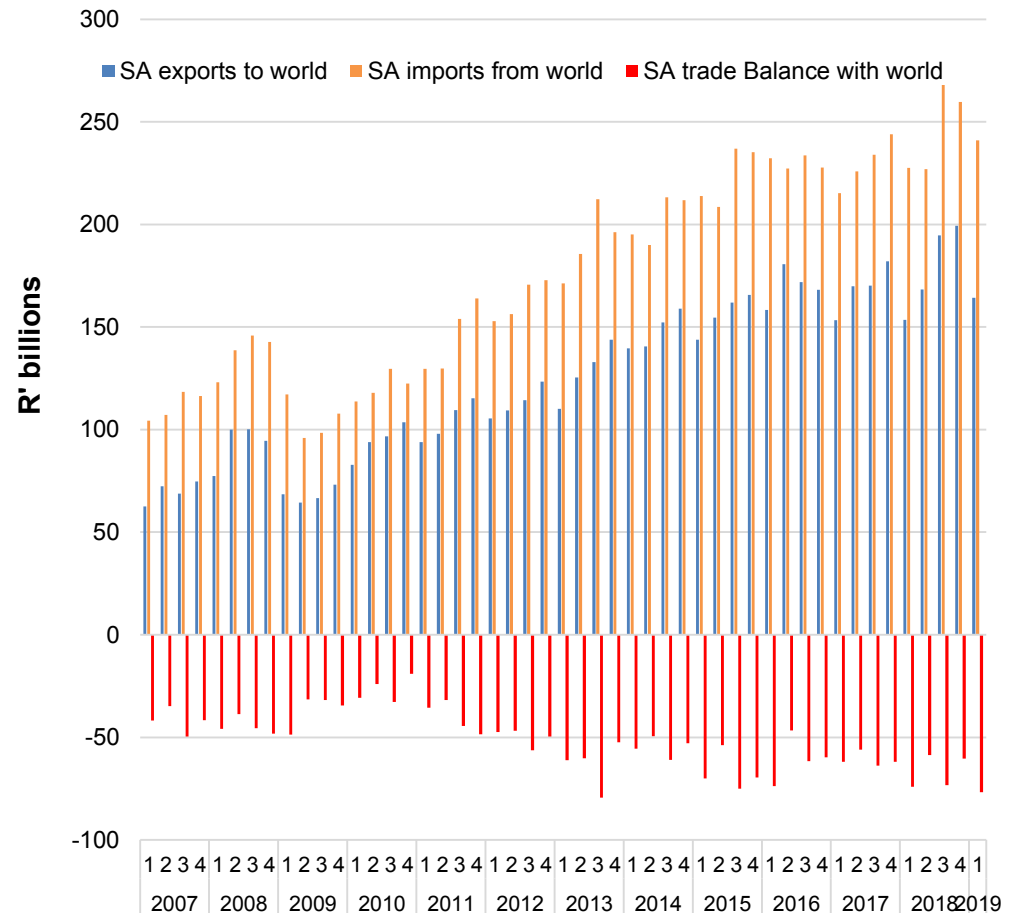
- ❑ SA recorded trade deficit with the rest of the world in Q1 of 2019 - moving from R14.6 billion surplus recorded in Q4 of 2018 to –R4 billion deficit recorded in Q1 of 2019.
- ❑ Negative trade balance was as a result of contraction in exports across the key sectors of the economy:
 - Mining exports contracted driven by decline in exports volumes of precious metals & base metals;
 - Volume of manufacturing exports decline as vehicles & transport equipment contracted; and
 - Agriculture exports also decline as export volumes of vegetables receded.
- ❑ Real imports of goods & services contracted in Q1 of 2019 due to weak domestic demand in particular of mineral products & adverse contraction of chemical products, food & beverages in the manufacturing sector.
- ❑ The overall trading environment remain challenging & the expected slowdown in global growth momentum will weigh heavily on SA's trade volumes in the near future.



MANUFACTURING TRADE DEFICIT WIDEN SHARPLY

- ❑ The conditions in the manufacturing sector remain largely unfavourable as businesses experienced difficult conditions in the past years.
- ❑ Several manufacturing sub-sectors are operating well below production capacity largely due to insufficient demand (particularly in the domestic market), and strong competition from foreign producers both in local and export markets.
- ❑ This factors have an impact on the competitiveness of the sector in particular manufacturing exports.
- ❑ In Q1 of 2019 manufacturing exports contracted leading to widening in the trade deficit. Contraction in the export volumes of vehicles & transport equipment, machinery & equipment, prepared foodstuff & beverages were amongst the manufacturing sub-sectors which contributed to widening of trade deficit in Q1 of 2019.

SA manufacturing trade with world

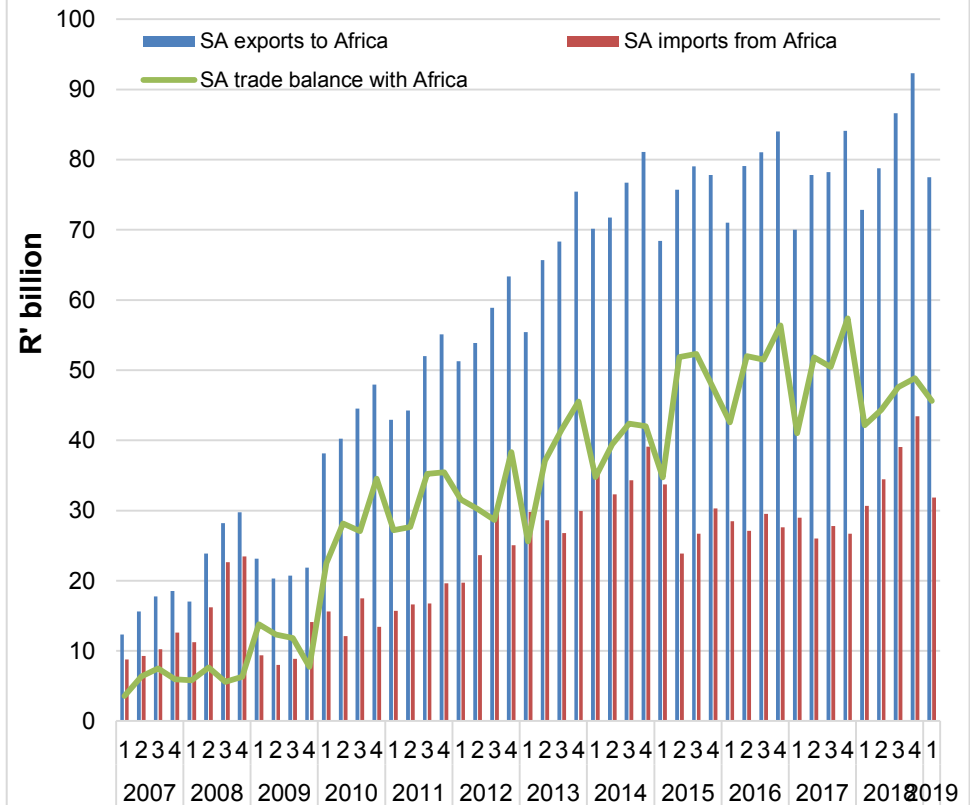


Source: the dti

SA TRADE SURPLUS WITH AFRICA NARROWS

- ❑ Exports to Africa decreased by R15 billion to reach R77 billion in Q1 of 2019 from R92 billion in Q4 of 2018.
- ❑ Despite the decline in export, trade balance with the rest of Africa remains positive at R45 billion in Q1 of 2019.
- ❑ However, South African exports to the continent are largely destined for the SADC region, principally other SACU member states.
- ❑ With opening of markets in Africa through Continental Free Trade Area export penetration to other sub Saharan African economies is anticipated.
- ❑ Despite the favourable trade balance with Africa, our approach to regional integration is to prioritised developmental trade with investment-led industrial and infrastructure development as key levers to unlock the potential of African countries. This will rebalance trade with fellow African countries & ensure that the benefits of integration are spread across the continent.

SA trade with Africa from 2007 to 2019



Source: the dti

- ❑ South Africa's trade response has been remarkable since joining the group.
- ❑ At the country level within BRICS, SA has recorded huge trade deficit with China (-R26 billion), followed by Brazil (-R1.9 billion) & Russia (-R500 million). The only trade surplus with BRIC is recorded with India at R649 million.
- ❑ The increase in imports particularly manufactured products from BRIC remains three times greater than that of the exports on average. This disparity is reflected in the country's trade balance, which has been consistently negative.
- ❑ However, the on-going engagements at BRICS Business Council will address some of the inequalities in trade by developing programmes that support industrialisation amongst member states.



SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Automotive Sector

110 000

Direct jobs in manufacturing

Exports grew from **1% to 10%** of total goods exports (R165bn in 2017) .

3,6% p.a in real terms (1994 – 2017)

Fastest growing manufacturing industry since 1994

R41.3bn

Total investment by the sector between 2015 to 2018

SA has become Africa's auto assembler

Median employee earnings in 2016 was **R5633** a month, compared to R4000 in the rest of manufacturing & R3300 in other sectors

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Automotive Sector

- ❑ Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa (FMCSA) expanded its Struandale engine plant in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, as part of a R3-billion investment in its South African operations.
- ❑ Mercedes Benz invested R10 billion into an expansion of its East London plant. The upgrade extended the production space of the existing plant by up to two-thirds to produce the next generation of the C-Class and also manufacture the GLC SUV.

Automotive sector

OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

South Africa exported over

351,000 cars

leading global vehicle manufacturers invested

R45,6bn



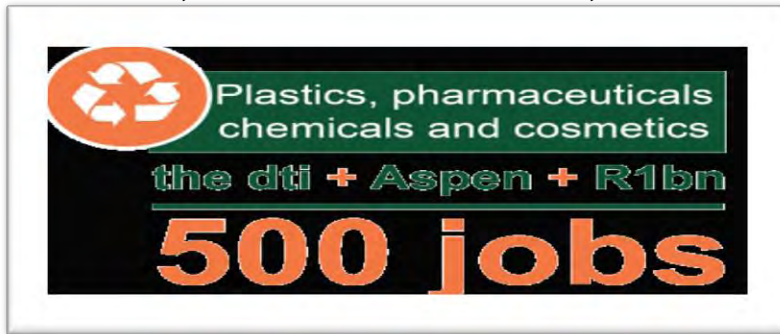
Which accounts for over

R175bn

worth of exports in 2018

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

Plastics, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals and Cosmetics



- ❑ Launched Aspen's R1-billion high containment facility, which will create more than 500 jobs, in Port Elizabeth. The facility was established as a result of a partnership between **the dti** and Aspen.
- ❑ Exports of approximately R16m were achieved in the last financial year.

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

Mineral Beneficiation

- ❑ The Cape Town Iron and Steel works (Cisco) plant was officially opened in Kuils River near Cape Town. The plant created 300 direct and 120 indirect jobs.
- ❑ SA's steel sector remains under significant pressure due to the global steel glut and weak local infrastructure demand.



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

Sugar

- ❑ Gazetted the sugar regulation transitional arrangements which recognises SA Farmers Development Association (representing small, Black farmers) into the industry association.
- ❑ In August 2018, Minister endorsed ITAC recommendations to increase the Dollar Reference Price (sugar tariff) to \$680.

Masterplan for Sugar

- Changing consumer demand due to health levy on sugar as well as insufficient investment in the past.
- New opportunities identified:
 - Industrial diversification (bio-plastics and bio-fuels)
 - Agricultural diversification (crop rotation/nuts, hemp, cannabis)
 - New markets (EU/UK and AfCFTA)
- Key challenge will be the transition costs to shift the industry, particularly for small-scale farmers.

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

Poultry

❑ Government has intervened to save the sector:

- These include implementation of anti-dumping measures.
- Safeguard measures have been implemented where import surges have occurred.
- Duties on imports on 'whole birds' have been increased to 82% which is the maximum duty allowable under WTO commitments.
- Current duty on 'bone-in' portions is 37%.
- Market development for exports is taking place focusing on Gulf and EU member states.

Masterplan for Poultry

Process involves established and emerging players, domestic producers, importers and labour

- Address changing structure of global industry: premium cuts (breast) and discount cuts (bone-in/leg); brining practices
- Combine supply-side measures (investment, training, new entrants) with demand-side (tariffs and export opportunities) and economic transformation

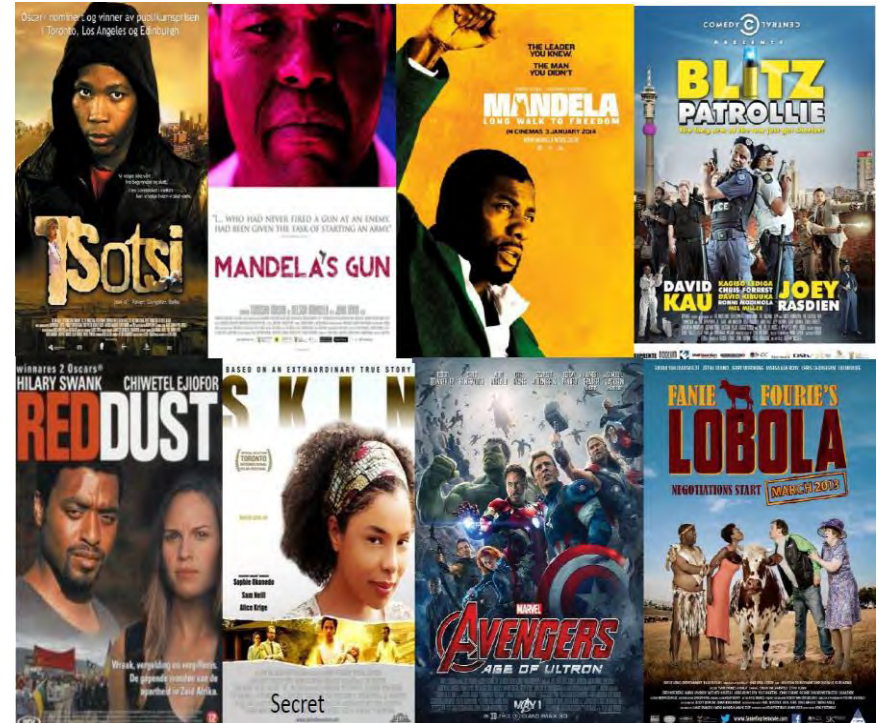
SG 1: Facilitate transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness and employment creation

Business Process Services (BPS)

- ❑ Launched the Global Business Services (GBS) Incentive at SA House in London, UK.
- ❑ The sector has grown significantly over the last decade with domestic market growth averaging 10.7% per annum.

Film & Video Sector

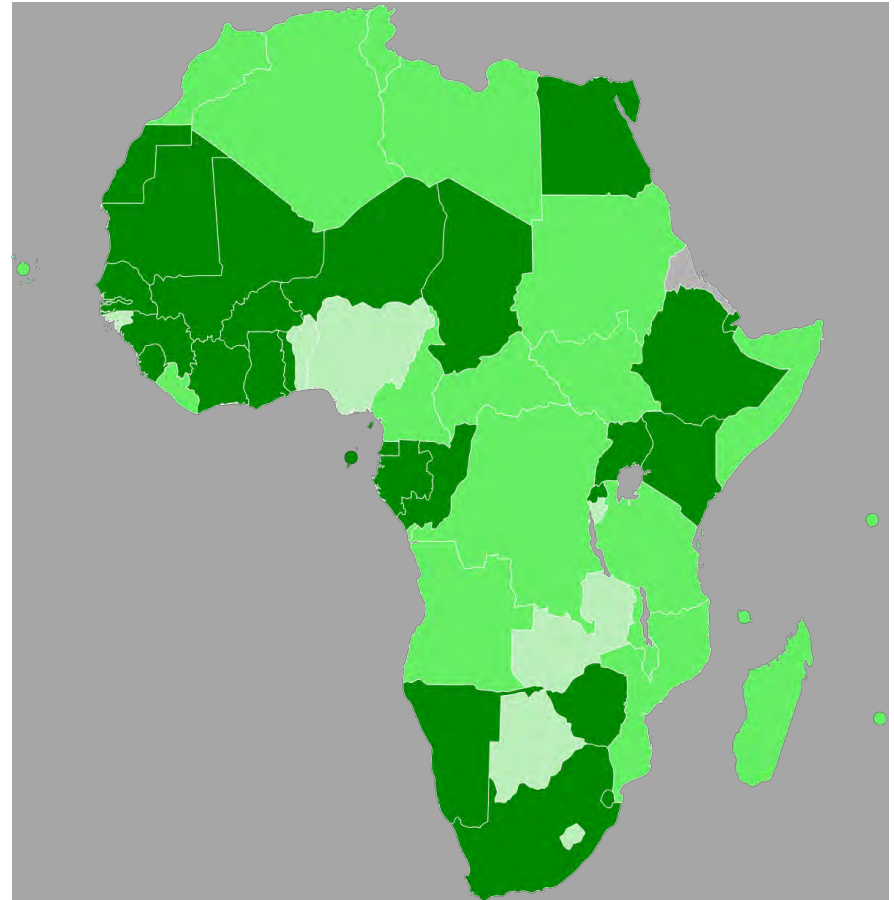
- ❑ The SA film & video sector has become an important source of growth. For every Rand spent by the sector, economic value of R2.89 is created.



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

Regional Integration

- ☐ South Africa has signed the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (CFTA) with the African Union (AU).
- ☐ The African Export- Import Bank (Afreximbank) and the Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa (ECIC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a \$1-billion financing programme to promote and expand trade and investments between South Africa and the rest of Africa.





Diversifying the Economy through Special Economic Zones



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **10 SEZs** are in place.
- New model is being developed, with partnership with national agencies and private sector to attract investors and support SEZs.
- Building on existing strengths: developing Auto-Supplier parks through zone expansions.
- Scaling-up: Durban aerotropolis - Dube Trade Port SEZ as a base.

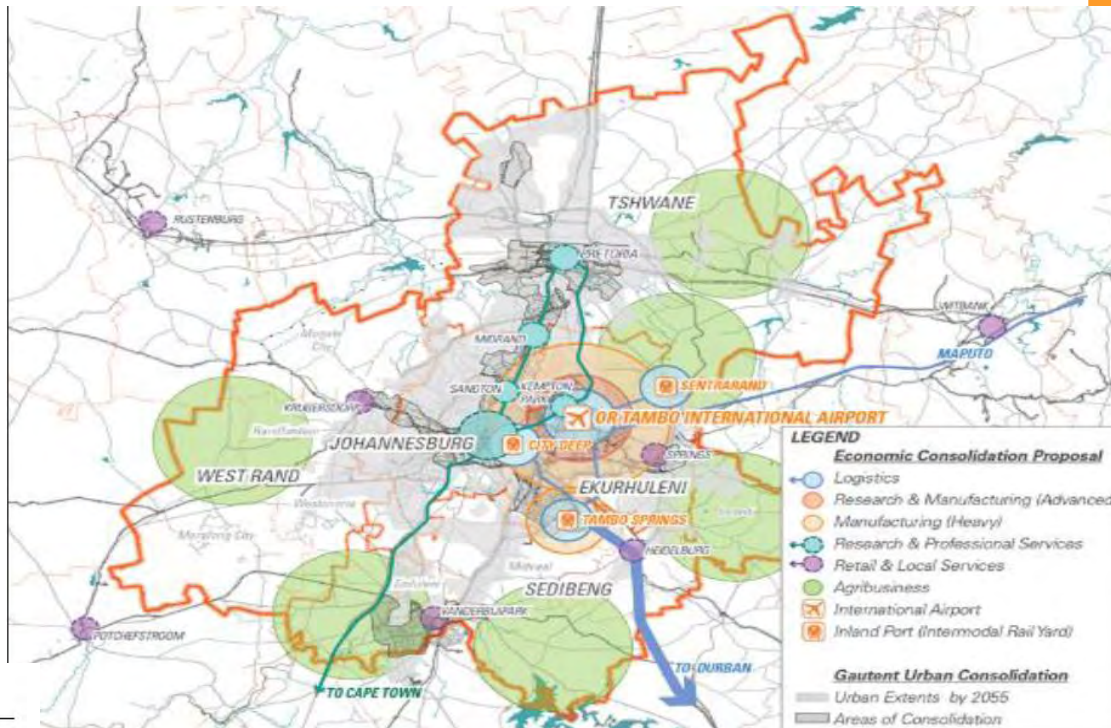
Top 3 SEZs: Coega, East London & Dube Trade Port

R15.23bn
Investment

14,619
Current employment

116
Number of investors

R15,37bn
Secured but not operational investment



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

- ❑ **the dti** facilitated and witnessed the signing of a MoU between Musina-Makhado SEZ and 10 potential investors from China, with a value of \$10 billion.
- ❑ **the dti** in partnership with the Chinese Government trained 50 South African government officials on Special Economic Zone (SEZ) planning and development. The training took place in Tianjing, China, in May 2018.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

❑ The SEZ Advisory Board recommended the approval of the Gauteng Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) application on land expansion.



❑ The Atlantis SEZ was designated in May 2018 and launched in December 2018.



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

- ☐ The Nkomazi SEZ was designated in December 2018.
- ☐ Application for the designation of the Bojanala SEZ was recommended by the SEZ Advisory Board on 29 March 2019 for approval by the Minister. In consultation with major stakeholders.



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

Rural and Township Industrial Economy (RTIE) programme

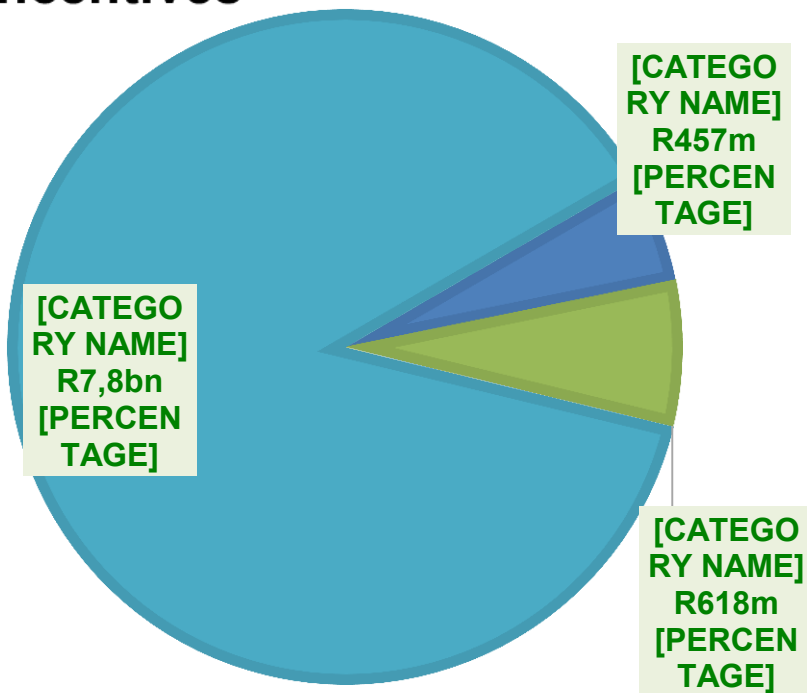
- ☐ A Rural and Township Economy Summit was convened in East London in July 2018.
- ☐ The resolutions from the Summit included Government and all stakeholders acknowledging the need for a major infrastructure response across Departments and spheres of government to unlock the township economy's potential. Discussions are ongoing to establish a township infrastructure fund.

Revitalisation of Industrial Parks

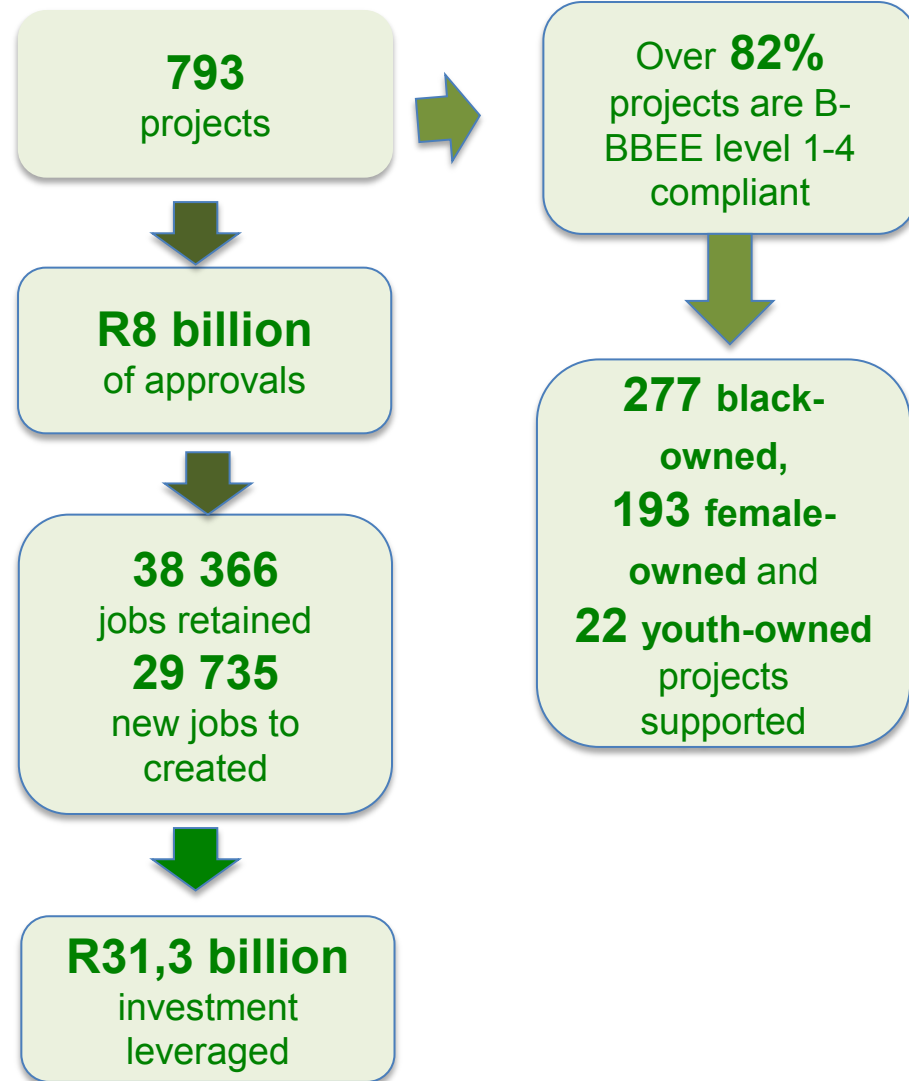
- ☐ The Phuthaditjaba Industrial Park was launched on 30 October 2018.
- ☐ Siyabuswa, Kabokweni, Madadeni and Ezakheni were added to the Industrial Park Revitalisation Programme (IPRP), bringing to 16 the total number of Industrial Parks revitalised.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Incentives



R5,1 billion disbursed



Provincial performance incentives

Gauteng

R3,6 billion
Approval



Jobs to be
created
4 321

R15 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs to be
retained
147

North West

R132 million
Approval



Jobs to be
created
455

R341 million
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
391

Northern Cape

R523 thousand
Approval



Jobs to be
created
5

R1,9 million
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
0

Western Cape

R1 billion
Approval



Jobs to be
created
4 492

R1,4 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
2 416

Eastern Cape

R2 billion
Approval



Jobs to be
created
1 199

R3,9 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
13 755

Limpopo

R246 million
Approval



Jobs to be
created
4 321

R2,2 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
147

Mpumalanga

R155 million
Approval



Jobs to be
created
1 491

R1 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
18

KwaZulu-Natal

R1,3 billion
Approval



Jobs to be
created
5 127

R5,2 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
9 559

Free State

R198 million
Approval



Jobs to be
created
1 331

R1,7 billion
Investment
leveraged

Jobs retained
361

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

- ❑ The department continues to engage within Southern African Development Community (SADC) through bilateral engagements on outstanding commitments in the implementation of the Free-Trade Agreement (FTA).
- ❑ In relation to trade in services, negotiations were concluded on four(4) sectors, namely: Communication, Tourism, Transport and Financial Services. Negotiations continue in the area of energy-related services and construction.



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



- ❑ Significant progress was made beyond the adoption of the legal framework to operationalise the FTA.
- ❑ Tariff negotiations commenced between the parties, with the key bilateral negotiations for South Africa being the Southern African Customs Union – East African Community (SACU-EAC) tariff negotiations, as well as with Egypt.
- ❑ Significant progress achieved in the SACU-EAC negotiations, with a few remaining issues in relation to tariffs and rules of origin.
- ❑ The Annex on Movement of Business People was also finalised. The Annex seeks to facilitate the movement of business persons between the TFTA countries and commits to the issuing of long-term visas in line with domestic legislation.

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



- ❑ South Africa became the fourth(4th) country to ratify the TFTA Agreement and deposited its instrument of ratification in December 2018. The Agreement requires 14 ratifications to enter into force.
- ❑ The envisaged African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is expected to build an integrated market in Africa that will culminate in a market of more than one-billion people and a GDP of approximately US\$3.3 trillion.

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



Export sales of **R4.425 billion** recorded against a target of **R4 billion**.

- ☐ A total of **1 023 companies** assisted into **international markets**.
- ☐ Achieved investment pipeline of **R 249.656 billion**.

TRADE, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT

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

- ❑ **49 export awareness-raising** and capacity-building initiatives were undertaken in all nine provinces of the country.
- ❑ **610 companies** benefitted under the Global Exporters Passport Programme (**GEPP**) intervention.
- ❑ **644 clients** were assisted with export information through Export Help Desk services.
- ❑ **729 trade leads** were disseminated to exporters for supply of goods to global markets.
- ❑ **the dti-Export Council** quarterly engagement was held in August 2018.

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

- ❑ A MoU between **the dti** and the CIPC was extended to allow the CIPC to issue B-BBEE Certificates for Exempted Micro Enterprises through self-service terminals.
- ❑ In February 2019, the Online CIPC Platform was expanded to ensure that the statistics for black unemployed ownership, black youth ownership, black people living in rural areas ownership, black disabled ownership and black military veterans ownership was captured.
- ❑ The National B-BBEE Rural and Township Economy Summit was held in July 2018.
- ❑ The Defence Sector Code Gazette No. 42021 aligned to the B-BBEE Act No. 53 of 2003 as amended was published in November 2018.
- ❑ In March 2019, the department submitted the final amendments to B-BBEE Statements 000, 300, 400 and Schedule 1 to the Minister for approval and gazetting.

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

- ❑ On 28 August 2018, the Youth Employment Service (YES) initiative was gazetted for implementation through Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act.
- ❑ The YES initiative committed activation of R522 million in personal income to youth previously unemployed and unable to contribute to the South African economy.
- ❑ Since November 2018 15 715 jobs have been created under the initiative.



SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

- ☐ the dti signed strategic partnerships (MoUs) with the Central Energy Fund Group and the Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Economic Development and Tourism under the Black Industrialist Programme.

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

- ☐ **32** education and awareness workshops were convened in all nine (9) Provinces with the aim of educating members of the communities on departmental legislation and gathering potential policy issues to be considered by **the dti**.
- ☐ **the dti** concluded three (3) research studies in the areas of consumer protection and credit.
- ☐ The department introduced an online application system to improve the registration of liquor licenses.

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

- ☐ The National Liquor Authority facilitated the signing of the Guidelines for good practice to encourage companies to align their involvement and practices with the South African governments integration and development objectives on the continent and build mutual confidence.

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

- ☐ All eligible creditor payments processed well within 30 days.

Female SMS



Women in SMS at **54%** against annual target of **50%**.

- ☐ The number of people with **disabilities employed** was at **3.8%** against annual target of **3.6%**.



People with Disabilities

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



the dti

Department:
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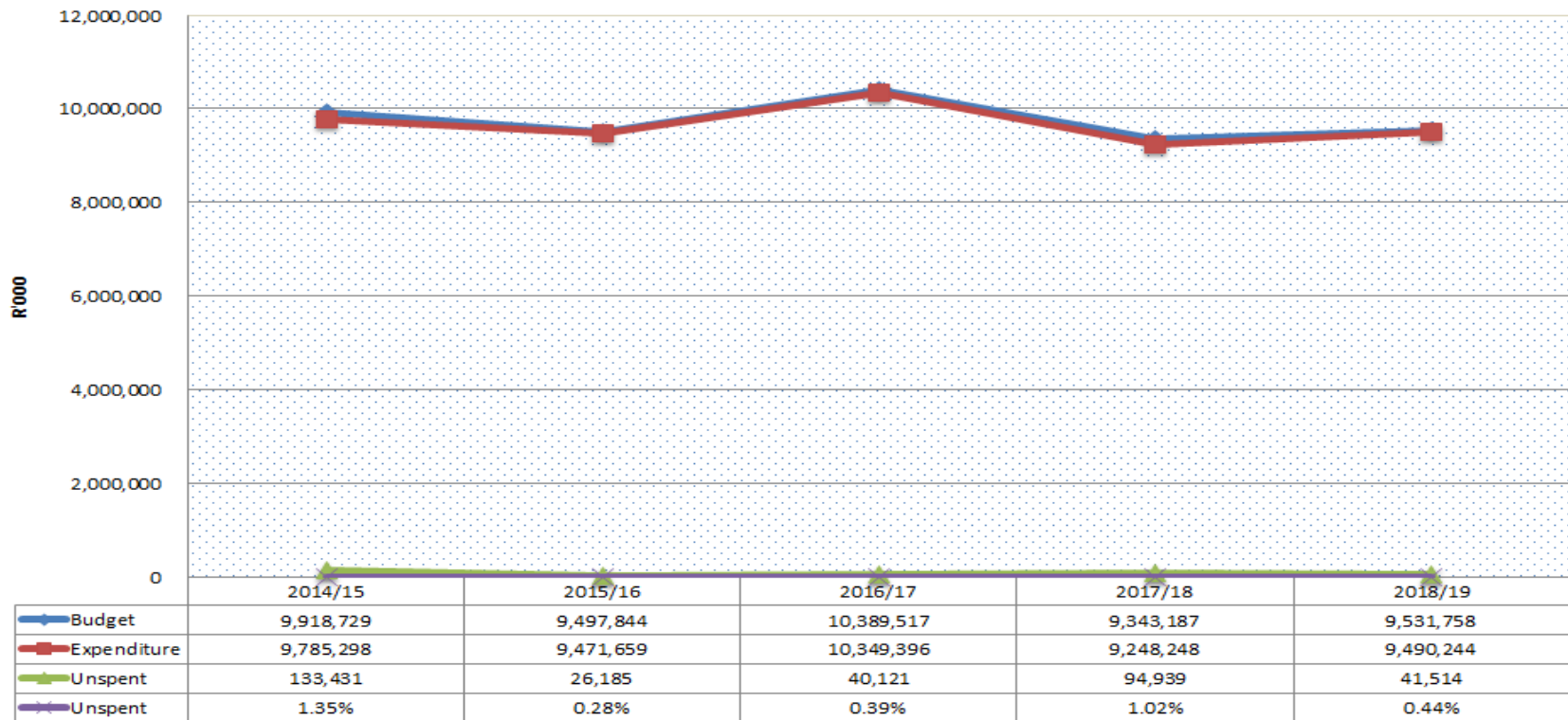


FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- ❑ The department spent **99.6%** of its allocated budget of R9.5 billion.
- ❑ This spending pattern should be considered in the context of the Departmental cost drivers, comprising of:
 - 66.55% or R6.3 billion transferred to beneficiaries across the various incentive scheme programmes;
 - 15.41% or R1.5 billion to other transfer payments – comprising of departmental agencies, foreign governments and international organisations, and others;
 - The remaining 17.85% was utilised for operational expenditure.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....Cont

2014/15 to 2018/19 comparison on spending



As depicted in the graph above, there has been consistency in the spending pattern of the department against its budgetary allocation over the past five years, where the under-spending has been below 2% of the allocated budget for each specific year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....Cont

Programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	819 163	813 518	5 645	99.3%
2. International Trade and Economic Development	122 093	122 075	18	99.9%
3. Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation	136 100	121 963	14 137	89.6%
4. Industrial Development	2 018 645	2 018 625	20	99.9%
5. Consumer and Corporate Regulation	324 443	323 846	597	99.8%
6. Incentive Development and Administration	5 571 701	5 560 651	11 050	99.9%
7. Trade and Investment South Africa	460 818	460 194	624	99.9%
8. Investment South Africa	78 795	69 372	9 423	88.0%
Total	9 531 758	9 490 244	41 514	99.6%

Audit Report

the dti achieved a financially **unqualified opinion with no findings**, commonly known as a “**clean audit**” opinion. This means that the Department's 2018/2019 financial statements were free from material misstatements and there were no material findings reported on performance objectives or non-compliance with legislation.



2019/20 FIRST QUARTER REPORT



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Electro-Technical

- ☐ As a critical vote of confidence in the SA economy, Defy committed to investing R1 billion in the next five (5) years.
- ☐ Defy Top Loader washing machine was launched by **the dti** in April 2019.

Plastics

- ☐ Volkswagen Group South Africa has invested R70.9-million towards the development of black-owned component suppliers and one of the funded companies produce plastic automotive components.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices

- ☐ Johnson and Johnson signed a MoU with Chemical Process Technologies (CPT) to enhance the synthesis pathway for the manufacture of the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) to treat Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) opening up the opportunity for further collaborative projects.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

- ❑ Edcon introduced a Sustainable Cotton Cluster (SCC) programme which brings together the entire cotton value chain and was formed as a coordinated platform for cotton, textile and retail value chain stakeholders to formulate strategies which would ensure growth and stability in the sector.

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

Incentives

- ❑ the dti leveraged **R18.06 billion** of investment, with **R9.1 billion** towards Industrial Infrastructure and R43.93 million towards Innovation/Technology Development.
- ❑ **158** enterprises/projects were approved for financial support across all incentives to a value of **R2.8 billion**.
- ❑ Number of jobs supported from approved projects is **19 638** with 15 962 being jobs to be retained and 3 676 is new jobs created.

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

- ☐ 11 Technical Working Group sessions conducted on the Ease of Doing Business.
- ☐ Technical Working Group on Construction Permits established.
- ☐ Participated in the Annual Investment Meeting in Dubai in April 2019 and awarded Best Investment Project Award.
- ☐ Presidential launch of R3 billion Navara production plant in April 2019 in Rosslyn.

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

- ❑ Inward Japanese Mission in May 2019 and SA-UAE Business Forum in June 2019.
- ❑ Participated in SADC Business Forum and presented at Investment Forum in Portugal in May 2019.
- ❑ Technical Mission on Electronics & Clothing & Textile to Turkey in April 2019 and Brazil & Investment Presentation in Sao Paulo in June 2019.
- ❑ Launch of BPS and investor targeting meetings in New York & Las Vegas, USA in June 2019.

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



- ❑ Entry into force of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).
- ❑ Conclusion of Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) bilateral tariff negotiations between Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the East African Community (EAC).
- ❑ Implementation of South Africa-China Joint Economic and Trade Committee consensus in June 2019.

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

- ❑ A Study on Policy Options for a Future Trade and Investment Relationship between South Africa and USA was completed. A Memorandum on the Study and its recommendations was submitted to Cabinet.



Export sales of **R1.282 billion** recorded against a target of **R1.1 billion**.

- ❑ A total of **304 companies** assisted under EMIA.
- ❑ Achieved investment pipeline of **R59.123 billion**.

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

- ❑ **20 emerging exporters** graduated from the **GEPP** to participate later in the year as a pilot in the German Managers' Programme.
- ❑ A total of **107 trade leads** were disseminated to exporters.
- ❑ Successful Outward Trade and Investment Mission to Uganda in May 2019. The mission resulted in **R180m** worth of export sales reported after the mission and an estimated **R208m** of export sales projected after six months.

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE)

- ❑ **B-BBEE** Sector Codes of Good Practice were re-gazetted for implementation in April 2019. The change means that entities in the defence sector will be measured in terms of the Defence Sector Code and not the Generic Codes.
- ❑ Changes to the Amended B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice with a six (6) month Transitional Period gazetted in May 2019.

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

Equity Equivalent Investments Programme (EEIP)

- ☐ Samsung EEIP was launched in May 2019 for a total investment of R280 million.
- ☐ **the dti** approved the EEIP for Mediterranean Shipping company SA for a total investment of R116 million which will focus on critical skills development and enterprise & supplier development for black beneficiaries.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES & ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

- ☐ Cabinet Progress Report on the Implementation of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in SA was developed and presented to the Economic Cluster in April 2019.
- ☐ Ekandustria and Nkowankowa Industrial Parks were launched in April 2019.
- ☐ Draft Industrial Parks policy framework developed.

SG3: Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth

- ☐ 21 (non-financial) interventions to support BIs in the IPAP Sectors.
- ☐ The department in partnership with Sandvik took five (5) Black Industrialists to Finland in June 2019 to explore mining opportunities.
- ☐ Approval of Pick n Pay & Nedbank Black Industrialist Program to assist Mini-Black Industrialists that are in the agro-processing space with both financial and non-financial support. This programme will cater for Black Industrialists that are below R30 million current threshold.

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

- ☐ A Research Forum on current practices in the motor sales industry was held in June 2019.
- ☐ The Credit Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) study has been concluded.
- ☐ The Patent Examination Board (PEB) examinations have been successfully completed. The examinations were written from 26 June to 09 July 2019.

ADMINISTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

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

- ☐ All eligible creditor payments processed well within 30 days.

Female SMS



Women in SMS at **54%** against quarterly target of **49%**.

- ☐ The number of people with **disabilities employed** was at **3.9%** against quarterly target of **3.55%**.



People with Disabilities

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 30 JUNE 2019



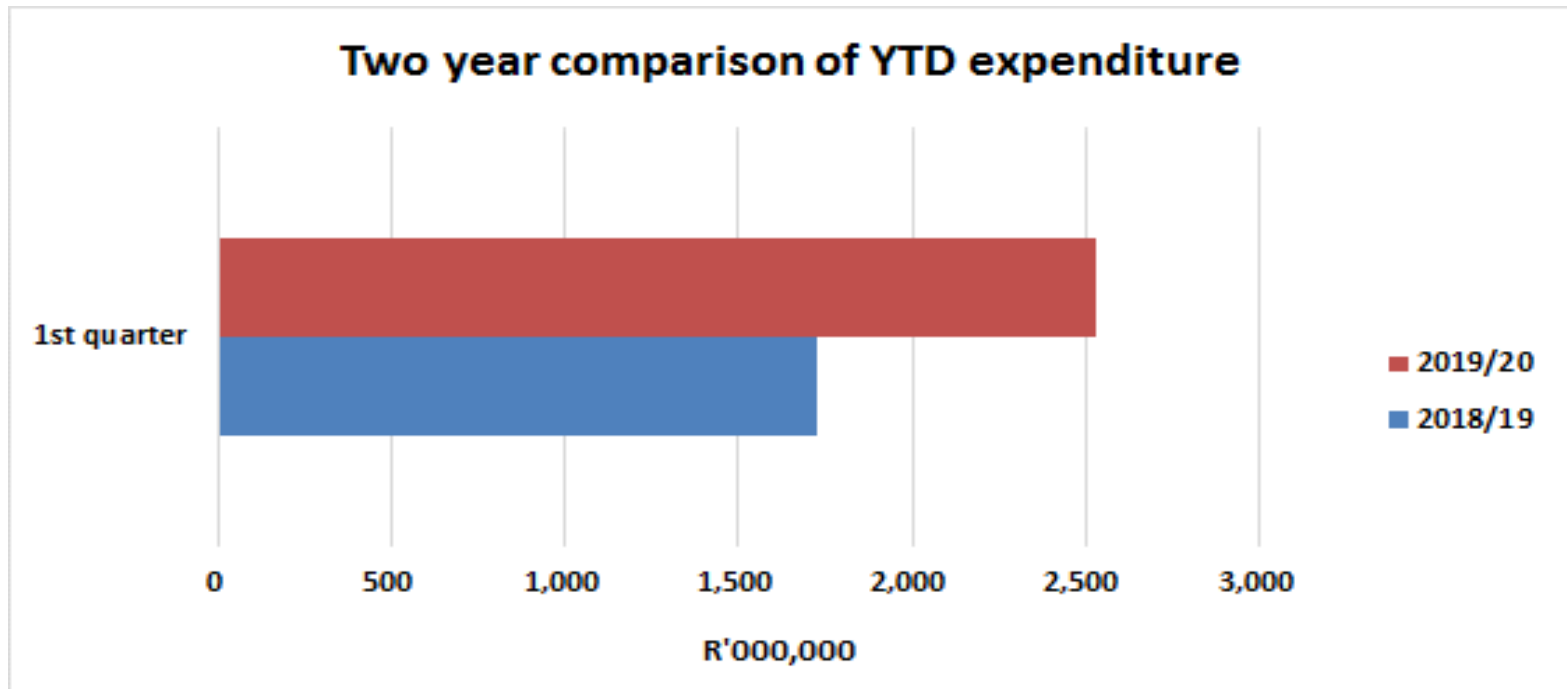
the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

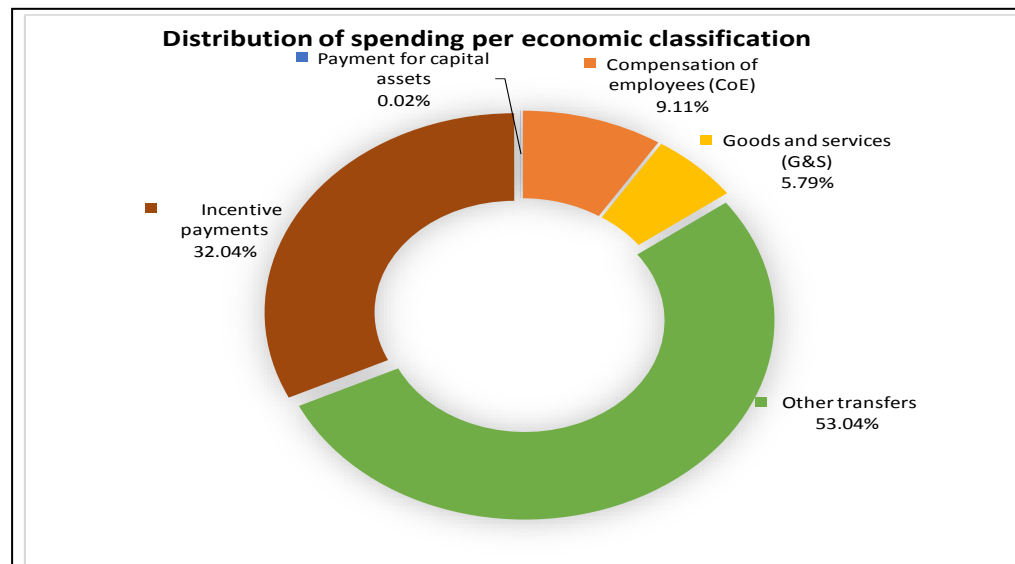
- 30 June 2019 marks the end of the first quarter of the 2019/20 financial year, where expenditure compared with the actual drawings of R2.7 billion is R2.5 billion or 93.6 per cent. When compared with the same period of the 2018/19 financial year, expenditure was R1.7 billion or 81.4 per cent of the actual drawings of R2.1 billion.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financial performance per economic classification

- ❑ Of the R2.5 billion spent by the department, other transfer payments, which includes transfers to departmental entities to aid in the fulfilment of the set mandates accounted for 53 per cent (R1.3 billion), followed by 32 per cent (R810.3 million) disbursed to the beneficiaries across the various incentive scheme programmes.
- ❑ Operational spending, which comprises mainly of compensation of employees, and goods and services accounted for 9 per cent (R230.5 million) and 6 per cent (R146.5 million) respectively.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financial performance per programme

Programme	Adjusted Budget 2018/19	Year-to-date (YTD)				Available budget	% budget available
		Actual Drawings	YTD Expenditure	Variance (Budget less expenditure)	% variance		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	%
Administration	803,475	191,846	185,112	6,734	3.51%	618,363	76.96%
International Trade and Economic Development	130,405	25,768	25,672	96	0.37%	104,733	80.31%
Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation	171,458	28,508	24,681	3,827	13.42%	146,777	85.61%
Industrial Development	2,100,814	1,273,638	1,272,036	1,602	0.13%	828,778	39.45%
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	328,319	258,896	259,048	(152)	(0.06%)	69,271	21.10%
Incentive Development Administration	6,026,061	661,306	509,077	152,229	23.02%	5,516,984	91.55%
Trade and Investment South Africa	440,456	251,612	240,239	11,373	4.52%	200,217	45.46%
Investment South Africa	58,039	11,683	13,406	(1,723)	(14.75%)	44,633	76.90%
Total	10,059,027	2,703,257	2,529,272	173,985	6.44%	7,529,755	74.86%

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- ❑ As depicted on previous slides, expenditure is largely on track with most Divisions spending within a 10% variance of actual drawings. This is an improvement as compared with the same period of the 2018/19 financial year.
- ❑ In line with prior years expenditure trends, spending on the incentive programmes is lower at the beginning of a financial year and improves as the year progresses.
- ❑ Spending is closely monitored and there are continuous engagements with Divisions to ensure that spending is largely on track in line with performance objectives.

THANK YOU

NGIYATHOKOZA

KE A LEBOHA

KE A LEBOGA

SIYABONGA

INKOMU

NDO LIVHUWA

ENKOSI

NGIYABONGA

DANKIE