



**NORTH WEST
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**



INVESTMENT **NORTH WEST**



COMMITTED TO MOVING THE

Bokone Bophirima Province FORWARD





FROM THE PREMIER

**Supra Obakeng Ramoetsi Mahumapelo Premier
of the Bokone Bophirima Province**

The doors of Bokone Bophirima, as we affectionately refer to the North West Province, are wide open for business!

Since the fifth democratically elected administration took office in May 2014, we have worked tirelessly to ensure the growth of the provincial economy for the benefit of its people. From my office, we have embarked on an earnest campaign to rebrand, reposition and renew Bokone Bophirima, securing the economic and social well-being of future generations. Our efforts to advance and position the province for the abundant investment destination that it is, are underpinned by a favourable climate in terms of South Africa's global competitiveness.

The Institute for Management Development in Zürich, Switzerland ranked South Africa on a number of factors in its World Competitiveness Scoreboard of 2015, in which 61 economies were evaluated. Positive rankings for South Africa include the Cost-of-living index (first), Effective personal income tax (second), Stock market capitalisation (third), Total public expenditure on education (third), Office rent (seventh) and Finance and banking regulation (ninth).

In an earnest effort to diversify and strengthen our provincial economy, which is strongly focused on the platinum mining sector, we have earmarked the sectors of agriculture, culture and tourism for investment, growth and job creation. To this end, we extend an open invitation to investors from across the globe to partner with us in realising our ambition to broaden and balance our economy.

We invite you to explore, interrogate and consider the enclosed investment opportunities on offer. We trust that these will whet your investment appetite to such an extent that, in the near future, we may welcome you to our heritage-rich province to pave the way for securing and safeguarding your investment into the Bokone Bophirima Province.



WELCOME TO THE Bokone Bophirima Province

About the Bokone Bophirima Province

The North West Province of South Africa is also known as Bokone Bophirima and the Platinum Province. It is bordered by Botswana and the Limpopo province in the north, the Northern Cape province and the Kalahari Desert in the west, Gauteng province to the east, and the Free State province to the south. Its location in the Southern African Region makes the North West the perfect gateway for reaching the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The mainstay of the economy is mining, which generates more than half of the province's gross domestic product and provides jobs for a quarter of its workforce. Main minerals mined are platinum, mined at Rustenburg and Brits; gold, mined at Orkney and Klerksdorp; uranium, mined at Klerksdorp; and diamonds, mined at Lichtenburg, Christiana, and Bloemhof.

In terms of agriculture, the northern and western parts of the province are well-known for livestock farming, including cattle, sheep and game. The Bokone Bophirima Province is also the biggest contributor to the poultry industry in South Africa. The eastern and southern parts are crop-growing regions that produce maize (corn), sunflowers, tobacco, cotton, and citrus fruits.

Area:

The Bokone Bophirima Province has a surface area of approximately 105 076km², contributing 8.6% of the national area of South Africa.

Population: The North West is home to 3 670 889 people.

Cities:

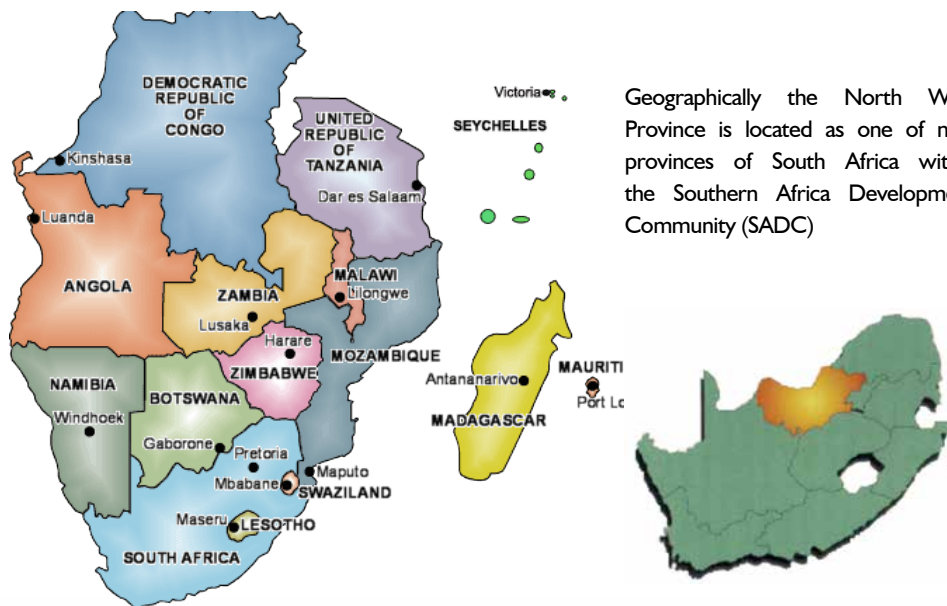
The capital city of the Bokone Bophirima Province is Mahikeng with a population of 299 215 and a GDP-R of R12.2bn. Other cities or larger towns are Rustenburg with a population of 596 86 and a GDP-R of R46.5bn, City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp) with a population of 412 030 and a GDP-R of R20.7bn, Tlokwe (Potchefstroom) with a population of 172 995 and a GDP-R of R10.03bn and Naledi (Vryburg) with a population of 69 539 and a GDP-R of R3.2bn.

(Source: IHS Global Insight's Regional eXplorer 2014 figures)

Languages:

There are eleven official languages of South Africa: English, Afrikaans, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

Currency: The National currency is the South African Rand. There are a hundred cents in a South African Rand (ZAR).



Geographically the North West Province is located as one of nine provinces of South Africa within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)



Map of the North West Province indicating road, rail and airport infrastructure, spatial development initiatives, municipal districts and the main economic sectors.



North West

Location & Infrastructure

North West Province Fast Facts Compared with South Africa

	SOUTH AFRICA	NORTH WEST	NW as % of SA
OFFICIAL NAME	Republic of South Africa	Bokone Bophirima Province	
HEAD OF STATE:	President Jacob Zuma		
PROVINCIAL PREMIER:		Supra Obakeng Ramoetsi	
		Mahumapelo	
CAPITAL CITIES:	Bloemfontein (Judicial) Cape Town (Legislative) Pretoria (Administrative)	Mahikeng	
POPULATION:	53 781 908	3 670 889	6.83%
AREA:	1 221 246 km ²	105 076km ²	8.69%
TOTAL GDP-R: Constant 2010 prices (R 1000)	R 2 729 203 315	R 153 664 276	5.63%
GDP GROWTH: Constant 2010 prices	1.6%	-0.5%	
GDP PER CAPITA:	R48 187	R40 707	84.48%
INFLATION:	5.7%	5.7%	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	25.007%	26,196%	
EXPORTS VALUE:	R 1003,8 Billion	R 18,3 Billion	1.82%
IMPORTS VALUE:	R 1072,4 Billion	R 5,553 Billion	0.52%

	SOUTH AFRICA	NORTH WEST	NW as % of SA
EXPORT PARTNERS:	China 9.5% USA 7.1% Japan 5.3% Botswana 5.3% Germany 5.0% Namibia 5.0% India 4.1%		
EXPORT PRODUCTS	Gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment		
IMPORT PARTNERS	China 15.5% Germany 10.1% Saudi Arabia 7.2% USA 6.7% Nigeria 5.2% India 4.6%		
IMPORT PRODUCTS	Machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs		

Sources: STATSSA, (IHS Global Insight 2014 figures) and (The World Factbook 2014)

Location is one of the North West's greatest natural advantages.

An extensive road network connects the major commercial centres of the province to the rest of the country via a network of 1 785km of national roads. The vital east-west corridor links the east African seaboard at Maputo to the western African seaboard at Walvis Bay, running through the North West en-route. Its strategic positioning has been further improved with the completion of the Trans Kalahari Corridor through Botswana and Namibia – and these developments bode well for a thriving business and tourism economy.

The main Cape Town to Zimbabwe railway line runs through the provincial capital of Mahikeng, linking the North West to several southern African countries, including Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

In terms of airports, Mahikeng has an established airport with one of the longest runways in the world and Pilanesberg (near Sun City) also has an international airport, servicing primarily the tourism industry.

Water is not naturally found in abundance in the North West, however this creates an opportunity for water recycling and purification investments to rectify the pollution of groundwater caused by both natural and human-induced factors including mining and industrial activities, agriculture and domestic use.

With regards to electricity, the North West has a well-developed electricity distribution network due to mining activities. The current electricity shortage experienced nationally, presents opportunities for developing other energy technologies and to invest in renewable energy.



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF SOUTH AFRICA

There are various institutions that compare key indicators in some of the world's economies to indicate the competitiveness rankings of the economies. These global competitive rankings are published annually and are used by investors as guidelines when considering investments.

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2015 – 2016 BY THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM'S (WEF)

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015 – 2016 by the World Economic Forum's (WEF) assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity and measures over 100 indicators. South Africa ranked no 56 in 2014 and no 49 in 2015:

Positive rankings include:

- Strength of auditing and reporting standards - 1
- Efficacy of corporate boards - 3
- Protection of minority shareholders' interests - 3
- Quality of air transport infrastructure - 14
- Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop - 22
- Secondary education enrolment, gross - 12
- Quality of management schools - 24

- Extent of staff training - 19
- Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy - 13
- Reliance on professional management - 24
- Financial market development - 2
- Availability of financial services - 6
- Affordability of financial services - 21
- Financing through local equity market - 1
- Soundness of banks - 8
- Regulation of securities exchanges - 2
- Technological readiness - 50
- Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user - 19
- Market size - 29
- Innovation & sophistication factors (10.0%) - 36
- Business sophistication - 33
- Innovation - 38
- Capacity for innovation - 32
- Quality of scientific research institutions - 33
- Company spending on R&D - 32
- University-industry collaboration in R&D - 31

THE IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD

The IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard 2015 is compiled by the Institute for Management Development in Zurich (IMD) and assesses the competitiveness landscape of 61 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. South Africa ranked no 53 in 2015.

Positive rankings for South Africa include:

- Cost-of-living index (1st)
- Office rent (7th);
- Effective personal income-tax rate (2nd)
- Employer's social security contribution (3rd)
- Total public expenditure on education (3rd)

- Secondary school enrolment (7th)
- Stock market capitalisation (3rd) &
- Finance and banking regulation (9th)

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (Business Environment/Climate)

(COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATIONS FOR DOMESTIC FIRMS IN 189 ECONOMIES World Bank Group Flagship Report 2015 for (2013/2014).

The aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business benchmarks each economy's performance on the indicators against that of all other economies in the Doing Business sample.

While this ranking tells much about the business environment in an economy, it does not tell the whole story. A high ranking does mean that the government has created a regulatory environment conducive to operating a business.

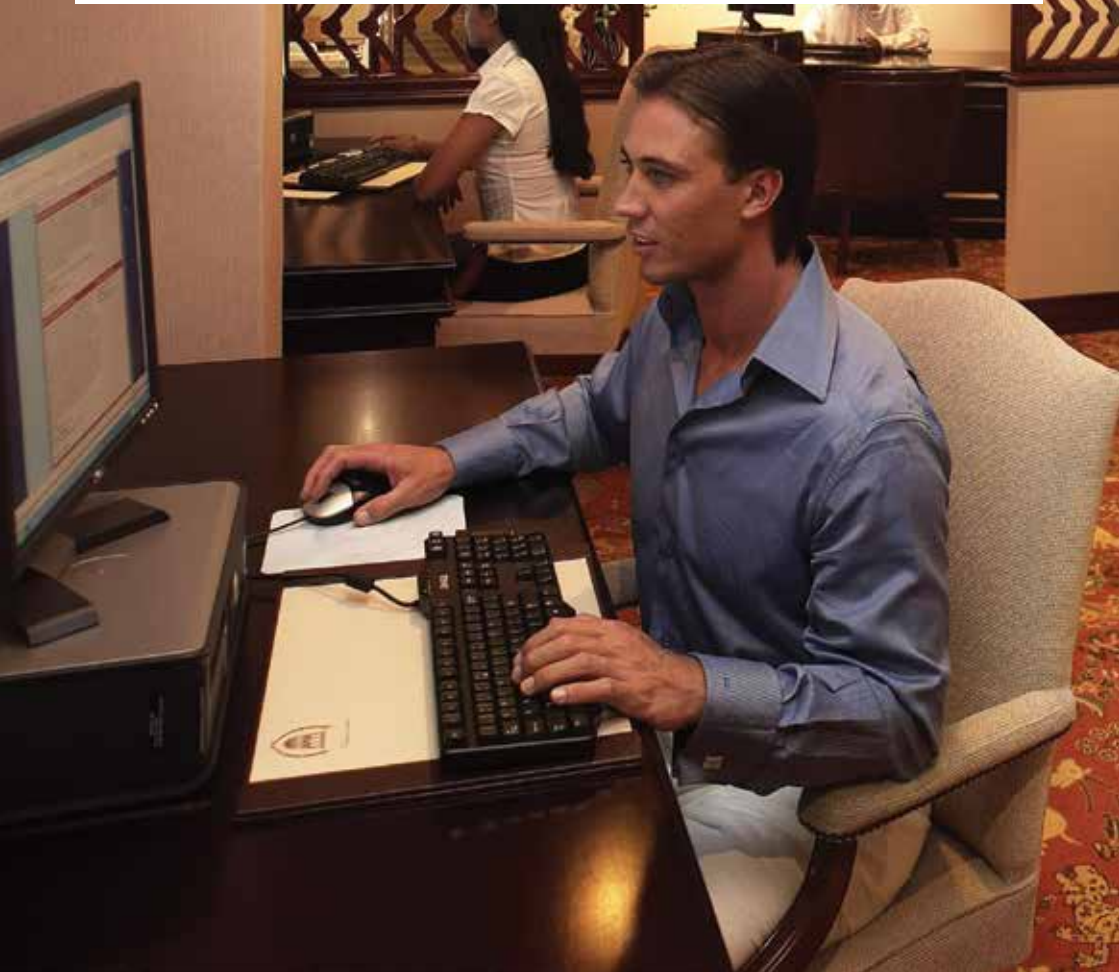
Positive rankings for South Africa include:

- Ease of Doing Business Ranking - 43rd overall
- Protecting Minority Investors - 17
- Paying Taxes - 19
- Dealing with Construction Permits - 32
- Resolving Insolvencies - 39
- Enforcing Contracts - 46
- Getting Credit - 52
- Starting a Business - 61
- Registering Property - 97
- Trading Across Borders - 100
- Getting Electricity - 158

(Source: www.doingbusiness.org/rankings)

Bokone Bophirima Province

AS A PREFERRED INVESTMENT
DESTINATION





Reasons to invest in the Bokone Bophirima Province of South Africa

- A province that is serious about business
- Good infrastructure (road network, airports, hospitals, schools)
- Low cost of labour, electricity, water, land and factory rentals and adequate industrialisation
- Easy access to markets in the SADC region and Africa
- Gateway to Africa, especially Southern Africa
- Affordable pool of labour (skilled and unskilled)
- Home to more than 20 Trans-National Companies (TNCs) and local companies reinvesting in the province
- Scoped projects ready for investment, supported by a solid financial services sector (See project list on page 39)
- Good quality of life
- Malaria-free game reserves
- Fastest growing province in SA between 2002 and 2003

Easy access to markets and gate way to Africa

- Bordering Botswana, the North West is ideally positioned to access the 14 countries comprising the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as well as the islands off Africa's east coast, and even the Gulf States and India. The province's well developed road and rail links provide the platform and infrastructure for ground transportation deep into sub-Saharan Africa.
- The SADC FTA signed in August 2008 provides access to a market of over 250 million consumers
- Future FTA with SADC, COMESA & EAC will provide access to a market of over 700 million consumers
- North West offers easily available skills and distribution channels imperative for commercial ventures into Africa.
- North West plays a significant role in the supply of energy, relief aid, transport and communications to the continent.
- North West is well-positioned to be used as a shared services hub for companies' African operations, especially for Sub-Saharan countries.

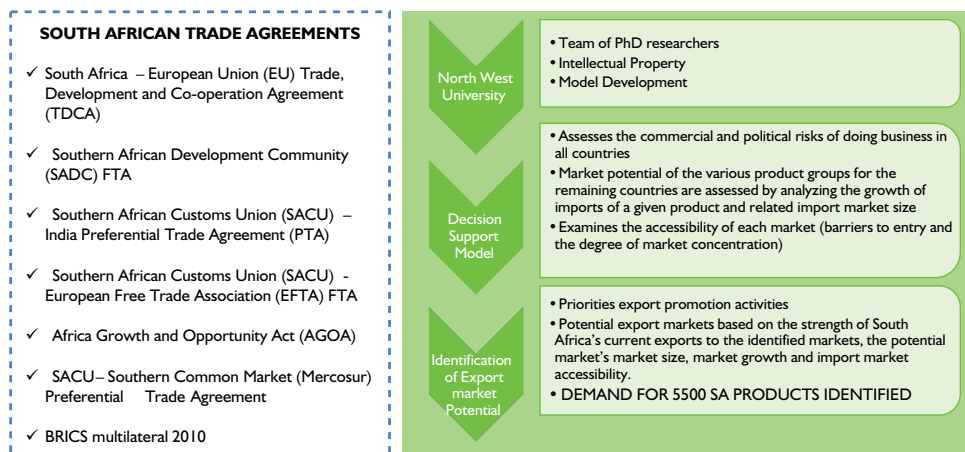
BUSINESS ENTRY MODELS

The diagram below illustrates the trade competitive advantage of the Bokone Bophirima Province that is supported by:

- Resource base advantage
- Production cost advantage
- Location advantage and
- Market access advantage

The model is further strengthened by South African Trade Agreements and the North West Universities' innovative Decision Support Model (DSM). The DSM was developed by the North West University's Trade Unit and contributed to one of seven World Trade Organisation (WTO) Chairs being awarded to this unit.

WHY NORTH WEST PROVINCE? MARKET AND PRODUCT POTENTIAL



NORTH WEST ADVANTAGE



The diagramme below illustrates how multinational companies can form joint ventures with local firms; and the mutual benefits that can be derived from partnerships:

WHY NORTH WEST PROVINCE? MARKET AND PRODUCT POTENTIAL

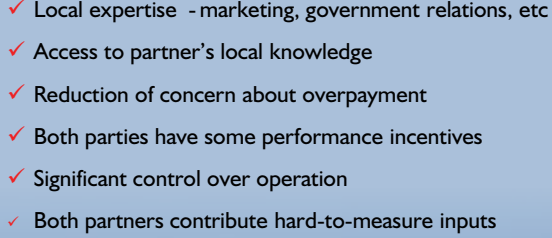
MNE'S RESOURCES

- Innovative capabilities
- Advanced technology and know-how
- Industry -specific marketing expertise
- Organization structure and systems

JV

LOCAL FIRM'S RESOURCES

- Imitating capabilities
- Older technology and know-how
- Country -specific marketing expertise
- Country specific organization skills

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- ✓ Local expertise - marketing, government relations, etc
 - ✓ Access to partner's local knowledge
 - ✓ Reduction of concern about overpayment
 - ✓ Both parties have some performance incentives
 - ✓ Significant control over operation
 - ✓ Both partners contribute hard-to-measure inputs
 - ✓ Large expected mutual gains in the long-run



Economic Overview

The North West is a large and significant local economy in the South African economic context. The area contributes approximately 5.7% to national production with mining, agriculture and manufacturing contributing the largest portion of provincial output. 65% of the province is rural with a low economic base.

National, Provincial and North West district municipalities' key comparative statistics (2014)

	South Africa	North-West	Bojanala DM	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
Region area (km²)	1 221 246	105 076	18 370	27 985	44 053	14 668
Total population	53 781 908	3 670 889	1 602 614	866 535	474 823	726 916
Population density (number of people per km²)	44,04	34,94	87,24	30,96	10,78	49,56
Economically Active Population (EAP) as % of total population, official definition	35,99%	31,31%	38,48%	22,79%	20,68%	32,60%
Number of households	15 341 533	1 098 814	526 384	231 248	127 189	213 993
Annual per household income (Rand, current prices)	168 920	135 990	141 920	116 877	101 838	162 355
Annual per capita income (Rand, current prices)	48 187	40 707	46 615	31 191	27 279	47 796
Gini coefficient	0,64	0,61	0,61	0,61	0,59	0,62
Formal Sector Employment	12 109 001	674 221	371 715	111 955	53 451	137 100
Informal Sector Employment	2 305 887	104 566	58 087	18 268	9 107	19 104
Unemployment rate, official definition (%)	25,01%	26,19%	22,95%	30,23%	30,94%	29,31%
Share below the upper poverty line (StatsSA defined)	46,47%	47,40%	39,83%	56,65%	59,10%	45,43%
Poverty gap rate (from upper poverty line)	28,38%	28,21%	27,47%	28,79%	28,89%	28,19%

	South Africa	North-West	Bojanala DM	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM	Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.626	5.578	0.608	0.531	0.500	0.603
Index of buying power	1	0.055	0.027	0.010	0.005	0.012
Economic Output (R million in current prices)	3 404 494 638	198 968 011	111 514 503	33 302 311	13 011 912	41 139 285
Share of economic output (GVA % of SA in current prices)	100,00	5,84	3,28	0,98	0,38	1,21
Economic Output (R million in constant 2010 prices (R 1000))	2 729 203 315	153 664 276	88 037 300	25 586 875	9 920 398	30 119 703
Share of economic output (GVA % of SA in constant 2010 prices (R 1000))	100,00	5,63	3,23	0,94	0,36	1,10
Average annual growth (Constant 2010 Prices) 2014	1,6%	-0,5%	-1,4%	1,2%	2,3%	-0,2%
Average annual growth (Constant 2010 Prices) 2014 to 2019	2,7%	2,8%	3,4%	2,3%	2,5%	1,8%
Growth in Tourism (using bednights) by origin 2013	5,0%	9,0%	9,1%	7,7%	10,3%	9,3%
Growth in Tourism Spend 2013	5,8%	3,0%	2,7%	3,1%	4,7%	3,1%
International Trade						
Exports (R 1000)	1 003 825 998	18 300 516	14 718 510	1 086 254	364 150	2 131 602
Imports (R 1000)	1 072 463 997	5 553 622	2 131 904	441 338	120 572	2 859 808
Total Trade (R 1000)	2 076 289 995	23 854 138	16 850 414	1 527 592	484 722	4 991 410
Trade Balance (R 1000)	-68 637 999	12 746 893	12 586 606	644 916	243 578	-728 206
Exports as % of GDP	26,4%	8,1%	11,7%	2,8%	2,4%	4,5%
Total trade as % of GDP	54,7%	10,6%	13,4%	4,0%	3,2%	10,6%
Regional share - Exports	100,0%	1,8%	1,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
Regional share - Imports	100,0%	0,5%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,3%
Regional share - Total Trade	100,0%	1,1%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%

(Source: Regional eXplorer 832 (2.5q))

The NW shows improvement in most of the developmental indicators (2009 used as baseline). Most notable is the improvement in the Human Development Index (HDI) currently at 0.58 from 0.52 in 2009. Similar improvements are seen in both the number and percentage of people living in poverty below the upper poverty line (StatsSA defined), currently measured at 47.4% (59.1% in 2009) respectively. Improvements in all measures relating to schooling and education are also reported.

The Index of Buying Power has also increased for the NW province. IHS Global Insight's Index of Buying Power (IBP) indicates that 5% of the country's spending power is located in the NW. Income levels in the NWP are below the national average (which is to be expected for the more rural areas in South Africa). The unemployment rate is slightly lower than that of the national average, while the percentage of people living in poverty is marginally higher than the national average. The NWP has a share of approximately 5.9% of national employment.

The 2014 Gini coefficient indicates that the level of equality is decreasing from 0.602 in 2009 to 0.614 in 2014 for the Bokone Bophirima Province. This is a trend for South Africa and the District Municipalities as well.

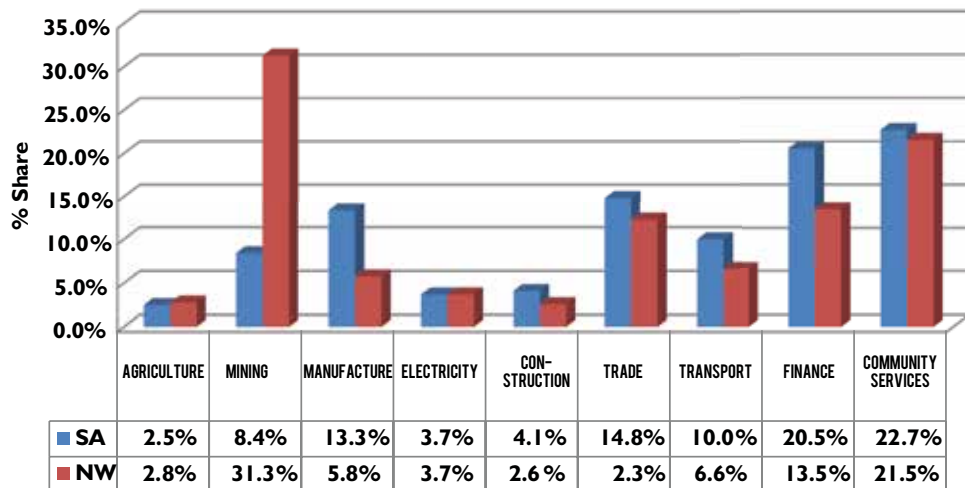
With regards to the economy, the Tress index provides insight into the level of concentration (or diversification) within an economic region. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the region contribute equally to GVA, whereas a Tress index of 1 means that only one economic sector makes up the whole GVA of the region. In the table below it is clear that the NW province has become more diversified in its economy from 2009 where it was the 2nd most concentrated economy and in 2014 the 4th most concentrated. This is an indication that the efforts to diversify the economy are paying off and can be contributed to the weaker performance of the mining sector.

Table: Comparison of the Tress indices of SA, provinces and the NWP district municipalities between 2009 and 2014

	2009	2014
South Africa	39,67	39,44
Western Cape	47,55	46,76
Eastern Cape	54,16	53,67
Northern Cape	41,19	42,68
Free State	34,13	36,65
KwaZulu-Natal	40,98	39,34
Gauteng	49,97	49,68
Mpumalanga	36,57	36,35
Limpopo	49,55	50,03
North-West	51,08	49,29
Bojanala DM	66,03	62,38
Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	47,56	48,93
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	45,88	46,86
Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM	43,42	43,77

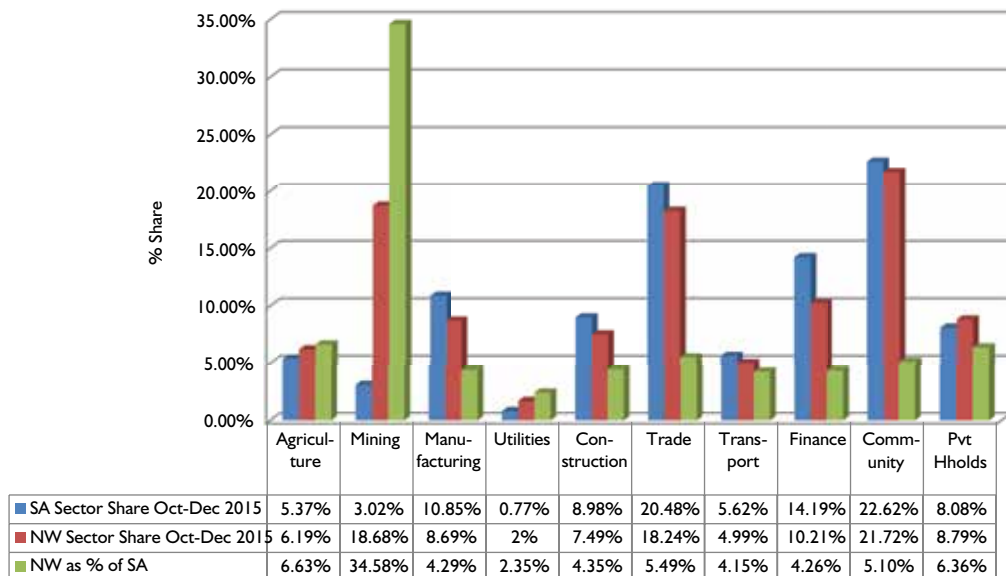
Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R) Broad Economic Sectors (9 sectors) Sector's share of regional total (%) 2014

(Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 832 (2.5q))



North West Employment by Industry Figures Compared to South Africa

(Source: STASSA Q4 2015)



North West Employment by Industry Figures Compared to South Africa

(Source: STATSSA Q1 2015)

Employment by Industry	SA Oct – Dec 2015	SA % of Total	NW Jan-Mar 2015	NW % of Total	SA % Change Year on Year	NW % Change Year on Year	NW as % of SA
Agriculture	742	860	5,37%	42	57	6,19%	6,63%
Mining	427	483	3,02%	150	172	18,68%	34,58%
Manufacturing	1 749	1 738	10,85%	76	80	8,69%	4,29%
Utilities	104	123	0,77%	2	2	1,63%	2,35%
Construction	1 334	1 438	8,98%	56	69	7,49%	4,35%
Trade	3 247	3 280	20,48%	177	168	18,24%	5,49%
Transport	952	900	5,62%	36	46	4,99%	4,15%
Finance	2 039	2 273	14,19%	78	94	10,21%	4,26%
Communi- community and Social Services	3 501	3 624	22,62%	238	200	21,72%	5,10%
Private House Holds	1 219	1 294	8,08%	93	81	8,79%	6,36%
Other	7	4			0,02%	0,00%	
TOTAL	15 320	16 018	100,00%	940	921	100,00%	5,82%

With the focus on Agriculture, Culture and Tourism (ACT) it is important to indicate the relative importance of these sectors in the NWP. The contributions of the sectors to the North West GVA are as follows; Agriculture (both narrow [2.8%] and broad [4.4%]), cultural sector (2.7%) and the tourism sector contributes more (19%) to provincial GVA. Culture and Tourism are difficult to isolate as it is spread across various sectors in the economy. In the total NWP economy Agriculture, Culture and Tourism contributed approximately 23% of all value added in 2014.

Detailed sectors	Share of provincial GVA	Share of provincial employment
Narrow agriculture	2.77%	4.85%
Broad agriculture	4.40%	6.78%
Culture	2.71%	3.60%
Tourism	19.01%	18.82%

CURRENT STRATEGIC THRUSTS

Given the economic growth forecasts, key demographic and socio-economic characteristics and the current economic and structural realities in the North West, the North West Provincial Government has an important role to play in setting the framework for growth and outlining the necessary actions to stimulate growth in areas such as innovation, research and development, skills, education, exports, FDI and entrepreneurship. This also means identifying and supporting business growth in areas where there is the greatest potential, whilst ensuring that the necessary economic infrastructure is in place to capitalise on the existing strengths and opportunities.

State of the Province Priorities

Key Economic Pillars

- Agriculture
- Culture
- Tourism

Key Focus Areas

- Development of Villages
- Development of Townships
- Development of Small Dorpies
- Youth Cooperatives and small enterprise development

Other Important Focus Areas

- Mining Beneficiation
- Renewable Energy
- Retail & Wholesale
- ICT
- Economic Infrastructure Development

Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewing Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies' Economies

The Premier of the Bokone Bophirima Province pronounced that the province focusses on Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewing (RRR) of Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies' (VTSD) Economies as a strategic thrust and further on agriculture, culture and tourism as key sectors referred to as ACT.

The Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies (VTSD) Strategic Objectives in the North West

With continued economic development, social up-liftment and sector growth at the helm of both the national and provincial development agenda, the NWDC has repositioned itself to implement projects in line with the provincial priorities including the resuscitation of villages, township and small dorpies. The strategic objectives of this drive aim to:

- Tackle the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment
- Redress socio-economic spatial imbalances focusing on holistic growth and development
- Redirect government resource investment and priority expenditure to VTSD areas
- Mobilize key stakeholders across the board including the private sector to contribute to VTSD
- Target BB economy at a 6% threshold of growth by 2020
- Infuse VTSD to find expression as key anchor of departmental and provincial plans

The focus is to create enterprise in villages, to open economic hubs in townships resulting in the resuscitation of villages, townships and small dorpies. The following initiatives are being implemented:

- The establishment of warehouses for bulk purchases to ease the burden on retail shop and hair salon owners in doing business. Salons and tuck shops /retail shops will be clustered together and encouraged to form cooperatives to realise the ideal of doing business and reduce barriers to market entry and access.
- Loan funding for SMMEs and cooperatives at the NWDC ranging between R1000 – R1 million.
- Creating an enabling environment where organised designers could showcase their garments in retail outlets and other public platforms for commercial purposes.
- Traders Markets will create an immediate environment for market access for SMMEs in all sectors
- Establishment of fresh produce markets

The Provincial Department of Finance, Economy and Enterprise Development (FEED) mapped the following priorities in their 2015 2016 strategic plan to grow the economy of the NWP:

1	Low Agricultural Outputs	Whilst the employment numbers in the sector have increased with accompanying increased output, there's a need for further upward development for purposes of production, employment figures and agro-processing
2	Infrastructure Development	The Province needs to provide and maintain a solid economic infrastructure, including a reliable energy consumption grid, transport networks (road, rail, and aviation), and telecommunications
3	Diversification of Industries	The Bokone Bophirima Province has to move with global trends. This calls for a thrust towards diversified local economies to include Arts and Crafts, Film industry, Green Economy industries (e.g. solar energy, waste management, and recycling projects)
4	Manufacturing vs Export Oriented Market	There is a need to investigate the potential of local beneficiation opportunities (based on the local outputs) and actively promote closer linkages between the local primary sector and manufacturing industries
5	Aggressive Enterprise Development	SMMs are regarded as the back bone of many economies in developed and developing countries and is supported to bolster the performance of the economy.
6	Foreign Direct Investment	The Bokone Bophirima Province has the potential to attract foreign investment to support the local economies. The potential exists to attract local and foreign private investors to the province by providing a competitive set of incentives that could include both administrative (reducing the time required for development approval, information provision, etc.) and financial incentives disaggregated in terms of economic sectors and the value of investment particularly prioritising beneficiating activities. This can also be done through the formation of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to reduce private sectors' risks and acquire necessary funds for investment

INVESTMENT, TAXATION AND INCENTIVES

When considering investments in South Africa the following two sources contain updated information:

South Africa: Investor's Handbook 2014/15

Strategically located at the tip of the African continent, South Africa is a key investment location, both for the market opportunities that lie within its borders and as a gateway to the rest of the continent, a market of approximately one billion people. It has a favourable demographic profile and its rapidly expanding middle class has growing spending power.

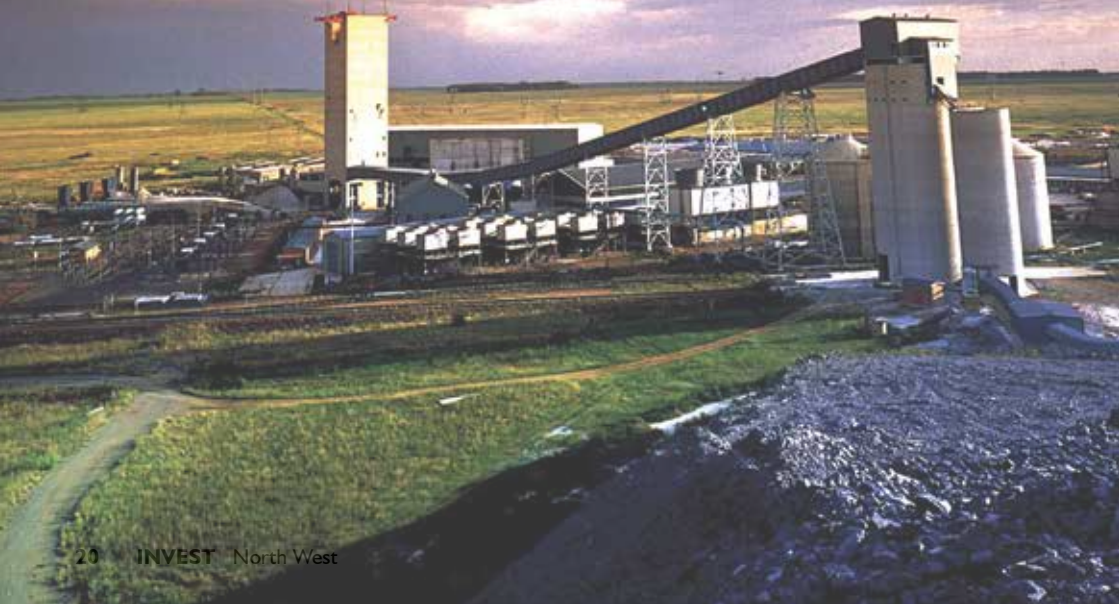
Deloitte, together with the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti), has published the latest edition of South Africa: Investor's Handbook. The Handbook provides investors, who are interested in investing in one of the most sophisticated and diverse emerging markets globally, with a broad overview of the social, regulatory and economic environment in which they can expect to operate, highlighting the key features and investment incentives that we believe make doing business in South Africa an attractive proposition.

On-line resource: www.deloitte.com/za - search for investor handbook

Available Investment Incentives

Investors are advised to consult the official portal for South African Government Incentives

On-line resource – www.investmentincentives.co.za





KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

North West's Key Economic Sectors in Summary:

- **Agriculture:** North West is the food basket of Southern Africa contributing more than 20% of South Africa's maize crop as well as livestock (cattle & poultry), sunflower seeds and oils; nuts; citrus, and tobacco (of which most are GMO free).
- **Culture:** Culture includes the cultural, natural and historical heritage and is closely linked to tourism. The North West is the only Province in the country which has Arts Development and Training Institutions in the form of Mmabana Centres. These centres are situated in three of the four districts of the Province and are located at Taung, Mahikeng, Lehurutshe, Klerksdorp and Tlhabane. The Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation is popularly known across the country for producing household names that have dominated the South African entertainment landscape over the past two decades.
- **Tourism:** Tourism is the 4th most important economic sector in this predominantly rural, and scenic, province. The North West has a total of 14 provincial parks within its borders. The most well-known are the Pilanesberg and Madikwe National Parks and the province boasts a wide array of species, ecosystem and habitats – including the Big Five in a malaria-free environment.
- **Mining:** The North West contributes 50% of world's platinum, and is also home to gold, uranium, diamonds, fluorspar, copper, vanadium, limestone, slate, phosphate, coal, manganese, dimension stone, cement and nickel. Mining is the most profitable sector in the North West with a high concentration of profits accruing to mining firms in the Bojanala District. Mining contributes 31.3% of gross domestic product by region (GVA-R) and 15% of provincial employment. The Bokone Bophirima Province is the largest producer of platinum group metals in South Africa, accounting for some 64.7% of the nation's output.
- **Manufacturing:** Automotive parts, non-metallic minerals, fabricated metals, food processing, Soya protein, etc.
- **Green Economy:** High potential renewable energy opportunities exist within the subsectors of municipal waste conversion, biomass (converting alien invasive plants into energy) and solar technologies including off-grid energy generation for rural areas.



- **Small and Medium Enterprises:** The economy has a strong local Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) base, with many becoming involved in high-value activities such as exporting and investment in Research & Development (R&D) and Innovation. As a result, the province has the opportunity to further develop these areas and work towards an economy based on innovative firms competing in export markets.
- **Trade:** The province accounts for a small share of South Africa's overall international trade and contributed 2% to trade output in 2014. Close proximity to Gauteng provides access to markets making trade an important sector in the North West. The North West is a net exporter of goods with a concentrated export basket – not only in terms of products, but also in terms of the countries or regions traded with. Exports from the North West are concentrated within ten broad sectors, namely:
 - SIC 71 – Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals;
 - SIC 72 – Iron and steel;
 - SIC 26 – Ores, slag and ash;
 - SIC 28 – Inorganic chemicals;
 - SIC 25 – Salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement;
 - SIC 10 – Cereals;
 - SIC 84 – Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances;
 - SIC 31 – Fertilizers; and
 - SIC 74 – Copper and articles thereof
- **Services:** Business and financial services contribute 13.1% to provincial GVA-R (2014) and accounts for 12% of employment. Significant opportunities for BPO&O exist within the sector.

AGRICULTURE & AGRIBUSINESS

Agriculture is regarded as an important economic activity in the Bokone Bophirima Province. Over the years, government has afforded agricultural development high priority, as its role is critically important to the overall social and economic development of the province as well as to food security.

Agriculture is the second sector after mining in which the Bokone Bophirima Province is acknowledged to have a comparative advantage over other provinces. The agricultural sector produces 2.8% of provincial GDP and provides jobs for 6% of the labour force in the province. The main agricultural products are sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle. The eastern part of the province enjoys a higher rainfall and produces vegetables, flowers and poultry. Horticulture and bio-fuels show particular promise for expansion and several bio-fuel initiatives are underway.

The North West is an important food basket of South Africa. Maize and sunflowers are the most important crops and the Bokone Bophirima Province is the major producer of white maize in the country. The province produced 20% of all the commercial maize grown in South Africa. Sunflower is the most important oilseed crop in South Africa and accounts for approximately 60% of all oilseeds produced locally. The primary by-products of the sunflower seed crushing industry provides high-value inputs towards the food and animal feed manufacturing sector in the form of edible oil and protein meal of which the North West is the second largest producer.

In terms of livestock, the North West is well known for cattle farming, to the extent that it is sometimes referred to as the Texas of South Africa, with some of the largest cattle herds in the world found at Stellaland near Vryburg. Meat and dairy products are the main products produced, with goat meat being an untapped investment opportunity.

The areas around Rustenburg and Brits boast fertile, mixed-crop farming land. The northern and western parts of the province have many sheep farms and cattle and commercial game ranches contributing through the supply of meat and hunting trophies. The eastern and southern parts are crop-growing regions that produce maize (corn), sunflowers, tobacco, cotton, and citrus fruits.

CULTURAL SECTOR

The arrestingly diverse landscape of the North West is occupied by charming people whose responsibility to the land parallels their strong sense of tradition. The culture of the people of the North West is to be found in every aspect of their daily lives - in the beadwork, the pottery, the houses and their music and song.

The people of the North West are predominantly Batswana in origin and their language is Setswana. They can trace their origins for many centuries through a vibrant history of war and migration across the plains and valleys of the province to the borders of the Kalahari. Other groups touching on the North West are the Ndebele in the east and the Sotho to the south.

The North West has dedicated arts development and training institutions in the form of Mmabana Centres. These centres are situated in three of the four districts of the Province and are located at Taung, Mahikeng, Lehurutshe, Klerksdorp and Tlhabane. The Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation is popularly known across the country for producing household names that have dominated the South African entertainment landscape over the past two decades. The Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation has a vision to be positioned as the paramount Arts Academy in Southern Africa.

The Bokone Bophirima Province currently has four Community Art Centres. Atamelang Community Art Centre (Ngaka Modiri Molema District), Kanana Art Centre (Dr Kenneth Kaunda District), Bray Community Art Centre (Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District) and Maubane Community Art Centre (Bojanala District).

Motswako Music Genre, Setswana Traditional Music and Cultural Dance are proudly North West Brands that have to be developed, supported, promoted and marketed vigorously to ensure they generate substantive income for the Province. Unique cultural ensembles have also been established and presented. These ensembles are able to accommodate a large number of artists, writers, directors, technicians, musicians, dancers and actors all at once.

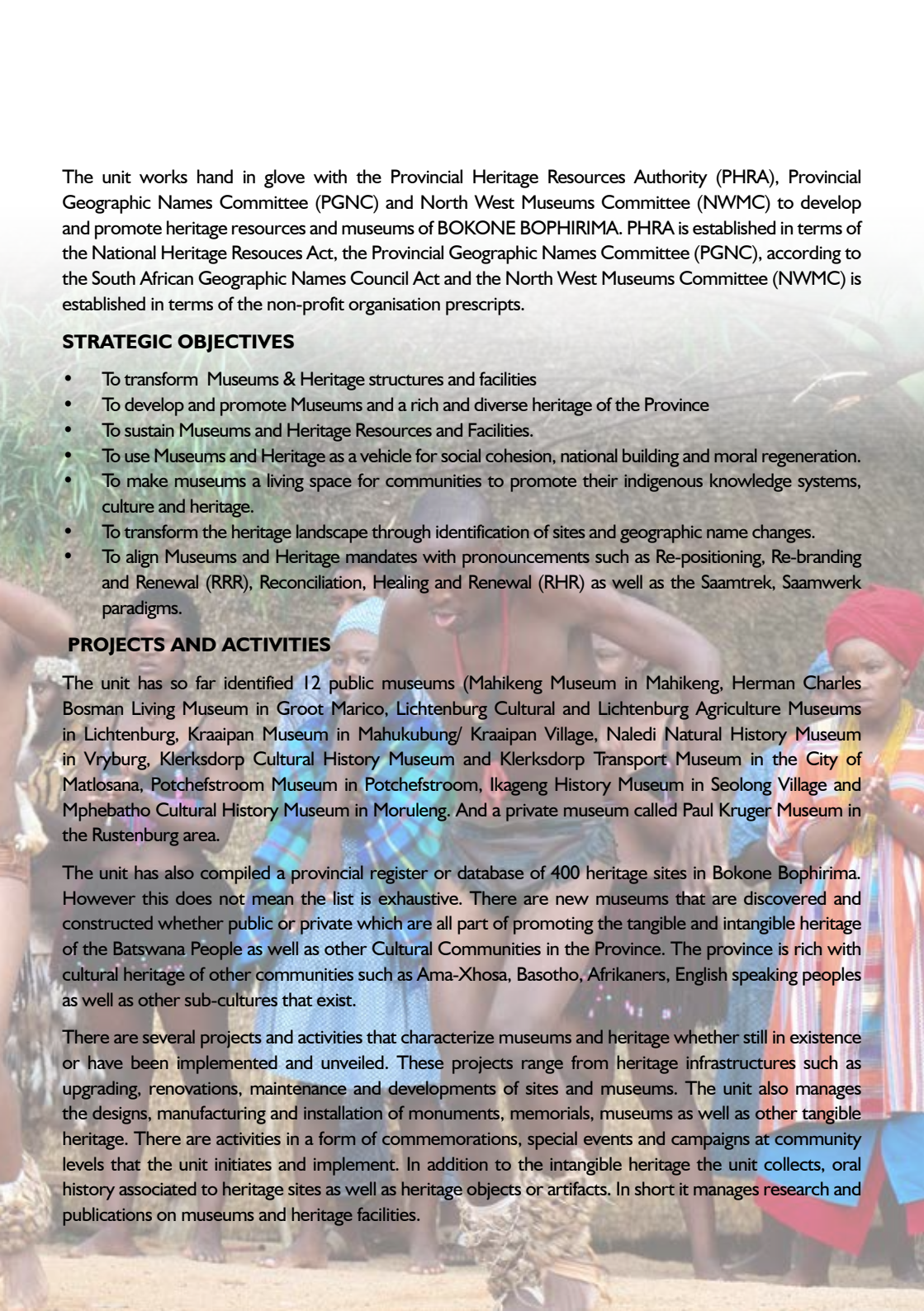
The province also boasts creative writers which creates opportunities for the establishment of a publishing house that will also attract other writers from other provinces and abroad.

A further opportunity exists for planned and implemented arts festivals to attract scores of visitors from around the country and other parts of the world. It has potential to create jobs for artists, small businesses, and will promote the Bokone Bophirima Province as a destination of choice.

(Source: www.nwpg.gov.za/Culture.htm)

MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE UNIT - FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Museums and Heritage Unit is part of the Cultural Affairs Directorate. Museums and Heritage's mandate and functions are to identify, manage, preserve, develop and promote museums and heritage resources and museums of Bokone Bophirima. The unit establishes and provides support to museums and heritage facilities. The unit is guided by the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999 in the management and promotion of Heritage Resources. Furthermore, other statutory frameworks such as the South African Geographic Names Council Act, White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, Museums policies, Cultural Promotion Act, National Heritage Council Act and other additional frameworks.

A background image showing a group of people, likely from the Batswana community, in traditional attire. Some are wearing headwraps and beaded necklaces. The image is slightly faded to serve as a background for the text.

The unit works hand in glove with the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA), Provincial Geographic Names Committee (PGNC) and North West Museums Committee (NWMC) to develop and promote heritage resources and museums of BOKONE BOPHIRIMA. PHRA is established in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, the Provincial Geographic Names Committee (PGNC), according to the South African Geographic Names Council Act and the North West Museums Committee (NWMC) is established in terms of the non-profit organisation prescripts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- To transform Museums & Heritage structures and facilities
- To develop and promote Museums and a rich and diverse heritage of the Province
- To sustain Museums and Heritage Resources and Facilities.
- To use Museums and Heritage as a vehicle for social cohesion, national building and moral regeneration.
- To make museums a living space for communities to promote their indigenous knowledge systems, culture and heritage.
- To transform the heritage landscape through identification of sites and geographic name changes.
- To align Museums and Heritage mandates with pronouncements such as Re-positioning, Re-branding and Renewal (RRR), Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal (RHR) as well as the Saamtrek, Saamwerk paradigms.

PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

The unit has so far identified 12 public museums (Mahikeng Museum in Mahikeng, Herman Charles Bosman Living Museum in Groot Marico, Lichtenburg Cultural and Lichtenburg Agriculture Museums in Lichtenburg, Kraaipan Museum in Mahukubung/ Kraaipan Village, Naledi Natural History Museum in Vryburg, Klerksdorp Cultural History Museum and Klerksdorp Transport Museum in the City of Matlosana, Potchefstroom Museum in Potchefstroom, Ikageng History Museum in Seolong Village and Mphebotho Cultural History Museum in Moruleng. And a private museum called Paul Kruger Museum in the Rustenburg area.

The unit has also compiled a provincial register or database of 400 heritage sites in Bokone Bophirima. However this does not mean the list is exhaustive. There are new museums that are discovered and constructed whether public or private which are all part of promoting the tangible and intangible heritage of the Batswana People as well as other Cultural Communities in the Province. The province is rich with cultural heritage of other communities such as Ama-Xhosa, Basotho, Afrikaners, English speaking peoples as well as other sub-cultures that exist.

There are several projects and activities that characterize museums and heritage whether still in existence or have been implemented and unveiled. These projects range from heritage infrastructures such as upgrading, renovations, maintenance and developments of sites and museums. The unit also manages the designs, manufacturing and installation of monuments, memorials, museums as well as other tangible heritage. There are activities in a form of commemorations, special events and campaigns at community levels that the unit initiates and implement. In addition to the intangible heritage the unit collects, oral history associated to heritage sites as well as heritage objects or artifacts. In short it manages research and publications on museums and heritage facilities.

Traditional Affairs

The Chief Directorate: Traditional Affairs one of the Chief Directorates that make up the Department of Culture, Arts and Traditional Affairs. The Chief Directorate consists of three Directorates, namely Directorate: Traditional Leadership Support, Directorate: Houses of Traditional Leaders and Directorate: Anthropological Services and Research.

In the main the Chief Directorate: Traditional Affairs seeks to: provide strategic support to the institution of traditional leadership to improve governance, performance and accountability, building capacity of the institution, reviewing and strengthening the policy and regulatory framework of the institution; supporting and monitoring performance of institutions of traditional leadership and resolving disputes.

Section 211(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 provides that “the institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognized subject to the Constitution.” Further the Constitution, in section 212(1) went on to provide that “national legislation may provide for a role of traditional leadership as an institution at local level on matters affecting local communities.”

Directorate-Library, Information and Archive Services exists to render library and information services to all people in the Bokone Bophirima Province. We aim to contribute to improving the quality of life by supporting the aims of reconstruction and development and to ensure access to archival materials in our custody to governmental bodies and the general public.

Library System Division functions are to-

- Establish and maintain information and communication technologies (ICT) in community/public libraries.
- Ensure that the ICT needs of community/public libraries are catered for.
- Administer the library system and the use of ICT in community/public libraries.
- Train librarians on the use of ICT.
- Provide ongoing support on the use of ICT in community/public libraries.

Technical Services division is responsible for the following-

- The selection and purchasing of books and information resources.
- Cataloguing and classification of books and other information resources.
- The processing and distribution of these information resources to the community libraries via the District Library Services.

The Central Reference Division provides –

- Professional reference and information services.
- Facilitate the establishment of resource centres in other departments and provide support.
- Provide inter-library loan services to community libraries.

The Reading Awareness and Library Promotion Function are-

- Develop, coordinate, implement, maintain and monitor theme based reading awareness and library promotion programmes in community/public libraries.
- Participate in events of the Department and the Provincial Government in order to contribute to integrated, interdepartmental programmes.
- Develop and implement library norms and standards.
- Collate, compile and analysis of annual statistical reports.

THE HISTORY OF MAHIKENG



Mahikeng – formerly known as Mafikeng – is the capital city of the Bokone Bophirima Province of South Africa. It is most well known internationally for the Siege of Mafikeng, the most famous engagement of the Second Boer War.

The town of Mahikeng was founded in the 1880s by British mercenaries who were granted land by warring Barolong chiefs in return for war service. The town itself was laid out near their collection of farms by British Commander Sir Charles Warren and became the administrative centre of the region and the headquarters of the peace-keeping Bechuanaland Border Police.

The Siege of Mafikeng during the Anglo-Boer War in 1899 made the town world-famous. Colonel Baden-Powell led the defence of town, and during the siege Baden-Powell first used boys as “Scouts”, taking messages and assisting in duties around the town. The town’s relief after 217 days made him a hero in Britain.

In South Africa under Apartheid, Mahikeng became part of Mmabatho (mother of the people), the capital of the independent “homeland” of Bophuthatswana. In 1994, when Bophuthatswana was reincorporated into South Africa, the name Mmabatho was replaced by the historical name of Mafikeng, and today Mahikeng.

The name ‘Mahikeng’ is a seTswana word meaning “place of stones”.





TOURISM SECTOR

The tourism sector is well suited to lead economic development in emerging economies. South Africa is regarded as one of the most promising destinations in Africa. Tourism is increasingly being recognised as a lead sector to improve the quality of life of every South African. In the Bokone Bophirima Province, where there is a recognised need for economic diversification, tourism can provide valuable investment opportunities for economic growth.

The Bokone Bophirima Province provides attractive tourism and eco-tourism packages. There are over sixteen parks and game reserves that boast the presence of the so-called Big Five, diverse and prolific bird species and heritage sites. Cultural villages, heritage sites, casino gambling, theme parks, water sports, hiking, horseback riding and the unique vegetation of the area present unique attractions for tourism, game viewing and adventure.

The North West is accessible by air through Pilanesberg Airport and Mahikeng International Airport, as well as several smaller airports such as Rustenburg and Klerksdorp. The runway at Pilanesberg airport has recently been extended and upgraded and negotiations are underway to provide the airport with international status. The Trans-Karoo rail between Cape Town and Pretoria travels via Potchefstroom and the Diamond Express via Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp. Both routes provide a daily service.

There is a weekly service from Johannesburg to Mahikeng. Alternatively there is a train to Kimberley with a connecting service that departs daily to Mahikeng. There is also a tourist train between



Johannesburg and Magaliesburg, although the potential is wholly untapped. Much work has been undertaken on tourism planning and development in the Province. The Eastern region dominates with regards to tourism infrastructure and scenic beauty.

Anchor tourism nodes include:

- Sun City/Pilanesberg complex,
- Magaliesburg, and
- Hartbeespoort.
- Madikwe Big Five game reserve

Recommended new nodes have been identified to increase the provincial product base, tourism capacity, and for spreading the benefits of tourism to new parts of the province, particularly to areas of severe poverty. They include:

- Borakalalo Game Reserve, which has substantial expansion potential;
- Vredefort Dome, a unique landform caused by the largest meteorite impact site in the world, near the Vaal River;
- Vaalkop Dam, which is a new small tourism node and forms a link between the Sun City/Pilanesberg and Borakalalo nodes, thereby stimulating the development of the new corridor;
- Ganyesa /Kalahari- this is a remote region of the Bokone Bophirima Province and has the potential of becoming a major wilderness destination equaling the world -renowned experiences of the Kalahari Gemsbok Park and Etosha.

The establishment of the Madikwe Game Reserve serves as an excellent example of what can be achieved when government, private sector and the community work together. Madikwe already attracts affluent markets with high yields. Plans to increase local participation are also underway.

Whatever your preference, there is bound to be a tourism investment opportunity to explore. The North West is outdoors country, with a glorious climate and challenging adventure venues. Enjoy a wrap-around panorama and the magic of lazily drifting with the wind. Relish fascinating and magnificent sights over the beautiful Magalies River Valley, Hartbeespoort Dam, Magaliesberg Mountain Range, and Pilanesberg National Park.

(Source: www.nwpg.gov.za/Tourism.htm)

MANUFACTURING

The North West University developed an **Integrated Manufacturing Strategy** by determining geographic and economic areas, within the industrial/manufacturing sphere, in the North West with the greatest potential for development, re-development and economic growth.

International learning shows that manufacturing strategy is strongly linked with export success – and vice versa. Therefore the strategy has a two-pronged approach:

- “Outwards” focused industrialisation more strongly linked with exports and export strategy based on agriculture and mining and related manufacturing activities; and
- “Inwards” focused industrialisation more strongly linked with primary agricultural processing/ manufacturing activities.


This view was achieved through the identification of prioritised key focus clusters.

A further key policy challenge for the North West is to use its mineral revenues to revitalise and modernise manufacturing and to diversify the economy more generally to allow it to reach a more stable growth path.

Research indicates that the province offers excellent opportunities and prospects in various manufacturing industries, particularly within the fabricated metal and food industries as well as for chemical processing, especially for value-added exports such as phosphate and nitrogen based fertilizers. This is due to the province's

- strategic location (proximity to the industrial hub of Gauteng and Botswana),
- natural resource endowment,
- easy market access (established trade routes), &
- relatively low production costs.





Attractive forward and backward horizontal integration opportunities exist in almost all of the manufacturing sub-sectors within the province.

Based on the manufacturing opportunities analysis of existing conditions as well as future opportunities, key provincial assets and economic drivers, **twenty opportunity areas and project opportunities were identified as potential targets for future economic development and redevelopment in the North West**, as listed below:

- PGM beneficiation for the production of fuel cell components – Bojanala (Platinum SEZ) and/or Potchefstroom (HySA Infrastructure research centre)
- Metals and supporting industries – Rustenburg (BJDM) area
- Chemicals– BJDM area
- Charcoal – Toska / Brey / Vryburg area
- Food and tobacco – Various project areas
- Sisal and Acacia seed – Madikwe Sisal and other rural community areas
- Agro-processing upstream/inputs and downstream/outputs – Lichtenburg / Ventersdorp / Zeerust
- Building-integrated agriculture (BIA) – Urban Areas (e.g. Rustenburg, Mahikeng, Brits etc.)
- Strategically reuse landfill areas to maximise waste-to-energy opportunities – Urban areas
- Waste recycling – Urban (population centres) areas
- Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable/vegetation fibre – rural community areas
- Low cost building material – urban and/or rural areas
- Automotive Components/ OEM Leverage existing automotive facilities and skills – Brits area
- Parts of handling/loading/conveyor machinery; Tubes and pipes fittings of iron/steel – Industrial areas
- Domestic-type, non-electric heating, cooking apparatus – Potchefstroom area
- Agricultural & horticultural machinery for soil preparation – Brits area
- Seats and chairs; Furniture for medical / surgical / dental practices – rural community areas
- Capitalise on the airport and promote ancillary business development – airport areas
- Telecommunications – urban areas
- Target healthcare industry growth and pharmaceutical prospects – Zeerust and other areas

A background image showing two men in high-visibility yellow-green shirts and dark trousers working on a solar panel array. One man is in the foreground, looking down at his work, while the other is slightly behind him, also focused on the task. The scene is set outdoors under a clear blue sky.

GREEN ECONOMY

The Green Economy creates various new opportunities of which renewable energy is a very important component.

Renewable Energy

The growing awareness that climate change directly impacts on human health, sea levels, global weather patterns and ecosystems and hence the future of all life on earth, has stimulated South Africa to adopt renewable energy (RE) options.

The White Paper on RE (2003) has set a target of 10 000 GWh of energy to be produced from RE sources, mainly from biomass, wind, solar and small-scale hydro, by 2013 (5% of total electricity). The target was confirmed to be economically viable with subsidies and carbon financing. Achieving the target will:

- Add about 1.667 MW new RE capacity, with a net impact on GDP as high as R1.071-billion a year;
- Create additional government revenue of R299-million;
- Stimulate additional income that will flow to low-income households by as much as R128-million, creating just over 20 000 new jobs; and
- Contribute to water savings of 16.5-million kilolitres, which translates into a R26.6-million saving.

Additionally, the reality of increasing electricity demand and escalating electricity prices provides incentives for RE and carbon management options, which also usually result in improved efficiencies and significant cost savings.

South Africa is acknowledged and applauded for its auctioned capacity programme driven by the Department of Energy where bids are invited from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and adjudicated to be implemented to reach the targets of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The IRP was compiled to enhance the power producing capacity of South Africa.

New Ministerial determinations creating the framework for the procurement of additional renewable-energy, gas and cogeneration capacity from independent power producers (IPPs) have been published in the Government Gazette on 18 August 2015. The renewable-energy determination provides for an additional allocation of 6 300 MW for future bid windows under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP).

The renewables determination has been allocated across seven categories and sets aside;

- 3 040 MW for onshore wind,
- 2 200 MW for solar photovoltaic projects,
- 600 MW for concentrated solar power,
- 150 MW for biomass,
- 60 MW for small hydro,
- 50 MW for biogas and
- 200 MW for small-scale renewables projects of less than 5 MW in size.

The electricity produced by the IPPs is currently purchased by Eskom, which has been designated as the buyer, or offtaker.

To date 92 renewables projects, with a nominal capacity of 6 243 MW, have been procured and another 1 800 MW is being finalized before the introduction of a new tender framework.

In a study by the Council for Science and Industrial Research (CSIR) in 2010, the RE options for Bokone Bophirima Province were assessed by among other, considering their sustainability.

PRIORITY RENEWABLE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES

A **Renewable Energy Strategy** was further compiled for the Bokone Bophirima Province and supports the following RE investment opportunities in the province

MUNICIPAL WASTE

- Agricultural manure and humanure (sewage) can be used to generate methane-rich biogas with an energy potential of 199 MW.
- Municipal solid waste (MSW) has an energy potential of 304 MW and can be used to produce energy either through combustion to electricity, biogas (landfill gas) or using biomass-to-liquid Fischer-Tropsch technology.

Energy from biogas is appropriate for households, agriculture, small business, municipalities, industry and mining with the added benefit of reducing the costs of treating waste that may translate into improved efficiency of municipal services and additional environmental benefits.

SOLAR TECHNOLOGIES

The greatest potential for solar energy lies in the western parts of the province (more land availability and higher solar insulation), however, the positioning of the mainline transmission grid influences large-scale CSP projects that aim to feed-in to the electricity transmission grid.

Solar technologies hold the greatest potential for the province since there is a favourable solar insulation (approx. 275 MW/km²) and a suitable area to install solar energy technologies.

- The application of domestic solar water heaters (SWH) has the greatest benefit with consideration

of the energy return per unit cost with little environmental detriment or changes in land use. SWH are applicable to all sectors,

- The application of concentrated solar power (CSP) and concentrated solar thermal (CST) are appropriate for Industry, Mining and Municipalities.
- The application of photovoltaic's (PV) for electricity is appropriate mainly for households, but agriculture, SME, municipalities and industry could also benefit.

Mini-grids or off-grid strategies and hybrid technologies are the most appropriate options for supplying RE to many rural communities and cottage industries, mainly because of the limitation in the electricity transmission grid and the fact that the majority of people reside in rural areas (approx. 65%).

FUEL CELLS

As a platinum producing region, fuel cells are regarded as a way of adding value to the natural resources of the province. The Department of Science and Technology of South Africa developed the National Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Technologies (HFCT) Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Strategy. The National Strategy was branded Hydrogen South Africa (HySA). The overall goal of HySA is to develop and guide innovation along the value chain of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies in South Africa. The overall vision of the HFCT RDI strategy is to bring about wealth, jobs and IPR creation through the initiation of new high-technology industries based on minerals found in South African soil, especially Platinum Group Metals (PGMs). Allied to this is the goal of developing cost competitive solutions for generating hydrogen locally, including the development of high-level skills.

HySA has been established consisting of three Centres of Competence – HySA Infrastructure, HySA Catalyst and HySA Systems. The HySA Infrastructure Centre for hydrogen production, storage and delivery is co-hosted by the North-West University (NWU) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Fuel Cell manufacturing is therefore a very good investment opportunity in the North West.

WIND-POWER

Wind-power is most applicable for the agriculture and SMEs sectors, and may be combined with PV solar to increase capacity.

Wind-power is feasible for some parts of the province where average wind speeds are $>4\text{m/s}$. Wind pumps are also an attractive option to enable irrigation of crops, which is often necessary for many parts of North West that receive little rainfall. The pumping of water can enable the storage of the wind-power potential energy that can be recovered through hydroelectric; thereby increasing the capacity factor of the renewable energy supply.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES

Energy efficiency is referred to by experts as the “fifth fuel,” after coal, oil, natural gas, and uranium. With mounting pressure for reduced energy consumption, energy efficiency is regarded as the quick win and low hanging fruit.

Companies that manufacture smart meters and other home energy efficiency devices, grid management companies, and even software companies that are designing programmes to better handle electricity loads are attractive investments to public and private sectors.

(Source: Green Chip Stocks Editor Jeff Siegel, featured on CNBC's Green Week)

MINING & MINERAL BENEFICIATION SECTOR

Mining is the mainstay of the North West economy with approximately 297 mines in the province according to the Department of Mineral Resources statistics. The North West contributes 50% of the world's platinum, and is also home to gold, uranium, diamonds, fluorspar, copper, vanadium, limestone, slate, phosphate, coal, manganese, dimension stone, cement and nickel. Mining is the most profitable sector in the North West with a high concentration of profits accruing to mining firms in the Bojanala Platinum District. Mining contributes 31.3% of gross domestic product by region (GVA-R) and 15% of provincial employment. The Bokone Bophirima Province is the largest producer of platinum group metals in South Africa, accounting for some 64.7% of the nation's output.

The location quotient of mining in the North West is 4.51. In terms of Gross Value Added per Region (GVA-R) the mining sector's share of the regional total percentage was 8.4% for South Africa while in the North West mining contributed 31.3% and in Bojanala District Municipality 49.9% in 2014.

(Source: IHS Global Insight 2014)

According to the Q4 2015 Labour Force Survey of
Stats SA, the North West



province employs approximately 172 000 people in the mining sector, contributing 18.63 % to the total employment of the North West.

The long term fundamentals of South Africa's platinum mining industry remain attractive:

- According to Prof R. Grant Cawthorn; School of Geosciences, University of the Witwatersrand 2010, there are enough platinum group element deposits in the Bushveld Complex in South Africa to supply global demands for many decades or even a century using current mining techniques.
- An article by M. Creamer (Mining Weekly, 2011) reported that there are currently six major platinum projects, collectively worth more than R46-billion on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex, in the Rustenburg area.

With regards to the applications of platinum group metals, the biggest demand is from the global automotive sector. Platinum group elements (PGEs) are increasingly finding important uses in a variety of environmentally-related technologies, such as chemical process catalysts (especially oil refineries), catalytic converters for vehicle exhaust control, hydrogen fuel cells, electronic components, specialty medical uses as well as jewellery and investments.

South Africa is well placed to meet future fuel cell demand by virtue of its geographic location (it houses 75% of known global platinum reserves) and relatively strong research institutions.

(Source: SA sitting pretty on potential platinum powerhouse; by Ross Harvey, August 11, 2014)





TRADE & INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As an economic development and investment facilitation agent, the North West Development Corporation (NWDC) is the one-stop shop for investors. We also offer:

- Investment and establishment of Public-Private partnerships (PPPs)
- SEZ Development, resuscitation of the Mahikeng Agro Processing SEZ and leverage on the investments already done through MIDZ;
- Co-operative and SMME Development

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	INDUSTRY/SECTOR	LOCATION		Estimate Project Cost (Rand)
			STATUS	MUNICIPALITY	
Goat Meat Value Chain	<p>A niche investment opportunity exists to partner with the North West to establish a goat meat value chain. South Africa has over six million goats that are owned by two distinct sectors, commercial farmers and small-scale, non-commercialised farmers.</p> <p>Commercial farmers mainly keep Angora goats for mohair production, Boer goat for meat production and Saanen for milk production. Small-scale farmers own the majority of the national meat goat flock and do most goat meat production, mainly for home or cultural consumption, many under traditional farming systems. The bulk of goats found in the North West Province are indigenous goats that are kept for their meat, milk and skins.</p> <p>This presents an opportunity to add value to an otherwise by-product that was not being utilised. It has been noted that goat skins leather qualities are different from those produced from other animals and as such are suited to different end purposes.</p> <p>Approximately 11 % of 6 million goats in South Africa are found in the North West province. The North West has very favourable conditions for the breeding of goats, which can be easily commercialised further. Favourable conditions for the establishment of a goat meat value chain in the North West include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Boer goats and the disease free status of the goat population • Favourable land and weather conditions for goat production • Availability of facilities suitable for downstream meat production and processing • Well-established institutional support structures (IDC) • Characteristics of goats are conducive to large-scale production 	<p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment required to boost Goat meat production in the Bokone Bophirima Province • Organising farmers into cooperatives • Contract farming • Combination farming • Capacity building interventions for existing and new goat farmers • Investment in cross-breeding through the initiation of cross-breeding programmes • Investment in dedicated goat processing facilities • Investment to expand downstream production of value added goat meat, milk, cheese and yoghurt products as well as goat skins and hair 	Ngaka Modiri Molema & Dr Ruth Mompoti	Mahikeng	TBA
Platinum Valley Special Economic Zone	<p>The Platinum Valley SEZ is a provincial initiative to attract investment in the greater Bojanala Mining area supported by the National Department of Trade and Industry.</p> <p>The project is made of 200 hectare land and will be implemented in three phases;</p> <p>Phase 1: 80 hectare serviced land adjacent to an existing industrial site;</p> <p>Phase 2 & 3: 60 and 40 hectares of un-serviced land ready to be developed according to the specification of a potential investor.</p> <p>The zone is located within access to world class infrastructure including roads, electricity and water as well as huge market for good and products in mining. The site development will have three infrastructure facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics Park • Light Manufacturing Space and • Heavy Industry Manufacturing Space. <p>The Zone makes provision for state serviced land whereby companies will locate and have access to facilities at competitive rates and special company tax rates. Other zone incentives are to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifying 12 R – Qualifying companies will be subjected to a reduced CIT Tax rate of 15% • Section 12 S – Qualifying companies within the zone will get extra accelerated allowance on buildings • Companies employing salaried employees (R6000 per month) will qualify for wage incentives • Special customs and VAT incentives 	<p>MULTI SECTORAL</p> <p>The SEZ shall focus on the following sectors in the first 5 years which will be later expanded:</p> <p>Sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platinum Beneficiation (Fuel cell manufacturing) • Mining machinery & components manufacturing • Energy storage product manufacturing • Renewable energy product manufacturing 	Bojanala Platinum District	Moses Kotane	TBA

Meat Processing Plant	<p>The main parts investment for the MPP project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site/land for the project in the city of Matlosana. From the design it became clear that a site of 150 000m² is required for a strict separation of the two plants: meat processing and the so called, dirt and clean area. • The buildings for the project. From the technical plan it became clear that a design in 2 phases is advisable; firstly to spread the capital expenditure and secondly to be flexible with the future extensions related to the developments in the meat market (South Africa, SADC, World). • 10 / 11. • The required technology/equipment for the project. From a significant number of relevant suppliers of equipment (according world standards for hygiene/food safety) very detailed budget offers were received. • Transport means and tools. For the major part of the small equipment offers are available from a local supplier. 	<p>AGRICULTURE.</p> <p>Feasibility study completed and investors sought</p>	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana	R 810 million
ISAGO – N12 Corridor Development Matlosana Gateway	<p>The Matlosana Gateway Development offers a large investment opportunity which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R1.3 billion investment in the long term • Matlosana Industrial park • Private Hospital <p>The project is part of the Matlosana Industrial Development Strategy which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International truck manufacturing plant • Walt Disney Africa • Relocation of Koekemoer train station 	<p>MULTI SECTORAL – INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Pre-feasibility completed License application submitted Investors sought</p>	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana	R 1.3 billion
Biomass Production	<p>The project entails producing biogas from a mix of cactus plants.</p> <p>A blend of local varieties with a Mexican technological package based on massive biomass spineless variety (500 t/hectare). The blend and massive production will happen on a germplasm laboratory which has potential to produce a total of 1,000,000 mother plants a year. Cactus also makes a very good animal feed.</p> <p>BIOGAS PLANT</p> <p>A model based in a 4 million liters capacity bio digester tank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to process up to 6 tons of biomass per hour, 144 a day. • 5,000 cubic meters of biogas. • 1 MW power generation capacity • For every planted 100 hectares the model will produce: 960,000 Cum of bio gas equivalent to 1.0 MWH capacity or: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 825,000 diesel liters o 4,800 tons of fertilizer o 3,800 tons of forage 	<p>AGRICULTURE.</p> <p>Feasibility study being finalised</p>	Dr Ngaka M Molema	Mathekeng	R 480 Million
LED Streetlights : Mazars Berenschot - NTL Lemnis	<p>NWDC in partnership with Mazars-Berenschot and NTL Lemnis Africa is seeking investment for this initiative which aims to drastically reduce energy consumption and maintenance costs by the introduction of energy efficient technology solutions. The initiative provides two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1 – Retrofit existing streetlights with LED streetlights • Option 2 – Solar PV Off-Grid Retrofit with LED streetlights <p>LED streetlights being employed are fully tested and approved by Eskom and SABS and have successfully passed performance testing by a number of SA municipalities and in the African continent for use in and in compliance to local road regulations over a 22 year streetlight application cycle. Carbon credits generated as result of the project is endorsed by the Dept. of Environmental Affairs. This intervention also creates job opportunities within the municipality.</p> <p>A high-level analysis of costs and benefits of the initiative are:</p> <p>Base Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate: 6.5% - 10.25% per annum • 5% transactional charge • 10 year repayment period 	<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of appointment served • Kick off project meeting done • Developing joint solicitation letter to municipalities. Three municipalities targeted. 	TBA	TBA	R 360 million

<p>Aquaculture Tilapia Programme</p>	<p>A project to unlock and commercialise the Tilapia aquaculture programme in the North West. Tilapia is one of the world's most farmed fresh water fish, and is increasingly becoming a substitute for traditional ocean fish such as whitefish or bottom fish species in the world. Tilapia is often touted as the single most important aquaculture product of the 21st century. Tilapia is second only to carp as the most widely farmed fresh-water fish on a global scale, and by the year 2000 the world harvest of farm-raised tilapia had exceeded >4 million tons, with more than 80% of the production coming from Asia. An opportunity exists to expand this market and its value chain to the North West, commercially breeding the Mozambique species. Mozambique tilapia has a wide salinity tolerance, being able to live and even breed in seawater, and can withstand low-oxygen conditions. Mozambique tilapia is prolific breeders, capable of reproducing several times per year when conditions are favourable. The female incubates the eggs and fry in her mouth, which ensures a high survival rate.</p>	<p>AQUACULTURE</p> <p>To unlock the Tilapia programme, a pilot needs to be funded to the tune of R2 million. A cooperative of ten members has been trained to kick start the project and are seeking a suitable area to commence operations.</p>	<p>Bojanala</p>	<p>Madibeng</p>	<p>Pilot Requires an amount of R 2 million Full scale roll out will commence upon securing an initial R1 50 million</p>
<p>Fish out grower plants Laminar (Pty) Ltd</p>	<p>Laminar is an aquaculture business which supplies fish out grower plants to entrepreneurs and communities. They also assist clients in the operational management of their plant and supply the fingerlings (baby fish) and feed, to produce high quality protein at affordable prices. Since 1973, the global aquaculture sector has grown at an annual compounded rate of 9.2% per annum and, until 2030, is projected to grow at 3.5% p.a. It is also widely accepted that climate change, over-fishing and pollution are rapidly depleting wild fish stocks worldwide. Due to an 80% drop in the SA pilchard quota since 2004, the production of alternative sources of fish presents a viable and market-driven business opportunity, particularly as approximately 89% of the South African population consumes pilchards. Whilst fishing harvests a limited natural resource, aquaculture creates a renewable resource. Market potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average annual per capita fish consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa is approximately 8.9kg • Almost all tilapia produced in the region is locally consumed, with very limited exports • Tilapia is a traditional and favourite dish in almost all countries of SSA • The markets are diverse – ranging from small scale/ simple-rural based to more sophisticated commercial distribution chains – small to large retail chains • Small-scale traders (especially women) have become more important in the fish distribution chain • Large retail supermarkets are increasingly becoming important – such depots ensures consistent supply of quality product as demanded by large retail chains 	<p>AQUACULTURE</p> <p>Business plan completed and funding for investment sought</p>	<p>Dr. Kenneth Kaunda</p>	<p>Matlosana</p>	<p>R 276 million</p>
<p>Atlas Clay Stemming products for mining industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlas Clay is currently busy developing a new product to be used in the mining industry in conjunction with explosives in underground blasting holes, called Stemming. • Legislation gazetted in 2015 forces all mines to use a stemming product as tamping in all blast holes. According to this legislation "the shot hole between the explosive charge and the collar is completely filled with stemming material and tamped." • The focus of the business will be on manufacturing high quality stemming units at a highly competitive price. A profit of R16.8 million is projected to be made in year two - an 88% increase in profit from year 1 to year 2 due to a 70% increase in production. Samples have been prepared and data sheets have been drafted. At a bulk density of 2.6 ton/m³, 13.39 million ton would be available to be mined in the existing quarry. The deposit starts on surface as an outcrop and dips at approximately 45° to the north and northwest. To date in excess of 2 000 samples have been distributed to various organizations. Current consumption is in the region of ± 10 million units/month and only 20% of blast holes are tamped. 	<p>MINING & MANUFACTURING</p> <p>NWDC is assisting in reviewing and finalising the business plan.</p> <p>An amount of R6 million is required to kick start project</p>	<p>Dr. Kenneth Kaunda</p>	<p>Tlokwe - The operation is located at Farm Haaskraal, Potchefstroom, North West Province (33.4 ha).</p>	<p>R 61 Million</p>

Taung Agroprocessing Hub	<p>The objective of Taung Agroprocessing Hub is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Fresh Produce Hub infrastructure in the Greater Taung Local Municipality; • Provide value adding equipment for vegetable packaging and processing; • Provide agricultural marketing infrastructure services to farmers such as storage space, cooling and packaging facilities • Establish and/or upgrade rural markets to reduce post-harvest losses* • Facilitate fresh produce supply contractual agreements in collaboration with the private sector(s); • Enhance the capacity of communities and developing farmers and entrepreneurs to operate and maintain agricultural production and related marketing infrastructure • Support an agricultural marketing cooperatives advice and training. <p><i>*Establishment of post-harvest handling technologies in the form of fresh produce hubs would reduce post-harvest losses incurred by previously marginalised fresh produce farmers in South Africa. The facilities would ensure a competitive advantage for this group of farmers to produce for established fresh produce markets all over the world. Properly used, the fresh produce hubs would ensure adherence to market procurement standards and therefore, increase volumes of products coming from emerging producers coming to the fresh produce markets.</i></p>	<p>AGRICULTURE & AGRO-PROCESSING</p> <p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure like electricity, roads, water and telecommunication/ICT network • High quality Fresh produce stock (Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers) • Skills transfer in fresh produce business enterprise 	Dr. Ruth Mompoti	Taung	R 30 million
Medical Syringe Manufacturing	<p>CSIR assessed the viability of establishing a plastics industrial park in Tlokwe. The intention was to create industrial infrastructure that will house various new enterprises that will add value to polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride. A profile was developed for the medical syringes which were recommended for comprehensive feasibility assessment. The technical feasibility study will investigate the product (various types of medical syringes) and the processing facility required to produce these products.</p>	<p>MANUFACTURING</p> <p>Project requires a champion and investment</p>	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Tlokwe	R 20 million
Gold Chain Technology (Pty) Ltd	<p>Gold Chain Technology (Pty) Ltd is part of an Italian jewellery manufacturing consortium, which include 13 affiliate companies based in Italy that are interested to relocate to South Africa. Gold Chain Technology has joined forces with the DTI through the offset and NIP projects, with Augusta helicopter and Italian government to facilitate the forming of a jewellery hub in South Africa.</p>	<p>MANUFACTURING</p> <p>Funding of R10 million is sought to kick start the project</p>	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana (Orkney)	The company requires R15 million to set up a centre in Bokone Bophirima
Greater Taung Agriculture, Culture & Tourism Development	<p>Proposed New Development in the heritage-rich Taung covering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE Hydroponic fodder production & Fodder Farming, Live Stock Farming, Aloe Farming, Crocodile Farming. 2. CULTURE Taung Skull Museum & Boutique Hotel Skills development [building, farming & management] 3. TOURISM Taung Skull Museum & Boutique Hotel Warm-Water & SPA-Resort, Eco & Agri-Tourism 4. RENEWABLE ENERGY Solar PV & Possible Wind Farms 	<p>AGRICULTURE, CULTURE & TOURISM.</p> <p>Draft framework done</p>	Dr. Ruth Mompoti	Taung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-Water & SPA-Resort with 10 Chalets - Investment = R 51 million • Crocodile farm and Abattoir - Investment = R 48.7 million • Aloe Farm - Investment = R 44 million • Renewable Energy Solar PV-Farm estimate of the capital outlay = R250 million

Maize Milling Plant Kabza M Milling	<p>Kabza M Milling was established in 2013 and proposes to construct a 20 t/h maize mill plant in the Matlosana area. The company is 100% wholly black-owned (family business)</p> <p>The project is led on a full time basis by a highly experienced and passionate entrepreneur, Kabelo Mooki, (credentials: MDP, PGDM & MBA) who has been in the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) for the past 20 years.</p> <p>Maize distribution will include the following provinces: North West, Northern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, Kwa Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape. The company intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquire 5 hectares of land in Matlosana area; 480 p/day (11 520t) per month• Manufacture own maize meal (Bupi), samp, maize rice, mealie rice, coarse maize and chop as by-products (animal feed);• Reasonable access to main roads and employees• Establish an internal maize logistics and distribution facility including trucks for handling maize feedstock between the mill and warehouse;• Sell the by-products to local farmers at a profit;• Source raw material from SenWes and local farmers, in a form of a partnership. <p>CURRENT DISTRIBUTION: Boxer Super Stores; SPAR outlets; Independent traders.</p> <p>CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS: Pick n Pay; MassMart; Shoprite; Spaza shops.</p>	MANUFACTURING	Expansion project, funding for investment sought	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Lekwa Teemane and Matlosana	<p>Required Immediately:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Packaging (Flour),2. 2x sales vehicles,3. 1x promotions van,4. 1 x 10T delivery truck5. PA system (outdoor promotions)6. Promotional material (t-shirts, caps, POS and vehicle branding)7. Advertising : seven radio stations, print media-trade journal magazines and newspapers, give away stock (freebees)8. Warehouse space (Mahikeng & Rustenburg),9. Office equipment10. Staff expansion (10) <p>TOTAL = R3,3 million</p> <p>PLANT CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>5 Hectares land = R 4,1m</p> <p>20t/h construction = R58m</p> <p>Construction of administration offices = R5m</p> <p>Transportation (6x14T truck, 6x10T truck, 4x5T truck, 4x sales vehicles) = R12,9m</p> <p>Duration – 9 months</p> <p>TOTAL = R80 million</p>
Zeerust N4 Agro Hub	<p>A business plan is in place for the establishment of the Zeerust N4 Agro Hub through the Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development. The planned project is on a site on the N4 en-route to Lobatse border on the turn off to Skilpadhek. It is about 1km from the turn off to Lehurutsho and approximately 3km from Zeerust town. The erf details are Kameeldoorn, 271JP, North West Province. The area for the planned project is 6,3ha. Existing buildings on the property will be upgraded and adjusted for the project. The provisional current value of the property is R3,2 million.</p>	AGRICULTURE & AGRO-PROCESSING	Funding is sought to start this project	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Zeerust	<p>Phase 1: R 6 445,011</p> <p>Phase 2: R 7 431,340</p>

Black Granite	Black granite resource available from a community in Bojanala seeking to put up a plant within the local community to beneficiate the already existing granite quarrying .	MINING Granite Beneficiation investment required	Bojanala	Rustenburg	R 120 million
Real Estate Investment	<p>Mamusa local municipality has the potential to accommodate additional trade space between 2 000m² and 15 000m² of trade space over the next 15 to 20 years. Trade type includes wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation as well as automotive trade. For trade space of 15 000m², a capital investment of R1 37 076 385 is required and will potentially create 481 employment opportunities. Parking requirements for this extent of industrial development will require a total of 866 parking bays and parking infrastructure and landscaping cost will be approximately R20 604 745.</p> <p>Other investment opportunities available include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial development potential • Residential potential • Development of vacant land <p>Current and potential economic activities in the municipality include agriculture, agri-processing, development of a mall, fuel stations, and manufacturing.</p>	<p>PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Investment required to develop these commercial, industrial and residential properties</p>	Dr Ruth Mompoti	Mamusa	TBA
Steel Opportunity	<p>Steel Recycling Facility in Mogwase. The business comprises of setting up the following mentioned plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction Furnace for melting of Steel scrap. • Steel Rolling Mill – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1st phase – 120,000 Tonnes per annum; o 2nd phase – 240,000 Tonnes per annum • Steel Processing Yard <p>The scrap is to be sourced from the local collectors across the region especially from the mines and then transported to the facility for recycling and making different products.</p> <p>The end products shall be mainly sold in the local markets, out of which the mines shall be one of the large consumers of such products.</p> <p>The proposed plant will directly employ 300 people in the first phase and additional 200 people in the Second phase. It could also create indirect / off-site employment for about 1 800 people engaged in transport, collection, ancillary services and industries. It would also create a job opportunity for 75 people during the construction phase.</p>	<p>MANUFACTURING</p> <p>Requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10Ha land • 25MVA electricity, high voltage • Industrial water 	Bojanala Platinum District	Mogwase	First Phase – R 300 Million Second Phase –R 250 Million
Insulated Roofing Materials	<p>Investment is sought to establish an insulated metal roof sheet manufacturing facility in Matlosana. The products manufactured will be sandwich style profiled sheets using glass wool as an insulating material.</p> <p>This opportunity targets the major source of heat gain in summer and heat loss in winter, and is aligned with the emerging policy on greener buildings in South Africa.</p> <p>The project specifically addresses the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) building standard SANS 10400-XA, which addresses environmental compliance and energy usage in buildings.</p> <p>Market potential: Building regulations have recently undergone a major revision. The aim is to introduce much greater energy-efficiency into all construction materials and processes.</p>	<p>MANUFACTURING</p> <p>Investment sought for manufacturing facility</p>	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana	R 18 million
Madibeng Automotive Centre	Madibeng Automotive Centre (MAC) will be established to create an enabling environment to retain the existing capacity and attract new investment into the area. The MAC will assist the local component manufacturing capacity to better service the OEM markets in Rosslyn, South Africa and globally. It will focus on capacitating and growing mainly Tier 2, Tier 3 and lower level component and raw material manufacturers.	MANUFACTURING	Bojanala	Madibeng	R 60 million

Rustenburg Multi-Dimensional Integrated Logistical Hub	<p>A multi-dimensional and integrated logistical hub is proposed to be developed at Rustenburg, which provides amongst other investment opportunities the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an inland Logistical Hub that interconnects all modes of transport (road, rail and airport) at the project site; • The strengthening and expansion of road, rail and airport infrastructure to support interconnectivity is required; • Warehousing and logistics centre will be a multi-modal freight centre with multiple modes of freight transport providing logistics and distribution companies with the flexibility required to optimise logistics planning on an ongoing basis. • A fresh produce market 	LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE	Bojanala	Rustenburg	TBA
Pilanesberg Airport	Pilanesberg International Airport is located close to Sun City and the Pilanesberg National Park. Construction of Pilanesberg Terminal Building would expand the capacity of the terminal to handle significant tourist transfers	TOURISM & INFRASTRUCTURE Investor sought for airport expansion	Bojanala	Moses Kotane	R 125 million
Mmabatho Convention Centre	Refurbishment and Extension of existing Mmabatho Convention Centre followed by the construction of a 5 Star Hotel in the provincial capital of Mahikeng. Mmabatho Convention Centre Specialises In: Large conventions, conferences, weddings, product launches, banquets and special occasions. The centre is a state-of-the-art facility, offering venues to suit groups from as small as 10 delegates to a gathering of up to 7 000 delegates, a marquee tent can be arranged to accommodate an additional 3 000 delegates.	PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT TOURISM	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Mahikeng	R 1 billion
Letsatsi Solar Tech Pty Ltd	<p>The project entails the manufacture and supply of solar panel and related systems in the North West Province. Key markets identified include farm owners, construction companies (housing schemes), manufacturing and mining industries, corporations and government institutions.</p> <p>The project drivers are currently speaking to an international player with a view to strengthening their technical competencies and obtaining an international footing.</p>	MANUFACTURING & RENEWABLE ENERGY Financing sought for project; Detailed business plan developed	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Mahikeng	R 110 million
Boat Manufacturing Industrial Hub	<p>The North West Province boat building park is an initiative conceptualised to ensure the longevity and future growth of the boat building industry. The park is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate growth of the boat building sector in NW, sister provinces and neighbouring countries; • Facilitate and sustain small to medium size boat builders and facilitate their growth, and skills development. <p>The proposed project will have + - 500 permanent employment.</p>	MANUFACTURING An investor and project operator is sought to operate this project in partnership with the district municipality	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana	R 50 million
North West Business Processing Outsourcing Hub	The BPO Hub will attract high growth BPO and related IT sectors into Mahikeng and the North West Province (NWP). The Hub will offer innovative and flexible options tailored to the operators' requirements. The unique feature of the Hub's infrastructure and facilities is the offer of a total market solution that is also responsive to the industry's and Province's needs. This will include an innovative SMME support incubator that will also drive growth and employment creation in the area.	BPO & IT	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Mahikeng	R 52 million



COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

- Providing property and rental services
- Access to services from local and district municipalities
- Facilitating joint venture and equity partnerships
- Providing information on financing options and investment incentives
- Providing advice on feasibility studies and business plans
- Assisting investors to obtain work and business permits
- Providing assistance in obtaining suitable factory space
- Assisting existing firms to expand and re-invest
- Assisting companies to find export markets for their products
- Advisory services to improve company growth and performance
- Competitiveness improvement support
- Facilitating productivity and process improvement

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AGRICULTURE



Investment in the irrigation schemes of the Province:

The average long term rainfall for more than 50% of the Province is less than 400mm per annum. Dry land crop production in large parts of the province (Dr RSM, parts of Dr NMM and Bojanala districts) is therefore risky. Increase in dry land crop production will only increase gradually over the long term, with a lot of variation between production seasons. To make a meaningful contribution to national and household food security for the next 20 to 30 years, increased crop production will have to come from irrigation. This is also an issue indicated in the NDP.

Development, Expansion, Maintenance and Resuscitation of existing schemes:

To do the expansion of existing irrigation schemes is very costly. It is unlikely that READ and DAFF will have sufficient funds for this in the near future. Investments from international partners can assist with this. Possible examples:

- Expansion of the Taung irrigation scheme.

Expansion of this scheme will require millions, but it will provide access to irrigation land to more smallholder farmers or some of the existing farmers on the scheme could get access to more irrigation land. Availability of irrigation water will determine to what extent the scheme could be increased. Irrigation should only be done on soils with good production potential and issues related to salination and good drainage systems, should be taken into account.

- **Expansion of existing irrigation schemes in the Province**

- Hartebeespoort irrigation scheme.
- Skuinsdrift irrigation scheme (Groot Marico and Swartruggens).
- Schoonspruit and Mooirivier irrigation scheme (Ventersdorp, Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp).

- **Resuscitation of old irrigation schemes in the Province**

Examples of this include the Dinokana irrigation scheme, the Molatedi irrigation scheme, the Tsofelo irrigation scheme and the Disaneng irrigation scheme. Most of these schemes are dormant and require capital to get them in production again. The main limiting factor for all these schemes is availability of irrigation water and to a lesser extent the quality of the soil used for irrigation.

The competition between water for agricultural production, water for household purposes and for industrial use, will become more important in the next two to three decades. Agriculture is using a huge portion of available water resources and questions are raised about the effective use of water in the agricultural sector. Possible new irrigation schemes will have to focus on more effective irrigation systems. Optimum output per millimeter of water applied with no water wastage.

Water for household purposes includes water for drinking, washing and also water for sewerage systems. Maintenance, upgrading and development of sewerage systems will require more water and alternatives systems should be considered. Demand for water for household purposes will increase with urbanization trends - competition with demand from agriculture.

Selected potential smallholder farmers must receive proper training and support regarding crop production and irrigation farming.



Support for agro-processing facilities.

Several projects related to agro- processing must receive attention during the next few years - it includes the following:

- **Operational Taung Agro Hub** (See project details on pg 42).

The greatest challenge regarding the Hub is that the primary production level of agricultural products from smallholder farmers is too low. The idea was that products produced by farmers will go to the hub for sorting, washing, packaging and selling. A lot of effort will have to be made to increase production from farmers in the Taung area. The management structure of the Hub must also be clarified.

If it is operational then the Hub could act as an assembly point (also sorting, washing, packaging, etc.) for agricultural products for government led markets.

- **Establishment of grain milling facility at Springbokpan.**

Springbokpan silo is operational and is expected to receive grain from as early as April /May 2016. The assumption is that the management of the silo has been finalized (officials appointed to receive the grain and trained to manage all aspects of silo management).

The Department of Economic Development (NWP) funded a study by a service provider to determine where a grain mill must be constructed in the Province. The recommendation from this study was that the grain mill must be established at Springbokpan silo. The capital investment for this grain mill will be between R 40 and R 50 million. A sunflower oil extraction plant/processing facility should also be considered at later stage.

When this grain mill is operational it could serve as an assembly point (also sorting, packaging, etc.) for agricultural products for government-led markets.

- **Rehabilitation of other READ silos**

The other two silos Vryhof and Kraaipan must be rehabilitated. The upgrading and repairs of the silos will receive attention - but the crop production within a radius of 40kilometer from these silos must also receive attention.

- **Monotsha Feedlot (Hurland) Magaliesburg**

This feedlot has been dormant for a number of years. The capacity of this feedlot is more than 15 000 cattle per annum and it will require millions to be operational again. Experts in the field of feedlot management will have to be appointed to get this feedlot operational again. A phased-in approach over several years will have to be followed.

Investment from international partners in irrigation schemes and in agricultural processing facilities will make a huge contribution to job creation in the Province.



feed

Department
Economy & Enterprise Development
North West Provincial Government
Republic of South Africa



**NORTH WEST
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**