



Economic Data Report

Quarter 4 of 2017/2018

Research & Innovation



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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Research and Innovation Unit is to initiate, plan, gather, analyse and disseminate verified, reliable and relevant economic data, intelligence and research for the benefit of users to support informed decision making.

One of the performance indicators of the unit is A Quarterly Economic Data Report.

Economic data or economic statistics may refer to data (quantitative measures) describing an actual economy, past or present. These are typically found in time-series form, that is, covering more than one time period (say the monthly unemployment rate for the last five years) or in cross-sectional data in one time period (say for consumption and income levels for sample households). Data may also be collected from surveys of for example individuals and firms or aggregated to sectors and industries of a single economy or for the international economy. A collection of such data in table form comprises a data set.

The purpose of this report is to supply an overview of the economic data and information gathered and analysed from a global, African, South African, and North West provincial perspective in order to ensure that recent, relevant and reliable economic data supports NWDC and other client and stakeholder decisions and activities.

The economic data report will be structured as follows: First a macro-economic overview taking a global perspective in terms of developed and emerging economies moving to South Africa and the North West province. Secondly subjects that have an impact on the economy and relevance to NWDC will be covered including the Global Competitiveness, Foreign Direct Investment and Trade.

2. MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

2.1 Brighter Prospects, Optimistic Markets, Challenges Ahead

(Source: WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (WEO) UPDATE; January 2018)

Global economic activity continues to firm up. Global output is estimated to have grown by 3.7 percent in 2017, which is 0.1 percentage point faster than projected in the fall and ½ percentage point higher than in 2016. The pickup in growth has been broad based, with notable upside surprises in Europe and Asia. Global growth forecasts for 2018 and 2019 have been revised upward by 0.2 percentage point to 3.9 percent. The revision reflects increased global growth momentum and the expected impact of the recently approved U.S. tax policy changes.

The U.S. tax policy changes are expected to stimulate activity, with the short-term impact in the United States mostly driven by the investment response to the corporate income tax cuts. The effect on U.S. growth is estimated to be positive through 2020, cumulating to 1.2 percent through that year, with a range of uncertainty around this central scenario. Due to the temporary nature of some of its provisions, the tax policy package is projected to lower growth for a few years from 2022 onwards. The effects of the package on output in the United States and its trading partners contribute about half of the cumulative revision to global growth over 2018–19.

Risks to the global growth forecast appear broadly balanced in the near term, but remain skewed to the downside over the medium term. On the upside, the cyclical rebound could prove stronger in the near term as the pickup in activity and easier financial conditions reinforce each other. On the downside, rich asset valuations and very compressed term premiums raise the possibility of a financial market correction, which could dampen growth and confidence. A possible trigger is a faster-than-expected increase in advanced economy core inflation and interest rates as demand accelerates. If global sentiment remains strong and inflation muted, then financial conditions could remain loose into the medium term, leading to a buildup of financial vulnerabilities in advanced and emerging market economies alike. Inward-looking policies, geopolitical tensions, and political uncertainty in some countries also pose downside risks.

The current cyclical upswing provides an ideal opportunity for reforms. Shared priorities across all economies include implementing structural reforms to boost potential output and making growth more inclusive. In an environment of financial market optimism, ensuring financial resilience is imperative. Weak inflation suggests that slack remains in many advanced economies and monetary policy should continue to remain accommodative. However, the improved growth momentum means that fiscal policy should increasingly be designed with an eye on medium-term goals—ensuring fiscal sustainability and bolstering potential output. Multilateral cooperation remains vital for securing the global recovery.

Table 1. Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections World Economic Outlook Update January 2018 (Percent change unless noted otherwise)

| | Estimate | | | | Projections | | Difference from October 2017 WEO Projections 1/ | | Q4 over Q4 2/ | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---|------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | Est 2017 | Projections 2018 | Projections 2019 |
| World Output | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| United States | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Euro Area | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Germany | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| France | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Italy | -0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Japan | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | -0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Canada | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Other Advanced Economies 3/ | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 1.0 | -2.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Russia | 0.7 | -2.8 | -0.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Excluding Russia | 1.9 | -0.5 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| China | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| India 4/ | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| ASEAN-5 5/ | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.3 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Brazil | 0.1 | -3.8 | -3.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Mexico | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.6 | 4.1 | 1.7 | -0.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | -1.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 5.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 6.3 | 2.7 | -1.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -0.2 | -0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Memorandum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| World Trade Volume (goods and services) 6/ | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Advanced Economies | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 3.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Commodity Prices (U.S. dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil 7/ | -7.5 | -47.2 | -15.7 | 23.1 | 11.7 | -4.3 | 11.9 | -5.0 | 19.0 | -0.9 | -3.9 |
| Nonfuel (average based on world commodity export weights) | -4.0 | -17.5 | -1.6 | 6.5 | -0.5 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 8/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London Interbank Offered Rate (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On U.S. Dollar Deposits (six month) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| On Euro Deposits (three month) | 0.2 | -0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| On Japanese Yen Deposits (six month) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | ... | ... | ... |

Note: Real effective exchange rates are assumed to remain constant at the levels prevailing during November 13, 2017-December 11, 2017. Economies are listed on the basis of economic size. The aggregated quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

1/ Difference based on rounded figures for both the current and October 2017 World Economic Outlook forecasts.

Countries whose forecasts have been updated relative to October 2017 World Economic Outlook forecasts account for 94 percent of world GDP measured at purchasing power parity.

2/ For World Output, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 90 percent of annual world output at purchasing-power-parity weights. For Emerging Market and Developing Economies, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 80 percent of annual emerging market and developing economies' output at purchasing-power-parity weights.

3/ Excludes the G7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

4/ For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with FY2011/12 as a base year.

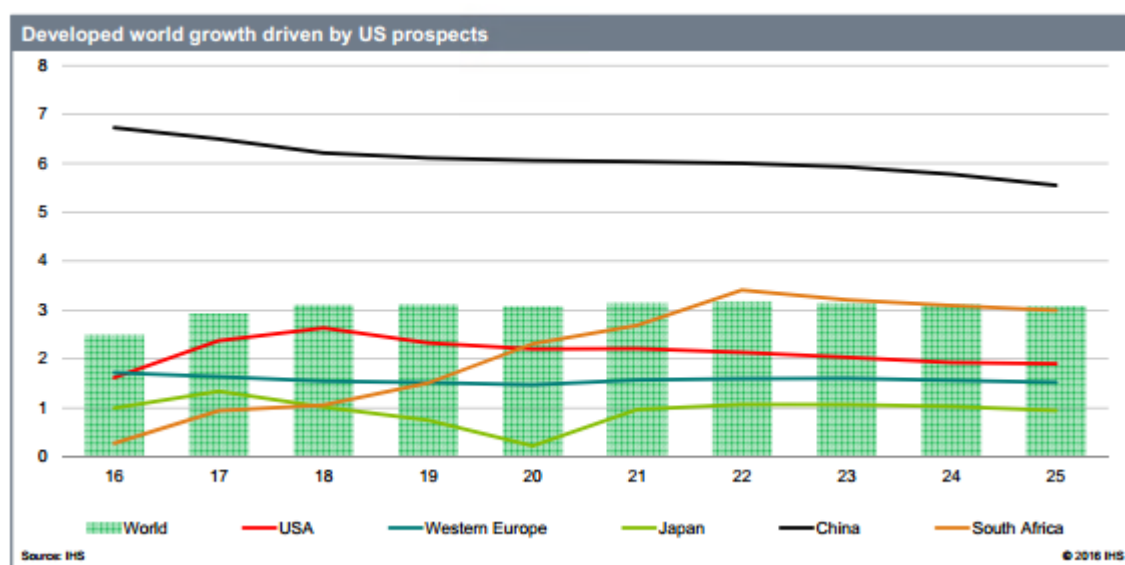
5/ Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

6/ Simple average of growth rates for export and import volumes (goods and services).

7/ Simple average of prices of U.K. Brent, Dubai Fateh, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil. The average price of oil in U.S. dollars a barrel was \$52.7 in 2017; the assumed price based on futures markets (as of December 11, 2017) is \$59.9 in 2018 and \$56.4 in 2019.

8/ Excludes Argentina and Venezuela.

Figure 1: World Growth is expected to pick up during 2017 2018



- US economic rebound improves global economic outlook while growth in Europe and China is stable.

- Commodity prices showed a sharp upturn during 2016 and early 2017 period, however vulnerabilities remain, of which softer Chinese industrial production and stronger US Dollar pose the most significant in the near term.
- Growth prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa improve on the back of commodity price recovery but fiscal consolidation is expected to remain a drag on economic performance over the 2018-2019 period.
- South Africa faces unique challenges.
- Structural factors to impede South Africa's growth performance in the short to medium term include; a weakening fiscal backdrop, slowing investment, weaker business environment and consumer vulnerability as the most significant.
- Global risk factors also remain high. IHS Markit simulates the impact of a Trade War between the US and Mexico and China as well as a "hard" Brexit scenario on global and regional growth.

2.2 South African Economy

2.2.1 Highlights Q4 2017/2018

In this section the key quarterly indicators will be mentioned including economic growth, inflation and employment.

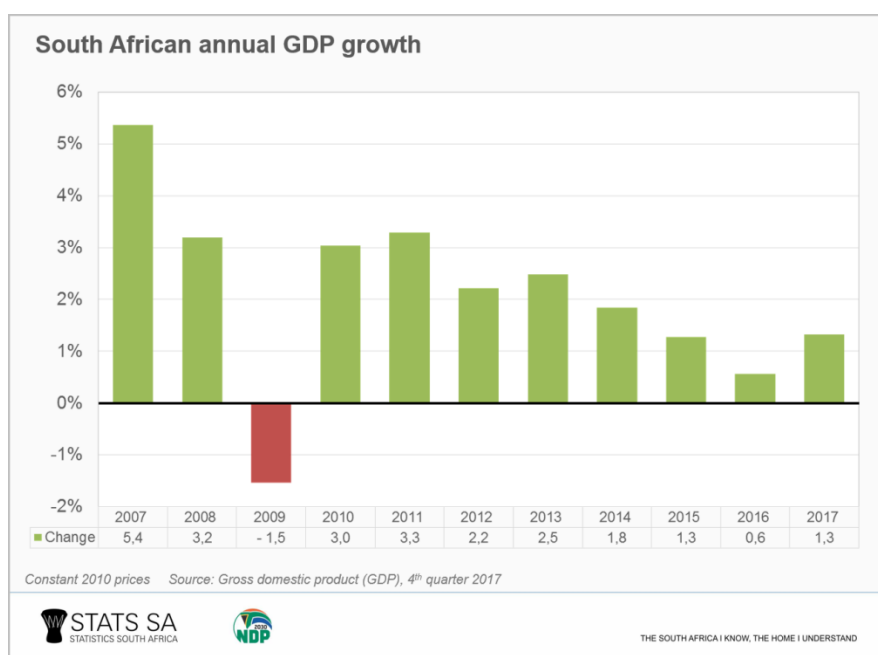
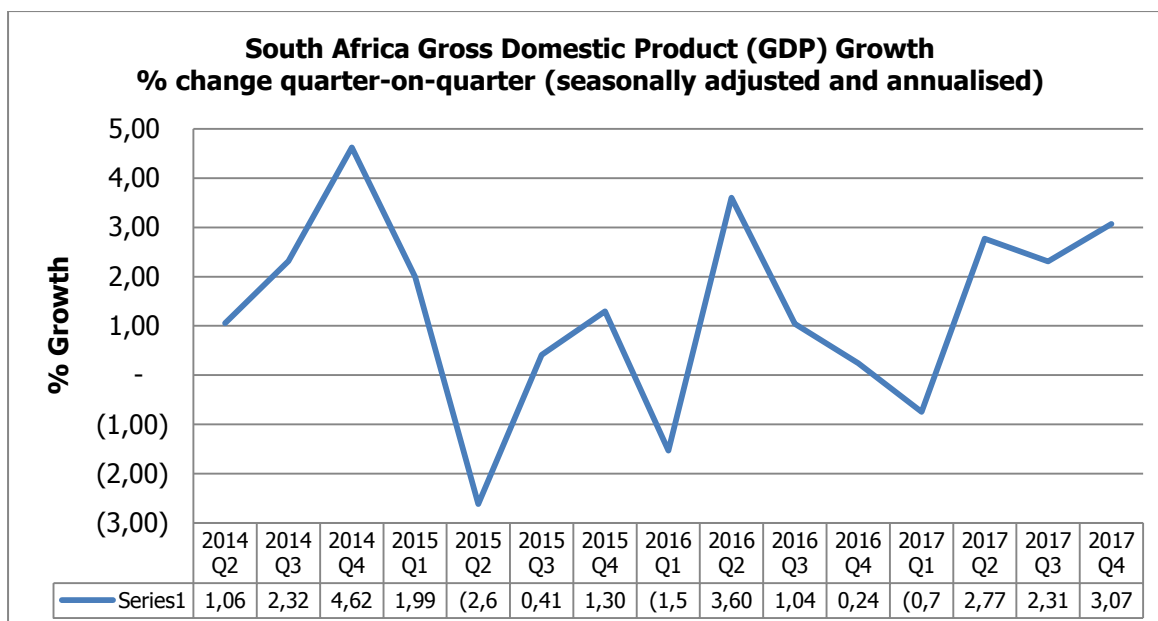
- *South African Economic Growth Q4 2017/2018*

In a time when good news seems hard to come by, the latest gross domestic product (GDP) results provide some cautious cheer.

The South African economy grew by 1,3% in 2017, exceeding National Treasury's expectation of 1,0% growth announced during the National Budget Speech in February

Key facts from the fourth quarter 2017 GDP release:

- Real GDP was up 3,1% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted and annualised).
- Unadjusted real GDP was up by 1,5% year-on-year.
- The South African economy grew by 1,3% in 2017 compared with 2016.
- Nominal GDP in the fourth quarter was estimated at R1,21 trillion (for the whole of 2017 the estimate is R4,65 trillion).
- Expenditure on GDP grew by 3,1% in the fourth quarter, with positive contributions to growth coming from consumption, investment and net exports.

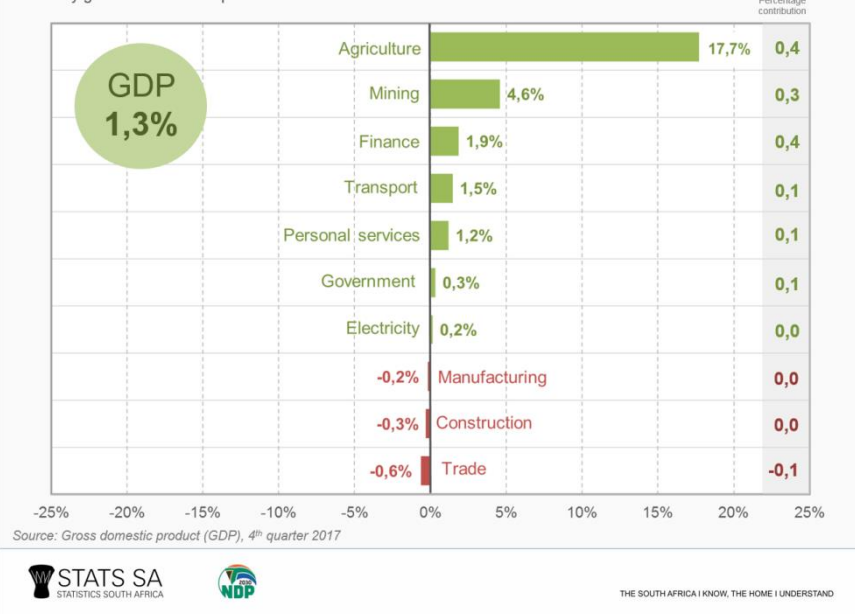


After a wobbly start to 2017, which saw economic activity contract in the first quarter, the economy saw sustained growth for the remainder of the year. The fourth quarter experienced the highest growth rate of 2017, with the economy expanding by 3,1% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted and annualised).

The strengthening in economic activity over 2017 was partly driven by an agriculture industry bouncing back from one of the worst droughts in recent history. A bumper maize crop and recovery in other agricultural commodities saw agriculture production rise by 17,7% in 2017 compared with 2016.

How did South African industries perform in 2017?

Industry growth in 2017 compared with 2016

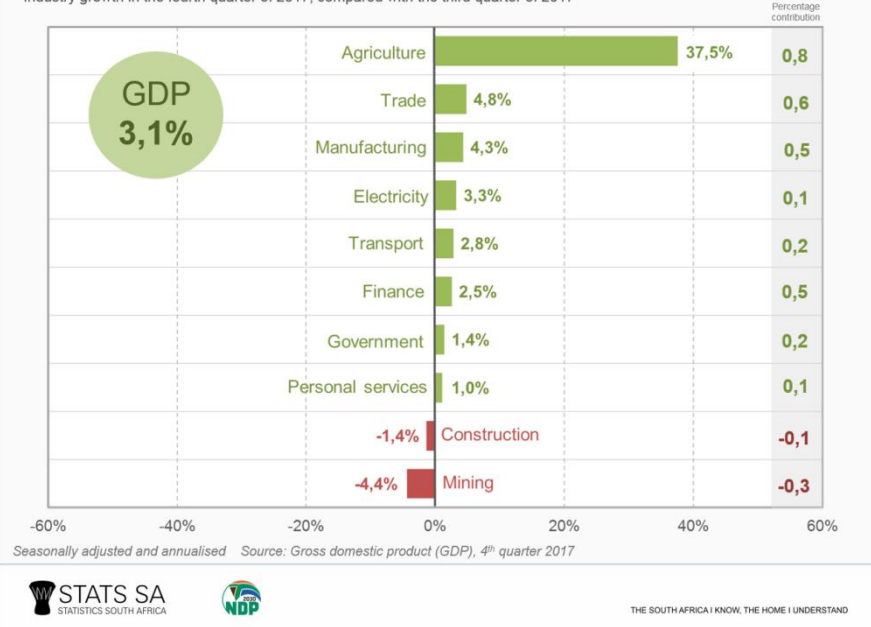


The finance and mining industries also contributed positively to GDP growth in 2017. Mining's growth was spurred on, in part, by increased production of manganese ore, chrome, and iron ore, according to a recent article by Stats SA.¹ Rising demand for minerals used in the production of steel contributed to these increases.

Focussing specifically on the fourth quarter of 2017, a rise in the production of animal products saw the agriculture industry continue its buoyant performance, recording a 37,5% quarter-on-quarter rise in production.

How did South African industries perform in the fourth quarter of 2017?

Industry growth in the fourth quarter of 2017, compared with the third quarter of 2017



The trade sector was the second largest contributor to economic growth in the fourth quarter, mostly a result of a rise in activities related to retail, wholesale and motor trade.

The 4,3% rise in manufacturing was largely driven by increased production of products in food and beverages, petroleum, and basic iron and steel.

Despite mining's increase for the year as a whole, the industry saw a quarter-on-quarter decline in the fourth quarter, largely driven by a fall in the production of gold and platinum group metals (PGMs).

With South African economic growth having exceeded expectations in 2017, all eyes are now on 2018. National Treasury expects growth of 1,5% in 2018. Only time will tell how the economy will fare compared with this forecast. (Source: Stassa GDP Q4 2017)

Inflation Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Background:

- High and volatile inflation is bad for the economy
- Inflation targeting was adopted by the SA authorities in 2000
- The target is for consumer price inflation to be maintained between 3 and 6 per cent per annum
- This target was adopted by government through a cabinet decision
- The SA Reserve Bank has instrument independence
 - It must use its repurchase rate (interest rate) to keep inflation between 3 and 6 per cent
 - Inflation too high => raise repurchase rate => reduce credit extension and expenditure => lower inflation
 - Inflation too low => reduce repurchase rate => raise credit extension and expenditure => higher inflation
 - It takes time for the interest rate mechanism to work through to inflation: typically 18 to 24 months.

KEY FINDINGS

Headline consumer price index (CPI for all urban areas)

Annual consumer price inflation was 4,0% in February 2018, down from 4,4% in January 2018. The consumer price index increased by 0,8% month-on-month in February 2018.

Contributions to headline annual consumer price inflation.

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased from 0,8 of a percentage point in January to 0,7 of a percentage point in February. The index increased by 3,9% year-on-year.
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco increased from 0,3 of a percentage point in January to 0,4 of a percentage point in February. The index increased by 6,1% year-on-year.
- Transport decreased from 0,6 of a percentage point in January to 0,5 of a percentage point in February. The index increased by 3,2% year-on-year.
- Miscellaneous goods and services decreased from 1,1 percentage points in January to 1,0 percentage point in February. The index increased by 6,2% year-on-year.

Contributions to monthly consumer price inflation.

- Miscellaneous goods and services contributed 0,6 of a percentage point in February. The index increased by 4,2% month-on-month.
- In February the CPI for goods increased by 3,2% year-on-year (down from 3,7% in January), and the CPI for services increased by 4,9% year-on-year (down from 5,1% in January).

Provincial annual inflation rates ranged from 2,8% in North West to 4,7% in Western Cape.

| Province | Nov 2017 CPI | Feb 2018 CPI |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Western Cape | 6,0% | 4.7% |
| Eastern Cape | 4,3% | 4.0% |
| Northern Cape | 3,5% | 3.6% |
| Free State | 4,2% | 3.8% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 3,9% | 3.2% |
| North West | 3,3% | 2.8% |
| Gauteng | 4,5% | 4.0% |
| Mpumalanga | 3,5% | 3.3% |

| | | |
|---------|------|------|
| Limpopo | 3,6% | 3.6% |
|---------|------|------|

Average CPI for 2012 was 5,6%

Average CPI for 2013 was 4,7%

Average CPI for 2014 was 6,1%

Average CPI for 2015 was 4,6%

Average CPI for 2016 was 6,4%

Average CPI for 2017 was 5,3%

Production Price Index (PPI)

Another important price index is the production price index (PPI). Whereas the consumer price index (CPI) measures the cost of a representative basket of goods and services to the consumer, the PPI measures prices at the level of the first significant commercial transaction. For example, the prices of imported goods are measured at the point where they enter the country and not where they are sold to consumers. Likewise, manufactured goods are priced when they leave the factory, not when they are sold to consumers.

Another important feature of the PPI is that it includes capital and intermediate goods (excluded from the CPI), excludes VAT (included in the CPI) and excludes services (which account for 45% of the CPI basket). The PPI is therefore based on a completely different basket of items than the CPI.

The PPI, which is also estimated and published on a monthly basis by Statistics South Africa, measures the cost of production rather than the cost of living. Unlike the CPI, the PPI therefore cannot be related directly to consumers' living standards. The PPI is nevertheless very useful in the analysis of inflation. Because it measures the cost of production, a significant change in the rate of increase in the PPI is usually an indication that the rate of increase in the CPI will also change a few months later.

The methods used for calculating the rate of increase in the PPI are the same as the methods used for calculating an inflation rate based on the CPI.

Average PPI for 2013 was 6,0%

Average PPI for 2014 was 7,5%

Average PPI for 2015 was 3,6%

Average PPI for 2016 was 7.0%

Average PPI for 2017 was 4,8%

Key findings for January 2018

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,1% in January 2018 (compared with 5,2% in December 2017). From December 2017 to January 2018 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,3%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 5,1% was coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,2 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,3% was transport equipment (0,4 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 1,5% in January 2018 (compared with 3,2% in December 2017). From December 2017 to January 2018 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods decreased by 0,3%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of 1,5% were recycling and manufacturing n.e.c. (0,9 of a percentage point) and sawmilling and wood (0,4 of a percentage point).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 0,3% were basic and fabricated metals (-0,8 of a percentage point) and sawmilling and wood (-0,1 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 3,0% in January 2018 (compared with 3,3% in December 2017). From December 2017 to January 2018 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 1,3%.

The contributors to the annual rate of 3,0% were water (1,5 percentage points) and electricity (1,4 percentage points).

The contributor to the monthly increase of 1,3% was electricity (1,2 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was -0,1% in January 2018 (compared with 6,1% in December 2017). From December 2017 to January 2018 the PPI for mining decreased by 1,6%.

The main contributors to the annual rate of -0,1% were gold and other metal ores (-2,1 percentage points) and stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (-1,2 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 1,6% were coal and gas (-0,8 of a percentage point) and non-ferrous metal ores (-0,7 of a percentage point).

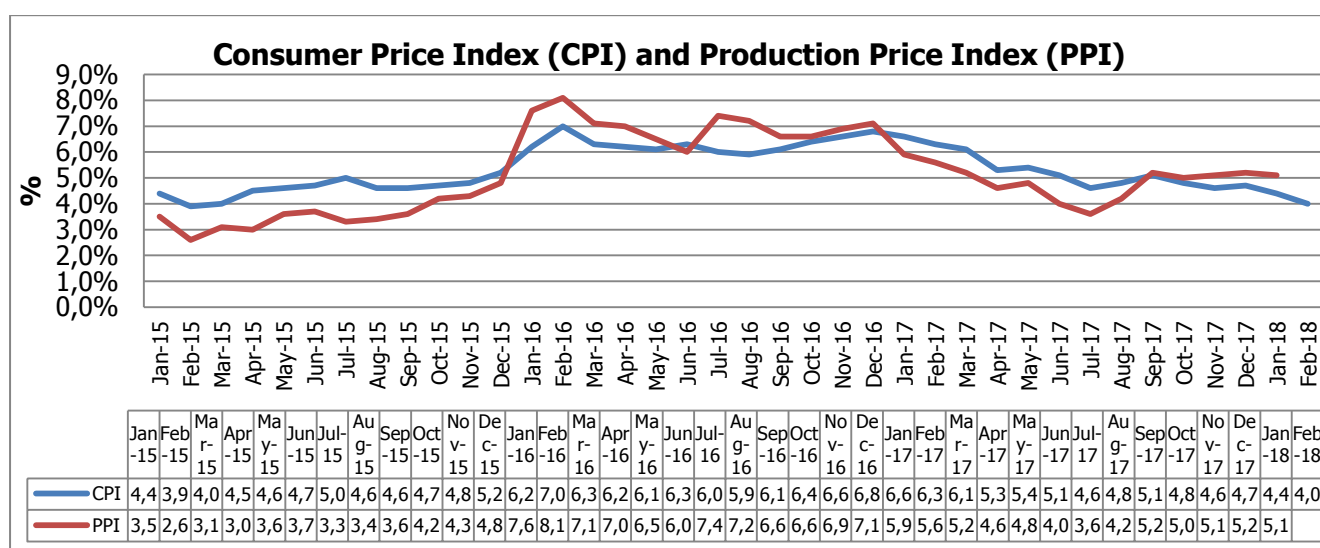
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 8,7% in January 2018 (compared with 6,4% in December 2017). From December 2017 to January 2018 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 1,0%.

The main contributor to the annual rate of 8,7% was agriculture (7,5 percentage points).

The main contributor to the monthly decrease of 1,0% was agriculture (-1,0 percentage point).

Figure 2: South Africa's Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Production Price index (PPI) Marh 2015 to Feb 2018



(Source: Statssa Q1 2018)

Population

The Population of South Africa was estimated at 54.00 mil at Mid 2014, 54.95 mil at Mid 2015, 55.91 mil at Mid 2016 and 56.5 mil at Mid 2017.

(Source: Statssa)

Employment

Both employment and unemployment decreased in Q2: 2017; this resulted in the unemployment rate remaining unchanged from the first quarter of 2017. The absorption rate declined to 43,3% (down by 0,4 of a percentage point) and labour force participation declined to 59,9% (down by 0,6 of a percentage point) quarter on quarter. The not economically active population increased by 306 000, of which 83 000 were discouraged work-seekers.

Employment declined in three of the four sectors: formal sector employment decreased by 144 000, Agriculture decreased by 40 000 jobs and Private households shed 8 000 jobs. Employment gains were recorded in the informal sector (80 000).

Compared to the same quarter last year, employment increased by 554 000 or 3,6 per cent while unemployment grew by 543 000 or 9,6 per cent. This led to an increase in the unemployment rate by 1,1 percentage point to 27,7% in Q2: 2017. Between Q2:2016 and Q2:2017 the inactive population declined by 471 000 (or 3,1 per cent) as more people joined the labour force.

Figure 3: Summary of Labor Market Measures At A Glance: Q3 2017

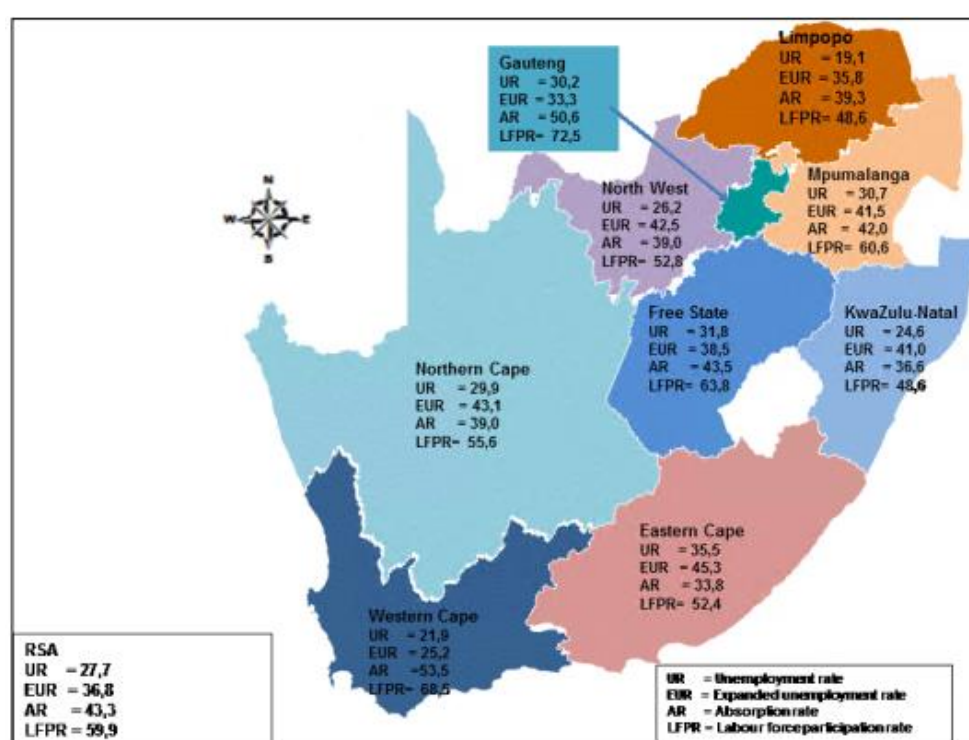


Table 2: Employment by Province

| Province | Jul-Sep 2016 | Apr-Jun 2017 | Jul-Sep 2017 | Qtr-to-qtr change | Year-on-year change | Qtr-to-qtr change | Year-on-year change |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Thousand | | | | | Per cent | |
| South Africa | 15 833 | 16 100 | 16 192 | 92 | 358 | 0,6 | 2,3 |
| Western Cape | 2 315 | 2 403 | 2 399 | -3 | 84 | -0,1 | 3,6 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 443 | 1 416 | 1 421 | 5 | -22 | 0,4 | -1,5 |
| Northern Cape | 308 | 292 | 307 | 15 | -1 | 5,2 | -0,4 |
| Free State | 781 | 777 | 821 | 45 | 41 | 5,8 | 5,2 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 496 | 2 583 | 2 536 | -47 | 40 | -1,8 | 1,6 |
| North West | 900 | 978 | 983 | 5 | 84 | 0,5 | 9,3 |
| Gauteng | 5 068 | 5 050 | 5 068 | 18 | 0 | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 174 | 1 212 | 1 204 | -8 | 30 | -0,6 | 2,5 |
| Limpopo | 1 349 | 1 390 | 1 452 | 62 | 103 | 4,5 | 7,6 |

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Figure 4: South Africa and North West Unemployment Rate (Source: Statssa Q3 2017)

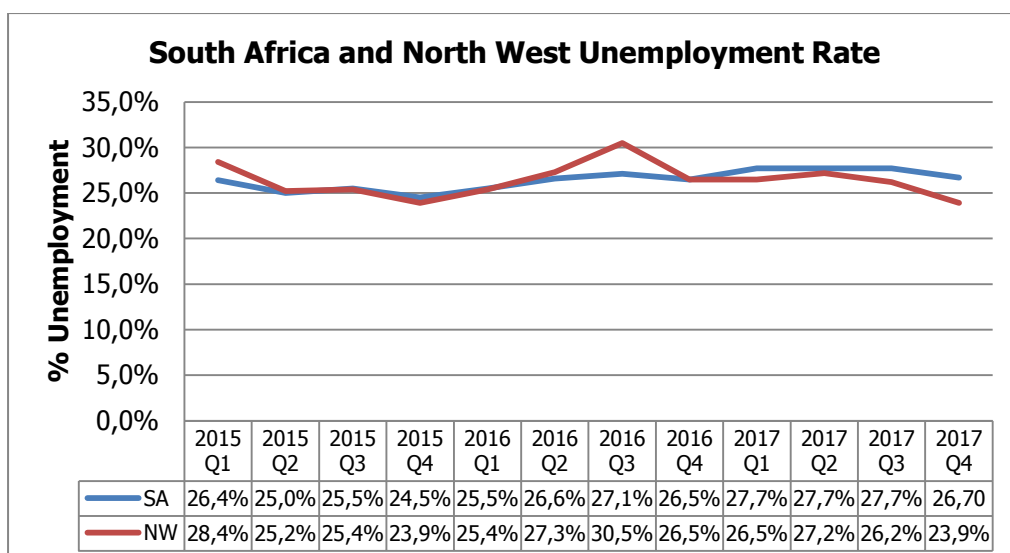


Table 3: Employment by Industry in the North West Province Q4 2017

| | NW Jan-Mar 2016 Thousands | NW Apr-Jun 2016 Thousands | NW Jul-Sept 2016 Thousands | NW Oct-Dec 2016 Thousands | NW Jan-Mar 2017 Thousands | NW Apr-Jun 2017 Thousands | NW Jul-Sept 2017 Thousands | NW Oct-Dec 2017 Thousands | NW% Share Contribution on Oct-Dec 2017 | NW as % of SA |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Agriculture | 54 | 37 | 48 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 49 | 47 | 4,7% | 5,5% |
| Mining | 154 | 140 | 141 | 128 | 132 | 132 | 137 | 128 | 12,8% | 31,1% |
| Manufacturing | 64 | 70 | 72 | 66 | 74 | 77 | 78 | 85 | 8,5% | 4,7% |
| Utilities | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0,5% | 3,4% |
| Construction | 62 | 77 | 79 | 72 | 87 | 84 | 71 | 90 | 9,0% | 6,5% |
| Trade | 171 | 193 | 147 | 198 | 179 | 197 | 200 | 206 | 20,6% | 6,4% |
| Transport | 25 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 38 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 3,6% | 3,6% |
| Finance | 110 | 83 | 85 | 79 | 87 | 99 | 102 | 111 | 11,1% | 4,7% |
| Community and Social Services | 212 | 201 | 209 | 233 | 242 | 210 | 230 | 218 | 21,8% | 5,9% |
| Private House Holds | 83 | 77 | 80 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 78 | 72 | 7,2% | 5,7% |
| Other | | | | | | | | | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| TOTAL | 940 | 915 | 900 | 959 | 976 | 978 | 983 | 999 | 100,0% | 100,0% |

2.2.2 South Africa's sustainability "hope": National Development Plan (NDP)

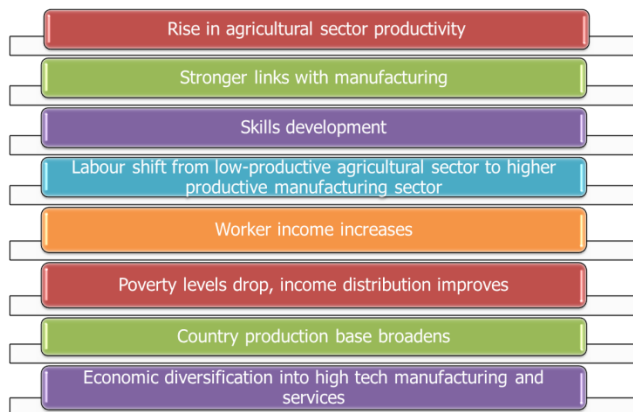
The NDP is South Africa's long term plan to 2030 and might be the sustainability 'hope' of the country. It seeks amongst other things to reduce unemployment by improving manufacturing. The NDP will also result in a change in the risk for labour unrest by reducing it.

The New Growth Path, which is a short term plan drawing from the NDP goes into detail with the work that has to be done and sets a target of creating 5 million jobs in 10 years. It identifies inter alia: The mining value chain, with a particular emphasis on mineral beneficiation as well as on increasing the rate of mineral resource extraction as key activities to stimulate growth

The following issues must be addressed as per the NDP:

- Boost educational levels.
- Promote industries that are labour-absorbing, such as mining, agriculture, construction, hospitality and small businesses.
- Grow the more advanced sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, parts of financial services, telecommunications and businesses services.
- Provide a social wage to enable the poorest of South Africa's people to have a decent standard of living and to build their capabilities to get better jobs, higher incomes and a broader range of benefits.
- The NDP seeks to place the economy on a production-led trajectory.

2.2.3 The following structural transformation in the economy is needed



2.2.4 How Important is Tourism for the Economy of South Africa

At the 2018 International Travel Trade Show in Germany held in March 2018, South African Tourism CEO Sisa Ntshona was quoted as stating that tourism is vitally important to the South African economy, and that the sector should be nurtured for sustained and inclusive growth. Recent data from Stats SA show how important tourism actually is.

The tourism sector directly contributed 2,9% to South African gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016, according to the latest release of Stats SA's annual Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa report. This makes the tourism sector a larger contributor than agriculture, but smaller than other industries such as construction and mining.

The report also provides a picture of employment patterns within the sector. Despite the challenges that tourism has endured over the last few years, it outperformed other key industries in terms of job creation, adding just over 40 000 net new jobs to the economy over the five-year period from 2012 to 2016.¹ This is higher than the number of jobs gained in industries such as trade and utilities (electricity, gas and water).²

Tourism also gained more jobs than manufacturing over this period. From 2012 to 2016, the manufacturing industry had a torrid time, experiencing a net loss of 125 000 jobs.

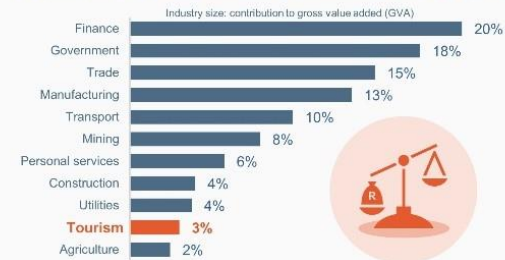
The tourism sector's 686 596 employees outnumber the respective workforces of utilities (118 000 employees) and mining (444 000 employees). In 2016 total employment in South Africa (both formal and informal) amounted to 15,8 million workers. Of these, 4,4% (or 1 in every 23) were directly employed in the tourism sector, a rise from the 3,8% recorded in 2005.

Tourism's impact on the South African economy

Key findings from *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2016*



TOURISM'S GVA IS LARGER THAN AGRICULTURE

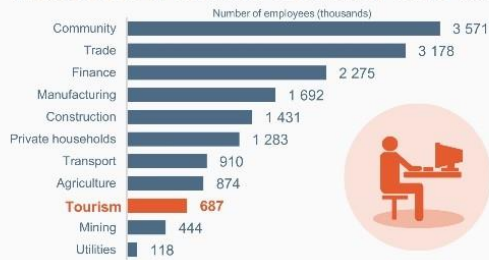


1 in 23 EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS WORK IN THE TOURISM SECTOR*



*4,4% of the employed

MORE PEOPLE WORK IN TOURISM THAN IN MINING



STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW. THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

The growing number of people employed in tourism provides some backing to Ntshona's additional comment at the International Travel Trade Show that youngsters should consider the sector when exploring career opportunities.³

The employment and economic data from the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa fills an important gap in Stats SA's regular economic series. There is no mention of tourism in the latest GDP release, for example, even though there is a wealth of data for other industries. This is because tourism is not listed as a distinct industry in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, the international standard for categorising industries within an economy.⁴ Used by Stats SA, the SIC classifies the economy into distinct industries, from agriculture, mining and manufacturing to trade, finance and government.

The tricky thing is that tourism related activities occur across multiple industries in this classification standard. Hotels, for example, fall under the trade industry in terms of the SIC, while tour buses are classified under the transport, storage and communication industry.

To report on tourism as a whole, the challenge for statisticians is to tease out tourism related data from across the SIC and to bring these together to create a separate dataset, referred to as a satellite account. This provides an aggregated picture of the influence that tourism related activities have on the nation's economy.⁵

Other useful nuggets contained with the Tourism Satellite Account report include employment equity figures within the sector, as well as statistics on the spending behaviour of both international and domestic tourists.

This data complements Stats SA's other three reports on tourism: the Tourism and Migration release that covers information on the number of international tourists visiting our shores, the annual Domestic Tourism Survey that explores the extent of domestic tourism within the country, and the Tourist accommodation release that provides data on the accommodation industry.

For more information, download the 2016 Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa report, as well as the media release presentation, here. (Link: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/slider1.jpg>)

2.3 North West Province Economic Overview

2.3.1 North West Key Economic Indicators Compared to South Africa

The table below summarises the key demographic and socio-economic characteristics for the NWP and its four district municipalities' in context of the South African picture with regards to demographics, development, household infrastructure, labour, income and expenditure, economy, tourism and international trade as per the 2015 IHS Global Insight Indicators.

The NW region covers approximately 105 076 square kilometres, comprising 8.6% of the national area. The NWP is not densely populated when compared to the national population density. The NWP houses approximately 7% of the country's total population.

Table 4: KEY INDICATORS: South Africa, North West Province and NW District Municipalities (2016)

| KEY INDICATORS: South Africa, North West Province and NW District Municipalities (2016) | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Source: IHS Markit; Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y) | | | | | | | |
| | | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| Size of Area | (km ²) | 1 221 246 | 104 882 | 18 333 | 28 114 | 43 764 | 14 671 |
| | % Share of Region | | 8,6% | 17,5% | 26,8% | 41,7% | 14,0% |
| Demographic | Total population | 55 724 934 | 3 787 979 | 1 671 586 | 885 738 | 484 776 | 745 878 |
| | % Share of Region | | 6,8% | 44,1% | 23,4% | 12,8% | 19,7% |
| Development | Human Development Index (HDI) | 0,64 | 0,60 | 0,64 | 0,56 | 0,52 | 0,62 |
| | Gini coefficient | 0,63 | 0,61 | 0,61 | 0,60 | 0,57 | 0,60 |
| | Poverty indicators | | | | | | |
| | Share below the upper poverty line (StatsSA defined) | 53,0% | 52,8% | 44,8% | 61,8% | 65,5% | 51,5% |
| | Poverty gap rate (from upper poverty line) | 29,4% | 28,9% | 27,8% | 29,7% | 29,9% | 29,0% |
| | Highest level of education: age 20+ (Matric only) | 10 067 193 | 603 429 | 321 208 | 106 911 | 49 063 | 126 247 |
| | Population density (number of people per km ²) | 45,63 | 36,12 | 91,18 | 31,51 | 11,08 | 50,84 |
| | Urban Population Rate (%) | 63,3% | 42,8% | 35,0% | 24,5% | 35,6% | 86,8% |
| | | | | | | | |
| Household Infrastructure | Share of household occupying formal dwellings | 78,4% | 77,1% | 70,5% | 80,1% | 87,5% | 84,2% |
| Labour | EAP as % of total population, official definition | 38,0% | 33,0% | 39,7% | 25,2% | 22,2% | 34,3% |
| | Unemployment rate, official definition (%) | 26,1% | 27,4% | 25,3% | 28,5% | 31,4% | 30,4% |
| | Number of formally employed people | 13 053 019 | 714 783 | 391 669 | 128 045 | 56 451 | 138 618 |

| | Sector's share of regional total (%) | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Agriculture | 6,5% | 6,8% | 3,6% | 10,2% | 17,3% | 8,4% |
| | Mining | 3,5% | 18,7% | 30,6% | 1,9% | 3,8% | 6,9% |
| | Manufacturing | 11,2% | 7,2% | 7,9% | 5,7% | 4,6% | 7,7% |
| | Electricity | 0,7% | 0,5% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 0,8% | 0,5% |
| | Construction | 6,2% | 5,0% | 5,1% | 4,4% | 4,1% | 5,5% |
| | Trade | 17,1% | 15,3% | 14,5% | 16,1% | 14,1% | 17,3% |
| | Transport | 4,7% | 2,5% | 2,3% | 3,1% | 2,5% | 2,7% |
| | Finance | 17,8% | 10,8% | 9,4% | 12,8% | 10,1% | 13,0% |
| | Community services | 22,4% | 22,4% | 17,1% | 32,3% | 26,4% | 26,5% |
| | Households | 9,8% | 10,9% | 9,2% | 13,0% | 16,2% | 11,5% |
| | Total | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% |
| | Number of informally employed people | 2 597 987 | 119 524 | 57 093 | 23 652 | 12 450 | 26 329 |
| | Total Employment (Formal + Informal) | 15 651 006 | 834 307 | 448 762 | 151 697 | 68 901 | 164 947 |
| Income & Expenditure | Annual per capita income (Rand, current prices) | 50 702 | 45 750 | 54 295 | 35 209 | 29 292 | 49 941 |
| | Annual per household income (Rand, current prices) | 180 429 | 153 359 | 165 660 | 133 164 | 110 153 | 169 819 |
| | Index of buying power | 1,00 | 0,06 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| Economic | Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R)Current prices (R 1000) | 3 869 459 518 | 233 023 377 | 122 392 452 | 40 032 180 | 15 056 749 | 55 541 995 |
| | % Share of SA | 100% | 6,0% | 3,2% | 1,0% | 0,4% | 1,4% |
| | Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R)Constant 2010 prices (R 1000) | 2 793 653 043 | 157 876 027 | 85 617 704 | 27 523 622 | 10 018 901 | 34 715 800 |
| | % Share of SA | 100% | 5,7% | 3,1% | 1,0% | 0,4% | 1,2% |
| | Average annual growth (Constant 2010 Prices) | 0,4% | -1,3% | -2,8% | 0,3% | -1,2% | 1,2% |
| | Sector's share of regional total (%) | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| | Agriculture | 2,4% | 2,7% | 1,1% | 4,9% | 8,1% | 3,2% |
| | Mining | 7,9% | 32,9% | 51,2% | 5,6% | 6,5% | 19,4% |
| | Manufacturing | 13,4% | 5,5% | 5,5% | 6,6% | 3,9% | 5,1% |
| | Electricity | 3,7% | 3,4% | 2,5% | 5,4% | 5,0% | 3,3% |
| | Construction | 4,0% | 2,6% | 1,9% | 3,3% | 4,1% | 3,3% |
| | Trade | 15,2% | 12,1% | 9,6% | 14,0% | 16,2% | 15,1% |
| | Transport | 10,1% | 6,6% | 5,0% | 8,6% | 9,1% | 7,9% |
| | Finance | 20,2% | 13,2% | 10,5% | 15,3% | 18,2% | 16,2% |
| | Community services | 23,1% | 21,1% | 12,7% | 36,5% | 29,0% | 26,5% |
| | Total Industries | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,0% |
| | Gross Domestic Product - GDP (Current prices (R 1000) | 4 336 991 518 | 262 938 545 | 137 451 292 | 45 870 223 | 17 309 158 | 62 307 873 |
| | % Share of SA | 100,0% | 6,1% | 3,2% | 1,1% | 0,4% | 1,4% |
| | Gross Domestic Product - GDP Constant 2010 prices (R 1000)) | 3 071 637 043 | 173 807 498 | 93 915 892 | 30 634 900 | 11 193 453 | 38 063 253 |
| | % Share of SA | 100,0% | 5,7% | 3,1% | 1,0% | 0,4% | 1,2% |
| | Average annual growth (Constant 2010 Prices) | 0,3% | -1,3% | -2,8% | 0,2% | -1,2% | 1,0% |
| | GDP-R per Capita(Current prices (R 1000) | 77 829 | 69 414 | 82 228 | 51 788 | 35 705 | 83 536 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | GDP-R per Capita(Constant 2010 Prices) | 55 121 | 45 884 | 56 184 | 34 587 | 23 090 | 51 031 |
| | Tress index | 40,03 | 50,68 | 63,42 | 46,05 | 41,92 | 44,26 |
| | Location quotient | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| | Agriculture | 1,00 | 1,10 | 0,43 | 1,99 | 3,32 | 1,33 |
| | Mining | 1,00 | 4,18 | 6,51 | 0,71 | 0,83 | 2,47 |
| | Manufacturing | 1,00 | 0,41 | 0,41 | 0,49 | 0,29 | 0,38 |
| | Electricity | 1,00 | 0,90 | 0,68 | 1,45 | 1,35 | 0,89 |
| | Construction | 1,00 | 0,65 | 0,47 | 0,83 | 1,02 | 0,83 |
| | Trade | 1,00 | 0,79 | 0,63 | 0,92 | 1,06 | 0,99 |
| | Transport | 1,00 | 0,65 | 0,50 | 0,85 | 0,90 | 0,78 |
| | Finance | 1,00 | 0,65 | 0,52 | 0,76 | 0,90 | 0,80 |
| | Community services | 1,00 | 0,91 | 0,55 | 1,58 | 1,25 | 1,15 |
| | Total Industries | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 |
| Tourism | | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| | Total Tourism Spend (R 1000, Current prices) | 236 847 190 | 11 331 528 | 7 278 314 | 2 131 478 | 558 182 | 1 363 555 |
| | Growth in Tourism (using bednights) by origin | | | | | | |
| | Domestic tourists | -5,7% | -7,5% | -7,3% | -7,8% | -7,6% | -7,5% |
| | International tourists | -6,9% | -4,4% | -4,3% | -4,2% | -3,9% | -5,0% |
| | Total tourists | -6,2% | -6,6% | -6,3% | -7,1% | -7,1% | -6,8% |
| | Total Tourism spend as % of GDP (Current prices) | 5,8% | 4,6% | 5,6% | 5,0% | 3,5% | 2,4% |
| International Trade | | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| | Exports (R 1000) | 1 107 472 999 | 24 747 607 | 21 046 353 | 1 246 032 | 582 597 | 1 872 625 |
| | Imports (R 1000) | 1 089 677 002 | 5 878 139 | 2 415 301 | 281 730 | 213 319 | 2 967 790 |
| | Total Trade (R 1000) | 2 197 150 001 | 30 625 746 | 23 461 654 | 1 527 762 | 795 916 | 4 840 415 |
| | Trade Balance (R 1000) | 17 795 997 | 18 869 468 | 18 631 052 | 964 302 | 369 278 | -1 095 164 |
| | Exports as % of GDP | 25,5% | 9,4% | 15,3% | 2,7% | 3,4% | 3,0% |
| | Total trade as % of GDP | 50,7% | 11,6% | 17,1% | 3,3% | 4,6% | 7,8% |
| | Regional share - Exports | 100,0% | 2,2% | 1,9% | 0,1% | 0,1% | 0,2% |
| | Regional share - Imports | 100,0% | 0,5% | 0,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% |
| | Regional share - Total Trade | 100,0% | 1,4% | 1,1% | 0,1% | 0,0% | 0,2% |

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 0.60 up 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 52.8% (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 6% 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 higher than that of the national average, while the percentage of people living in poverty is marginally lower than the national average. The NWP has a share of approximately 5.3% of national employment.

The 2016 *Gini coefficient* indicates that the level of equality is decreasing from 0,60 in 2009 to 0.61 in 2016 or the North West 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 is one of the most concentrated economies in the country due to the mining sector.

Table 5: Comparison of the Tress indices of SA, provinces and the NW district Municipalities between 2009 and 2016:

| | 2009 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| South Africa | 39,67 | 40,03 |
| Western Cape | 47,55 | 45,65 |
| Eastern Cape | 54,16 | 54,38 |
| Northern Cape | 41,19 | 37,23 |
| Free State | 34,13 | 36,83 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 40,98 | 40,74 |
| North-West | 51,29 | 50,68 |
| Gauteng | 50,11 | 49,73 |
| Mpumalanga | 36,57 | 34,76 |
| Limpopo | 49,55 | 49,00 |
| Bojanala DM | 65,15 | 63,42 |
| Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | 45,90 | 46,05 |
| Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM | 43,27 | 41,92 |
| Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM | 43,48 | 44,26 |

Source: IHS Markit; Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y)

The NWP is a large and significant local economy in the South African economic context. North West mining GDP contributes approximately (R76,6bn) 32,9% to the total industries GDP in the province and 25,2% to national mining GDP and 17.6% to North West formal employment (132000 jobs) and 30,4% to national mining employment.

Table 6: North West Sector Contributions to GDP (Current Prices) and Employment in 2016 (Source: IHS Markit; Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y))

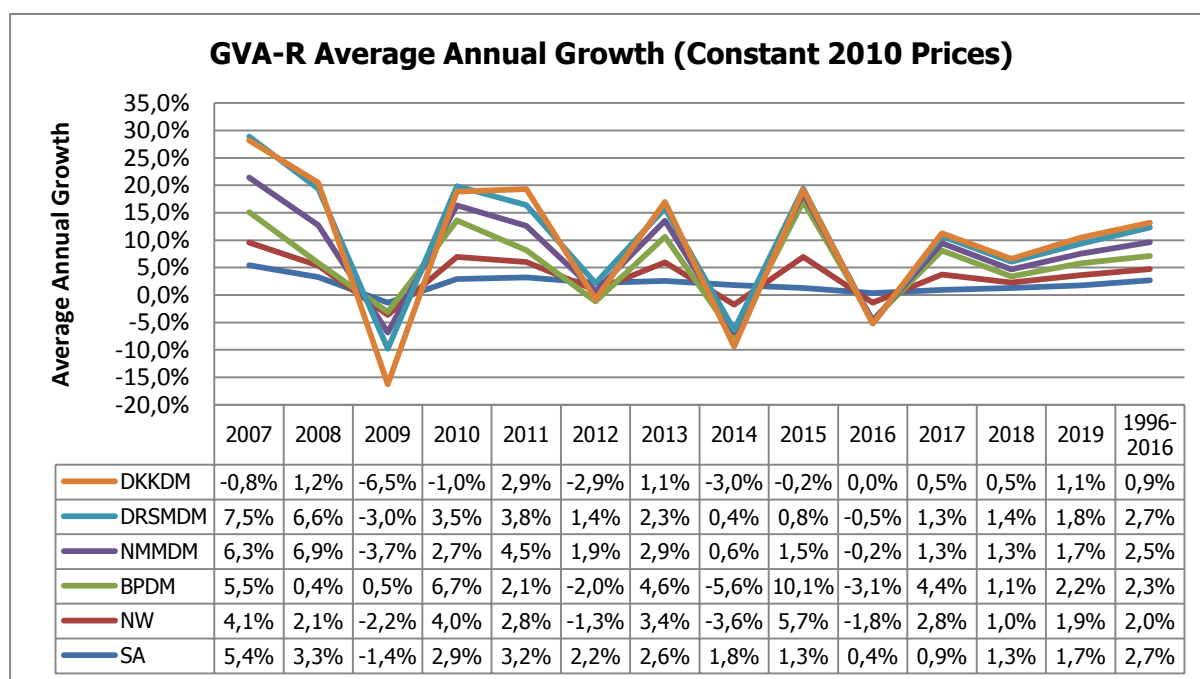
| | | Sector Contribution to GDP (2016) | Sector Contribution to Employment (2016) | Jobs created or lost since 2006 to 2016 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Primary Sector | Agriculture | 3,0% | 6.3% | -32600 |
| | Mining | 33,0% | 17.6% | |
| Secondary Sector | Manufacturing | 5,0% | 7.7% | 932 |
| | Electricity | 3,0% | 0.4% | |
| | Construction | 3,0% | 7.2% | |
| Tertiary Sector | Trade | 12,0% | 20.7% | 17400 |
| | Transport | 7,0% | 3.9% | |
| | Finance | 13,0% | 11.1% | |
| | Community Services | 21,0% | 25.1% | |
| TOTAL | | R264 bn | 836 | -14268 |
| As % of national GDP | | 6.1% | 5.3% | |

Table 7: Areas with location quotients ≥ 1.1 (highlighted in blue) by broad economic sector in the NWP (2016)

| LOCATION QUOTIENT 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|
| Area | ECONOMIC SECTORS (Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y)) | | | | | | | | |
| | Agricultur e | Mining | Manuf acturing | Electricity | Construct ion | Trade | Transport | Finance | Communi ty services |
| North-West (2016 boundaries) | 1,10 | 4,18 | 0,41 | 0,90 | 0,65 | 0,79 | 0,65 | 0,65 | 0,91 |
| <i>District Municipalities</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| BPDM | 0,43 | 6,51 | 0,41 | 0,68 | 0,47 | 0,63 | 0,50 | 0,52 | 0,55 |
| NMMDM | 1,99 | 0,71 | 0,49 | 1,45 | 0,83 | 0,92 | 0,85 | 0,76 | 1,58 |
| DRSMDM | 3,32 | 0,83 | 0,29 | 1,35 | 1,02 | 1,06 | 0,90 | 0,90 | 1,25 |
| DKKDM | 1,33 | 2,47 | 0,38 | 0,89 | 0,83 | 0,99 | 0,78 | 0,80 | 1,15 |
| <i>Local Municipalities</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>BPDM</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Moretele | 0,33 | 0,25 | 0,77 | 2,07 | 0,83 | 1,17 | 0,90 | 1,32 | 0,97 |
| Madiheng | 0,75 | 3,74 | 0,77 | 0,84 | 0,69 | 0,82 | 0,75 | 0,71 | 0,79 |
| Rustenburg | 0,25 | 9,00 | 0,20 | 0,33 | 0,29 | 0,41 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,32 |
| Kgetlengrivier | 0,52 | 9,07 | 0,19 | 0,25 | 0,33 | 0,38 | 0,36 | 0,27 | 0,34 |
| Moses Kotane | 0,37 | 5,71 | 0,21 | 1,20 | 0,50 | 0,87 | 0,46 | 0,52 | 0,72 |
| NMMDM | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratlou | 2,68 | 0,49 | 0,26 | 0,72 | 0,84 | 0,85 | 0,76 | 0,84 | 1,84 |
| Tswaing | 6,18 | 0,77 | 0,44 | 0,64 | 0,89 | 0,90 | 0,83 | 0,59 | 1,43 |
| Mahikeng | 0,88 | 0,30 | 0,28 | 1,53 | 0,75 | 0,92 | 0,80 | 0,88 | 1,87 |
| Ditsobotla | 2,83 | 1,11 | 0,91 | 0,61 | 1,00 | 0,88 | 1,09 | 0,66 | 1,23 |
| Ramotshere Moiloa | 1,38 | 1,14 | 0,46 | 3,41 | 0,69 | 1,02 | 0,62 | 0,64 | 1,36 |
| DRSMDM | | | | | | | | | |
| Naledi | 3,61 | 0,23 | 0,29 | 1,06 | 0,83 | 1,33 | 1,17 | 1,11 | 1,02 |
| Mamusa | 4,73 | 1,07 | 0,23 | 1,08 | 1,48 | 1,13 | 0,79 | 0,96 | 0,98 |
| Greater Taung | 1,27 | 1,20 | 0,17 | 2,09 | 0,85 | 0,95 | 0,77 | 0,94 | 1,42 |
| Lekwa-Teemane | 4,11 | 0,95 | 0,69 | 0,62 | 1,20 | 1,05 | 0,96 | 0,70 | 1,14 |
| Kagisano/Molopo | 4,70 | 0,66 | 0,17 | 1,36 | 1,05 | 0,83 | 0,80 | 0,65 | 1,64 |
| DKKDM | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Matlosana | 0,51 | 3,37 | 0,29 | 0,74 | 0,76 | 1,00 | 0,81 | 0,81 | 0,98 |
| Maquassi Hills | 5,33 | 1,73 | 0,40 | 0,72 | 1,24 | 0,99 | 0,75 | 0,64 | 1,08 |
| Tlokwe/Ventersdorp | 2,03 | 1,13 | 0,51 | 1,16 | 0,89 | 0,97 | 0,74 | 0,81 | 1,42 |

The Average Annual growth rate for the Bokone Bophirima Province has clearly improved.

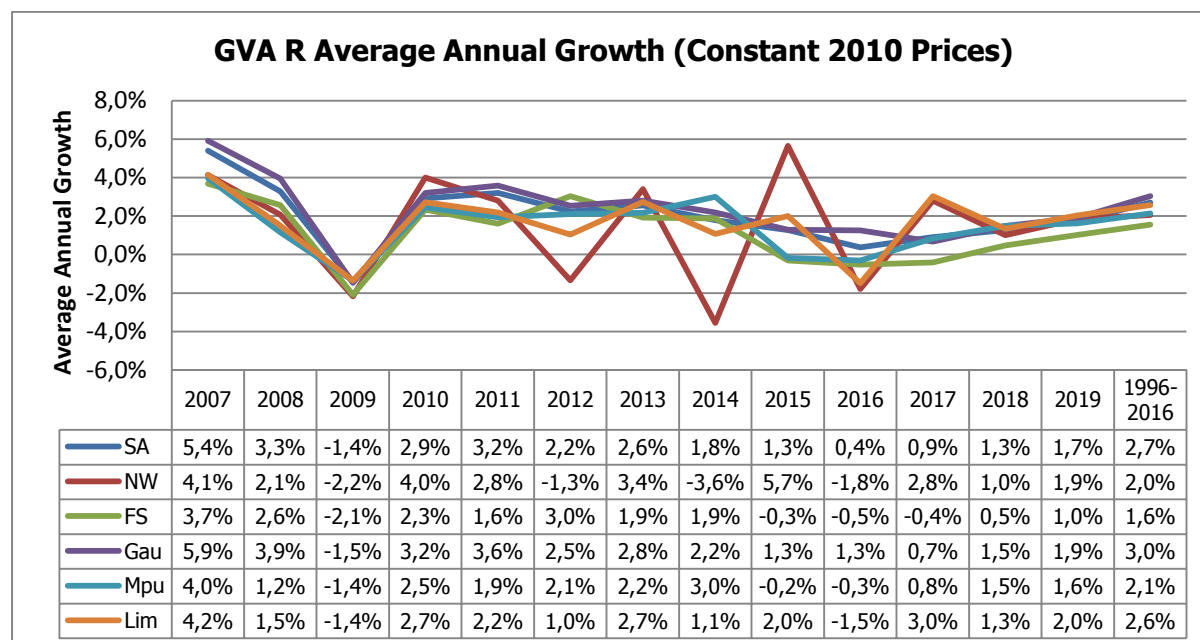
Figure 5: GVA-R Average annual growth (Constant 2010 Prices)



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer 1181 (2.6a)

In the graph below the average annual growth of the Bokone Bophirima Province is compared with the national growth figures as well as with Gauteng, Limpopo, Free State and Mpumalanga. It is clear that the Bokone Bophirima Province growth is more volatile which can be attributed to the heavy reliance on mining.

Figure 6: Average Annual Growth South Africa, Bokone Bophirima, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo and Mpumalanga



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer 1181 (2.6a)

According to the *Regional Economic Review: Current realities in the North West Province, A report from the TRADE (Trade and Development) research niche area of the North West University; March 2014*, the provincial economy is *structurally unbalanced with the primary and tertiary sectors contributing more towards GDP-R* and growing faster than the secondary sector. The situation is further exacerbated by;

- limited water and electricity supply,
- the poor state of infrastructure,
- shortage of skilled labourers and
- rigid regulatory and legislative policies.

A provincial input-output analysis points to a situation of high economic leakages and a dislocation of supply and demand across a number of industries. This has resulted in input and output activities between industries not operating in tandem, minimising the competitiveness of the province.

Employment

The results of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for the fourth quarter of 2017 released by Statistics South Africa today, indicate a decrease of 351 000 in the labour force in Q4:2017 with employment and unemployment decreasing by 21 000 and 330 000 respectively. This resulted in a decline in the unemployment rate by 1,0 percentage point to 26,7%. The absorption rate declined by 0,2 of a percentage point to 43,1% and the labour force participation declined by 1,1 percentage points to 58,8% quarter-to-quarter.

Formal sector employment declined by 135 000 while the informal sector employment increased by 119 000 compared to Q3: 2017. Declines in Finance (91 000), Trade (45 000), private households (43 000), and Mining industries (35 000) contributed mostly to the net loss in employment. However, employment was created in Community, social and personal services (75 000), Manufacturing (42 000), Agriculture (39 000), Construction (26 000) and Transport (13 000) in the same period. Compared to the Q4:2016, employment increased by 102 000 or 0,6 per cent while unemployment

grew by 99 000 or 1,7 per cent in Q4:2017.

The official unemployment rate decreased by 1,0 percentage point in Q4: 2017 compared to Q3: 2017. The largest decline in the unemployment rate was recorded in Northern Cape (2,8 percentage points), Western Cape (2,4 percentage points) and North West (2,3 percentage points). Between Q3: 2017 and Q4: 2017, the number of discouraged work-seekers grew by 103 000 (or 4,2 per cent) to 2,5 million persons.

A decline in unemployment rate was observed across all age groups. Compared to adults the unemployment rate was highest among the youth irrespective of educational level. Approximately 3,1 million (29,7%) of the 10,3 million young persons (15-24 years) were not in employment, education or training.

The expanded unemployment rate, which relaxes the requirement of job search to be classified as unemployed, declined by 0,5 of a percentage point from 36,8% to 36,3% at the national level between the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2017.

Summary of Labour Market at a Glance Q4 2017

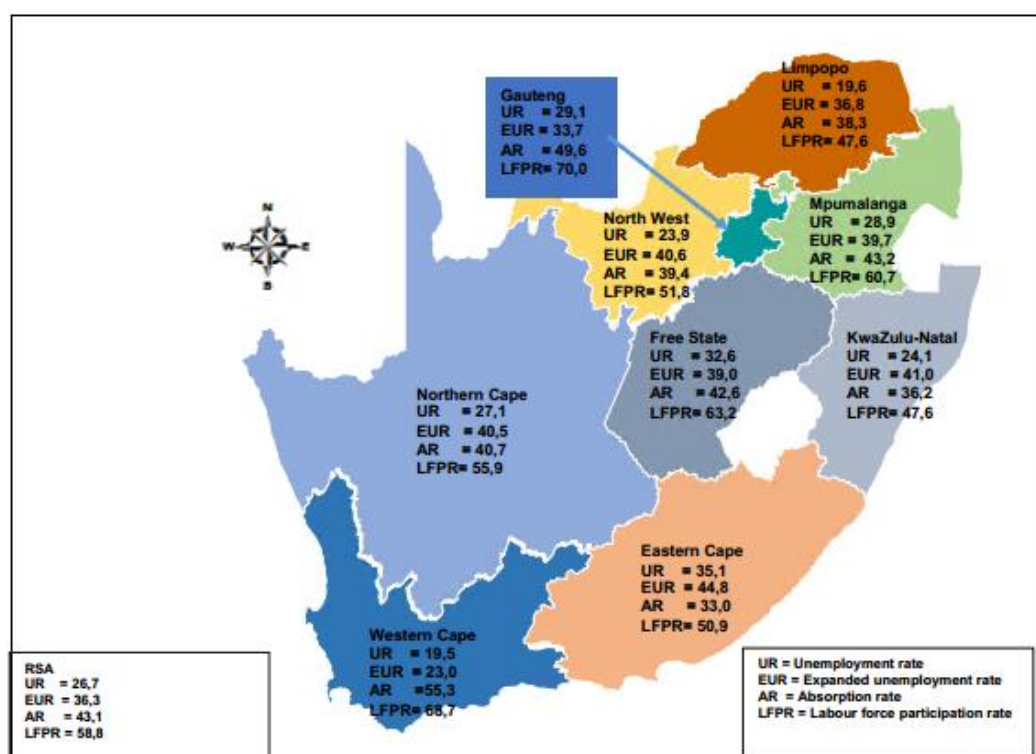


Table 8: Unemployment Rate by Province Q4 2017

| | Official unemployment rate | | | | | Expanded unemployment rate | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Oct-Dec 2016 | Jul-Sep 2017 | Oct-Dec 2017 | Qtr-to-qtr change | Year-on-year change | Oct-Dec 2016 | Jul-Sep 2017 | Oct-Dec 2017 | Qtr-to-qtr change | Year-on-year change |
| | Per cent | | Percentage points | | | Per cent | | Percentage points | | |
| South Africa | 26,5 | 27,7 | 26,7 | -1,0 | 0,2 | 35,6 | 36,8 | 36,3 | -0,5 | 0,7 |
| Western Cape | 20,5 | 21,9 | 19,5 | -2,4 | -1,0 | 23,6 | 25,2 | 23,0 | -2,2 | -0,6 |
| Eastern Cape | 28,4 | 35,5 | 35,1 | -0,4 | 6,7 | 41,3 | 45,3 | 44,8 | -0,5 | 3,5 |
| North West | 32,0 | 29,9 | 27,1 | -2,8 | -4,9 | 43,3 | 43,1 | 40,5 | -2,6 | -2,8 |
| Free State | 34,7 | 31,8 | 32,6 | 0,8 | -2,1 | 40,9 | 38,5 | 39,0 | 0,5 | -1,9 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 23,9 | 24,6 | 24,1 | -0,5 | 0,2 | 40,7 | 41,0 | 41,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 |
| North West | 26,5 | 26,2 | 23,9 | -2,3 | -2,6 | 40,9 | 42,5 | 40,6 | -1,9 | -0,3 |
| Gauteng | 28,6 | 30,2 | 29,1 | -1,1 | 0,5 | 32,1 | 33,3 | 33,7 | 0,4 | 1,6 |
| Mpumalanga | 31,0 | 30,7 | 28,9 | -1,8 | -2,1 | 42,1 | 41,5 | 39,7 | -1,8 | -2,4 |
| Limpopo | 19,3 | 19,1 | 19,6 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 34,1 | 35,8 | 36,8 | 1,0 | 2,7 |

North West Employment Figures Compared to South Africa (Source: STASSA Q4 2017)

Table 8: South Africa's Employment Figures Oct 2015 to Sept 2017

| | SOUTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Oct-Dec 2015 | Jan-Mar 2016 | Apr-June 2016 | Jul-Sept 2016 | Oct-Dec 2016 | Jan-Mar 2017 | Apr-June 2017 | Jul-Sept 2017 | Oct-Dec 2017 | % Change Y on Y |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | % |
| Population 15-64 yrs | 36 272 | 36 431 | 36 591 | 36 750 | 36 905 | 37 061 | 37 217 | 37 373 | 37 525 | 1,7 |
| Labour Force | 21 211 | 21 398 | 21 179 | 21 706 | 21 849 | 22 426 | 25 403 | 22 402 | 22 051 | 0,9 |
| Employed | 16 018 | 15 675 | 15 545 | 15 833 | 16 069 | 16 212 | 16 100 | 16 192 | 16 171 | 0,6 |
| Unemployed | 5 193 | 5 723 | 5 634 | 5 873 | 5 781 | 6 214 | 6 177 | 6 210 | 5 880 | 1,7 |
| Not economically active | 15 061 | 15 033 | 15 412 | 15 044 | 15 055 | 14 634 | 14 941 | 14 971 | 15 474 | 2,8 |
| Discouraged work-seekers | 2 279 | 2 434 | 2 526 | 2 291 | 2 292 | 2 277 | 2 361 | 2 436 | 2 538 | 10,7 |
| Other | 12 782 | 12 599 | 12 886 | 12 753 | 12 763 | 12 357 | 12 580 | 12 536 | 12 936 | 1,4 |
| Rates (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | 24,5 | 26,7 | 26,6 | 27,1 | 26,5 | 27,7 | 27,7 | 27,7 | 26,7 | 0,2 |
| Employed / population ratio (Absorption) | 44,2 | 43 | 42,5 | 43,1 | 43,5 | 43,7 | 43,3 | 43,3 | 43,1 | -0,4 |
| Labour force participation rate | 58,5 | 58,7 | 0,2 | 59,1 | 59,2 | 60,5 | 59,9 | 59,9 | 58,8 | -0,4 |

Table 9: North West's Employment Figures Oct 2015 to Dec 2017

| | NORTH WEST | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Oct-Dec 2015 | Jan-Mar 2016 | Apr-June 2016 | Jul-Sept 2016 | Oct-Dec 2016 | Jan-Mar 2017 | Apr-June 2017 | Jul-Sept 2017 | Oct-Dec 2017 | % Change Y on Y |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | % |
| Population 15-64 yrs | 2 445 | 2 456 | 2 468 | 2 479 | 2 490 | 2 501 | 2 512 | 2 523 | 2 534 | 1,8 |
| Labour Force | 1 273 | 1 284 | 1 259 | 1 294 | 1 304 | 1 328 | 1 343 | 1 332 | 1 313 | 0,7 |
| Employed | 969 | 924 | 915 | 900 | 959 | 976 | 978 | 983 | 999 | 4,2 |
| Unemployed | 304 | 360 | 344 | 395 | 345 | 353 | 365 | 349 | 314 | -9,1 |
| Not economically active | 1 172 | 1 172 | 1 209 | 1 185 | 1 186 | 1 173 | 1 169 | 1 191 | 1 221 | 3 |
| Discouraged work-seekers | 241 | 251 | 259 | 229 | 231 | 254 | 269 | 294 | 285 | 23,2 |
| Other | 931 | 920 | 950 | 956 | 955 | 919 | 900 | 897 | 936 | -1,9 |
| Rates (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | 23,9 | 28,1 | 27,3 | 30,5 | 26,5 | 26,5 | 27,2 | 26,2 | 23,9 | -2,6 |
| Employed / population ratio (Absorption) | 39,6 | 37,6 | 37,1 | 36,3 | 38,5 | 39 | 38,9 | 39 | 39,4 | 0,9 |
| Labour force participation rate | 52,1 | 52,3 | 51 | 52,2 | 52,4 | 53,1 | 53,5 | 52,8 | 51,8 | -0,6 |

Table 10: North West Employment by Industry Figures Compared to South Africa (Source: STASSA Q4 2017)

| | SA Jan–Mar 2016 Thousands | SA Apr- Jun 2016 Thousands | SA Jul- Sept 2016 Thousands | SA Oct- Dec 2016 Thousands | SA Jan–Mar 2017 Thousands | SA Apr- Jun 2017 Thousands | SA Jul- Sept 2017 Thousands | SA Oct- Dec 2017 Thousands | SA % Share Contributi on Apr- Jun 2017 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Agriculture | 869 | 825 | 881 | 919 | 875 | 835 | 810 | 849 | -5,3% |
| Mining | 471 | 447 | 438 | 421 | 447 | 434 | 446 | 411 | 2,5% |
| Manufacturing | 1 645 | 1 712 | 1 683 | 1 727 | 1 790 | 1 799 | 1 749 | 1 791 | 11,1% |
| Utilities | 110 | 111 | 118 | 131 | 145 | 148 | 153 | 149 | 0,9% |
| Construction | 1 362 | 1 388 | 1 491 | 1 483 | 1 505 | 1 395 | 1 365 | 1 390 | 8,6% |
| Trade | 3 158 | 3 136 | 3 198 | 3 222 | 3 207 | 3 265 | 3 286 | 3 240 | 20,0% |
| Transport | 901 | 862 | 915 | 961 | 965 | 954 | 988 | 1 001 | 6,2% |
| Finance | 2 227 | 2 220 | 2 323 | 2 329 | 2 378 | 2 395 | 2 463 | 2 373 | 14,7% |
| Community and Social Services | 3 671 | 3 544 | 3 499 | 3 571 | 3 569 | 3 560 | 3 616 | 3 691 | 22,8% |
| Private House Holds | 1 257 | 1 296 | 1 281 | 1 299 | 1 319 | 1 311 | 1 313 | 1 270 | 7,9% |
| Other | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0,0% |
| TOTAL | 15657 | 15 545 | 15 833 | 16 069 | 16 212 | 16 100 | 16 192 | 16 171 | 100% |

| | NW Jan–Mar 2016 Thousands | NW Apr- Jun 2016 Thousands | NW Jul- Sept 2016 Thousands | NW Oct- Dec 2016 Thousands | NW Jan–Mar 2017 Thousands | NW Apr- Jun 2017 Thousands | NW Jul- Sept 2017 Thousands | NW Oct- Dec 2017 Thousands | NW% Share Contributi on Oct- Dec 2017 | NW as % of SA |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Agriculture | 54 | 37 | 48 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 49 | 47 | 4,7% | 5,5% |
| Mining | 154 | 140 | 141 | 128 | 132 | 132 | 137 | 128 | 12,8% | 31,1% |
| Manufacturing | 64 | 70 | 72 | 66 | 74 | 77 | 78 | 85 | 8,5% | 4,7% |
| Utilities | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0,5% | 3,4% |
| Construction | 62 | 77 | 79 | 72 | 87 | 84 | 71 | 90 | 9,0% | 6,5% |
| Trade | 171 | 193 | 147 | 198 | 179 | 197 | 200 | 206 | 20,6% | 6,4% |
| Transport | 25 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 38 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 3,6% | 3,6% |
| Finance | 110 | 83 | 85 | 79 | 87 | 99 | 102 | 111 | 11,1% | 4,7% |
| Community and Social Services | 212 | 201 | 209 | 233 | 242 | 210 | 230 | 218 | 21,8% | 5,9% |
| Private House Holds | 83 | 77 | 80 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 78 | 72 | 7,2% | 5,7% |
| Other | | | | | | | | | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| TOTAL | 940 | 915 | 900 | 959 | 976 | 978 | 983 | 999 | 100,0% | 100,0% |

2.3.2 North West Location and Infrastructure

Location is one of the NWP's greatest natural advantages. The main Cape Town to Zimbabwe railway line runs through the provincial capital of Mahikeng, linking the NWP to several southern African countries, including Angola, Zambia and Botswana. An extensive road network connects the major commercial centres of the province to the rest of the country via a network of 1 785 km of national roads. The vital east-west corridor links the eastern Africa seaboard at Maputo to the western African seaboard at Walvis Bay, running through the NWP 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.

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, primarily servicing the tourism industry.

Water is considered one of the key limiting factors to development in the NWP. The province is not only depleting its precious water reserves, but suffers from an additional problem – that of 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 NWP has a well-developed electricity distribution network due to mining activities. The current electricity crisis can also be seen as an opportunity to develop other energy technologies and to invest in renewable energy.

Bordering Botswana, the NWP is ideally positioned to access the 14 countries comprising the Southern African Development Community and the development of the proposed Trans-Kalahari corridor will enhance NWP access to the West African market.

The NWPs well developed road and rail links provide the platform and infrastructure for ground transportation deep into sub-Saharan Africa.

The SADC Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA) signed in August 2008 provides access to a market of over 250 MILLION CONSUMER.

Future FTA with SADC, COMESA & EAC will provide access to a market of over 700 MILLION CONSUMERS.

NWP offers easily available skills and distribution channels imperative for agriculture commercial ventures.

NWP plays a significant role in the supply of energy, transport and communications to the continent.

NWP is well positioned to a shared services hub for investors interested in African operations, especially for Sub-Saharan countries.

2.3.3 North West Policy Guidelines

Given the economic growth forecasts, key demographic and socio-economic characteristics and the current economic and structural realities in the North West, the NWPG 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.

With the Focus of the 5th Administration on rebranding, repositioning and renewing (RRR) the VTSDs' economies as a strategic drive and to further focus on Agriculture, Culture and Tourism (ACT) as key sectors in the province. As the implementing arm of the NW province this approach will be promoted by the NWDC.

It is important to indicate the relative importance of agriculture, culture and tourism in the NWP. Agriculture (both narrow [2.8%] and broad [4.4%]) plays a smaller role than in most of the other provinces (with the exception of Gauteng and Limpopo). Along with most other provinces, except Gauteng, the cultural sector makes up a small part of GVA (2.7%). Culture and Tourism is difficult to isolate as it is spread across various sectors in the economy. The tourism sector contributes more (19%) to provincial GVA than agriculture and culture put together. In the total NWP economy ACT contributed approximately 23% of all value added in 2014.

In terms of the VTSD focus, the areas / places identified as key role players are indicated in the table below.

The North West Development Corporation (NWDC) has identified the following key and cross-cutting sectors, based on the renewed focus in the NWP

Key economic sectors include:

- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Culture
- Tourism
- Mining and mineral beneficiation
- Manufacturing
- Green economy
- ICT

Cross-cutting sectors include:

- Small and medium enterprise (SME)
- International trade
- Innovation and R&D
- Business process outsourcing (BPO)

Based on the information above NWDC will close the gap by focusing on smart specialization. Smart specialization is about placing greater emphasis on innovation and having an innovation-driven development strategy in place that focuses on each area's strength and competitive advantage. It aims at identifying factors of competitiveness and concentrating resources on key priorities. It also aims to harness area diversity by avoiding uniformity and duplication in investment goals. It combines goal-setting with a dynamic and entrepreneurial discovery process involving key stakeholders from government, business, academia and other knowledge-creating institutions.

3. SOUTH AFRICA'S GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) tracks the performance of close to 140 countries on 12 pillars of competitiveness. It assesses the factors and institutions identified by empirical and theoretical research as determining improvements in productivity, which in turn is the main determinant of long-term growth and an essential factor in economic growth and prosperity. The Global Competitiveness Report hence seeks to help decision makers understand the complex and multifaceted nature of the development challenge; to design better policies, based on public-private collaboration; and to take action to restore confidence in the possibilities of continued economic progress.

South Africa's performance in the 2017-2018 World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (WEF GCI) slipped 14 positions from the 2016-2017 WEF GCI results, leaving the country ranking 61 out of 137 economies assessed in the annual survey.

Corruption, crime and theft, as well as government instability were cited as three primary reasons why the country dropped 14 positions in the overall rankings this year, although it remains one of the most competitive countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and among the region's most innovative ranked 39th.

Other factors related to the fall in the index released on Wednesday include tax rates, inefficient government bureaucracy, poor work ethic in the national labour force, restrictive labour regulations, inadequately educated Workforce, inflation, access to financing, and policy instability.

Top 10 Positive Rankings for South Africa as per the WEF Global Competitiveness Rankings 2017 2018

- Internet bandwidth (11)
- Strength of investor protection (21)
- Willingness to delegate authority (24)
- Financing through local equity market (25)
- Quality of air transport infrastructure (25)
- Mobile cellular-phone subscriptions (27)
- Redundancy costs (labor market efficiency) (27)
- Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (28)
- University-industry collaboration in R&D (29)
- Available airline seat kilometers (millions per week) (29)

Conceptually there are parallels between the World Competitiveness Yearbook and the Global Competitiveness Report understandings of competitiveness. For the Global Competitiveness Report competitiveness is "the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country". The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy" (WEF, 2014). According to the World Competitiveness Yearbook, competitiveness is the "ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its

enterprises and more prosperity for its people" (IMD World Competitiveness Center, 2014). Both reports, in other words, highlight the importance of prosperity as the ultimate outcome of competitiveness.

THE IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD

The IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard 2017 by the Institute for Management Development in Zurich (IMD) assesses the competitiveness landscape of 63 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. South Africa ranked no 53 in 2017 and has been alternating between positions 52 and 53 since 2013.

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) rates the ability of 63 industrialised and emerging economies to create and maintain an environment that sustains the competitiveness of enterprises. Country data is evaluated through distinct criteria, grouped into four competitiveness factors, namely: government efficiency, business efficiency, economic performance and infrastructure.

The WCY ranking is an annual report on the competitiveness of selected countries and is recognised internationally as the leading Executive Opinion Survey of competitiveness between nations. The rankings are drawn from a combination of hard data and the results of an Executive Opinion Survey. Productivity SA is the information partner for the IMD in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA IMD WCY 2017 OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



For 2017 South Africa has been rated 53 out of 63 countries surveyed by the IMD. In 2017 South Africa was rated at 52.

The challenges cited for this performance include lack of sustainable and inclusive growth, high level of structural unemployment and lack of access to quality education. With a Real Domestic Product(GDP) growth of 0.3% and Consumer Price Inflation(CPI) hovering at above 6%, South Africa's unemployment rate sits at about 27%. South Africa is ranked last in terms of employment

Despite the decline in economic performance, South Africa was ranked highly in terms of factors such as Cost-of-living index and an effective personal income tax rate. However South Africa dropped 10 places for Government Efficiency with a significant fall from a ranking of 40 in 2016 to a ranking of 50 for 2017.

Economic performance has declined from 54 in 2016 to 59 in 2017.

Business efficiency's performance ranking has once again shown an improvement with a climb of six places notching a ranking of 41 in 2017 up from 47 in 2016.

Infrastructure has recorded a drop from 54 in 2016 to 56 in 2017.

The world's most competitive countries continue to jostle for the top positions in the 2017 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook, as the USA is pushed out of the top three. Hong Kong has taken the top spot for the second year, followed by Switzerland and Singapore, with the USA ranking fourth, its lowest position in five years and moving down one notch from 2016. The Netherlands came in fifth, jumping up from eighth last year.

"Whether or not a country is competitive is not determined by short-term growth, countries' own assessment of prosperity, or even competition. Rather, it is about the ability to generate sustainable long-term value. From an entrepreneur's point of view, another key factor identified by the IMD World Competitiveness Center is that a country that improves its competitiveness will see a subsequent improvement in GDP and stock market growth". (IMD)

Key attractiveness indicators for the SA economy as perceived by business executives:

Business executives who were asked to list 5 indicators from a list of 15 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of the SA economy, chose:

- Effective legal environment (79%)
- Quality of corporate governance (68%)
- Cost competitiveness (64%)
- Reliable infrastructure (58%)
- Access to finance (58%)
- Competitive tax regime (45%)
- Open and positive attitudes (31%)
- Dynamism of economy (31%)
- Business-friendly environment (20%)
- Skilled workforce (14%)
- Policy stability and predictability (12%)
- High education levels (8%)
- Effective labor relations (4%)
- Strong R&D culture (2%)
- Competency of government (0%)

Positive rankings include:

- Total public expenditure on education(4)
- IT and media stock market capitalization (4)
- Software privacy (20)
- Women with degrees (16)
- Female researchers (17)

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (Business Environment/Climate) (COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATIONS FOR DOMESTIC FIRMS IN 190 ECONOMIES World Bank Group Flagship Report 2017 (June 2017)

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.

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190. A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm.

| | 2015 Rankings | 2017 Rankings |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ease of Doing Business Rank | 43 | 82 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Protecting Minority Investors | 17 | 24 |
| Paying Taxes | 19 | 46 |
| Resolving Insolvency | 39 | 55 |
| Getting Credit | 52 | 68 |
| Dealing with Construction Permits | 32 | 94 |
| Registering Property | 97 | 107 |
| Getting Electricity | 158 | 112 |
| Enforcing Contracts | 46 | 115 |
| Starting a Business | 61 | 136 |
| Trading across Borders | 100 | 147 |

(Source: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>)

4. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Definition: What is a 'Foreign Direct Investment - FDI'

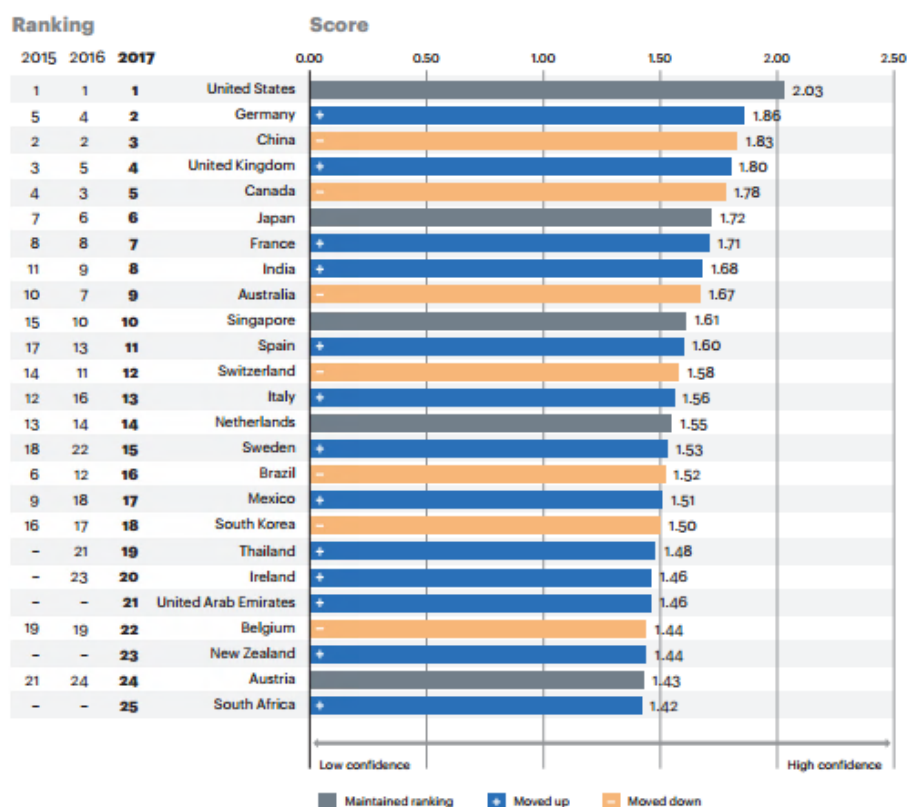
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets in the other country, such as ownership or controlling interest in a foreign company. Foreign direct investments are distinguished from portfolio investments in which an investor merely purchases equities of foreign-based companies. The key feature of foreign direct investment is that it is an investment made that establishes either effective control of, or at least substantial influence over, the decision making of a foreign business. (Source: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fdi.asp#ixzz4I3cOUDNW>)

There are various institutions that do research on FDI and publish reports including: the annual World Investment Report by UNCTAD (Free Report), the annual fDi Report on Greenfield Investment 2016 by fDi Intelligence a subsidiary of the Financial Times Ltd, the Annual Africa Investment Report by fDi Intelligence and The Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®. Information on FDI to the North West province can be obtained through subscription to fDi Intelligence at a cost of £20,000 British pounds per annum. NWDC research has agreed with Dti that they will supply the information to NWDC.

The 2017 A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®

The Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®, established in 1998, examines the overarching trends in FDI. The top 25 ranking is a forward-looking analysis of how political, economic, and regulatory changes will likely affect countries' FDI inflows in the coming years and there has been a strong correlation between the rankings and global FDI flows. Countries ranked in the Index have consistently received at least half of global FDI inflows roughly one year after the survey. The latest report indicates that global business leaders are pursuing FDI growth strategies grounded in informed optimism of the medium-term economic outlook. Several major trends emerge from the findings:

2017 A.T. Kearney FDI Confidence Index®



Note: Values are calculated on a 0 to 3 scale, with 3 being the highest level of confidence in a market as a future destination for FDI.

Source: 2017 A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index

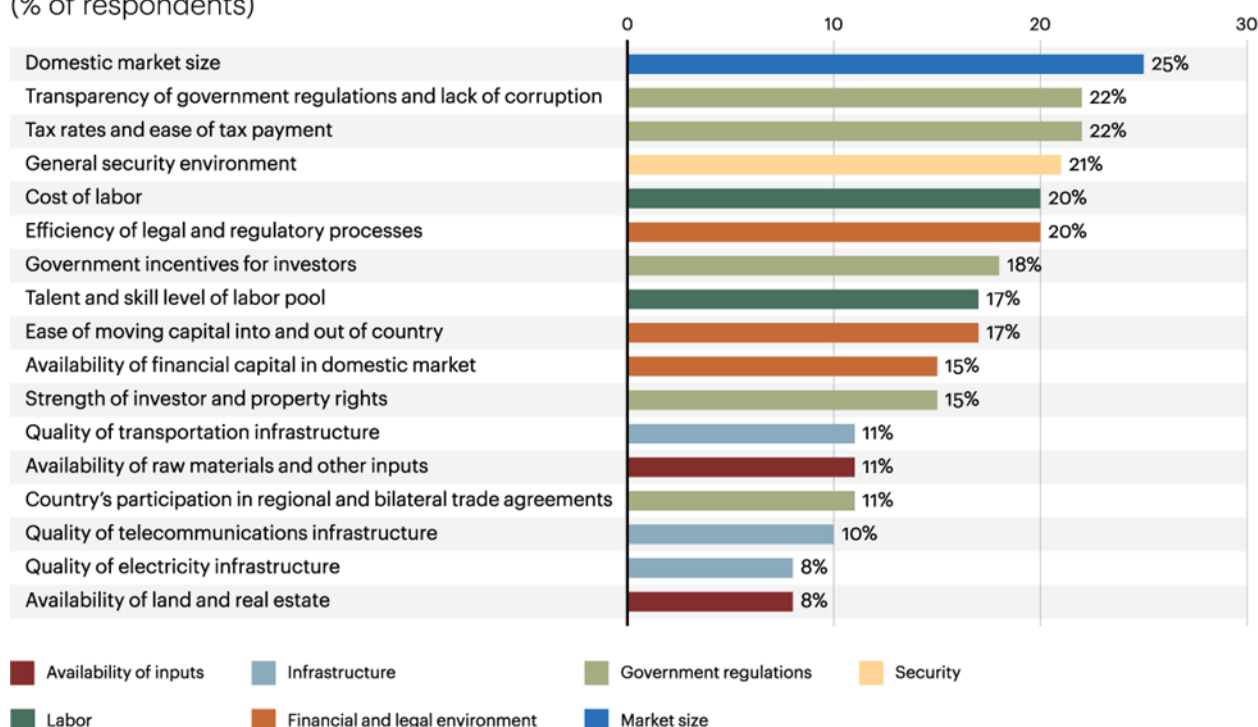
The chart below indicates the most important factors to consider when determining a new destination for investment.

Figure 7: What are the most important factors to your company when choosing where to make foreign investment?

Figure 11

What are the most important factors to your company when choosing where to make foreign investments?

(% of respondents)



Note: Respondents selected three factors.

Source: A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®, 2015

(Source: The 2015 A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®)

4.1 Global Investment Trends

After a strong rise in 2015, global FDI flows lost growth momentum in 2016, showing that the road to recovery remains bumpy. FDI inflows decreased by 2 per cent to \$1.75 trillion, amid weak economic growth and significant policy risks, as perceived by multinational enterprises (MNEs).

Flows to developing economies were especially hard hit, with a decline of 14 per cent to \$646 billion. FDI remains the largest and most constant external source of finance for developing economies – compared with portfolio investments, remittances and official development assistance. But inflows were down across all developing regions:

- FDI flows to developing Asia contracted by 15 per cent to \$443 billion in 2016. This first decline in five years was relatively widespread, with double-digit drops in most subregions except South Asia.
- FDI flows to Africa continued to slide, reaching \$59 billion, down 3 per cent from 2015, mostly reflecting low commodity prices.
- The downward trend in FDI flows to Latin America and the Caribbean accelerated, with inflows falling 14 per cent to \$142 billion, owing to continued economic recession, weak commodity prices and pressures on exports.

- FDI in structurally weak and vulnerable economies remained fragile. Flows to the least developed countries fell by 13 per cent, to \$38 billion. Similarly, those to small island developing States declined by 6 per cent, to \$3.5 billion. Landlocked developing countries saw stable FDI, at \$24 billion.

Flows to developed economies increased further, after significant growth in the previous year. Inflows rose by 5 per cent to \$1 trillion. A fall in FDI in Europe was more than compensated by modest growth in North America and a sizeable increase in other developed economies. Developed economies' share in global FDI inflows grew to 59 per cent.

FDI flows to transition economies almost doubled, to \$68 billion, following two years of steep decline – reflecting large privatization deals and increased investment in mining exploration activities.

Major economic groups, such as the G20 and APEC, strongly influenced global FDI trends. Inflows to the G20 reached a record of more than \$1 trillion for the first time. Intragroup FDI is a growing feature in some groups.

FDI outflows from developed countries remained weak. They declined by 11 per cent to \$1 trillion, mainly owing to a slump in investments from European MNEs. Outflows from North America remained flat, but those from developed countries in Asia-Pacific reached their highest level since 2008. The flow of outward investment from developing economies registered a 1 per cent decline to \$383 billion, despite a surge of outflows from China, now the second largest investing country in the world.

Slower growth in international production contributed to lacklustre global trade expansion. International production by foreign affiliates of MNEs is still expanding, but the rate has slowed in recent years. The average annual growth rates over the last five years of foreign affiliate sales (7.3 per cent), value added (4.9 per cent) and employment (4.9 per cent) were all lower than in the equivalent period before 2010 (at 9.7 per cent, 10.7 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively).

UNCTAD's new database on State-owned MNEs shows their growing role in the global economy. About 1,500 State-owned MNEs (1.5 per cent of all MNEs) own more than 86,000 foreign affiliates, or close to 10 per cent of all foreign affiliates. They announced greenfield investments accounting for 11 per cent of the global total in 2016, up from 8 per cent in 2010. Their headquarters are widely dispersed, with more than half in developing economies and almost a third in the European Union. China is the largest home economy.

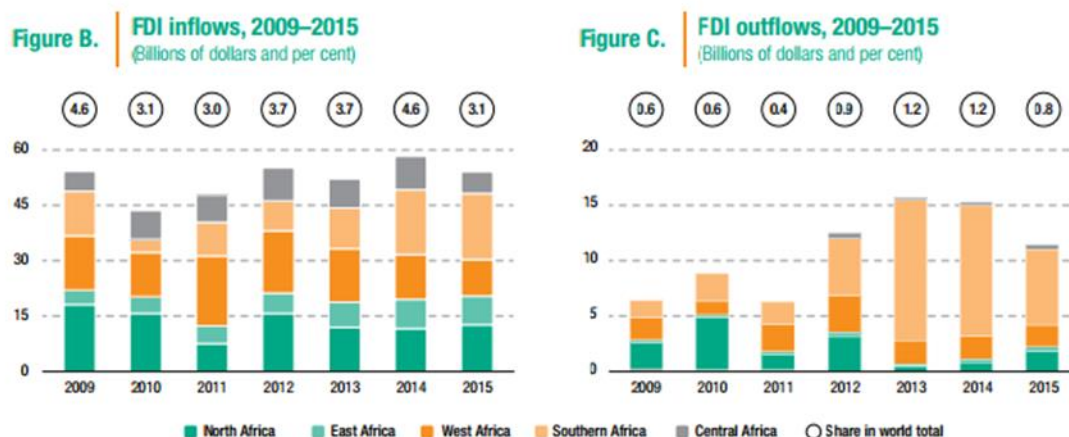
(Source: World Investment Report 2017 UNCTAD)

4.2 Africa

Africa Regional Investment Trends

- While the number of FDI projects into Africa fell by 16% to 602 in 2016, capital investment increased by 40% to \$92.3bn.
- Real estate was the top sector by capital investment in 2016, accounting for \$36.5bn (or 40%) of announced FDI in the region.
- Construction was the top business activity by capital investment, accounting for 40% of FDI. Combined, construction and manufacturing accounted for almost two-thirds of total capital investment.
- FDI into Africa accounted for 12% of global FDI in 2016, with project numbers accounting for 5%
- China became the largest investor in Africa by capital expenditure for the first time since FDI Markets records began in 2003, while the US remains the most prolific investor by number of projects

Figure 8: FDI Inflows and Outflows 2009- 2015



There is a focus shift towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an Action Plan for promoting private sector contributions. SDGs are being formulated by the United Nations.

4.3 South Africa

According to the Reserve Bank capital formation growth has slowed sharply, especially in the private sector as indicated in the graphs below, however private sector electricity investment has increased post the crisis.

Figure 9: Investment Growth has Subdued

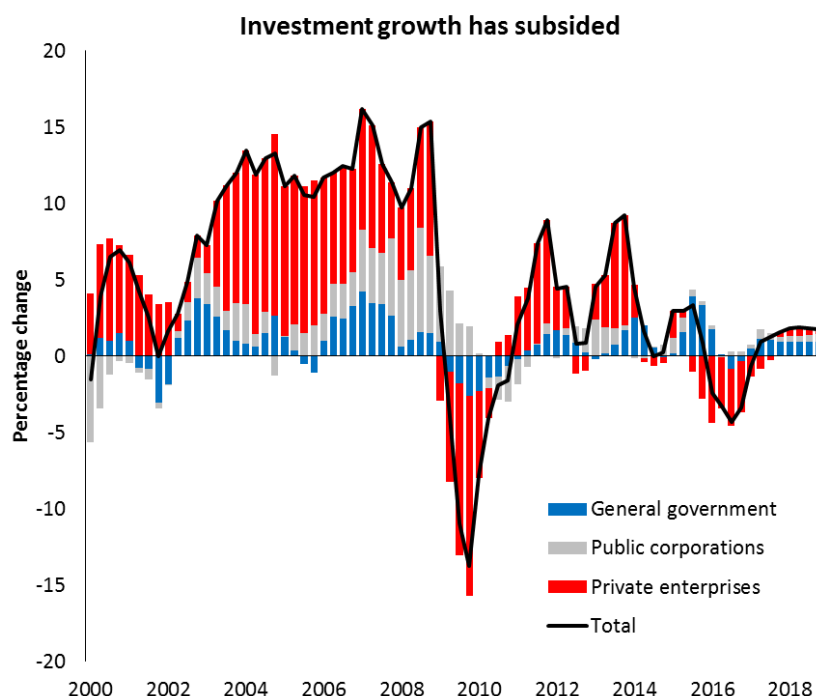
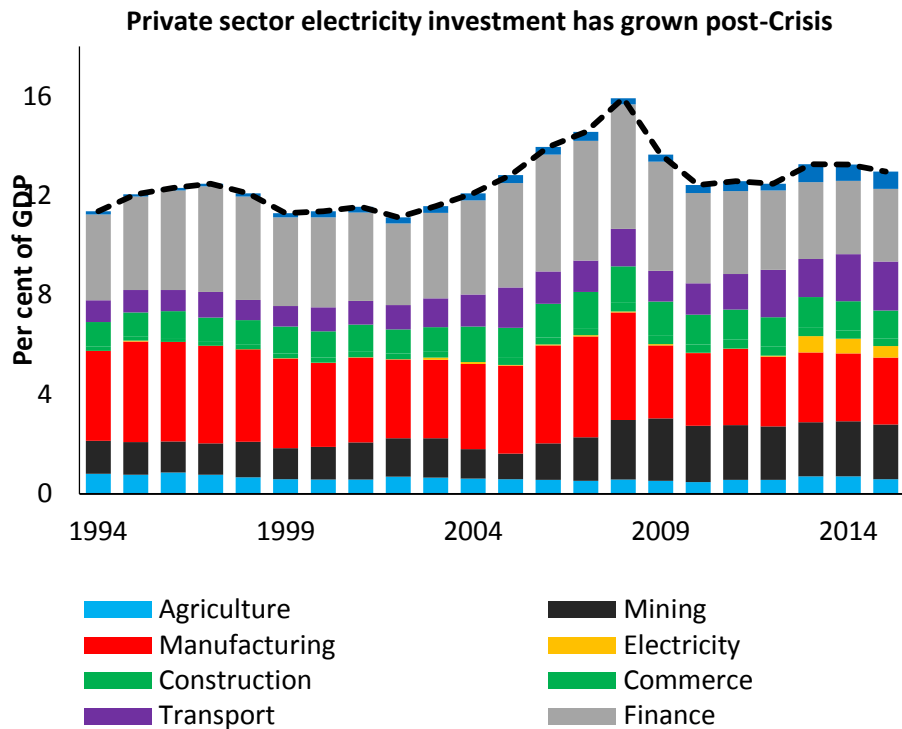


Figure 10: Private Sector Electricity Growth has grown post-crisis



All FDI into South Africa

(Source: Prepared by Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA) a division in the dti)

Between January 2003 and August 2017 a total of 1,135 FDI projects were recorded. These projects represent a total capital investment of **ZAR1,050.36 b** which is an average investment of **ZAR925.89 m** per project. During the period, a total of 203,578 jobs were created.

Table 11: FDI Projects recorded for South Africa between January 2003 and August 2017

South Africa Aggregate Annual Figures

| Year | Projects | CAPEX (R millions) | Avg. CAPEX (R millions) | Jobs Created | Avg. Jobs Created | Companies |
|------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 2003 | 53 | 46 547,50 | 878,70 | 15 280 | 288 | 50 |
| 2004 | 43 | 48 911,30 | 1 138,10 | 7 750 | 180 | 42 |
| 2005 | 51 | 37 128,70 | 728,10 | 16 377 | 321 | 48 |
| 2006 | 61 | 45 850,70 | 751,70 | 11 110 | 182 | 43 |
| 2007 | 43 | 47 482,50 | 1 104,00 | 7 340 | 170 | 40 |
| 2008 | 95 | 138 357,60 | 1 456,30 | 22 396 | 235 | 80 |
| 2009 | 73 | 60 569,40 | 830,30 | 15 903 | 217 | 62 |
| 2010 | 81 | 71 961,70 | 887,90 | 19 014 | 234 | 72 |
| 2011 | 130 | 157 580,10 | 1 212,70 | 20 995 | 161 | 112 |
| 2012 | 116 | 66 695,80 | 574,90 | 15 443 | 133 | 106 |
| 2013 | 104 | 82 859,00 | 796,20 | 14 217 | 136 | 91 |
| 2014 | 85 | 64 642,30 | 760,90 | 10 634 | 125 | 82 |
| 2015 | 86 | 57 545,60 | 669,20 | 11 562 | 134 | 78 |
| 2016 | 72 | 88 748,30 | 1 232,30 | 13 251 | 184 | 69 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|--------|---------|-----|-----|
| 2017 | 42 | 35 477,30 | 844,70 | 2 306 | 54 | 31 |
| Total | 1 135 | 1 050 358,00 | 925,90 | 203 578 | 179 | 830 |

Notes:

- 1) ©FDI Intelligence, from the Financial Times Ltd 2017. Data subject to terms and conditions of use.
 - 2) All Capex Figures shown in the table are in ZAR - South African Rand millions.
 - 3) Capex data includes estimated values Financial Times Ltd takes no responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of this data.
 - 4) Jobs data includes estimated values Financial Times Ltd takes no responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of this data.
- (Source: FDI Intelligence Markets database, prepared by Investment South Africa (ISA) a division in the dti)

Table 12: Destination Provinces

Data for Companies from 53 source countries investing in South Africa between January 2003 and August 2017

| Destination State | Projects | CAPEX (R millions) | Avg. CAPEX (R millions) | Jobs Created | Avg. Jobs Created | Companies |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Gauteng | 452 | 272 794,30 | 603,7 | 60 113 | 132 | 390 |
| Western Cape | 199 | 117 805,90 | 591,9 | 20 410 | 102 | 185 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 113 | 108 031,00 | 956,0 | 26 285 | 232 | 90 |
| Eastern Cape | 74 | 99 673,10 | 1346,3 | 21 975 | 296 | 50 |
| Northern Cape | 44 | 130 765,80 | 2971,5 | 7 092 | 161 | 26 |
| Mpumalanga | 32 | 41 009,10 | 1282,1 | 11 650 | 364 | 28 |
| Limpopo | 16 | 49 964,20 | 3122,1 | 3 407 | 212 | 12 |
| North West | 16 | 23 773,30 | 1486,4 | 7 805 | 487 | 15 |
| Free State | 13 | 29 183,30 | 2244,7 | 4 830 | 371 | 13 |
| Not Specified | 176 | 177 365,50 | 1007,1 | 40 011 | 227 | 166 |
| Total | 1135 | 1 050 358,00 | 925,9 | 203 578 | 179 | 830 |

Notes:

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 - 8) Jobs data includes estimated values Financial Times Ltd takes no responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of this data.
- (Source: FDI Intelligence Markets database, prepared by Investment South Africa (ISA) a division in the dti)

4.4 North West Province

The North West Province received 1.4% (16) of all projects (1135) in South Africa between 2003 and Aug 2017. This represents 2.3% (R 23.7 billion) of the capital investment and 3.8% (7805 jobs).

North West FDI Projects Detail

Table 13: FDI Projects recorded for the North West Province between January 2003 and August 2017

| # | Project Date | Investing Company | Source Country | Industry Sector | Capital Investment | Jobs Created |
|----------|--------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Oct 2016 | Neovia (InVivo) (Evalis) | France | Food & Tobacco | 260,61 | 147 |
| 2 | Jun 2015 | Anglo American Platinum | UK | Alternative/Renewable energy | 146,02 | 2 |
| 3 | Apr 2014 | Syngenta | Switzerland | Food & Tobacco | 128,34 | 55 |
| 4 | Dec 2011 | IGE Resources (International Gold Exploration) | Sweden | Minerals | 728,14 | 383 |
| 5 | Apr 2011 | Monsanto | United States | Food & Tobacco | 294,66 | 147 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 6 | Aug 2010 | Xstrata-Merafe | Switzerland | Metals | 1 791,55 | 1706 |
| 7 | Aug 2009 | Platinum Australia | Australia | Metals | 4 189,44 | 1012 |
| 8 | Nov 2008 | Anglo Platinum | UK | Metals | 4 189,44 | 1012 |
| 9 | Jun 2008 | Primus Special Projects (Pty)DiamondTech | Switzerland | Minerals | 728,14 | 383 |
| 10 | Jun 2008 | Guangzhou Pharmaceuticals | China | Food & Tobacco | 441,34 | 106 |
| 11 | Aug 2007 | Orascom Construction Industries (OCi) | Egypt | Building & Construction Materials | 5 762,28 | 840 |
| 12 | Jul 2007 | Eastern Platinum (Eastplats) | Canada | Metals | 1 005,78 | 223 |
| 13 | Nov 2006 | Robert Bosch | Germany | Automotive Components | 170,12 | 183 |
| 14 | Jul 2006 | International Ferro Metals | Australia | Metals | 1 005,78 | 223 |
| 15 | Oct 2005 | International Ferro Metals | Australia | Metals | 2 204,20 | 1000 |
| 16 | Jun 2003 | Monroe Minerals | Canada | Minerals | 728,14 | 383 |
| Totals | | | | | 23 774,00 | 7805 |

Notes:

1) © fDi Intelligence, from the Financial Times Ltd 2017. Data subject to terms and conditions of use

2) All Capex figures shown in the table are in ZAR - South Africa Rand millions

It must be noted that the information above was sourced from ©fDi Intelligence, from the Financial Times Ltd 2014 and 2016 and that the projects above might not represent all the projects and expansions in the North West province as some projects are reported in other provinces as the head office of the investing companies are located there.

5. [TRADE](#)

Table 15: North West Trade Summary 2016

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| North West Export Partners: | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Kingdom 12% • Japan 12% • China 12% • United States of America 11% • Switzerland 8% • Germany 5% • Italy 5% • Mozambique 5% • Hong Kong (China) 4% • Netherlands 3% | | |
| North West Export Products: | | Gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuff | | |
| North West Import Partners: | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China 29% • Germany 9% • USA 4% • Italy 4% • United Arab Emirates 4% • Thailand 4% • Turkey 4% • India 4% • Saudi Arabia 2% • Japan 2% | | |
| North West Import Products: | | Chemicals, petroleum products, machinery and equipment mining products, electronic and medical equipment, foodstuffs and textiles | | |
| | | South Africa | North West Province | North West as a % of South Africa |
| Exports Value (ZAR): | | R1 107 472 999 | R24 747 607 | 2,23% |
| Imports Value (ZAR): | | R1 089 677 002 | R5 878 139 | 0,54% |
| Source: | | <i>IHS Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y) (2016 figures)</i> | | |

Table 16: International Trade Figures for 2016

| International Trade (2016) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | SA | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| Exports (R 1000) | 1 107 472 999 | 24 747 607 | 21 046 353 | 1 246 032 | 582 597 | 1 872 625 |
| Imports (R 1000) | 1 089 677 002 | 5 878 139 | 2 415 301 | 281 730 | 213 319 | 2 967 790 |
| Total Trade (R 1000) | 2 197 150 001 | 30 625 746 | 23 461 654 | 1 527 762 | 795 916 | 4 840 415 |
| Trade Balance (R 1000) | 17 795 997 | 18 869 468 | 18 631 052 | 964 302 | 369 278 | -1 095 164 |
| Exports as % of GDP | 25,5% | 9,4% | 15,3% | 2,7% | 3,4% | 3,0% |
| Total trade as % of GDP | 50,7% | 11,6% | 17,1% | 3,3% | 4,6% | 7,8% |
| Regional share - Exports | 100,0% | 2,2% | 1,9% | 0,1% | 0,1% | 0,2% |
| Regional share - Imports | 100,0% | 0,5% | 0,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% |
| Regional share - Total Trade | 100,0% | 1,4% | 1,1% | 0,1% | 0,0% | 0,2% |
| (Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer 1070 (2.5y)) | | | | | | |

Table 17: International Trade Figures for 2015

| International Trade (2015) | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | South Africa | North-West | Bojanala DM | Ngaka Modiri Molema DM | Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM | Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM |
| Exports (R 1000) | 1 041 437 998 | 23 716 878 | 20 335 113 | 1 112 529 | 564 055 | 1 705 181 |
| Imports (R 1000) | 1 075 891 997 | 5 652 685 | 2 442 159 | 306 278 | 282 885 | 2 621 364 |
| Total Trade (R 1000) | 2 117 329 995 | 29 369 564 | 22 777 272 | 1 418 807 | 846 940 | 4 326 545 |
| Trade Balance (R 1000) | -34 453 999 | 18 064 193 | 17 892 954 | 806 251 | 281 171 | -916 183 |
| Exports as % of GDP | 25,9% | 10,0% | 15,4% | 2,8% | 3,7% | 3,4% |
| Total trade as % of GDP | 52,8% | 12,4% | 17,2% | 3,6% | 5,6% | 8,6% |
| Regional share - Exports | 100,0% | 2,3% | 2,0% | 0,1% | 0,1% | 0,2% |
| Regional share - Imports | 100,0% | 0,5% | 0,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% |
| Regional share - Total Trade | 100,0% | 1,4% | 1,1% | 0,1% | 0,0% | 0,2% |
| Source: IHS Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 993 (2.5v) | | | | | | |

Table 18: International Trade Figures for 2013 and 2014

| International Trade Totals | South Africa | | North West | |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Exports (R 1000) | 924 055 893 | 1 003 825 998 | 20 156 967 | 18 300 516 |
| Imports (R 1000) | 991 185 991 | 1 072 463 997 | 6 022 629 | 5 553 622 |
| Total Trade (R 1000) | 1 915 241 883 | 2 076 289 995 | 26 179 596 | 23 854 138 |
| Trade Balance (R 1000) | -67 130 098 | -68 637 999 | 14 134 338 | 12 746 893 |
| Exports as % of GDP | 27,3% | 26,4% | 10,5% | 8,1% |
| Total trade as % of GDP | 56,6% | 54,7% | 13,7% | 10,6% |
| Regional share - Exports | 100,0% | 100,0% | 2,2% | 1,8% |
| Regional share - Imports | 100,0% | 100,0% | 0,6% | 0,5% |
| Regional share - Total Trade | 100,0% | 100,0% | 1,4% | 1,1% |
| (Source: Regional eXplorer 832 (2.5q)) | | | | |

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

When considering the above it is recommended that attention should be given to the following:

- Diversify the economy of the NW province;
- Develop SMMEs;
- Adhere to the Five Provincial Concretes as determined by the existing Administration for the period 2015-2020. The five concretes are based on Repositioning Rebranding and Renewal (RRR) of the Bokone Bophirima Province;
 - Agriculture, Culture & Tourism (ACT)
 - Villages, Townships, Small Dorpies (VTSD)
 - Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal (RHR)
 - "Saamwerk Saamtrek" Philosophy
 - Setsokotsane Programme
- Contribute to making the nine items of the "Basic Poverty Relief Package" or the essential food basket available within the NWDC mandate. The items include:
 - Bread (Projects like bakeries for communities to be more self reliant when it comes to poverty relief)
 - Oil (Growing or buying sun flowers and making oil locally)
 - Milk (cows and milking facilities)
 - Maize meal
 - Meat
 - Vegetables
 - Fruit
 - Water
 - Electricity
- Actively seek for opportunities to benefit from the BRICS Fund;
- Develop and diversify the manufacturing sector;
- Attract Investment to the Platinum SEZ;
- Identify leakages in the current manufacturing value chains to attract investment as well as investigate global value chains as the new trend;
- Utilise localisation strategies and products identified for local procurement by Eskom and Transnet to link to local suppliers and SMMEs that can benefit from the infrastructure development programmes;
- Increase agricultural activity and agro-processing;
- Contribute to rural development programmes;
- Utilise co-operatives to stimulate these economies;
- Utilise ICT for communication and training purposes;
- Include designated groups, youth, women and disabled as beneficiaries of projects;
- The unemployed graduates database and other databases can be consulted for possible beneficiaries;
- Skilling in line with provincial plans is very important and closer co-operation should be encouraged between tertiary institutions and project drivers to be able to develop appropriate skills.

Report Submitted By

Date: 27 March 2018



**Manager Research and Innovation,
North West Development Corporation
+27 14 594 2570**