



Economic Colloquium

30-31 July 2018
Mittah Seperepere
Kimberley
8301

100 Nelson Mandela
Centenary
2018
Be the Legacy

"Advancing Socio-Economic Development through innovation and investment in the Northern Cape"



economic development & tourism
Department of Economic
Development and Tourism
NORTHERN CAPE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



economic
development
Economic Development Department
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



WELCOME TO THE NORTHERN CAPE ECONOMIC COLLOQUIUM 2018

WE converge here, in the City that Sparkle, Kimberley, responding to a clarion call by Honourable President Cyril Ramaphosa, to seek economic growth through investment and innovation. This clarion call was passionately made by the President during his maiden State of the Nation Address.



MEC MAC JACK'S PROFILE

From humble beginnings, MEC Mac Jack's work career include, being a Teacher at Isibane Primary School, a School Principal at Lillian Noveve Combined School and an Assistant Chief Education specialist at Department of Education (Eastern Cape). Deputy Director at Department of Housing and Local government at De Aar (Northern Cape), LED Manager and later Municipal Manager at Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

He went on after being appointed as a Member of the Provincial Legislature (MPL) to be the MEC for Transport, Safety and Liaison, and later MEC for Health in the Northern Cape Province. He is currently the MEC for Finance, Economic Development and Tourism.

True to his commitment to bring investment to the tune of R 1.2 trillion to the country, the President has to date solicited investment commitment to the value of around R 400 million- which is a third of the total investment commitment needed to spur on growth.

Yes, indeed we have acceded to his passionate call for us to make a major push this year to encourage significant new investment in our economy. In this endeavour we are congregated at the first Northern Cape Economic Colloquium under the theme: ***"Advancing socioeconomic development through innovation and investment in the Northern Cape."***

In conclusion, we would like to invite you to the Renewable Energy Conference under the theme ***"Driving economic growth and transformation through renewable energy in the Northern Cape Province"*** which the Provincial Government will be hosting in De Aar from the 23rd to 24th of August 2018. One of the objectives of the Conference is to kickstart the renewable energy debate and promote sector as a viable option to address energy poverty in the Northern Cape and Africa and also to share

knowledge, expertise and technologies for the renewable energy poverty in Africa.

We hope that this Economic Colloquium will produce required results and provide us with a clear mandate, as to where we are heading as a Province.

Welcome to the Northern Cape, we are ready to do business with you

Warmest Regards

Hon. Mac Jack

MEC for Finance, Economic Development and Tourism

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1. Executive summary

Governments around the world are broadening and deepening their support for innovation in the private sector and the economy more generally. When it comes to fostering business and technological innovation, what are the important tax, legal, and fiscal considerations for government? And what are the important recent trends in each of these areas across individual countries?

Northern Cape government through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDaT) wants to create an environment that successfully supports innovation through its first economic colloquium. For example, potential investors insist on having confidence in the stability of a country's banking system and the enforceability of laws and regulations around contracts and protection of intellectual property. They want to see a strong installed technical and business infrastructure.

Northern Cape Province has distinctive assets and deficits that shape the context in which a DEDaT as provincial economic department crafts its own strategy through economic colloquium. DEDaT wants to understand its comparative advantages and design innovation policies to exploit those advantages to raise the odds of success through partnership with national government, universities and private sectors.

Government, entrepreneurship and innovation are the three engines of economic growth in modern capitalist systems. And these are not only technological innovations that we're talking about. Not only are there technological breakthroughs like the Internet, or the IT revolution, or the new materials, or biotechnology.

The Economic Colloquium discussion will underpin some key questions for the Northern Cape industries. Are we as a government and private sectors future proofing our collective prospects through innovation? If not, how can this impact the success stakes for each and every one of economic sectors through the operations of our competitive sectors? Are we integrating our innovation strategies throughout our economic sectors? If we are failing to respond to the rapid pace of industries change, how quickly can we apply innovation effectively? The province understands the innovation concept, but has been slow to realise the benefits. Significant research and has been undertaken to date at national level and by institution of higher learning; however it is now imperative to join the dots and capitalise on the groundwork. Innovation on the continent has also been rooted in a laboratory mindset, remaining limited to a focus on technology. DEDaT is starting to understand that there is scope to do things differently, and to innovate across the province sectors and stakeholder

set. Definitely, now is the perfect time to take economic sectors of the Northern Cape such as mining and so forth into an age where technological and organisational sophistication meet social conscience. It is critical to address the skills gaps by promoting skills development for new sectors with a focus on high-technology skills advancement.

2. Background of the Northern Cape

The Northern Cape Province is the largest amongst the others covering a third of South Africa’s land. It has a total of thirty one (31) municipalities consisting of five (5) districts and twenty-six (26) local municipalities. The province has the smallest population of 1, 21 million (according to Statistics South Africa’s 2017 Midyear Population Estimates) and contributes 2.1 percent to the GDP of SA. The Northern Cape Province unemployment rate increased by 2.4 percent between Q4:2017 and Q1:2018 to 29.5 percent of which youth unemployment rate is at 37.6 percent. The expanded unemployment rate showed a quarter to quarter increase of 0.5 percentage points from 40.5 to 41 percent.

The province is well endowed with minerals and world class iron and manganese deposits in the eastern part of the province. Over and above the mineral endowments, the province has substantial agricultural products, hence the economy is mainly driven by the Primary (Mining and Agriculture) and Tertiary sectors (Services). The secondary sector is not doing so well especially the manufacturing sector which relatively small compared to other economy activities. The sector only contributes 3 percent to the economy which is relatively small compared to the contributions by the mining and agriculture sectors at 7 and 22 percent respectively.

The community services, agriculture and trade sectors have been absorbing the highest number of workers on average since the first quarter of 2008 to date. This is followed by private households, finance and construction while the mining, manufacturing, transport and utilities employed the least number of workers.

The National Development Plan (NDP) is the guide for economic growth, employment creation and reducing inequality which can be achieved through the implementation of the Industry Policy Action Plan (IPAP) and New Growth Path (NGP) which aims to increase economic growth through industrialisation and job creation.

The economy of the province is dominated by the Primary and Tertiary sectors as indicated above. This implies that the province produces raw materials which are imported back as finished products at higher prices. Therefore, there is a need to diversify and look at boosting the secondary sector and for this to be achieved the Department of Economic

Development and Tourism (DEDaT) will host an Economic Colloquium to identify areas of investment and to foster investments in the province.

3. The purpose of Economic Colloquium

The Province has in the past convened summits/conferences as strategic economic mechanisms to identify and implement measures to alleviate the effects of a slowdown in the economy. These summits and conferences include: **Economic Summit** held in December 2009 with the aim of identifying key interventions to address the impact of the global economic meltdown, **The Job Summit** held in June 2012 aimed at bringing different stakeholders together to deliberate and agree on key actions needed to address job creation in the Northern Cape. **The Small Scale Mining Conference** which was held in July of 2015 and adopted an integrated approach to identify strategic interventions in conjunction with the Ministry of Small Business Development and the Northern Cape Provincial Government, as well as the broad conglomeration of civil society and Business; especially Small-Scale Miners. **Provincial Mining Indaba** which aimed at alleviating the effects of job losses through retrenchments in the Provincial mining sector by determining the skills dynamics of the retrenched employees with the specific objective of determining the mobility and/or transferability of the skills to non-mining industries such as plumbing, electrical services, construction and the broader manufacturing sector.

It is in this regard that MEC Honourable Mac Jack aims at taking a radical transformative action by bringing academics, government institutions and potential investors to deliberate and come with conclusive actions on how to stimulate the economic growth of the province.

DEDaT has decided to host an Economic Colloquium in 2018/19 as a pre-cursor to the Provincial Investment Conference. The purpose of having a colloquium in the province is to:

- Have a round table discussion with relevant stakeholders and come up with interventions to address the current economic dynamics of the province,
- To share research findings that could lead towards transforming the economic landscape of the Northern Cape – (These should be guided by empirical evidence),
- To deliberate on solutions to attract investments to the province in order to have capital injection,
- This initiative will aim to unlock the province's potential by identifying the interventions that will boost the economy which has been hovering around 2.1 percent, whilst focusing on supporting and promoting SMMEs since they are the drivers of employment creation,
- To showcase possible investment opportunities in the province and



- At the end of the Colloquium – Possible job drivers/focus areas and projects for the province should be identified.

4. Investing in innovation through economic colloquium

DEDaT believes that innovation is the process by which new ideas generate economic and social value which result in growing the economy of the province. Therefore, the hosting of economic colloquium it is instrumental in delivering the economic and productivity gains associated with investment in research and offers a key route to developing new tools and approaches for tackling major societal challenges and improving quality of life of Northern Cape communities.

Hence, DEDaT as provincial sector department entrusted with province economy has a pivotal role to play in stimulating innovation in the Northern Cape through economic colloquium. While innovation offers many potential benefits at the level of an individual firm, government support is often essential to encourage companies to engage in innovation. This is because innovation is an inherently risky process with an uncertain outcome, the benefits may only materialise over very long timescales and the innovator often accrues only a small proportion of the overall benefit generated. By creating a conducive policy environment, using procurement intelligently and providing targeted direct support, DEDaT can be highly effective at enticing the private sector to invest in innovation through various competitive sectors of the Northern Cape.

Other province like Gauteng and Western Cape have increasingly embraced these arguments, prioritising investment in innovation and the creation of policy frameworks that encourage others to invest in innovation. In the context of this growing international competition, if the NC is perceived as offering a less attractive location for innovation activities, there is a high risk that companies will choose to make their knowledge-based investments elsewhere. It is certain that innovation will happen irrespective of the NC's policies — what is at risk is our ability to drive and benefit from it.

5. NOTES TO PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON:

5.1 The Tourism Sector

A successful and vibrant tourism sector has the ability to facilitate socio-economic growth through economic diversification, small enterprise development, job creation, investment attraction, poverty alleviation and social development. The tourism potential in the



Northern Cape is locked up in some of the key features that set it apart from other ecotourism. The Province has however not capitalised on its full potential as a tourism destination due to a fragmented product base, poor direction and coordination, and limited economic resources. The Province currently receives the smallest share of tourism arrivals in South Africa and lies largely undiscovered to both the sizeable domestic and high yield international markets. In order to change, the following broad challenges facing the Northern Cape must be overcome:

- a lack of critical mass of product around provincial icons and areas of high potential;
- an increasingly competitive market where unique experiences and quality of facilities and services will provide an advantage;
- poor transport infrastructure and services that impede accessibility to and within the Province;
- a general lack of market intelligence to direct appropriate product development and inform a focused approach to marketing;
- an unclear positioning resulting in limited awareness in the market of the Northern Cape tourism offering;
- limited funding and a shortage of appropriately skilled labour requiring innovative measures for optimal resource application; and
- a business environment that is not conducive to SMME development, job creation and attraction of investment.

The Northern Cape Tourism Master Plan is a high level document that will act as the “roadmap” for the Province to provide direction aimed at successfully surmounting these challenges. Unlocking the existing potential of nature-based tourism in the Northern Cape will require the upgrading and development of facilities and services at existing attractions, while expanding the wider ecotourism product offering of the Province through establishing more protected areas and developing underutilised natural resources.



Key Issues Affecting the NC Tourism Sector

- Limited accessibility.
- Limited co-operation and partnerships between private and public sectors.
- Seasonal demand patterns.
- Imbalances in urban and rural tourism development.
- Lack of product and service quality and diversity.
- Community issues such as:
 - Lack of information and awareness about tourism.
 - Limited training opportunities for previously neglected groups and entrepreneurs.
 - Poor access to market.
- Infrastructure constraints, particularly in traditionally neglected areas.
- Inadequate resources and funding.

5.2 The Renewable Energy Sector

The Northern Cape occupies a central position in the global debate regarding the renewable energy contribution in South Africa. The Province is regarded as a home to sustainable private investment in Renewable Energy and to date the Northern Cape is a host to 59 of the Country's 112 Independent Power Producers with more than 19 projects already connected to the grid at the capacity of over 900MW. The signing of 27 IPP purchase agreements for bid windows 3.5 & 4 was finalised on 4th April 2018 with a combined investment value of R56-billion and a combined capacity of 2 300 MW, 15 of these IPP projects will be located in the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape Province aims to become a net exporter of green energy by 2020, and achieve an overall energy saving of 24% by 2030. However, the province is faced with various challenges which needs to be addressed:

- Lack of business skills on small enterprises to make use of the Economic Development Obligations funding opportunities from the IPPs
- Literacy level of the local communities to participate in the SED-ED opportunities.
- Slow pace of socio-economic transformation.

- Localization not fully addressed.
- Lack of government support to ensure that the majority of the Originally Equipment Manufacturers are located in South Africa.

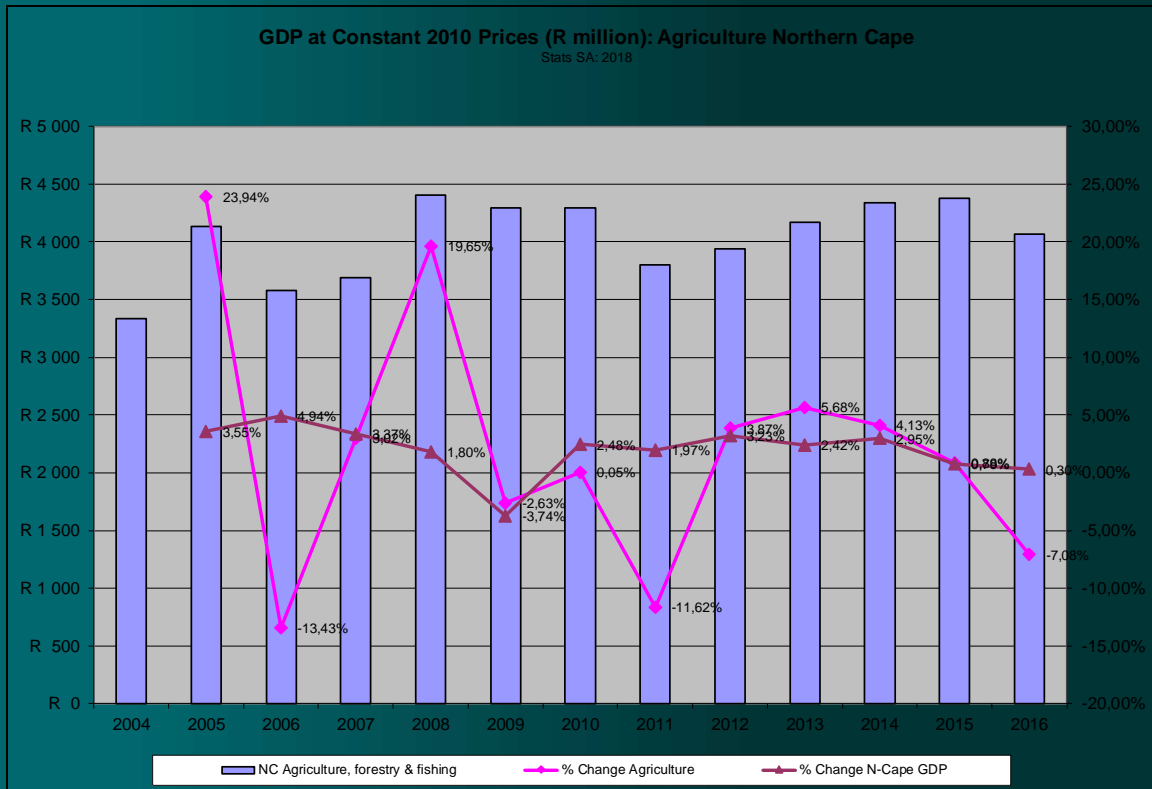
Key Issues Affecting the NC Renewable Energy Sector

- Affordability of electricity and energy in general.
- Skills shortages among local businesses to take up opportunities.
- Lack of transparency coming from local RE project developers.
- Exclusion and poor communication with communities.
- Noise and visual impacts of wind turbines.
- Concerns of land degradation and habitat loss resulting from utility-scale solar facilities.
- Clearing grasslands to grow energy crops and displacing food production for bioenergy production.
- Impact of hydroelectric facilities on aquatic ecosystems.
- Inadequate billing systems.
- Local government lacking in capacity and skills.
- Weak enforcement measures.
- Reliability of supply.

5.3 Agriculture

The agricultural industry within the Northern Cape is growing at real terms (increasing trend indicated by the bars) and thus contributing towards Provincial growth (see Figure 1). The annual contribution is fluctuating, indicating that natural environmental changes are contributing to other normal economic fluctuations that other industries also experience (fluctuation more dominant than those of the rest of the economy). A major decrease in constant prices took place in 2006, but by 2008 the agricultural industry has recovered beyond the 2005 level. It then decreased from 2008 to 2011, where after it increased slowly for 2012 to 2015. The GDP decreased again in 2016 amidst a severe drought in large areas of the livestock production areas of the Province. GDP of agriculture decreased with 7.1% in 2016.

Figure 1



There has been some volatility in the agricultural industry with variations from year to year. This is also indicated in the contribution of the Agricultural Sector towards the rest of the Northern Cape economy where the contributions increased to more than 8% per annum in 2004, but dropped to 6.4% in 2006. By 2009 the contribution of Agriculture was at 8.0% towards the rest of the Northern Cape economy, but decreased steadily to 6.5% by 2013, but recovered to 6.8% of Provincial GDP in 2015. For 2016 it was back at 6.5% indicating the effect of the drought in large parts of the livestock areas.

When agriculture is compared to other industries in the Province, it is clear that agriculture compares with the lower range of industries and that the industries of mining & quarrying, finance, real estate & business services and general government services are the largest contributors to Provincial GDP. The industries of manufacturing, electricity, gas & water and construction are the smallest contributors to Provincial GDP.

If one however looks at the contribution of each industry within the Province and how it contributes to the total economic activity per industry on a national level (see Figure 4), it indicates that mining & quarrying and agriculture are the two main industries that contributes significantly more than the average contribution of 2.2% of the Province to the total economy of South Africa. The Northern Cape is the 7th largest contributing province for agriculture, forestry & fishing, contributing 6.4% in 2016. The Northern Cape is the smallest contributing province for all the other industries to the total economy.

The Northern Cape produces maize, wheat, groundnuts, table- and Dried Grape and wine grapes. The province has been experiencing decline in sheep and cattle numbers which is in line with the decline of the National flock.

For more information on specific industries, the document Agricultural Industries Profile (Description of Industries, Market Structure, Market Value Chain and Industry Analysis with Reference to the Northern Cape) that is updated on an annual basis, should be consulted.

Key Issues Affecting the NC Agriculture Sector

- *Mechanisms to improve production in the province (development of investment projects in the province)*
- *An ideal funding model for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the province*
- *Promotion of agro-processing and value addition activities in the province Promotion of research and development*
- *Promotion of market access for farmers (with special attention to smallholder farmers)*

5.4 Mining Sector

The Northern Cape mining sector is not or in the early stages of innovation, and it's now time to move forward and create the mine of tomorrow. Mining globally has come under pressure to gear down following a period in which commodity prices plunged to historical lows. Add to that the fact that mines are now deeper and more dangerous, geology is more difficult to navigate and continuous improvement is no longer sufficient to survive. In times of threat there is a flipside that requires interrogation, as the industry gains the opportunity to reconsider the status quo and activate innovation.

The tide for taking innovation seriously as a provincial imperative has come in for the Northern Cape through DEDaT. While talk of this has drummed on for years, often constrained to boardroom discussions, now is when DEDaT, municipalities and mining houses will succeed or falter based on whether innovation strategy is brought to life and whether it is integrated across their social labour plans (SLPs). It is now critical for DEDaT and municipalities in the Northern Cape including mining companies to push beyond post Economic Colloquium terms, advancing socio-economic development through innovation and investment in the Northern Cape.

Innovation is not only key to protect the future of the Northern Cape mining sector but that of the entire mining system, from the province in which the resources are harnessed to the people in its workforce, government and the broader mining community.

Municipalities in the Northern Cape through mining SLPs should think more broadly around how to make the biggest impact by considering the categories within the types of innovation model and asking questions such as:

- Stakeholder engagement: “How do mines leave a positive legacy of livelihood creation that exists beyond the life of the mine?”
- Product System: “How do we instill knowledge not only on how to operate machinery but on how to design and manufacture it?”

Moving forward post economic colloquium there should be a need to engage in more innovation-centric discussions around the intersection between mining, energy, water and agriculture. Around, for example the reprocessing of wastewater, dump rehabilitation and renewable energy because therein lie a host of business opportunities for entrepreneurs within affected communities.

What’s needed is a more systematic environment in which all innovation can thrive. To minimize or remove the perceived barriers to innovation, DEDaT, municipalities and mining companies and the broader ecosystem of industry participants would significantly benefit from coming together in a structured manner to discuss, promote and foster innovation. Some collaboration is taking place organically but on a very small scale. More structure, organisation and support is required to help develop major mining innovation hubs—the likes of which would include companies, educational institutions, incubators and the various levels of government. What can be done to get innovation off the ground?

Mining Innovation Hub

There is a business case for the establishment of a multi-stakeholder collaboration hub that focuses on creating new markets, industries and product applications. A collective that works innovatively to share and showcase innovation at work in mining. This meeting of minds would require a step change to forums that focus on optimising across the mining

value chain and system. It would call for a more inclusive mind-set for the greater good of African economies.

Engagement could include the sharing of successful approaches to solve geological problems. It could go so far as to share, through site visits, the workings of new technology with non-competitive similar operations. An example of where this is already happening is the Department of Science and Technology has various programme which play critical role in innovation. This is a national department organisation that coordinates and develops research development and innovation (RDI) projects and programmes in response to life of mine challenges defined by various mining houses. This allows for shared financial and technology adoption risk and faster development of solutions.

Key Issues Affecting the NC Mining Sector

- Balance development between mining and other land uses such as environmental conservation, agriculture and tourism.
- Settlement stagnation.
- Employability of mine workers.
- Mining of diamonds as part of the primary mining activities is unable to provide sufficient job opportunities and limits diversity within the NC’s economy.
- Lack of water resources as mining activities consume and divert massive amounts of water and cause pollution of water resources.
- Lack of skills and resources evident at local authorities, district and regional councils that are specifically responsible for the management of the coast.
- Infrastructure issues relating to transport and water resources.

5.5 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector in the Northern Cape is small relative to other real economy activities. The real economy (represented by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) makes up 34 per cent of Northern Cape total GDP. The manufacturing sector contributes 3 per cent to real economic activity in the Province.

In terms of growth, the manufacturing sector performed relatively well during the commodity boom (between 2004 and 2011) posting an average annual growth rate of more than 4 percent. However, from 2011 to 2014 the average annual growth rate of the manufacturing sector collapsed to less a per cent.

Data on employment sheds further light on the role of the manufacturing sector in the Province. In 2014 a total of 115 500 people were employed in the real sector in the Northern Cape, accounting for 33 per cent of total provincial employment. Of the total number of people employed in the real economy 11 000 were employed in manufacturing. In 2014 the Northern Cape accounted for 1 per cent of total national employment in manufacturing. Most of the manufacturing employment in the Province is accounted for by the food and beverages sector.

The export participation and export rates are very low among Northern Cape firms, research has indicated that there are firms in the province that are competitive in the global arena. According to the Northern Cape industry database there is more than thirty companies that are classified as exporters.

Furniture manufacturing is one of the smallest industrial activities in the Northern Cape Province in terms of contribution to value added and employment. The furniture sub-sector accounts for a meagre 2.19 per cent and 1.2 per cent total manufacturing employment and value added respectively. Notwithstanding the minimal role that the sector plays in the Provincial economy it is among the manufacturing sub-sectors with a favourable set of economic multipliers. Furniture manufacturing is one of the most labour-intensive manufacturing activities that also possess strong linkages with the entire Provincial economy.

Key Issues Affecting the NC Manufacturing Sector

- How do we intensify the activities in the manufacturing sector
- Cutting red tape for potential manufacturing is essential for the economic development
- Removing key barriers to industrial strategy/policy which has placed a strong emphasis on the manufacturing sector
- How do we ensure the province contribute in meeting the NGP target of creating 80 000 jobs by 2020
- How to overcome domestic structural problems and constraints which persistently undermine the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector
- How do we ensure uptake of IPAP incentives (Public procurement and local content, industrial financing and development, innovation and technology, etc) highlighted under transversal and sectorial focus areas



5.6 Financing development and Red tape reduction

It requires programmes and solutions to challenges that the local business, industry, real estate and environment creates. Development finance is the efforts of local communities to support, encourage and catalyse expansion through public and private investment in physical development, redevelopment and/or business and industry. It requires programs and solutions to challenges that the local business, industry, real estate and environment creates. Development Financing Institutions (DFI) in South Africa includes, IDC, DBSA, NEF, MAFISA, NYDA, and SAMAF amongst others.

Red tape makes it difficult for businesses to succeed, grow, create jobs and invest in infrastructure and development. It is often caused by a range of factors, which include people's values, outdated or inappropriate policies, rules and regulations, inefficient processes and systems, poor management and staff skills shortages.



Key Issues Affecting the NC Financing development and Red Tape Reduction

- Proposed amendments to the Competition Act no.89 of 1998 intended to address barriers to entry, access to development finance, improved regulation, etc. How do we ensure that the Northern Cape utilize the Act to its advantage?
- Financial sector charter to include industrial financing to address development
- How can we unlock access to loans/equity facilitated through the development finance institutions to the benefit of the Northern Cape and business communities?
- South Africa with long-established development finance institutions (DFIs) and the depth of its industrial and engineering capabilities have the potential to play a critical role in uplifting the region (SADC), how do we ensure Northern plays a role in this regard?
- Intensify campaigns such as “buying local” by Proudly SA for the benefit of local businesses, how?
- Ensure localisation and procurement to help foster investment in the Northern Cape Province, How?
- What are the hindrances of localisation and how can they be eliminated?
- Long procurement process tend to impede localisation, How do we unblock such impediments?
- The Technology Localisation Programme implemented by Department of Science and Technology provides technological support to firms and sectors to improve their competitiveness and ability to qualify and secure contracts linked to public procurement, how do we ensure Northern Cape benefit from this programme?
- Any proposals in reducing the prevailing red tape to allow local investment?
- What interventions can be put in place to counter the negative impacts and undue delays of red tape?
- Concerns that the priority sectors relate to up-stream manufacturing of components in the main competitive sectors and Black Industrialists funding can be an instrument to creating an enabling framework for SMME
- The panel should attempt to synthesize key initiatives to unlock SMMEs and cooperatives which are:
 - Public Sector Procurement – implementation of the 30% set-aside policy
 - Building Market Access – Supplier Development Programmes
 - Access to Finance – DFI’s
 - Support to Township and Rural Enterprises – through business infrastructure
 - Policy and Regulatory environment – Red tape reduction



5.7 Innovation

Innovation is crucial to the development of the Northern Cape. Innovation implies a new way of doing something or "new stuff that is made useful". It may refer to incremental and emergent or radical and revolutionary changes in thinking, products, processes, or organizations. The entire realm of human progress depends on the power of innovation, in a sequence that accelerates its pace by month. For example, genetic engineering is benefiting from a wealth of innovation through information processing capacity, provided by ICTs, resulting in extraordinary potential consequences. Software development is making possible user-friendly computing, so that millions of children, when provided with adequate education, can progress in their knowledge, and in their ability to create wealth and enjoy it wisely, much faster than any previous generation. Society is being impacted by the Internet, which today is used by over 100 million people and doubling every year.

The DEDaT believes that innovation is the process by which new ideas generate economic and social value, which result in growing the economy of the province. Therefore, innovation is instrumental in delivering the economic and productivity gains associated with investment in research and offers a key route to developing new tools and approaches, for tackling major societal challenges and improving quality of life of Northern Cape communities. Hence, the DEDaT as provincial sector department entrusted with province economy has a pivotal role to play in stimulating innovation in the Northern Cape. By creating a conducive policy environment, using procurement intelligently and providing targeted direct support, the DEDaT aims to be highly effective at enticing the private sector to invest in innovation through various competitive sectors of the Northern Cape.

Innovation helps to drive economic growth and address socio-economic challenges such as poverty and health. Many growth-enhancing innovations also address social challenges. Many emerging economies, and China in particular, have become significant actors in the global innovation system. There is evidence that R&D played a key role in the take-off of Asian economies such as China, India and Korea. What is more, many emerging economies have industries or firms that are at the technology frontier and need to innovate to compete.



Other provinces like Gauteng and Western Cape, have increasingly embraced these arguments, prioritising investment in innovation and the creation of policy frameworks that encourage others to invest in innovation. In the context of this growing international competition, if the NC is perceived as offering a less attractive location for innovation activities, there is a high risk that companies will choose to make their knowledge-based investments elsewhere. It is certain that innovation will happen irrespective of the NC's policies — what is at risk is our ability to drive and benefit from it.

“Innovation has always been a foundation of our economies. From the invention of the wheel to the Industrial Revolution, via air transport, the internet and medicines, innovation leads to change, progress, and hope”. Andy Wyckoff, Director: OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation.

The OECD defines: “An innovation as the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations”. In the NC, opportunities for innovation abound across government, business, academia and civil society, both for development and growth. A large array of opportunities lay within: public programs; research and development; the business environment; startups; the skills base; broad-band; goods and services; health; transport; e-government; agriculture; manufacturing; access to financing; renewable energy; big data and data analytics; import and export; taxes; grants; incentives for innovation. These are some of the opportunities that underscore, the large untapped potential for innovation to be mobilized to advance Northern Cape's economic and social development goals.

The Northern Cape Information Society Strategy, presents

In the context of the Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, the areas of focus are:

- Agriculture and Agro-Processing:
- Mining and Mineral Beneficiation
- Tourism Market Development
- Development of the Energy Sector

- Manufacturing and Trade
- Competitive Infrastructure Development
- Employment and Skills Development

New areas include:

- Radio Interferometry
- Photovoltaics (PV) and concentrated solar power (CSP)
- Hydraulic fracturing
- Transport
- Oceans economy

5.8 Trade and investment

The NGP sees regional development as an imperative for sustainable growth and maintains that increased exports to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) can alone generate almost 150 000 additional direct jobs by 2020. The provincial mandate includes amongst other things, attracting and facilitating foreign and domestic direct investment into the province; growing exports of products and services of the Northern Cape through the development of exporter capacity, demand and market access; and marketing the Northern Cape as a competitive business and trade destination within the national and international markets.

This mandate must be attained in order to contribute to Spatial Development, beneficiation, Skills and technology transfer, broad-based black economic empowerment, employment creation as well as rural development. However, the trade and investment sector in the province is faced with constraints such as high electricity and logistics costs, ageing infrastructure, lack of sector-specific skills, efficiency of the labour market and unemployment and availability of provincial/municipal incentives amongst others. It is against this background that deliberations around trade and investments should take place in order deal with bottlenecks facing the sector and achieve export development, promotion and facilitation in the province.



Key Issues Affecting the NC Trade and Investment

- Why is Trade and Investment so important to the NC?
- What are the main barriers facing Trade and Investment in the NC?
- What drives investment and innovation among small and medium sized businesses in the Province?
- How can businesses in the NC position themselves to take advantage of the opportunities being unlocked by technology, globalisation and demographics?
- How can the NC leverage its Energy sector to attract investment and stimulate trade?
- What are the most likely sectors to drive economic development and employment in the NC over the next 10 years?
- How can local businesses collaborate with local government to reinvent the way we do business and attract new investment to the NC?
- In 2017 France experienced a 31% increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), with Paris receiving the highest Investment Attractiveness Rating in Europe. Are there any lessons that can be learnt here for the NC?
- How can the NC build more inclusive economies that benefit local communities directly?
- Are there new market opportunities through collaboration for local businesses, and what role can government play to facilitate this process?



6. Profile of Speakers



Luci Abrahams (PhD) is Director of the LINK Centre at Wits University, building research on digital innovation and digital transformation in Africa’s economies, including telecoms and postal services. Studies include: scaling up innovation in tech hubs (Open AIR African innovation research partnership); health e-services improvement (Egypt-South Africa research partnership); the SADC communications environment (SADC Secretariat); e-government monitoring and evaluation framework and provincial innovation strategy (Gauteng Provincial Government); and knowledge economy input papers (Free State and KwaZulu Natal provinces). She convenes the MA and PhD programmes in Interdisciplinary Digital Knowledge Economy Studies.

Luci has served as Council Member of the National Advisory Council on Innovation, as Board Member of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, on the boards of the State Information Technology Agency and the National Research Foundation, and on the Council on Higher Education. She was a member of the Ministerial Review Panel on the Science Technology and Innovation Institutional Landscape (2015-2017). Luci is Corresponding Editor for *The African Journal of Information and Communication*.



Werner van Zyl is the Manager of Urban-Econ’s Economic Planning Unit with over 15 years of Economic Development experience. His core expertise relates to regional economic development, industrial development, trade and investment, enterprise development, investment promotion, and spatial economic planning. Some of his most influential projects in the Province include:

- The Northern Cape Manufacturing Strategy
- The Northern Cape Local Economic Development Strategy
- The Northern Cape Agro-Processing Cluster Business Plan
- The Northern Cape Trade & Investment Strategy

Werner also served as the project team leader for:

- Gauteng Vision 2055
- The dti Blue-Print for developing Industrial Parks in South Africa
- The Ekurhuleni 10-Point Economic Plan
- The City of Tshwane Export Strategy
- The Industrial Development Zone Business Case for the OR Tambo Airport

Werner has undertaken numerous research studies and projects at all spheres of government. He is also a frequent speaker at public events such as the previous BRICS Summit, the Northern Cape Jobs Summit and the Gauteng Economic Indaba.



Kenny Hlela is the Director: Tourism Investment Coordination in the Department of Tourism with more ten years of experience as a civil servant. During this period, he also worked in the following South African Government departments, Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and Public Service & Administration (DPSA). He played an instrumental role in coordinating the following projects, namely: The Regional Spatial Development Initiatives Programme, the South African Chapter of the African Peer Review Mechanism, negotiated Bilateral Investment Treaties, led the drafting of the Tourism Investment Master Plan, conducted the assessment of the potential for tourism in positioning South Africa as an Aviation Hub for the Southern Corridor (IBSA Route). His current work focusses on assisting provinces and municipalities to prepare bankable tourism projects for both domestic and international investors. Prior to joining the civil service, he worked as a researcher at the Centre for Policy Studies. He is also a Visiting Research Associate in the Department of Political Studies, University of Witwatersrand.



Sharron Patricia Lewis is currently employed at the Northern Cape Tourism Authority and serving as the Chief Executive Officer since its inception in 1997. I have extensive experience in political leadership, policy formulation, integrated development projects and strategies, and general management at the highest levels. I am academically well qualified and hold a Master’s Degree in Public Administration. My thesis focused on the implementation of a cost/benefit analysis in the public sector, a critical consideration for efficient management. For my Honours Degree, I focused on Economic Development and for my Bachelor’s Degree I majored in Economics and Sociology. I also successfully completed courses through the UCT School of Business and obtained diplomas in Advanced Project Management, Business Skills Development, Computer Literacy, Business Writing and Contract and Strategic Management. I boast a wide-ranging international experience as I served an internship with the Western Australian Tourism Commission and successfully completed a course in small business development at the prestigious JICA in Japan. I served a six week long internship for local governance at five different municipalities in the Netherlands. I have on more than ten occasions led delegations and participated in missions to promote South Africa and the Northern Cape as a tourist and investment destination in countries such as Britain, Germany, China, Italy, the Benelux, United States of America and South America. I have an impeccable integrity and work ethic. I am a self-acclaimed workaholic and perfectionist who takes pride in leading by example. I excel in outcomes driven management and project implementation, whilst cherishing the importance of an open door management style, team spirit, consultation and listening. I subscribe to delegating responsibility as a means to improve team performance and capacity building but would never abdicate accountability.





Dr Jannie Zaaiman (B Com, B Proc, HBA, MBA, PhD) is currently Director: Liaison of Belgium Campus ITiversity. Before joining Belgium Campus, he was Deputy Vice Chancellor: Operations of the University of Venda in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. His academic career started as Executive Dean: ICT at Tshwane University of Technology. The title of his Doctoral Thesis was "The Management of Change – Perspectives on Listed South African organisations". Before entering the academic world, he was inter alia Group Company Secretary of Sasol, Managing Executive: Outsourcing and Divestitures at Telkom and Group Manager at the Development Bank of Southern Africa. He has delivered many peer reviewed papers internationally, supervised doctoral and master’s degree students, is a regular guest lecturer. His areas of research are strategic human resources management, leadership and cyber security. He is involved in assisting the Belgium Campus to establish itself as an institution utilising technology to solve macro problems in the country.

Mike Symington grew up on a farm in the Rietrivier Area. Mike started his career at the University of the Free State as a Research Assistant. His 20 years career at Standard Bank commenced in 1997 where he held various positions as Agriculture Advisor, Provincial Agriculture Manager, and Provincial Head: Business Banking in the Northern Cape. He has held the said position for 7 years. Mike Joint Land Bank 2 years ago as Provincial Manager Northern Cape. Mike obtained MSc. Agric (Agricultural Economics) degree at the University of the Free State in 1993. He has also completed a Leadership Programme at the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS).



Frisky Domingues holds an MBA from Millpark Business School (an affiliate of Thames Valley, London) and is accustomed to, and effective in high profile executive roles. During his 30 year-long career with Ster-Kinekor Group, he gained a vast amount of experience and knowledge from his involvement in various cinema complexes and departments including Systems, Training, Regional and General Management, Property Development and has held the high level positions of Chief Operations Officer and Chief Executive Officer.

After a long rewarding career with Ster-Kinekor, Frisky has focused his attentions on giving back to society in a meaningful way. Driven by challenges and undaunted by obstacles, Frisky joined the Life College Group as CEO of LifeCo Investments in July 2010 and was promoted to COO of the Life College Group.

Frisky left Life College Group and joined the IPP Office in May 2014 as Head of Socio-Economic Department. The large amounts of ED and SED commitments over the 20 year operating period has turned the socio-economic development into a crucial component of the REI4P. The Programme is expected to catalyse socio-economic development and maximise benefits for impoverished communities particularly in areas where the energy resources for generating renewable energy are located. Frisky’s vast experience, capabilities and dedication makes him ideal for the task of taking any organisation to its next level of success. With his hands-on management style, Frisky values and rewards creative thinking, initiative, teamwork, commitment and performance.



Prof Kenneth Ozoemena is Professor of Materials for Energy & Electrochemistry at the University of the Witwatersrand. Prior to this he was a Chief Research Scientist at the CSIR. After eight years at the CSIR where he successfully led the interdisciplinary research programme on electrochemical energy technologies (focusing mainly on advanced lithium-ion batteries, super-capacitors and fuel cells) he recently joined the School of Chemistry of the University of the Witwatersrand as full Professor of Materials for Energy and Electrochemistry. He holds BSc (Hons) degree in Industrial Chemistry from Abia State University, Nigeria (1992); double MSc degrees (Chemistry & Pharmaceutical Chemistry) from the University of Lagos, Nigeria (1996 and 1998); and a PhD (Chemistry) degree from Rhodes University (2003).

Prof Ozoemena is recognised as one of the most productive South African authors of energy papers. He has published over 150 peer-reviewed articles, three edited books, ten book chapters and has five patent (PCT) applications. He is a fellow of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS), fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry (FRSC) and a Member of ASSAf. He holds an extra-ordinary Professorship at the University of Pretoria. He serves on the editorial boards of several leading science journals, including the *Electrochemistry Communications* (Elsevier) and *Scientific Reports* (Nature Publishing).



Phindile C. Masangane (PhD Chemistry, MBA, BSc.)

Since 2013, Phindile has been responsible for clean, renewable and alternative energy projects at the South African state-owned company, CEF (SOC) Ltd. In this role she leads the development and investments in renewable, clean and alternative energy projects on behalf of the CEF Group of Companies.

Her responsibilities also include supporting the national government in developing energy policy and regulations for diversifying the country's energy mix. In this role, Phindile participates in the Steering Committee overseeing the updating of the IRP and the interdepartmental biofuels task teams led by the Department of Energy.

Between 2010 and 2013 Phindile was a director and partner at KPMG responsible for Energy Advisory. In this role she successfully led the capital raising for the Zimbabwe power utility's hydro and coal power plants expansion programmes.



Mr. Itumeleng Thatelo is the Programme Manager for Municipal Infrastructure and Services in SALGA Northern Cape. His Responsibilities include support to Municipalities with Infrastructure, Capacity building for the municipalities, Advice Municipalities on policy Implementation, Assist Municipalities in enhancing Service delivery improvement

He holds a Master’s degree in Urban and Regional Planning, an Honours Degree in Geographical Sciences and a Bachelor degree amongst others. His professional experience spans almost 20 years this include being Senior Planner at Land Claims Commission, and Senior professional at Siyanda District Municipality now known as ZFM District Municipality.



Mr Ntsikelelo Kika is a Deputy Director: Mine Economics of the Department of Mineral Resources of South Africa, specialising in Mine Economics of the Northern Cape Mineralisation. He holds Degrees BSc (Honours) Geology (University of Port Elizabeth), BSc (Geology and Chemistry) (University of Port Elizabeth). He is currently a facilitator of Mine Economics Programme for the National Department of Mineral Resources in the Northern Cape region.



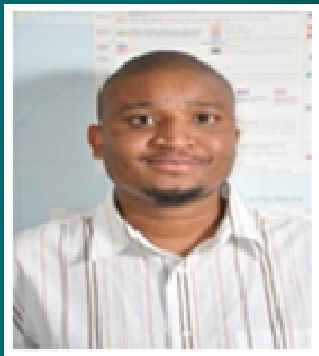
Advocate Itemogeng Steenkamp is an admitted advocate of the High Court of South Africa and holds an LLB degree from the University of Pretoria. He is currently in his final year of studies towards a Master’s in Business Leadership with Unisa. He has recently been the company secretary for one of Kumba Iron Ore’s Trusts responsible for implementing the company’s social responsibility programme in line with the Social and labour plan. He is one of the Ministerial appointees to the Council of the newly established branch of tertiary Institutions in South Africa known as the Northern Cape Community Education and Training College where he also serves as the Council Chairperson. He is also the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Kimberley Diamond and Jewellery Incubator (KDJI) as well as the Kimberley International Diamond & Jewellery Academy (KIDJA). Adv. Steenkamp actively assists the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development as well as SETA with the establishment of small business incubator in the key sectors of the economy He is a skills activist and an advocate for entrepreneurship and social justice.



Mr Mosa Mabuza qualified as geologist with a BSc (Hons) and with a PDA in Business. He has extensive exploration experience in multiple regional jurisdictions that span SADC, West Africa and Canada, amongst others. He assumed his official duties in 2006 as Director of Mineral Economics in the erstwhile Department of Minerals and Energy and later became Deputy Director-General of the Mineral Policy and (Investment Promotion) in 2012. During his tenure as an official; he was assigned with the duties of leading the preliminary strategy for sustainable development and meaningful transformation of South Africa’s mining industry with emphasis on

competitive growth and transformation as a symbolic reinforcing concepts, the development of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill and the assessment of the progress impact on the implementation of the Mining Charter in 2009 and 2015, which respectively based the evidence value proposition for the amendments of the 2010 and 2017 Mining Charter. Mr Mabuza was represented the Department of Mineral Resources in the boards of number of science councils and State Owned Entities, including, albeit not limited to the Council for Geoscience, Mintek, and the South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator.

In November 2016, Mr Mabuza was deployed to the Council for Geoscience and now serves as CEO of the CGS (since July 2017). He is currently working with his colleagues to champion the refocused geo-scientific programme that seeks to optimise the development impact, aligned with the national developmental priorities.



Mr Godfrey Mothapo is currently a Manager Mineral Economics & Strategic Unit at Mintek and has been in this position for 7 years with BSc and BSc. Hons (Geology) obtained from University of Natal and University of Johannesburg respectively with highest qualification being MSc Eng. (Metallurgy) obtained from University of Witwatersrand and currently in Final year of BA degree majoring in Politics and Economics. A Geologist, registered as a Pr.Sci.Nat (400033/09) with SACNASP in South Africa, Prior to the current position he has spent 10 years in the mining industry with Anglo Coal, Samancor, and Sasol Mining, Northam

Platinum in various positions as both Mine Geologist and Exploration Geologist. He has experience mainly in the Chrome, Platinum, Manganese, coal commodity as a Geologist. He has previously held the positions of Snr Geologist, Chief Geologist, Independent consultant within the coal business.



Mr Lucky Tshepiso, is the Chairperson of the Kimberley small scale artisanal miners. He was born in Warrenton and completed his matric 1998 and attained N5 in mechanical engineering at Motheo FET in Bloemfontein. He worked for Diesel Tech as diesel technician in Bloemfontein from 2006 to 2010 and joined the business world, as an owner of Tshepiso Diamond Investment (Pty) Ltd.



Ms. Babalwa Mbobo holds Masters Development Studies from the University of Free State, as well as a Bsc Honours Energy Studies and a B-Tech Degree – Quality Management: University of Johannesburg, Bsc Environmental Law & Governance: North West University, National Diploma: Analytical Chemistry: Vaal University of Technology.

Babalwa started her career at City Power (City of Johannesburg Municipality) as a Laboratory Chemistry Analyst for 5 years then as an Environmentalist for 4 years. Management of all Environmental Issues at City Power and part of the team implemented some of the high impact projects such the retrofitting of Nelson Mandela Bridge with Energy Efficiency lights, Solar Water Heaters projects, Solar Robots in Sandton & Braamfontein as well as the Solar street lights in Zandspruit.

Babalwa is currently working for NCEDA as a Sector Specialist for Upington SEZ, responsible for the development, coordination and in supporting the Special Economic Zone project in the context of Environmental Impact Assessments, the SEZ Marketing Strategy, Small Medium Enterprise Development, and the Investment Promotion for the SEZ and the Review of the Feasibility Studies for the Solar Energy Upington SEZ.





Professor Fiona Tregenna holds the DST/NRF South African Research Chair in Industrial Development, and is a Professor of Economics at the University of Johannesburg. She has a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Cambridge, a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Massachusetts, and earlier degrees from the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal) in South Africa. Her primary research interest is in issues of structural change, deindustrialisation and industrial development. Fiona has also published on poverty, inequality and unemployment. She is a part-time Member of the

Competition Tribunal where she adjudicates competition (anti-trust) cases, and she serves on a number of boards, advisory panels and councils. Fiona is also an elected member of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf). In the past she has worked for among others the National Labour and Economic Development Institute, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, several universities, and as a consultant to various research institutes and international organisations such as UNIDO, UNCTAD and the ILO.



Mr. Brian Zondo is a seasoned bureaucratic with over 15 years' experience in the Economic Policy environment with extensive knowledge and passion SMME development and research. Brian joined the National Economic Development Department (EDD) as a Senior Manager (Director) responsible for Micro Economic Policy wherein he spearheaded the support programmes for SMME, Coops and the Social Economy. He was later moved to head up a unit responsible the oversight of over Development Finance Institutions which include the IDC and at the time also included **SEFA**.

Previously to his appointment to EDD, Brian was employed as Programme Manager: Economic Policy Coordination at the City of Johannesburg, driving the inclusive economic growth agenda and economic mainstreaming of targeted groups such as youth, women and economic migrants. During his tenure at the City of Joburg, he counts as his main achievement the development of the Young Entrepreneurship Strategy and Policy Framework and the development of the Resource Mobilisation Framework for Economic Development Projects in the City.

Brian is also an alumnus of the United States of America's International Leadership Visitor's Programme on Policy Development, where he spent time working with various US City Administration benchmarking economic empowerment policies for youth and women.

Before joining government, Brian started his career at a private investment firm in Johannesburg, INALA Investment Holdings Trade and Investment analyst before moving to banking sector and later local government. Brian is a graduate of the University of Durban Westville and the University of KwaZulu-Natal where he also worked as a researcher in the Social Policy Programme.



Mr. Rodney de Bruin is the Regional Officer IDC at IDC. He holds MBA, B Com and MDP qualifications from UFS Business School, Stellenbosch University and GIBS Business School. Rodney has more than 15 years of experience in corporate finance and has held middle and senior management roles at GWK and Nedbank Business prior to joining IDC.



Mr. Vijay Valla has 25 years of valuable experience in conceptualising economic developmental interventions as well as conducting assessments of their efficacy, effectiveness and impact. He has worked for and within government, the private sector, parastatals, the NGO and donor communities, as well as run his own business. Vijay has worked at the South African Management Development Institute (SAMDI)/ Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) in the South African public service, the Department of Trade and Industry and now the Department of Small Business Development. He has healthy

appetite for not complying with rules and has hence been deployed to the Red Tape Portfolio and the Department.



Ms Hope Jabbe have more than 15 years' experience in the SMME finance sector. Her illustrious career as a development finance practitioner began when she left her job as a flight attended at SAA to run her own business. Her passion to contribute toward the growth of other SMME's led her to take up the position as Centre Manager at the Northern Cape SMME Trust overseeing the Umsobomvu Youth Fund Voucher Programme. She later joined Khula Enterprise Finance as Regional Manager of the Northern Cape.

Her strategic leadership as Regional Manager for **SEFA** in the Northern Cape resulted in a total investment for SMMEs of over R50 million to date, the regional portfolio is still growing thus contributing toward job creation and poverty alleviation albeit small. Her educational background in Cost and Management Accounting and Development Finance counting to her work experience in the pre- and post-investment value chain in Enterprise Development and Finance made her a creditable authority to provide support and guidance to SMMEs.





Prof Patrick Fitzgerald was born in Gauteng in 1954. He served as Vice-President of the SRC at Wits University and General-Secretary of NUSAS (National Union of South African Students) in the 1970's, and went into exile in 1979 after being arrested and detained several times.

During his time outside the country he served full-time in various structures of the African National Congress in Botswana and Zambia. He returned to South Africa in 1990 and founded the Graduate School of Public & Development

Management at Wits University (now renamed Wits School of Governance). In 1994 he joined the Gauteng Provincial Government, initially as Head of the Premier's Strategic Management Team, and later as Chair of the Provincial Service Commission.

He subsequently served as Director-General of the national Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism. During the year 2000 he co-ordinated the extensive academic and support service restructuring of Wits University in the capacity of Director: Wits 2001. Since January 2017 he is appointed as Director: Special Projects at Sol Plaatje University in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.

He holds the degrees of B.A. (Wits) and MPA (Liverpool). He is the author and/or editor of several books and journal articles on topics relating to Sustainable Development and Public Management.



Mr. Rodwyn Grewan, leads the sub-programme on the Knowledge Economy and Innovation in the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Having joined the Department from the Provincial Information Society Strategy in the Republic of South Africa (INSPIRE), which led to the Northern Cape Information Society Strategy. His career extends from the early days of Information Society and Development (ISAD), where he served on the South African Information Technology Industry Strategy (SAITIS), followed by the Presidential National Commission (PNC) on ISAD. He led both SchoolNet SA and the Digital Partnership SA as their CEO and had the

opportunity to be a participant in the Cooperation Framework on Innovation Systems between Finland and South Africa (COFISA). As a member of various study missions, Mr. Grewan participated in expeditions to Science Parks and Innovation Hubs in Canada, Cuba, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Malaysia. He is currently pursuing his Masters in Knowledge and Information Systems Management, with Stellenbosch University.



Mr Nare Mashamaite has been working in the SMME development, business incubation and technology and innovation transfer environment for over 10 years. His responsibilities within the CSIR’s Technology Localisation Implementation Unit (TLIU) include implementing programmes aimed at strengthening regional (provincial) innovation systems on behalf of the Department of Science and Technology. He has worked for organisations such as Tshumisano Technology Station Programme, Technology Innovation Agency (TIA) and Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA).



Mr Mojalefa Peter Maniza holds a ND Public Finance and Administration (Cape University of Technology) , Management Advancement Programme - MAP (Wits Business School) , and currently a Bcom Law Student (Unisa). He is the founder and group CEO of ManzHoldings and its subsidiaries – Nelutha Consulting, Blue Grane Investments and Nungu Financial Services. He is responsible for the groups strategic objectives of corporate management purposes, in order to minimise risks and make use of the potential to optimise activities across the

entire group. Mr Maniza’s other main responsibilities in the Group is:

- Business Development,
- Stakeholder Engagement,
- Project management
- Feasibility Studies and Business Case Development

He is currently part of the Transactional Advisory Team involve in Infrastructure development projects for the Northern Cape Provincial Government, in Upgrading the current Port of Port Nolloth and Building an Economically Viable Port in the BoegoeBaai area and the De Aar Logistics Hub. He is Leading the team with strategic partners as the TA and Project Management Unit (PMU) on the above mentioned projects.