



**TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES**

**Foreign Direct Investment Projects Database**

**Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 2018**

**Report prepared for the Department of Trade and Industry**

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**Trade & Industrial  
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## Introduction to the FDI Tracker

The FDI Tracker is an ongoing initiative that aims to monitor inward foreign direct investment (FDI) projects. It monitors media and company reports on new FDI projects, analyses these projects, and adds them to an ongoing list of investment projects. Each project contains a range of policy relevant variables, including basic profiles of the project (including value and job data), assessments of policy aspects of the projects (such as the role of investment promotion programmes), and an assessment of the investor's experience in entering the South African market.

The FDI Tracker builds off a previous initiative, undertaken in collaboration between TIPS and the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) Economic Research and Policy Coordination (ERPC) unit between October 2016 and January 2018.

As the first report of the new initiative, this report aims to provide an overview of the methodology, a summary of the data collected thus far, and present a standard report covering Quarters 1 and 2 2018.

### Data collection methodology

The FDI Tracker is underpinned by publicly available data retrieved through a search engine tool, named Dexter, a proprietary media monitoring tool of Media Monitoring Africa (MMA). Dexter captures news articles from a wide range of sources, which are then reviewed to identify new investment projects, and then data is captured on each project. Dexter is supplemented by monitoring of a range of other online sources, on an ad hoc basis. Once a list of projects has been identified, online sources are mined for information on the projects, and the relevant companies are contacted to fill gaps in the resultant data.

The result is the collection of 19 core data points per project, as seen in Table 1.

**Table 1: Data captured by the FDI Monitor**

Project core data points	
Investment/Project name	Phase (announced, feasibility)
Value of the Investment	Investment Timeline (start and end date)
Permanent Employment Opportunities	Motivation for Investment
Firm(s) Investing	Target Market
Temporary Employment Opportunities	Social Benefit Programmes (eg. B-BBEE)
Parent Company	Government Involvement
Country of Origin	Narrative Description of Investment
Location of Investment (province and city)	Contact Person
Type of Investment (greenfield, expansion)	Source Articles and References
Sector of Investment	

The reliance on media and company announcements is a limiting factor on the data in the FDI tracker, and creates a number of biases in the data, notably: towards very large investments by larger companies, towards sectors with large capital intensity (i.e. mining and manufacturing), and towards projects in which government was involved.

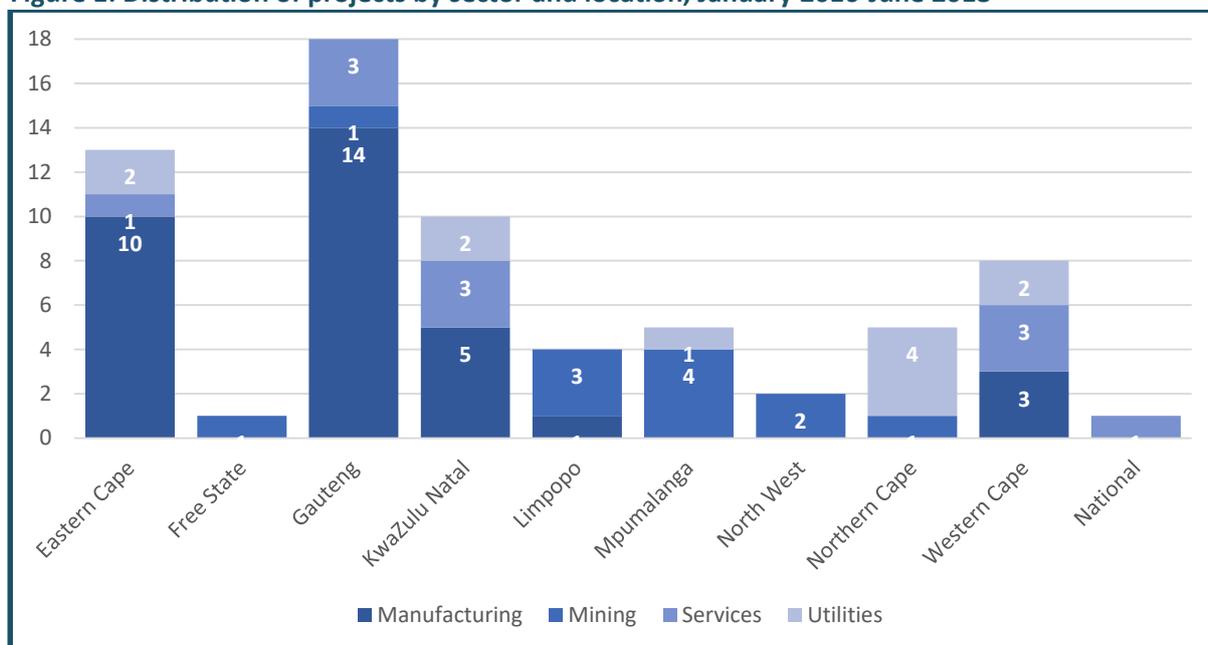
These biases are managed as far as possible, but cannot be eliminated, and care must therefore be taken in using the tracker.

## Project overview

Projects captured include FDI investments dating back to January 2016. Ongoing backdating has extended further back, into 2015; however, this is still undergoing quality control and further checks.

As of the date of publication, the list includes 70 projects, and is updated as projects evolve. The sector and location of the projects are distributed as seen in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Distribution of projects by sector and location, January 2016-June 2018**



Together, the various projects account for R219 billion of investment and 25 699 permanent jobs. However, it is generally advised that overall figures – such as the total of all projects value for a year – be used cautiously. This is partly because not all variables are available for all projects; notably, it is difficult to predict figures such as job opportunities.

More than that, however, it is because the year reflects only the initial pledge of investment, rather than realised investment. An investment captured in the year 2017 may only be realised over a five-year period, and therefore should not be thought of as reflecting solely in the year 2017.

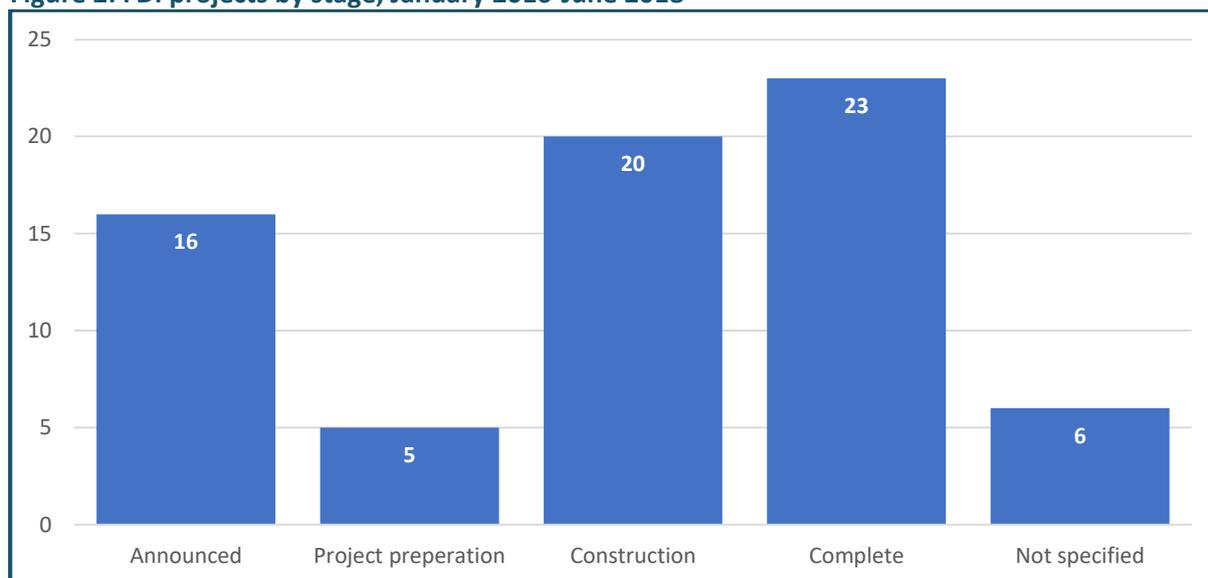
## Follow-up and monitoring

Uncertainty in investment pledges is a major barrier to reporting on FDI, with exaggerated claims from investments projects or changing plans often undermining previously reported figures.

The FDI Tracker manages this process by introducing a system of ongoing monitoring, in which projects are updated across their lifespan.

As can be seen in Figure 2, this means that the list includes a mix of different projects at different stages of development.

**Figure 2: FDI projects by stage, January 2016-June 2018**



To improve the validation of data, from Q3 2018 the FDI tracker will introduce a new grading system for projects that are still in the early phase of their development. This involves five gradings, as detailed in Table 2.

**Table 2: Classification of projects by credibility of investment pledge**

Grading	Explanation
<b>Uncertain</b>	Project has been announced, but the plan lacks details (such as company commitment or clear development plan) or is too early to be substantive.
<b>Potential</b>	Project has been announced, shows possibility for future development and the company has a strong track record, but the plan lacks some details or there are doubts on specific aspects of the announcement.
<b>Credible</b>	Project has been announced, and is highly credible, often with plans that are partially in progress, such as completed feasibility studies or regulatory approval.
<b>Construction/ implementation</b>	Projects that are underway. Figures will be updated to reflect changes to the project during the construction / implementation period.
<b>Cancelled</b>	The project is no longer moving ahead.

The classifications enable a typology that has some basis by which TIPS is able to assign progress on investment and its likelihood. While this is not completely reliable, the process to improve the categorisation will continue on an ongoing basis. The benefit of the typology is that it allows for a simplified way to communicate concerns about investment pledges that do not have substance or are worthy of scepticism. The assignment of project gradings is ongoing and will be available from the report for Q3 2018.

## FDI Trends, Q1 & Q2 2018

### Quarterly trends

Monitoring for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 2018 identified 12 projects that were not previously captured, with no major updates to existing projects. Projects in Q1 had a total pledged value of R16,4 billion, while Q2 2018 had a total pledged value of R21,3 billion.



As can be seen in Figure 3, pledged value for the quarters represents an ongoing growth in investment value, albeit with both quarters largely underpinned by the unlocking of a few large Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) projects.

**Figure 3: Project value by Quarter, Q1 2017 - Q2 2018, R billion**



Six projects were newly announced, including a major upgrade by Mercedes Benz, the acquisition of a major rail rolling stock manufacturing facility by TMH Africa, and an expansion and revitalisation of Shell's retail service offering.

Two mineral exploration projects are ongoing but remain in the preparation stage, while two large wind farms began construction, and five utility and manufacturing projects were completed.

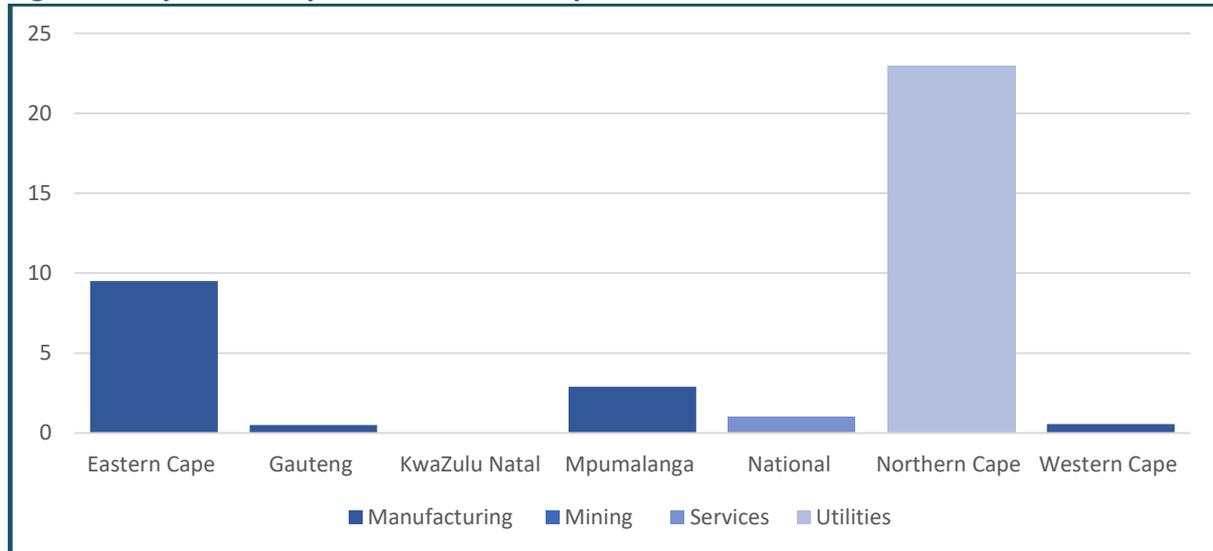
**Table 3: Investment stages**

Stage	Value (R billion)	Number
<b>Announced</b>	11	3
<b>Project preparation</b>	0,0	2
<b>Construction</b>	6,6	2
<b>Complete</b>	19,9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,5</b>	<b>12</b>

The Northern Cape dominates investment value for the quarter, thanks to four large REIPPP projects, including three wind farm developments driven by British-based Lekela Power, and one large solar initiative by Spanish energy company, Abengoa.

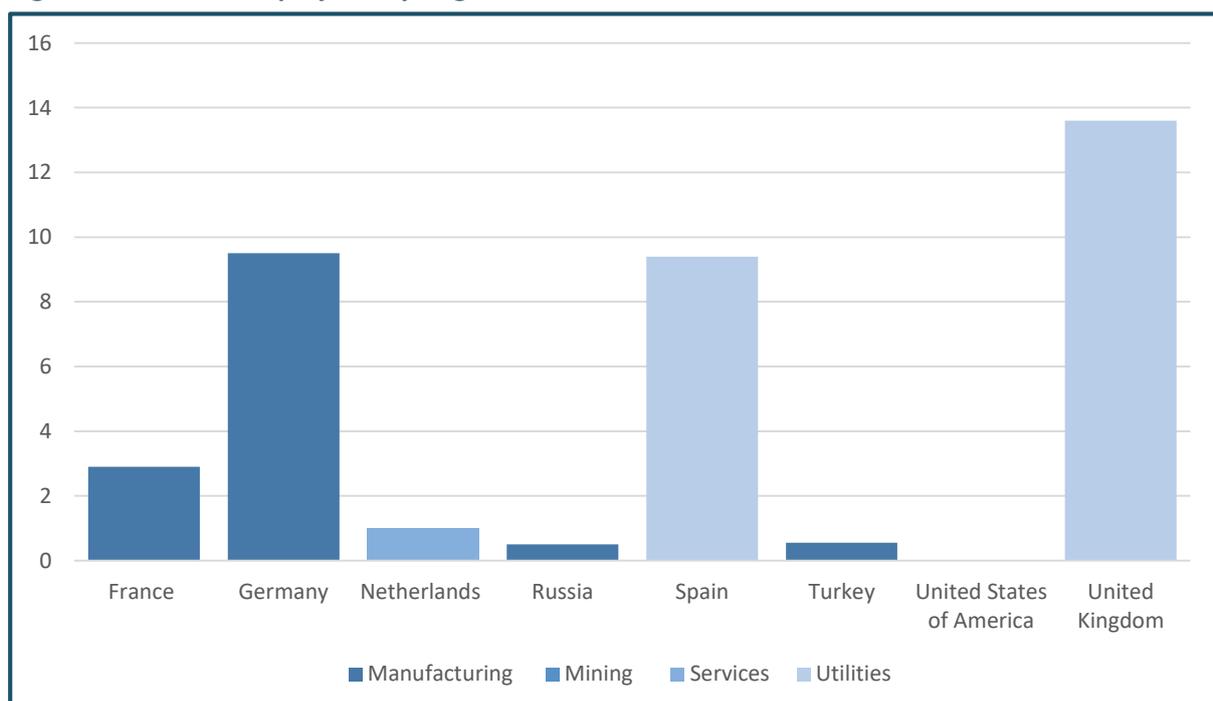
Mercedes-Benz’s announcement of a R10 billion upgrade to its East London facility underpins investment into the Eastern Cape, while Air Liquide’s investment at Sasol’s Secunda site drives inward investment to Mpumalanga.

**Figure 4: Project value by location and industry, R billion**



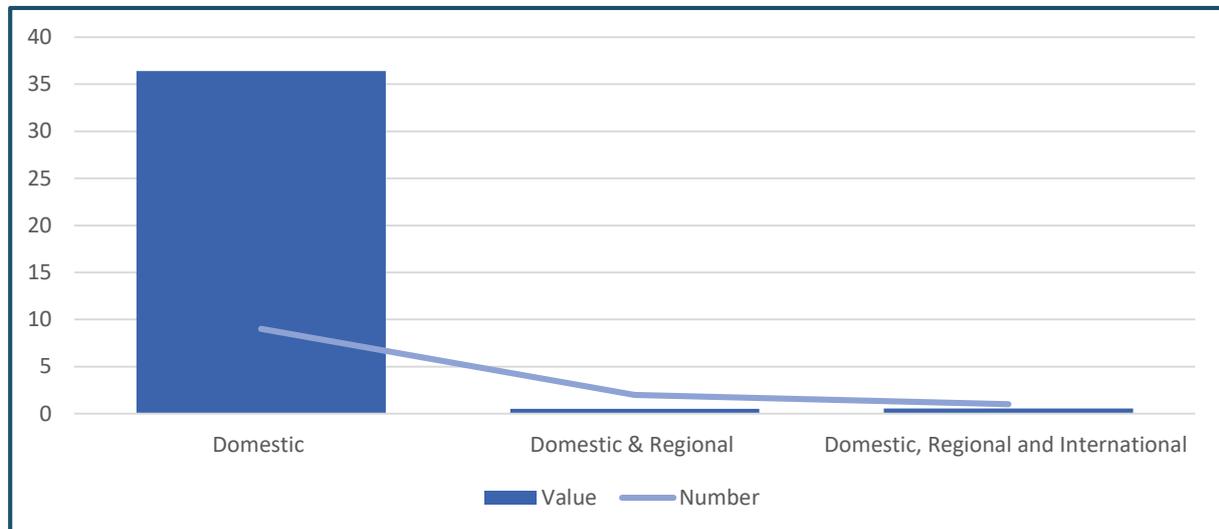
A similar picture emerges for inward investment by origin, in which the United Kingdom’s Lekela power and Spain’s Abengoa dominate investment flows, while Mercedes-Benz drives investment from Germany. While traditional investment partners, notably from the European Union, dominated inward flows for the two quarters, newer partners such as Turkey’s DHT Holdings and Russia’s TMH Rail drove a slightly more diversified investor base.

**Figure 5: Value of FDI projects by origin, R billion**



Investment for Quarters 1 and 2 2018 differed from previous quarters, mainly due to a more concentrated focus on the domestic market, as can be seen in Figure 6. This primarily results from the dominance of utilities in the quarters, which tend to focus on domestic supply agreements.

**Figure 6: Value and count of FDI projects by target market**



A total of 12 reported social benefit programmes were reported for the two quarters. The majority result from two REIPPP wind farm projects led by Lekela Power, the Kanganas and Perdekraal East Wind Farms, each with a mix of programmes that reflect REIPPP requirements for local content, empowerment and community investment.

Across the projects that reported on social benefit programmes, the most common initiatives were Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) partnerships (22% of reported initiatives), followed by skills development (17%) and an equal share for enterprise development and community ownership (12% each).

Monitoring for the quarters one and two 2018 found that of the 11 projects all but one interacted with a government department. Engagements were primarily purposes of regulatory compliance. However, we do see interactions based on uptake of investment promotion programmes, including REIPPP from the renewable projects recorded and the Whirlpool investment, in which Invest SA played a role in facilitating the project.

There is also the reopening of the historic Cape Town Iron and Steel Works plant (Cisco) – with an investment by DHT Holding. This follows a trade directive issued by Minister Ebrahim Patel of the Economic Development Department (EDD), establishing a price preference system that favours local industry by providing local steel mills with greater access to scrap metal.

### Validation and monitoring

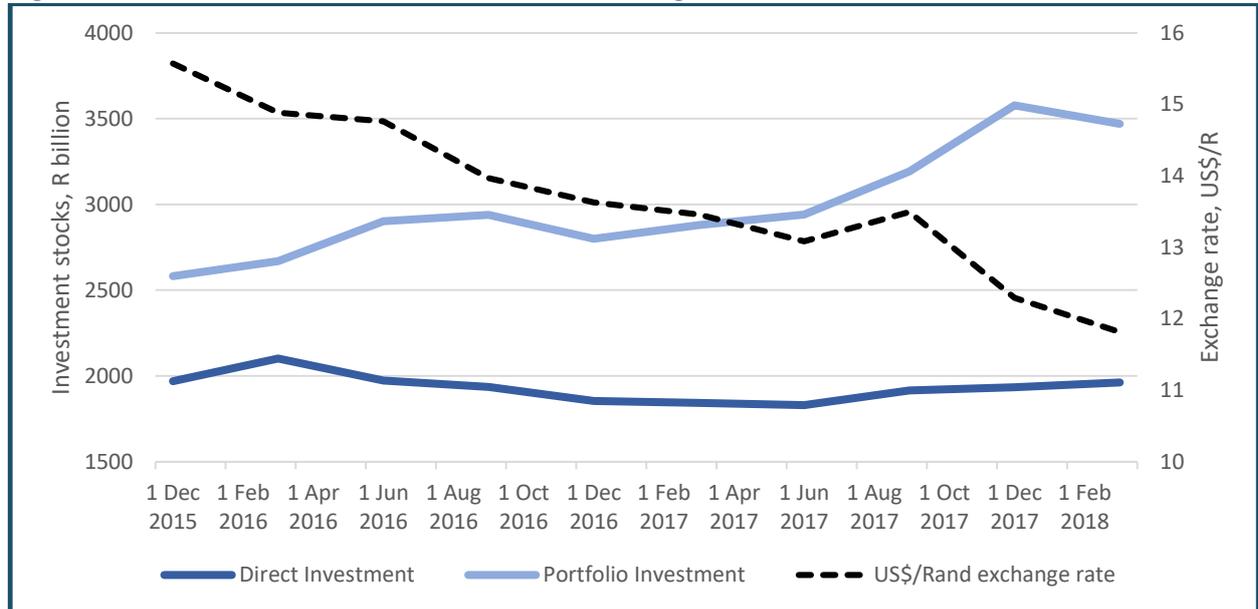
The new project validation system will be introduced in Quarter 3 2018, This will include an ongoing review of the credibility of the investment pledges.

### Investment environment

South African Reserve Bank (SARB) data indicates a continued recovery in overall inward direct investment, with total direct investment up 6,4% from the previous year. Despite the growth, direct investment as a share of total investment stocks declined from 32,48% in Quarter 1 2017, to 31,07%

in Quarter 1 2018, mainly because of a rapid spike in portfolio investment. Inward portfolio stocks are likely being inflated by the ongoing strengthening of the rand.

**Figure 7: South African inward investment and exchange rate**



Source: SARB, South Africa's international investment position

## FDI Projects, Q1 & Q2 2018

### New FDI projects

Utilities dominated new investment projects for the Quarters, contributing R23 billion or 61% of total value for the two quarters. All four projects that underpinned this investment are REIPPP projects, of which two were unlocked with the recent signing of the fourth round project agreements, these being the Kangas and Perdekraal East wind farms. The other projects include one large solar project, Xina Solar One, and the twin wind farms of Khobab and Loeriesfontein, contracted under round three of the REIPPP, which are all now operational.

The wind projects are all led by Lekela Power, a joint venture between British-headquartered asset manager Actis and Irish-headquartered technical partner, Mainstream Renewable Power. All the farms use imported Siemens SWT-2.3-108 wind turbines, although they should also be subject to local content provisions, and together will contribute a reported R1,6 billion to local community development. These development projects are primarily structured around community ownership arrangements and scholarship provision, among other projects. Similarly, the Xina Solar One project will include 20% ownership for the local community, shared ownership by government entities the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and Public Investment Corporation (PIC) (20% each), and a lead investor from Spanish energy firm Abengoa solar.

Manufacturing investment was underpinned by a mix of government-supported projects, of which three are notable. Cisco resumed operation following its closure in 2010 during the crisis in the steel industry. Previous owners Murray and Roberts sold the asset to Turkish firm DHT Holdings, which subsequently invested R550 million to renovate the facility. The factory has the capacity to process 500 000 tons of scrap metal a year, with the availability of scrap underpinned by the scrap price preference system, which gives local producers first choice to purchase scrap prior to export.

Government support, namely the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) incentive and industrial parks programme, was also crucial to large expansion and reinvestment programmes undertaken by Mercedes Benz and Whirlpool. In the case of Mercedes, the company will invest R10 billion to expand its East London facility. The investment will focus on building a new paint and body shop and upgrading the assembly shop and logistics warehouses; with these changes together creating 800 additional jobs. The investment builds on a previous R498 million expansion at the East London plant, and a R200 million investment in equipping the plant for production of the company's new AMG models; and follows a general trend in reinvestment by the automotive industry.

Whirlpool's Mandeni site is vital to both the Isithebe industrial park, and the broader white goods manufacturing industry, and its reinvestment is a positive sign for both. The R4,3 million twin tub washing machine line project is part of a broader R100 million of investment by the company and will create 100 new jobs and retain 1 000 jobs, while also maintaining the Isithebe cluster, in which many firms in the industrial park feed into Whirlpool. At the public launch, Minister of Trade and Industry Rob Davies hailed the role of Invest SA in facilitating the investment.

Air Liquide's €200-million investment in an air separation unit at Sasol's Secunda plant represents the largest oxygen production unit in the world. The French firm is present in 80 countries and has 65 000 employees across the world. The facility will have a total production capacity of 5 000 tonnes of oxygen a day and represents the first outsourcing by Sasol of oxygen supply production.

Two exploration projects underpinned mining investment for the two quarters. Orion Mineral's continued exploratory drilling at the Prieska Zinc/copper project. The project includes a mix of primary mining at Prieska, and the processing of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits at older sites, both with the aim of producing copper and zinc concentrate. The Thorny River project is an exploratory diamond initiative being undertaken by British-based Botswana Diamonds. The project is based near the company's Frischgewaagt, Hartbeesfontein and Doornrivier sites; and after 12 months of extensive drilling initial results have been produced and will be further analysed.

DCD Africa Rail Manufacturing's 45 000m<sup>2</sup> manufacturing facility in Boksburg, which aims to supply Transet and Prasa's rolling stock procurement programmes, was recently bought out by TMH Africa. TMH Africa is 70% owned by Russian firm TMH, and 30% by empowerment partner Mjisa Investments. TMH will modernise and upgrade the facility, which will assemble, manufacture and service locomotives and other rolling stock for South Africa with a view on expanding into Africa.

Finally, Shell announced an expansion of its retail offering, including the development of 22 new locations and the refurbishing of existing petrol stations and shops, although further details are not readily available at present.

### **Updated FDI projects**

No major updates for existing products were identified; however, two corporate social investment initiatives linked to an existing project were identified.

The project was Volvo's recent expansion plans for the country, which had previously focused on the launch of Volvo Financial Services (VFS) Southern Africa, a commercial vehicle financier. The focus on commercial vehicles mirrors the company's recent pledge to invest R1,4 million in a specialised driver training academy to address the shortage of skilled drivers. In addition, the company will introduce a R25 million initiative that aims to create one-year job placements for young people, targeting TVET college students. Both projects are linked to the government's Youth Employment Services (YES) and related initiatives.

## Investment Profiles, Q1 & Q2 2018

<b>DHT Holding Africa Cape Town Iron and Steel Works (Cisco)</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	0
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R550 Million
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Western Cape
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Cape Town
<b>Investor firms</b>	DHT Holding Africa
<b>Investor country</b>	Turkey
<b>Investor city</b>	Istanbul
<b>Start date</b>	2012
<b>End date</b>	2018/06/13
<b>Project phase</b>	Complete
<b>Project type</b>	Brownfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Recycling of waste scrap metal
<b>Project sector</b>	Other
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	300
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	0
<b>Government partnership</b>	Department of Economic Development; IDC; International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic, Regional and International
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Employee Ownership Scheme (15%) through Cisco Workers Trust, Youth Skills development
<b>Project Description</b>	Local scrap metal, previously exported out of South Africa, is being transformed into tons of valuable steel. The 50-year-old Cape Town Iron and Steel Works (Cisco) plant in Kuils River was shut down in 2010 and put in care and maintenance by its previous owner, listed Murray & Roberts (M&R), citing that it was not economically viable. DHT Holdings acquired Cisco in 2012, invested R550 million to expand and upgrade the steel plant, and has now returned the plant to full capacity. DHT Holdings produces steel from scrap using electric arc furnaces. The company was able to produce 80 000 tons of steel in the past year since it had been back in production.
<b>Motivation</b>	

<b>Transmashholding (TMH) Africa Rail Manufacturing Facility</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	0
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R 500 Million
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Gauteng
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Boksburg
<b>Investor firms</b>	Transmashholding (TMH) 70%; Mjisa Investments (30%)
<b>Investor country</b>	Russia
<b>Investor city</b>	Moscow

<b>Start date</b>	2018/06/13
<b>End date</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project phase</b>	Announced
<b>Project type</b>	Brownfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Project sector</b>	Manufacture of other transport equipment
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	0
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	0
<b>Government partnership</b>	Unspecified
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic and Regional
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	B-BBEE partner
<b>Project Description</b>	Through newly acquired subsidiary TMH Africa, to acquire a 45,000 square meter rail manufacturing facility. The facility would be used to assemble, manufacture and service locomotives and other rolling stock for the African continent. The facility in would be used to assemble, manufacture and service locomotives and other rolling stock for the African continent.
<b>Motivation</b>	South Africa is a gateway to the rest of the continent. It remains an attractive investment market due to stability and its potential to grow into a market of choice in Africa and globally. The investment will see the company position itself as a local manufacturing partner for global original equipment manufacturers, while developing the company's own capacity. The investment is a part of the company's international expansion strategy.

<b>Mercedes-Benz additional investment in facilities in East London</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	€600 Million
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R9,5 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	East London
<b>Investor firms</b>	Daimler AG
<b>Investor country</b>	Germany
<b>Investor city</b>	Stuttgart
<b>Start date</b>	2018/06/26
<b>End date</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project phase</b>	Announced
<b>Project type</b>	Expansion
<b>Project industry</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Project sector</b>	Automotive
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	0
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	0
<b>Government partnership</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Unspecified

<b>Project Description</b>	Expansion of the plant will include the construction of a new paint shop and a new body shop, and an upgrade of the assembly shop as well as new logistic warehouses. Overall, Mercedes Benz says the new buildings comprise an area of approximately 100 000 m <sup>2</sup> ,
<b>Motivation</b>	The investment endorses South Africa as a favourable investment destination. The investment is also a sign of its commitment to South Africa and efforts to revive economic growth as well as the socio-economic development of the East London region.

<b>Whirlpool Manufacturing Facility</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	-
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R4,3 Million
<b>Project location: Province</b>	KwaZulu-Natal
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Mandeni
<b>Investor firms</b>	Whirlpool Corporation
<b>Investor country</b>	United States of America
<b>Investor city</b>	Benton Harbour
<b>Start date</b>	Unspecified
<b>End date</b>	2018/02/20
<b>Project phase</b>	Complete
<b>Project type</b>	Expansion
<b>Project industry</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Project sector</b>	Household Appliances
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	25
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	-
<b>Government partnership</b>	Investment South Africa (ISA)
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic and Regional
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project Description</b>	The company has added a twin tub manufacturing line at the Isithebe Industrial Estate. It has a production capacity of 24 units per hour. The investment is in addition to the company's existing products, fridges and freezers. At present they are importing the twin tub kit from Whirlpool India and assembling the product here. They are currently making about 4 200 twin tubs a month. In time, it will start running a night shift, which will double the workforce. The company also hopes to start localising the parts which will add to job creation
<b>Motivation</b>	As the company expands its presence in Southern Africa, the investment signifies the company's commitment to the country to provide solutions that will enable growth and sustain economic development. According to Managing Director of Whirlpool South Africa, Michele Caputo, the investment signifies "Whirlpool is keen to support the South African government's localisation

programme by partnering with local manufacturers to consolidate an integrated domestic supply chain". South Africa has a very similar consumer market to India and based on the popularity of the twin tub there, they decided to bring it to Isithebe.

<b>Sasol Air Liquide Oxygen Gas Plant</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	€200 Million
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R2,9 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Mpumalanga
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Secunda
<b>Investor firms</b>	Air Liquide; Sasol
<b>Investor country</b>	France
<b>Investor city</b>	Paris
<b>Start date</b>	2015/02/25
<b>End date</b>	2018/03/04
<b>Project phase</b>	Complete
<b>Project type</b>	Greenfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Project sector</b>	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	-
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	-
<b>Government partnership</b>	Sasol, Department of Environmental Affairs
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project Description</b>	Sasol and Air Liquide have signed an agreement under which Air Liquide will invest around €200 million in the construction of the largest Air Separation Unit (ASU) yet built at Sasol's synthetic fuels and chemicals complex in Secunda, South Africa. Air Liquide will build, own and operate a 5 000 tonne per day air separation train to supply oxygen and nitrogen to Sasol's proprietary synthetic fuels and chemicals manufacturing process. It is the first time that Sasol will outsource oxygen needs to a specialist of industrial gas production at the Secunda complex. The oxygen provided by Air Liquide will be used by Sasol for the production of synthetic fuels, which will serve to benefit the South African economy.
<b>Motivation</b>	A commitment to their relationship with Sasol, but also the South Africa economy and society. Since the inauguration of the first Air Liquide branch 60 years ago the company has demonstrated commitment in developing industrial infrastructures. The investment is a testament of business confidence that French companies have in South Africa.

<b>Prieska Zinc/Copper Project</b>	
Investment Value	0
Investment Rand Value	0
Project location: Province	Northern Cape
Project location: City/Town	Prieska
Investor firms	Orion Minerals
Investor country	Australia
Investor city	Melborne
Start date	2018/09/03
End date	2022
Project phase	Pre-Feasibility
Project type	Brownfield
Project industry	Mining
Project sector	Mining of metals
Permanent jobs	0
Temporary jobs	0
Government partnership	Department of Mineral Resources
Target Market	Domestic
Social Development Programme	Unspecified
Project Description	Recorded as one of the world's top 30
Motivation	

<b>Thorny River Diamond Project</b>	
Investment Value	-
Investment Rand Value	-
Project location: Province	Limpopo
Project location: City/Town	
Investor firms	Botswana Diamonds
Investor country	Ireland
Investor city	Dublin
Start date	2018/03/16
End date	Unspecified
Project phase	Pre-Feasibility
Project type	Greenfield
Project industry	Mining
Project sector	Mining of diamonds
Permanent jobs	-
Temporary jobs	-
Government partnership	Department of Mineral Resources
Target Market	Domestic
Social Development Programme	Unspecified
Project Description	The project is aimed at the treatment of sulphide zinc/copper mineralisation
Motivation	-

<b>Xina Solar One</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	US\$880 Million
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R9,4 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Gauteng
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	
<b>Investor firms</b>	Abengoa (40%), with the balance of the project being held by the IDC, the PIC and the KaXu Community Trust.
<b>Investor country</b>	Spain
<b>Investor city</b>	Sanlúcar la Mayor
<b>Start date</b>	2014
<b>End date</b>	2017
<b>Project phase</b>	Complete
<b>Project type</b>	Greenfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Utilities
<b>Project sector</b>	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	1300
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	80
<b>Government partnership</b>	Department of Energy, Eskom
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project Description</b>	Design and installation of a heat-tracing system for the solar power plant as part of harnessing and storing solar energy. Expected to power around 95 000 households, preventing 348 000 t/y of carbon emissions. The project will form the largest solar complex in Africa.
<b>Motivation</b>	

<b>Perdekraal East Wind Farm</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Western Cape
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Matjiesfontein
<b>Investor firms</b>	Mainstream Renewable Power; Lekela Power and others
<b>Investor country</b>	Ireland
<b>Investor city</b>	Dublin
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project phase</b>	Construction
<b>Project type</b>	Greenfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Utilities
<b>Project sector</b>	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	0
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	0

<b>Government partnership</b>	Department of Energy, Eskom
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Community Ownership 15%; B-BBEE; Enterprise development; Local economic development (R379 million), local content
<b>Project Description</b>	In addition to the wind turbines and foundations, a network of medium voltage array cabling will be constructed, collecting the energy generated and transmitting it to an on-site substation.
<b>Motivation</b>	

<b>Kangnas Wind Farm</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	-
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R6,6 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Northern Cape
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Springbok
<b>Investor firms</b>	Mainstream Renewable Power; Lekela Power & others
<b>Investor country</b>	Ireland
<b>Investor city</b>	Dublin
<b>Start date</b>	2015/10/06
<b>End date</b>	2020/05/06
<b>Project phase</b>	Construction
<b>Project type</b>	Greenfield
<b>Project industry</b>	Utilities
<b>Project sector</b>	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	-
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	400
<b>Government partnership</b>	Department of Energy, Eskom
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Community Ownership 15%; B-BBEE; Community Development; Local Content
<b>Project Description</b>	This project will use 61 Siemens SWT02.30108 wind turbines each capable of producing 2.3 megawatts. Each turbine will have a 1 080meter rotor diameter and a 115 MM hub height. The wind farm will provide approximately 500 GWh each year of clean, economic and renewable energy to the national grid.
<b>Motivation</b>	-

<b>Khobab and Loeriesfontein</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	-
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R7 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Northern Cape
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	
<b>Investor firms</b>	The wind farms are owned by a consortium led by Lekela Power, a joint venture between Actis and Mainstream Renewable Power.
<b>Investor country</b>	
<b>Investor city</b>	Other members include Thebe Investment Corporation; the IDEAS Managed Fund; Futuregrowth Asset Management; Genesis Eco-Energy, in partnership with Lereko Metier Sustainable Capital; and the Khobab and Loeriesfontein Community Trusts."
<b>Start date</b>	Ireland
<b>End date</b>	Dublin
<b>Project phase</b>	2015
<b>Project type</b>	2017
<b>Project industry</b>	Complete
<b>Project sector</b>	Greenfield
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	Utilities
<b>Temporary jobs</b>	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
<b>Government partnership</b>	-
<b>Target Market</b>	-
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Department of Energy, Eskom
<b>Project Description</b>	Domestic
<b>Motivation</b>	Unspecified

<b>Shell Investment Plans for South Africa</b>	
<b>Investment Value</b>	-
<b>Investment Rand Value</b>	R1 Billion
<b>Project location: Province</b>	Gauteng; Northwest
<b>Project location: City/Town</b>	Not Specified
<b>Investor firms</b>	Shell South Africa
<b>Investor country</b>	Netherlands
<b>Investor city</b>	The Hague
<b>Start date</b>	2018/06/20
<b>End date</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project phase</b>	Announced
<b>Project type</b>	Greenfield; Upgrade
<b>Project industry</b>	Wholesale and Retail Trade
<b>Project sector</b>	Retail sale of automotive fuel
<b>Permanent jobs</b>	-

<b>Temporary jobs</b>	-
<b>Government partnership</b>	Unspecified
<b>Target Market</b>	Domestic
<b>Social Development Programme</b>	Unspecified
<b>Project Description</b>	The investment will see Shell adding filling stations at 22 new locations and refurbishing existing stations and upgrading convenience stores.
<b>Motivation</b>	South Africa is a good market and the fact that it is open for business is an indicator to the company that it can grow and deliver profitability to shareholders. The company wants to add value to the country and play a contributing role to society.