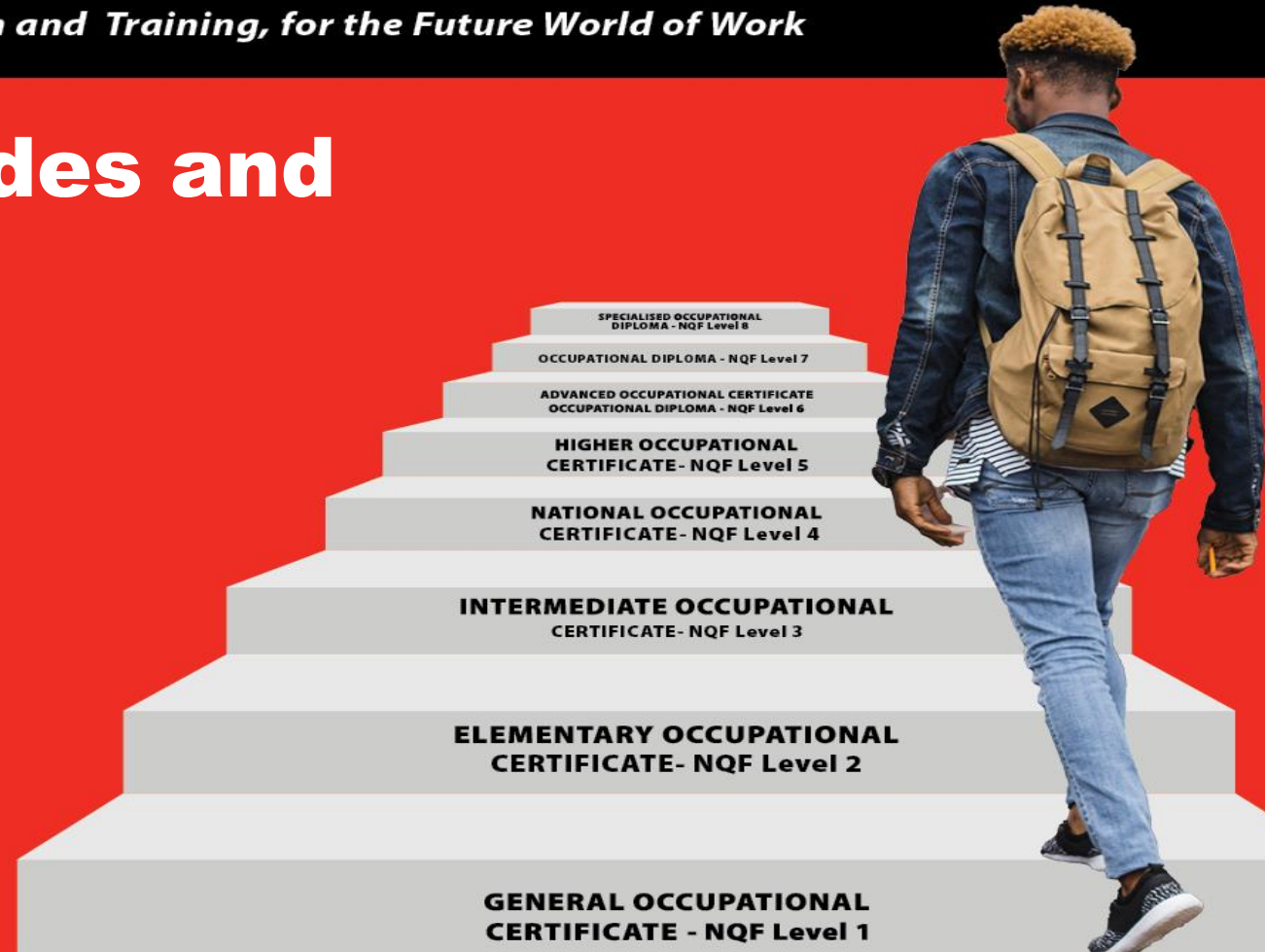


Enhancing Access to and Success in Post-School Education and Training, for the Future World of Work

Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO)

Importance of Private SDP





• Employment

- The goal is to **equip individuals** with the **skills, qualifications**, and **credibility** needed to **secure jobs in the formal labor market**.
- **Aligning Training with Employer Needs** and ensuring that qualifications are **Recognized and Trusted**.

• Self-Employment

- Encourages individuals to use their **skills** and **qualifications** to start their **own businesses** or **work independently**.
- Foster **Entrepreneurship and Innovation**, reducing reliance on traditional employment.

• Towards 2030 NDP

- Immense Training Opportunities in [Provincial Economy](#), [Special Economic Zones \(SEZ\)](#), [Infrastructure South Africa \(ISA\)](#) related Qualifications and Programmes,

Employment

Self
Employment

Economic
Contribution

	2025 (Current)	2030 Target NDP
Total employment	±16 million	±24 million
SMMEs Employment	±8 million	±21.6 million
No of SMMEs	±2.5 million	±5.71 million
Employment Contribution	±50% of formal jobs	±90% of new jobs

Towards 2030 NDP

Towards 2030 NDP

- Immense Training Opportunities in Qualifications and Programmes related to:
- [Provincial Economy](#),
- [Special Economic Zones \(SEZ\)](#),
- [Infrastructure South Africa \(ISA\)](#),
- Just Energy Transition (New Energy Vehicles, Green Hydrogen, Ammonia, Clean Coal Technology, Renewable Energy and Storage)

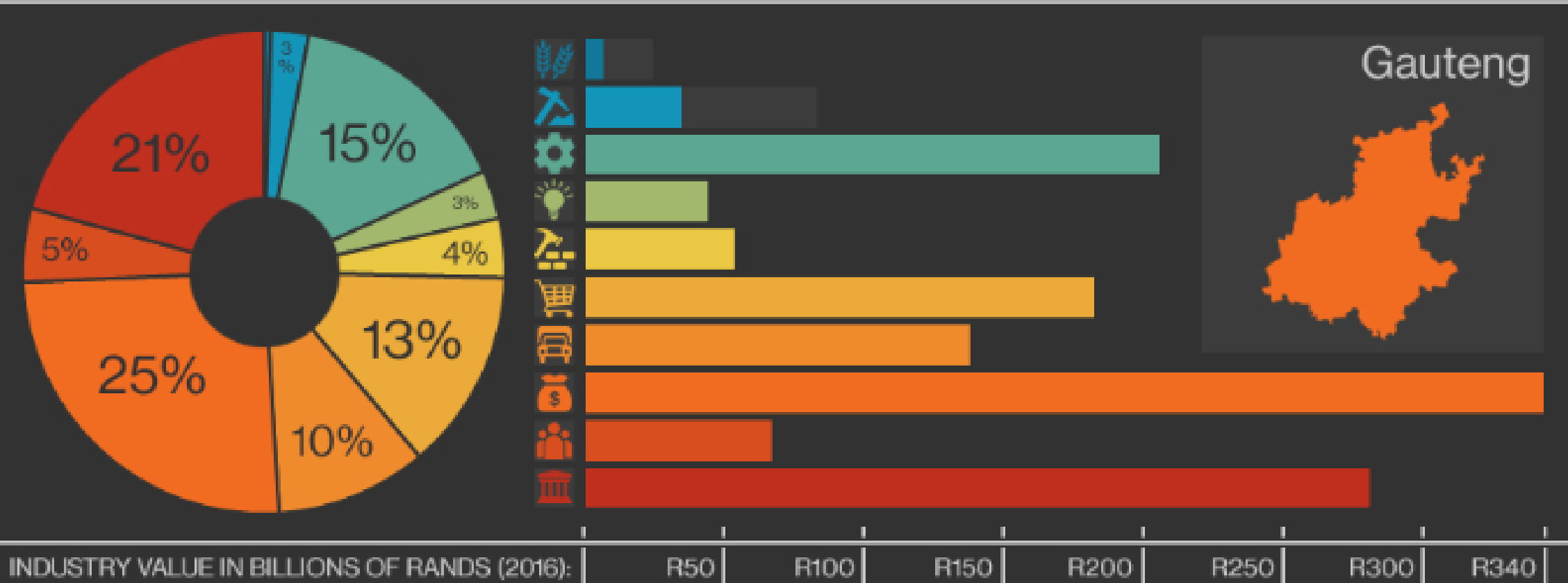
Economy of South Africa's Provinces

 Agriculture, forestry & fishing	 Mining & quarrying	 Manufacturing	 Electricity, gas & water supply	 Construction
 Trade, catering & accommodation	 Transport, storage & communication	 Finance, real estate & business services	 Personal services	 General government services

Gauteng

COMPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

VALUE OF INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL ECONOMY



Special Economic Zones

A **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** is a **designated geographic area** within a country where **business and trade laws** are different from the rest of the country. These zones are created to **attract foreign and domestic investment, boost industrial growth, and promote exports** by offering **various incentives**.

Key Features of SEZs:

- Tax incentives (e.g., reduced corporate tax rates)
- Customs and duty exemptions
- Streamlined administrative processes
- World-class infrastructure
- Access to logistics hubs (ports, rail, roads)

Purpose of SEZs in South Africa:

- South Africa's SEZs are part of a broader strategy to:
- Stimulate **economic growth** and **job creation**
- Promote **regional development**
- Encourage **sector-specific industrial development**
- Attract **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**

Special Economic Zones

SEZ Name	Province	Specialities	Status
<u>1. Coega SEZ</u>	Eastern Cape	Automotive, Agro-processing, Aquaculture, Energy, Metals, Logistics, Business Process Services	Operational
<u>2. East London SEZ</u>	Eastern Cape	Automotive, Agro-processing, Aquaculture, Export-oriented manufacturing	Operational
<u>3. Saldanha Bay SEZ</u>	Western Cape	Oil and gas services, Marine repair engineering, Logistics for upstream oil exploration	Operational
<u>4. Maluti-A-Phofung SEZ</u>	Free State	Logistics hub for road and rail freight	Operational
<u>5. OR Tambo SEZ</u>	Gauteng	Beneficiation of precious metals and minerals, advanced manufacturing	Operational
<u>6. Dube Trade Port SEZ</u>	KwaZulu-Natal	Aerospace, agro-processing, electronics, medical and pharmaceutical products	Operational
<u>7. Richards Bay SEZ</u>	KwaZulu-Natal	Metals beneficiation, chemicals, marine industry	Operational
<u>8. Atlantis SEZ, Western Cape</u>	Western Cape	Renewable energy technologies, Green manufacturing, Sustainable infrastructure and services	Operational
<u>9. Musina-Makhado SEZ</u>	Limpopo	Energy and metallurgical cluster (coal, steel, power generation). Mineral beneficiation, logistics	Emerging/Planned
<u>10. Nkomazi SEZ</u>	Mpumalanga	Agro-processing, logistics, manufacturing	Emerging/Planned
<u>11. Platinum Valley SEZ</u>	North West	Platinum beneficiation, manufacturing, agro-processing	Emerging/Planned

Infrastructure South Africa (ISA)



ISA is a **centre of excellence** established as a **single point of entry** for **infrastructure planning, management, and delivery** in South Africa. It plays a pivotal role in **closing the infrastructure investment gap** and achieving the **National Development Plan (NDP)** and the **National Infrastructure Plan 2050 Targets**.

Core Mandate and Pillars

ISA operates under three strategic pillars:

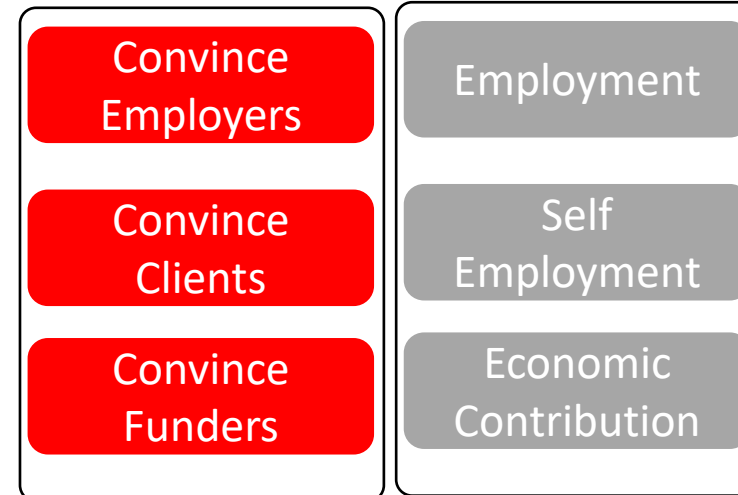
- **Intelligent Investment**
 - Accelerates bankable project preparation aligned with national objectives.
- **Infrastructure Solutions**
 - Provides leadership in planning, technical and financial support for priority projects.
- **Ease of Doing Business**
 - Unblocks government processes (e.g., permitting, licensing) to fast-track infrastructure delivery.

Infrastructure South Africa (ISA)

Project Name	Province(s)	Status / ISA Support	Project Value
Ngqura Port LNG Terminal	Eastern Cape	Pre-feasibility, feasibility studies, environmental authorisations	R2.1 billion
Gauteng–Eastern Cape High-Capacity Rail (Ukuvuselela)	Gauteng, Eastern Cape	Bankable business case development	R7 billion
Amatola Bulk Water Augmentation	Eastern Cape	Bankable business case development	R6.83 billion
Nkomazi Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	Mpumalanga	Feasibility study development	R8.4 billion
Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	Northern Cape	Feasibility study and bankable business case development	R3.5 billion
Healthcare Infrastructure Programme	National (multiple provinces)	Conditional assessments for bankable business case	To be confirmed
Education Infrastructure Programme (LP & KZN)	Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal	Conditional assessments for bankable business case	R15.6 billion
Education Infrastructure Programme (NC & EC)	Northern Cape, Eastern Cape	Conditional assessments for bankable business case	R9.1 billion
Richards Bay LNG Import Terminal	KwaZulu-Natal	Infrastructure development for LNG terminal	To be confirmed



- Showing that the qualifications, skills, and outputs are reliable, relevant, and of high quality.
- **Convince Employers**
 - Ensuring that **occupational standards** and **qualifications** reflect **real workplace needs**.
 - Demonstrating that **learners are competent** and **job-ready**, which builds employer confidence in hiring.
- **Convince Clients to Buy Products and Services**
 - For self-employed individuals, **credibility** is essential to attract and retain customers.
 - This involves showcasing **quality, professionalism**, and **trustworthiness** in products or services offered.
- **Convince Funders to Provide Capital and Equipment**
 - Funders (e.g., government, investors, development agencies) need assurance that their support will lead to **meaningful outcomes**.
 - This includes evidence of **impact, sustainability**, and alignment with **economic or social goals**.



Main SMME Funder: Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency (SEDFA)



Certified by a Recognized Authority,
such as the QCTO

Convince
Employers

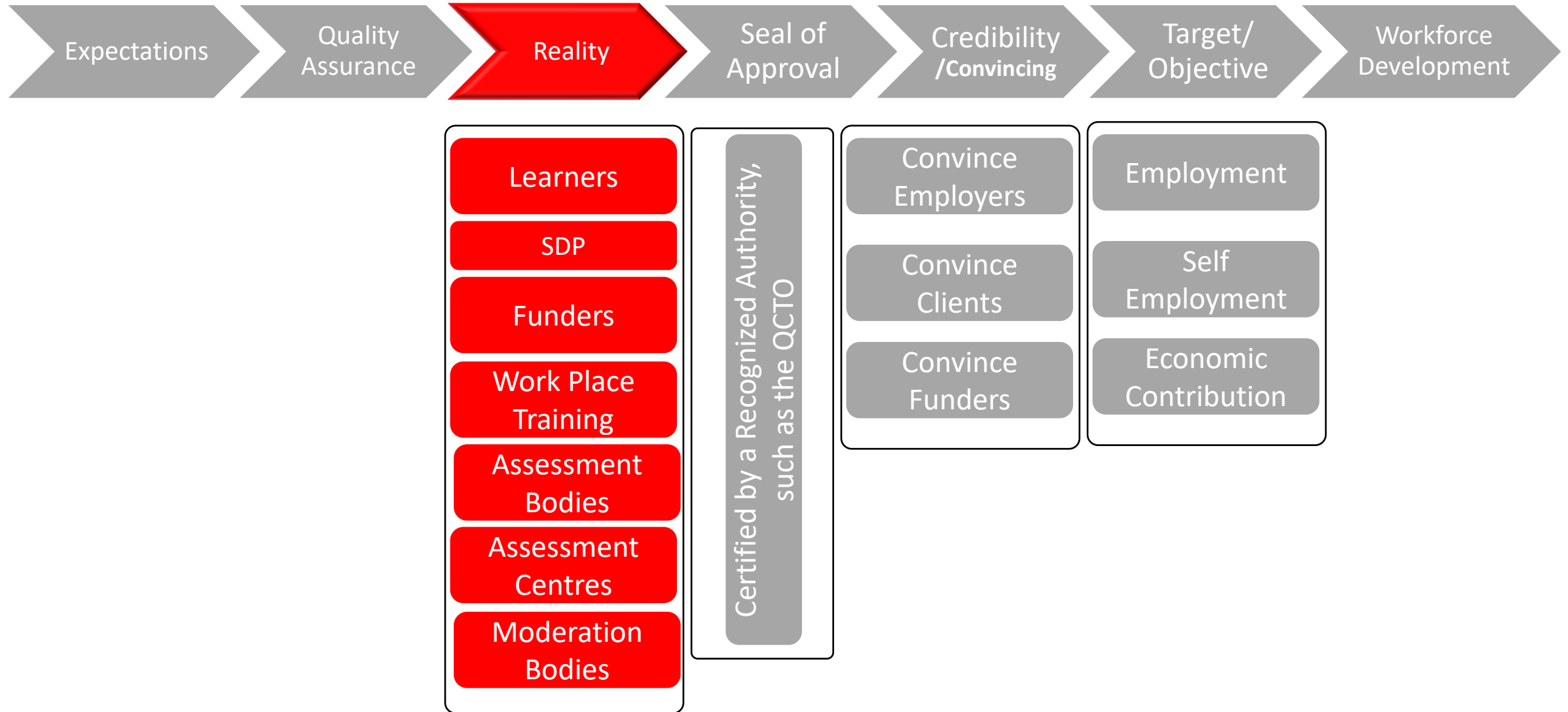
Convince
Clients

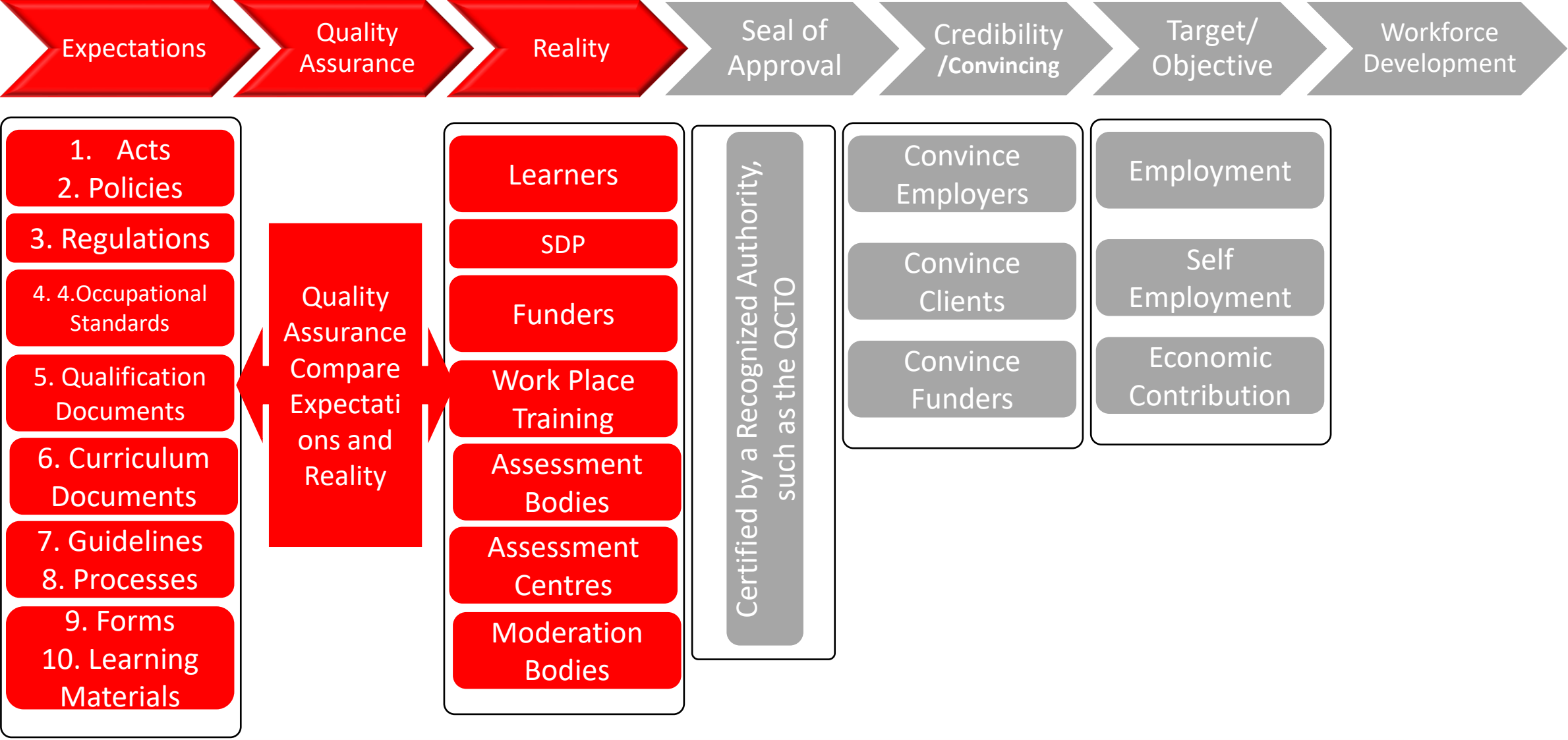
Convince
Funders

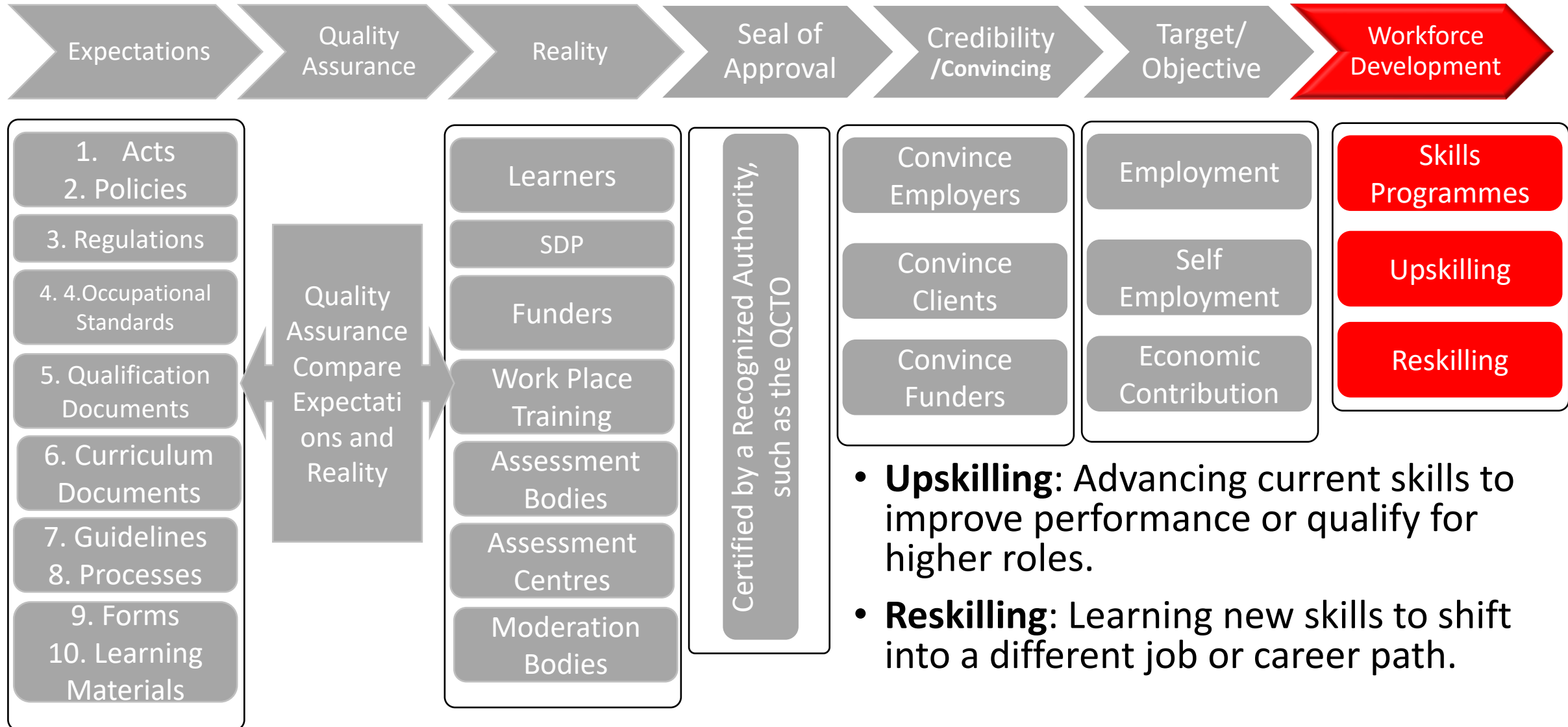
Employment

Self
Employment

Economic
Contribution







Annual Intake Overview and System Capacity

- **705,291** full-time matric learners enter the system annually.
- **Universities** can accommodate approximately **200,000** of these learners.
- **TVET Colleges** can take in fewer than **500,000**, primarily through outdated NATED programs that are **not industry-specific**.
- **TVET Colleges** are expected to absorb **fewer than 350,000** learners with **Occupational Qualifications**.

Key Roles of Private SDPs

- Private SDPs are essential partners in South Africa's education and training ecosystem.
- They help absorb the overflow of learners beyond the capacity of universities and public TVETs.
- They are agile, responsive, and aligned with industry needs—key to workforce readiness.
- They lead in upskilling and reskilling, supporting both employment and self-employment.
- They foster innovation, entrepreneurship, and inclusive economic growth.
- They must uphold integrity and quality in all their offerings.
- They must take advantage of emerging Economic Interventions, SEZ, Provincial Economy, Circular, JET, NEV, Hydrogen etc.
- They must collaborate closely with QCTO and SETAs in a transparent and trustworthy manner to ensure quality, compliance, credibility, Employment and Self employment.
- They are expected to:
 - Combat bogus institutions
 - Prevent fraudulent accreditation and OHS claims
 - Ensure no learner is deceived
 - Guarantee authentic certification
 - Protect every learner's future
- No learner should be deceived. No certificate should be fake. No future should be stolen.

Thank You

GAME
CHANGER

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