

**DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE, INDUSTRY AND
COMPETITION**

**Revised
Annual Performance Plan
2020/21**

Published by **the dtic**

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1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

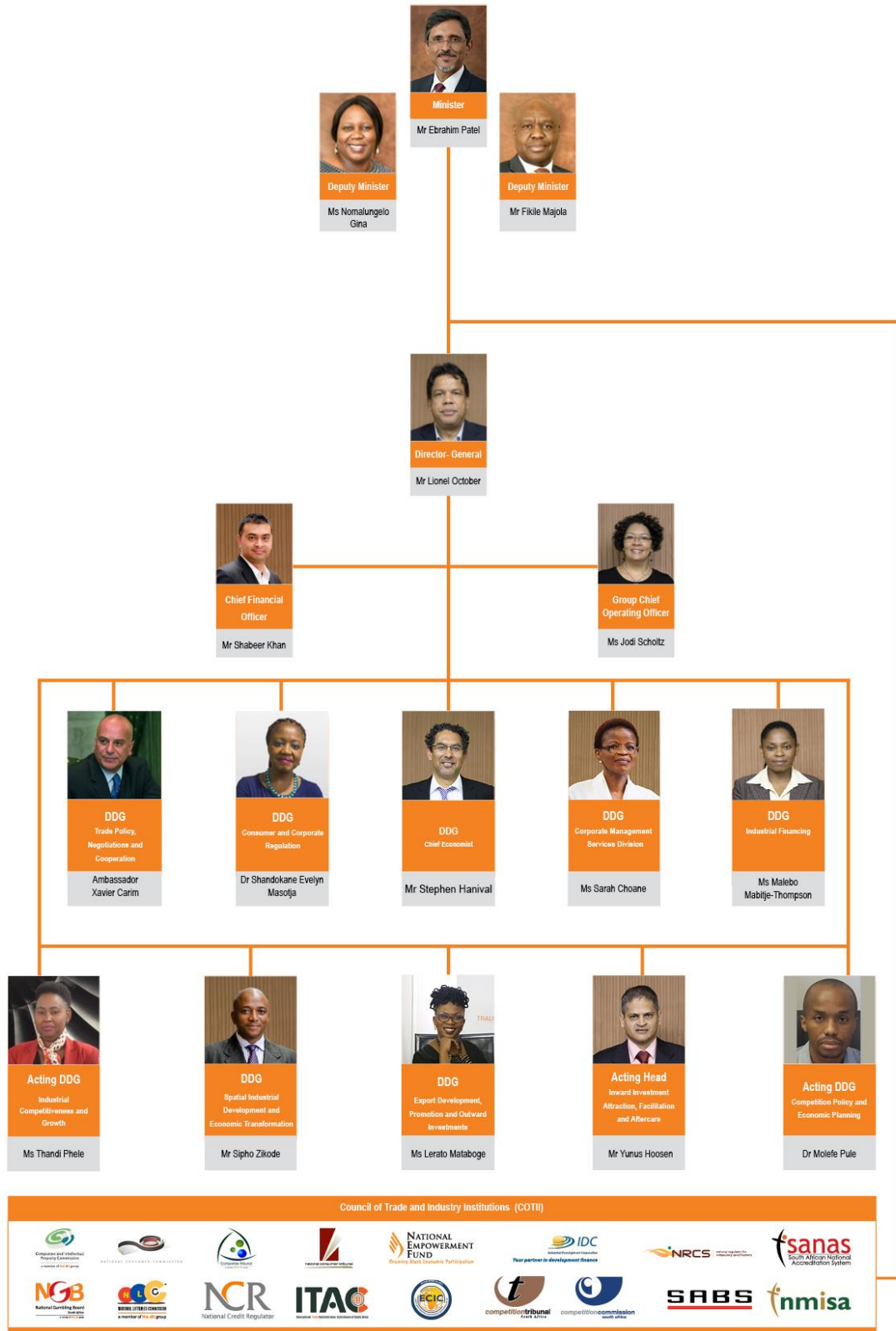
TERM	DEFINITION
ADEP	Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act, 2000
AIS	Automotive Incentive Scheme
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APSS	Agro-Processing Support Scheme
AU	African Union
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BI	Black Industrialist
BPS	Business Process Services
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CCR	Consumer and Corporate Regulation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CP&EP	Competition Policy and Economic Planning
C-FTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CGICTPF	Corporate Governance of ICT Policy Framework
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
CMDB	Configuration Management Database
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CT	Companies Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic
CTFL	Clothing, textiles, leather and footwear
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DG	Director-General
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Ltd, a public entity reporting to the dtic
EDS	Export Development and Support
EDP&OI	Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
ER&C	Economic Research and Coordination

TERM	DEFINITION
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESEIDC	Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster
EU	European Union
EXBO	Executive Board
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FER	Foreign Economic Representative
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEPP	Global Exporter Passport Programme
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GVA	Gross Value Added
HR	Human Resources
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation, a public entity reporting to the dtic
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IC&G	Industrial Competitiveness and Growth
IF	Industrial Financing
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INES	Integrated National Export Strategy
IP	Intellectual Property
IPRs	Intellectual Property Rights
ISA	Investment South Africa
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
IIAF&A	Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NCA	National Credit Act of 2005, as amended
NCC	National Consumer Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NCR	National Credit Regulator, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEDP	National Exporter Development Programme
NEF	National Empowerment Fund, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NGB	National Gambling Board, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NIPF	National Industrial Policy Framework
NIPP	National Industrial Participation Programme

TERM	DEFINITION
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NLC	National Lotteries Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NMOG	National Macro Organising of Government
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NT	National Treasury
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OSS	One Stop Shop
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreement
RETS	Resources Equipment and Technology Services
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards, SOC Ltd, a public entity reporting to the dtic
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System, a public entity reporting to the dtic
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SASCA	South African Council for Space Affairs
SDI	Spatial Development Initiative
SID&ET	Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
sefa	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMMEs	Small, Medium and Micro-Sized Enterprises
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SPII	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation
SPP	Strategic Partnership Programme
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SASS	Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme
TERS	Training and Employment Relief Scheme
T-FTA	Tripartite Free-Trade Agreement
the dtic	The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
TID	Technical Indicator Description

TERM	DEFINITION
TISA	Trade Investment South Africa
TPNC	Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States
UK	United Kingdom
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WIR	World Investment Report
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WYPD	Women, Youth and People with Disabilities

2. Organisational Structure



3. Foreword by the Minister



Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition Ebrahim Patel

The impact on the economy of the COVID-pandemic is serious and damaging on growth, jobs, inclusivity and investment. This, together with the budget adjustments made in the wake of the pandemic, requires a change to Annual Performance Plans.

On 19 April 2020, I tabled the original Annual Performance Plan of **the dtic** in Parliament and indicated that “the Annual Performance Plan may further be aligned to implementing the National Sector Master Plans and Government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic, both during the period of the National Disaster declared by President Ramaphosa, and thereafter as we adapt to the new economic reality. Should the adjustments be made, a revised Plan will be submitted to Parliament.”

I hereby table a revised Annual Performance Plan on behalf of **the dtic**. This new Plan seeks to respond more effectively to COVID-19 in industry and across the economy and to do so with more limited budget resources.

the dtic has played an active role in the first few months of the pandemic, to support firms, workers and consumers. This response has come in the form of industrial financing, trade facilitation and tariff measures, action to fight price gouging and excessive pricing, unblocking investment, and supporting industries navigate their new challenges.

The impact of the coronavirus will be felt for a number of years and the full extent of this has not yet become apparent.

There are significant dangers and opportunities.

The need to fight the spread of the coronavirus has led to increased local manufacturing of hand sanitisers, disinfectant, personal protective equipment like face masks, and ventilators, positioning South Africa well to

service the needs of citizens and the rest of the Continent. The response to the virus has also led to a greater digitisation of the workplace, as many South Africans have adapted to the need to maintain social distance while still being economically active.

Many industries have suffered as a result of the new reality, including tourism and personal services, while many others have been affected by reduction in demand (for example, manufacturing and construction).

Many of the fault-lines in the economy and society have been exposed in the period.

In this context, **the dtic** will have an important role in South Africa's economic reconstruction, and it will have to do this with a reduced budget.

The Re-Imagined Industrial Strategy, outlined by President Ramaphosa in his State of the Nation Address at the start of the Sixth Administration, is even more vital against the new challenges we face; and will drive the work of the department over the medium term.

The development of sector master plans will continue to play an important role in using a range of cross-cutting measures to re-invigorate key industries; many of the programmes will focus on opportunities to integrate delivery platforms, focus more on the growth potential through exports to the rest of Africa and build more resilient supply-chains through greater levels of localisation.


This new APP has a number of significant adjustments, with a refocus within programmes to respond to these new needs, using available policy tools to address the economic challenges and utilise the opportunities.

In each of the ten programmes, changes have been made: in some cases, by adding new indicators, or amending existing indicators, or by including a reporting requirement that focuses on the new priorities.

Some of the initiatives which the department will implement as part of the re-focussed APP include:

- Developing a shared service framework for **the dtic** entities to avoid duplication of costs and release resources for front-line programmes
- Strengthening coordination capabilities to support trade and protect South Africa's industrial base
- Creating an SEZ Project Management Unit, to enable better-performing Special Economic Zones
- Supporting increased localisation of products, including PPEs
- Reviewing key legislation to take account of experiences to date
- Refocusing industrial support not only for new growth but also to maintain existing jobs and industrial capacity and assets
- Prioritising growth of exports to other African countries, which include focused work on the AfCFTA, and supporting new export markets (outside of Africa) and new products for export; and
- Enabling the implementation of the 2018 and 2019 Investment Conference commitments of projects.

The pandemic lends urgency to the need to build greater levels of state capability and agility; to deepen partnerships with the private sector and labour, to do things in new ways and to focus more on output and crucially, outcomes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ebrahim Patel', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mr Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

4. Overview by the Director-General



Director-General Lionel October

The revised Annual Performance Plan 2020/21, prepared through consultation with management, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

Mr Lionel October
Director-General

5. Official Sign-Off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan was:

Developed by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition management under the guidance of the Minister, Mr Ebrahim Patel;

Prepared in line with the current strategic plan of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition; and

Accurately reflects the performance targets, which the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for 2020 to 2021.

Mr Shabeer Khan
Chief Financial Officer

Signature:

Ms Jodi Scholtz
Chief Operating Officer

Signature:

Ambassador Xavier Carim
DDG: Trade Policy, Negotiations & Cooperation

Signature:



Mr Siphon Zikode
DDG: Spatial Industrial Development &
Economic Transformation

Signature:

Ms Malebo Mabijte Thompson
DDG: Industrial Financing

Signature:



07 July 2020

Mr Yunus Hoosen
Acting Head: Inward Investment Attraction,
Facilitation & Aftercare

Signature:

Mr Stephen Hanival
DDG: Chief Economist

Signature:



06 July 2020

Dr Evelyn Masotja
DDG: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

Signature:

Ms Lerato Mataboge
DDG: Export Development, Promotion & Outward Investments

Signature:



Ms Sarah Choane
DDG: Corporate Management Services

Signature:

Ms Thandi Phele
Acting DDG: Industrial Competitiveness & Growth

Signature:

Dr Molefe Pule
Acting DDG: Competition Policy & Economic Planning

Signature:



Mr Lionel October
Accounting Officer

Signature:

Approved by:
Minister Ebrahim Patel
Executive Authority

Signature:



Part A: Our Mandate

6. Vision

A dynamic industrial, globally competitive South African economy, characterised by meaningful economic transformation, inclusive growth and development, decent employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens.

7. Mission

the dtic's mission is to:

- promote structural transformation, towards a dynamic industrial and globally competitive economy;
- provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development;
- broaden participation in the economy to strengthen economic development;
- continually improve the skills and capabilities of **the dtic** to effectively deliver on its mandate and respond to the needs of South Africa's economic citizens;
- coordinate the contributions of government departments, state entities and civil society to effect economic development; and
- improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its agencies, government's political and economic objectives and mandate.

8. Values

- Advance South Africa's Constitution, notably the chapters on human rights, cooperative governance and public administration
- Promote decent work outcomes (more and better jobs), industrialisation, equitable and inclusive growth and social inclusion
- Operational excellence with regard to service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct
- Intellectual excellence with regard to continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement and knowledge management
- Quality relationships with regard to improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork

9. Updates to the Relevant Legislative and Policy Mandates

Act	Purpose
Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	Repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963 (Act No. 35 of 1963) and provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees of the Fuel Research Institute in and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	Provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for South Africa by establishing the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in South Africa for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration, as well as the monitoring of good laboratory practice (GLP).
Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	Regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and provide for matters connected therewith.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	Establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment (BEE), empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and publish transformation charters, establish the B-BBEE (Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment) Advisory Council and provide for matters connected therewith.
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	Provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and National Consumer Tribunal (NCT); and provide for matters connected therewith.
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	Provide the Competition Commission with the powers to conduct impact studies on prior decisions and to promote the administrative efficiency of the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal.
Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	Promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; provide for improved standards of consumer information; prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; promote responsible consumer behaviour; promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; establish the National Consumer Commission (NCC); and repeal certain laws.
Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	Provide for the application in South Africa of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	Regulate copyright in respect of, among other things, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, and musical and literary works.
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	Strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confer powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant; and confer powers on customs and excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	Consolidate the law relating to designs, provide for the registration of designs, and delineate the rights pertaining thereto.

Act	Purpose
Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Establish the Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) and promote trade with countries outside South Africa by providing for the insurance, on behalf of the South African government, of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions.
Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	Provide for the expropriation of land and the taking of the right to use land temporarily for or in connection with the objects or undertakings of national importance.
Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)	Regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Industrial Development Corporation Act (Act No. 22 of 1940);	Constitute a corporation the object of which shall be to promote the establishment of new industries and industrial undertakings and the development of existing industries and industrial undertakings, and to provide for other incidental matters.
Intellectual Property Laws Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	Provide for the integration of intellectual property (IP) rights subsisting in the former homelands (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system; extend South African IP rights legislation throughout South Africa; and repeal certain IP laws.
International Trade Administration Act (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in the Republic and within the Common Customs Area by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade subject to this Act.
Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No. 9 of 2014)	Provide for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations in order to promote fair trade and protect public health and safety and the environment, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	Establish national norms and standards to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services, provide for measures to promote cooperative governance in the area of liquor regulation, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Establish the National Lotteries Commission (NLC), and regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.
Manufacturing Development Act, 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	Establish the Manufacturing Development Board, provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development, and provide for matters incidental thereto.
Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Provide for the use of the measurement units of the International System of Units; provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA); and provide for the repeal of certain laws.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	Make provision concerning the marking of merchandise and coverings in or with which merchandise is sold, and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business.

Act	Purpose
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	Provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards.
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	Establish the National Credit Regulator (NCR) and CT, and promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit; and, for that purpose, provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.
National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	Establish a trust for the promotion and facilitation of ownership of income-generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons; set out the objects of the trust; provide for the powers, appointment and mode of operation of the trustees; provide for the establishment of other investment entities for the attainment of the objects; provide for the powers of the minister to give implementation directives; provide for the sale of shares in state-owned commercial enterprises at a discount to the trust or by the trust to the beneficiaries; provide for the control of the financial affairs of the trust; provide for the establishment of an investment holding company by the trust; provide for the promulgation of regulations; provide for the dissolution of the trust; and provide for other incidental matters.
National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Provide for the coordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; provide for the continued regulation of those matters, and, for that purpose, establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and the licensing of certain gambling activities; provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout South Africa; retain the National Gambling Board; establish the National Gambling Policy Council; repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996 (Act No. 33 of 1996); and provide for matters incidental thereto.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS).
National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	Empower the responsible minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods; acquire, hire or supply services; exercise control over goods and services, and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods; and provide for the establishment and administration of a national supplies procurement fund.
Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	Provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in South Africa; determine its objectives and functions; and prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	Provide for the registration and granting of letters, patents for inventions, and for the rights of a patentee.
Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	Provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
Property Time-Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	Regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.

Act	Purpose
Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	Restrict the enforcement in South Africa of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; and prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.
Protection of Investment Act, 2015 (Act No. 22 of 2015) [Assented to by the President on 15 December 2015 but has not yet commenced]	Provide for the protection of investors and their investments; achieve a balance of rights and obligations that apply to all investors; and provide for matters connected therewith.
Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	Provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout South Africa; repeal certain corporate laws; and provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	Provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	Control the operation of share block schemes – any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever, confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	Provide for the establishment of a council to manage and control certain space affairs in South Africa, determine its objects and functions, and prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Special Economic Zones Act, 2014 (Act No. 16 of 2014)	Provide for the designation, development and management of special economic zones (SEZs); establish an advisory board and a fund; regulate the issuing, suspension, withdrawal and transfer of permits; and provide for matters connected therewith.
Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services, and, for that purpose, provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) as the peak national institution; provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993); and provide for transitional arrangements.
Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry, and provide for matters incidental thereto.
Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	Empower the president to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations thereunder if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	Consolidate the law relating to trademarks; and provide for the registration of trademarks, the certification of trademarks and collective trademarks, and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	Provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations; and extend the scope of such laws.

10. Updates to Institutional Policies and Strategies

The Re-imagined Industrial Strategy is the centrepiece of government's vision, coordinated by the Presidency, and puts emphasis on concrete actions. It presents a multipronged approach to industrial development, with an emphasis on building partnerships with the private sector in order to unleash job-creating investment.

The department aims to develop the Consumer Protection Policy, Lotteries Policy, Companies Policy, Credit and Liquor Policy over the next three years.

Part B: Strategic Focus

11. External Environment Analysis

Global economic context

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) June 2020 forecast projects global growth to contract by 4.9% in 2020. This represents a significant weakening of the global growth outlook since the IMF's April 2020 forecast when it expected global growth to contract by 3%. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a more negative impact on activity in the first half of 2020 than anticipated, and the recovery is projected to be more gradual than previously forecast. Global growth is forecast to recover to 5.4% in 2021.

These forecasts carry a higher-than-usual degree of uncertainty due to the nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, the volatility of its spread, and the associated need for limits on the movement of people. The baseline projection rests on key assumptions about the fallout from the pandemic. In economies with declining infection rates, the slower recovery path in the updated forecast reflects substantial limits to supply potential from the larger-than-anticipated damage to economic activity during the lockdown in the first and second quarters of 2020; as well as the reduction in productivity as enterprises implement additional workplace safety and hygiene practices. For economies struggling to control infection rates, a lengthier lockdown is anticipated to inflict an additional toll on activity.

The June 2020 forecast also assumes that financial conditions, which have eased following the release of the April 2020 WEO, remain broadly at current levels. Alternative outcomes to those in the baseline are clearly possible, and not just because of how the pandemic is evolving. The extent of the recent rebound in financial markets sentiment appears disconnected from shifts in underlying economic prospects, raising the possibility that financial conditions may tighten more than assumed in the baseline.

The biggest driver of the projected negative global growth in 2020 is the advanced economies group – where several economies are experiencing widespread outbreaks and deploying containment measures – with a projected growth of -8% in 2020. Most economies in this group are projected to contract this year, including the United States (-8.0%), Japan (-5.8%), the United Kingdom (-10.2%), Germany (-7.8%), France (-12.5%), Italy (-12.8%), and Spain (-12.8%). These developments are expected as a result of the unprecedented high number of infections and mortality due to the pandemic in these countries. The socio-economic impact has been very severe with limited prospect of a speedy economic recovery, coupled with high rates of reinfections.

Among emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs), all countries are facing a health crisis, severe external demand shock, dramatic tightening in global financial conditions, and a plunge in commodity prices. These are already having a severe impact on economic activity in commodity exporters. Overall, the group of emerging market and developing economies is projected to contract by 3.0% in 2020. However, a rebound of 5.9% is expected in 2021, largely reflecting the rebound forecast for China (8.2%). The growth rate for the group, excluding China, is expected to be -5.0% in 2020 and 4.7% in 2021.

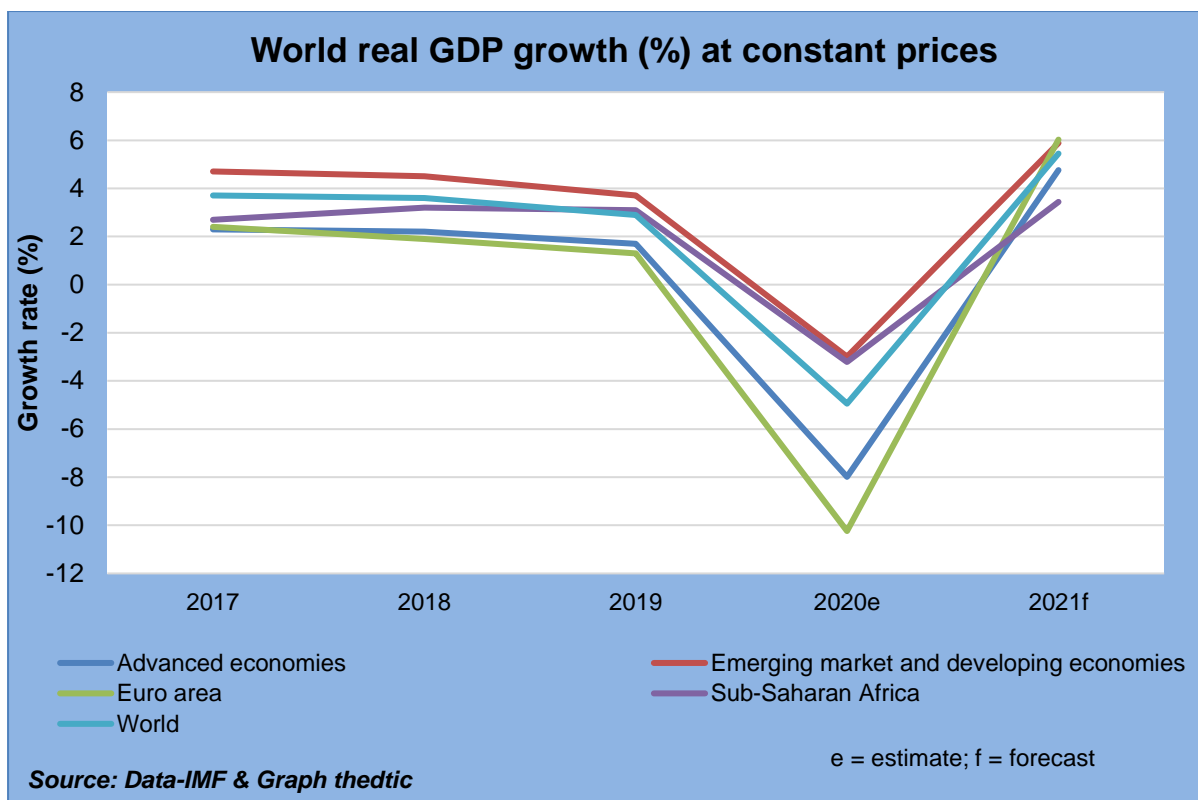
Sub-Saharan Africa is set to shrink by 3.2% in 2020, with Nigeria and South Africa declining by 5.4% and 8.0% during the same period. In 2021 the Sub-Saharan Africa region is projected to recover and record 3.4% growth while Nigeria and South Africa are projected to register growth rates of 2.6% and 3.5%, respectively.

Risks to the Outlook

Fundamental uncertainty around the evolution of the pandemic is a key factor that shapes the economic outlook and makes it difficult to determine the balance of risks. The downturn could be less severe than forecast if economic normalization proceeds faster than currently expected in areas that have reopened – for example in China, where the recovery in investment and services for May was stronger than anticipated. Medical breakthroughs with therapeutics and changes in social distancing behaviour might allow health care systems to cope better without requiring extended, stringent lockdowns. The development of a safe, effective vaccine would lift sentiment and improve growth outcomes in 2021, even if the vaccine production is not scaled up fast enough to deliver immunity by the end of 2021. More generally, changes in production, distribution, and payment systems during the pandemic could spur productivity gains.

Downside risks, however, remain significant and they include the following, amongst others:

- Outbreaks could recur in places that appear to have gone past peak infection, requiring the re-imposition of at least some containment measures.
- A more prolonged decline in activity could lead to further firm closures, surviving firms hesitating to hire jobseekers after extended unemployment spells, and unemployed workers leaving the labour force entirely.
- Financial conditions may again tighten, exposing vulnerabilities among borrowers. This could tip some economies into debt crises and even slower economic activity.
- More generally, cross-border spill-overs from weaker external demand and tighter financial conditions could further magnify the impact of country- or region-specific shocks on global growth.
- The sizable policy response following the initial sudden stop in activity may end up being prematurely withdrawn or improperly targeted due to design and implementation challenges, leading to misallocation and the dissolution of productive economic relationships.



Domestic Economic Context

Gross Domestic Product Performance

The changing global economic and political environment impacts on the South African policy landscape and planning process. The downward revision of economic growth projections for most advanced economies and some EMDEs is likely to impact heavily on the export performance of domestic industries. The demand for South African products in key markets is likely to come under pressure, potentially affecting the overall trade performance.

As shown in figure 2, real gross domestic product (GDP) has contracted since the third quarter of 2019. The contraction of the SA economy accelerated in the first quarter of 2020, as the impact of energy supply challenges and weak investor confidence led to GDP contracting by 2.0%. At industry level, the key drivers of negative growth in the first quarter of 2020 were: mining and quarrying (-21.5%); manufacturing (-8.5%); electricity, gas and water (-5.6%); construction (-4.7%); and trade (-1.2%).

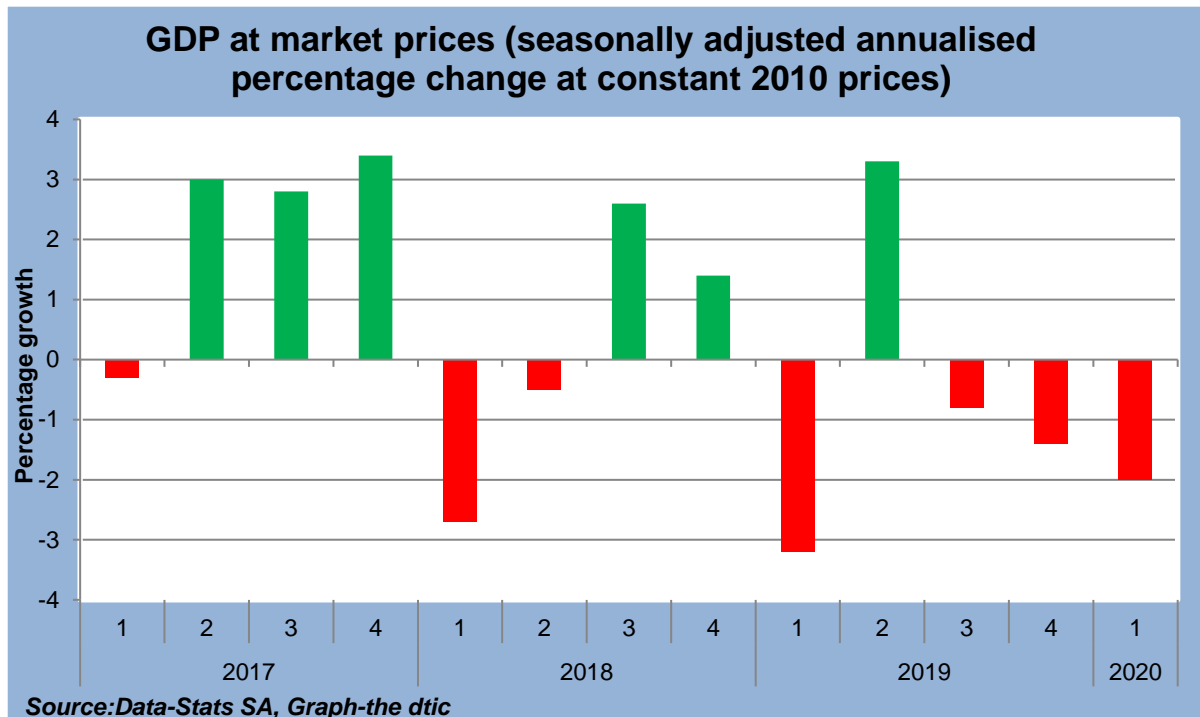
All manufacturing subsectors declined in the first quarter, with the exception of the furniture subsector which grew by 2.8%. The subsectors hardest hit included the petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (-4.6%); motor vehicle, parts and accessories and other transport equipment (-4.0%); and the basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery.

The positive performance by agriculture (+27.8%) was a result of growth in horticultural products, animals and field crop production. This comes from a low base due to the drought that has prevailed in SA for some time. The

finance, real estate and business services recorded positive growth emanating from the financial intermediation and 'other' business services subsectors while the transport, storage and communications (+0.5%) sector managed only marginal growth in the quarter.

Despite the weak economic outlook, Government remains confident that stronger partnerships between social partners, structural reforms to the SA economy, sustained implementation of an economic recovery plan and improving global economic prospects will see South Africa returning to strong economic growth.

Figure: 2 Percentage Change in GDP From Q1 2017 – Q1 2020



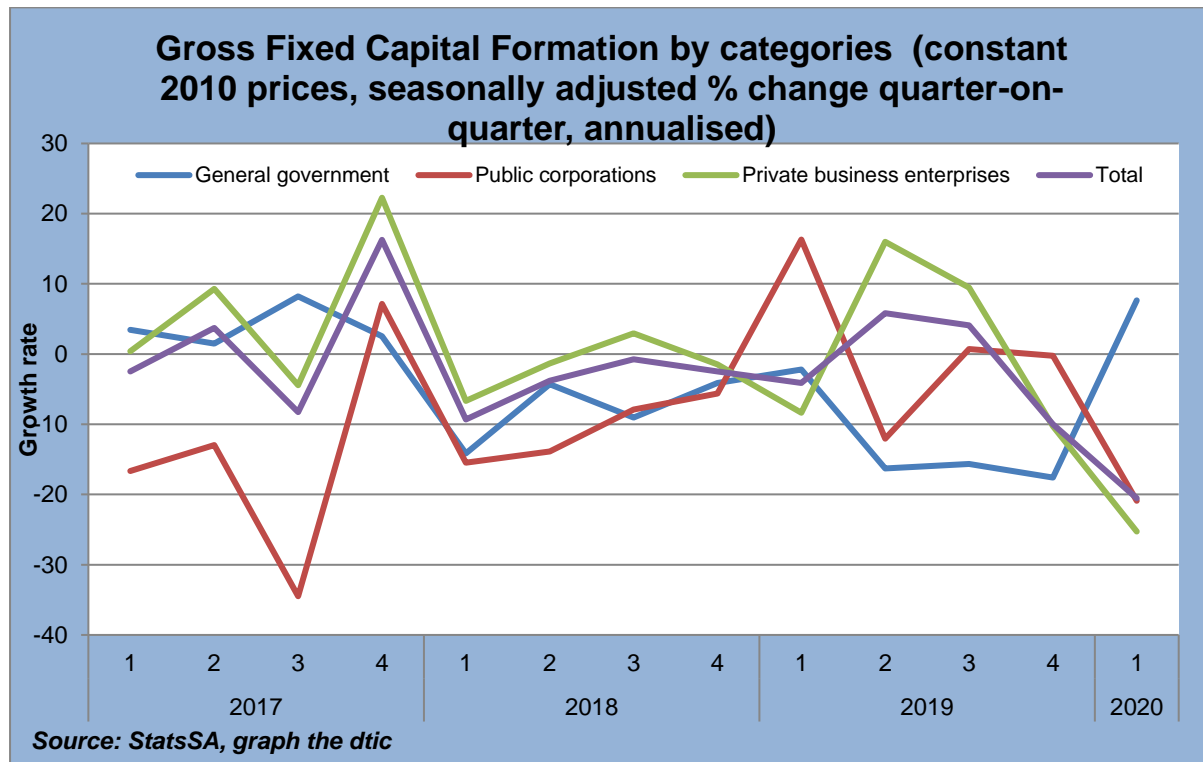
Investment Performance

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Real gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) contracted sharply in the first quarter of 2020, for the second consecutive quarter, figure: 3. It decreased by a marked 20.5%, following another dip of 10% (q-on-q) in the fourth quarter of 2019. The main contributors to the decrease were machinery and other equipment, transport equipment and other assets. Weak imports of machinery and other equipment and transport equipment contributed to the decrease in gross fixed capital formation.

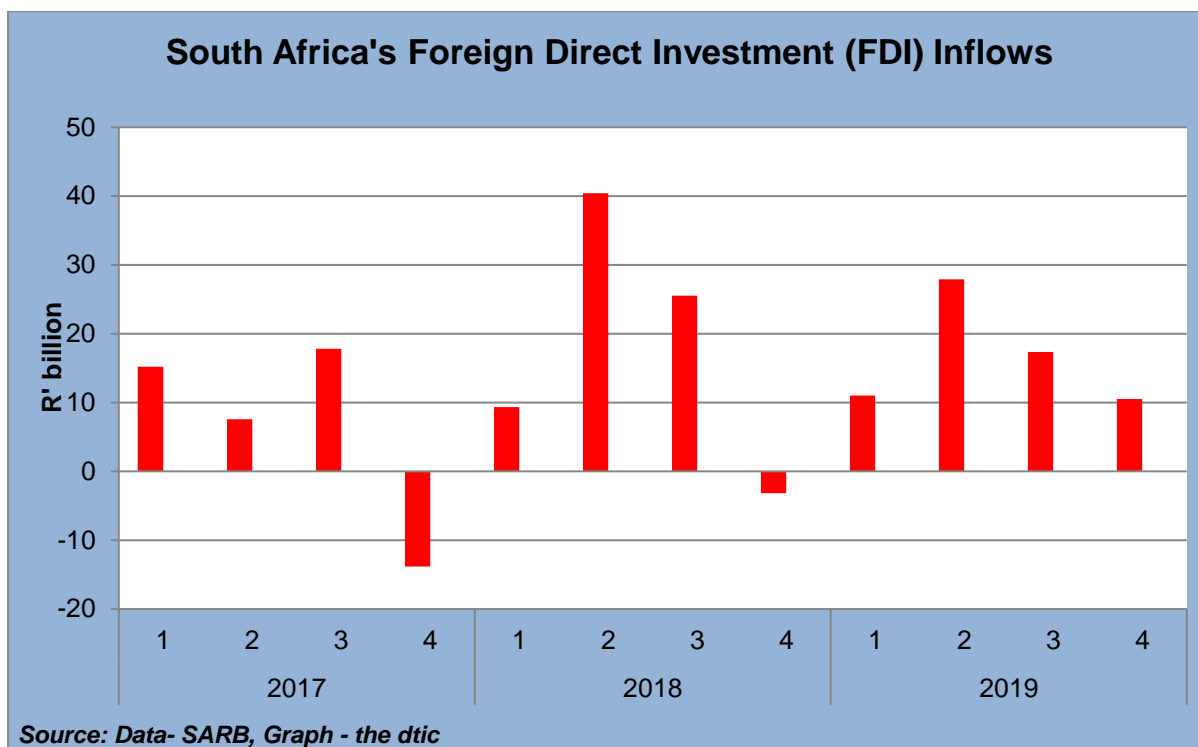
The quarter-on-quarter slump in South Africa's domestic investment rate was driven by falling investment across public corporations (-20.9%) and private business enterprises (-25.3%). Domestic investment by the general government sector increased by 7.7% in the first quarter of 2020, after having fallen by 17.6% in the previous quarter. Nevertheless, domestic investment as a ratio of GDP has declined, from 19.4% in the third quarter of 2019 to 19% in the fourth quarter of 2019 before falling even further to 18% in the first quarter of 2020.

Figure: 3 Percentage Change in Gross Fixed Capital Formation



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows and Outflows

In the last quarter of 2019, foreign direct investment flows to South Africa shrank for the second consecutive quarter. Foreign direct investment of R10.5 billion flowed into South Africa during the review period, following an inflow of R17.3 billion in the third quarter and an inflow of R26.3 billion in the second quarter of the same year. The fourth quarter inflow reflected foreign parent companies scaling down debt funding to South African subsidiaries. However, this was partly offset by foreign parent companies' increased equity funding of domestic subsidiaries.



Employment

Total Employment

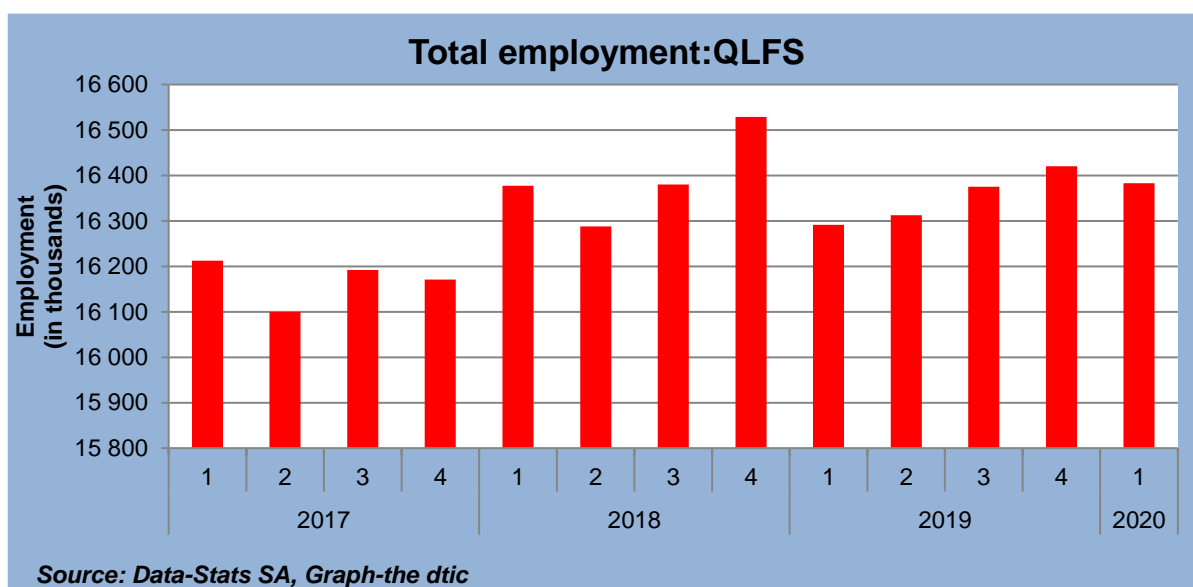
The South African workforce increased by 0.6%, equivalent to 91 000 (year-on-year “y-on-y”) in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of 2019. However, the economy lost 38 000 jobs in the first quarter of 2020 – taking down the total number of the employed by 0.2% (q-on-q). This is the second consecutive decline in employment in the first quarter of the year after observing increases in the first quarters of 2017 and 2018.

Of the 10 industries, only three registered q-on-q employment growth in the first quarter of 2020. These were the trade industry that expanded by 71 000 employees, followed by private households with an increase of 30 000 jobs, then the mining industry with 6 000 jobs. The remaining seven industries experienced quarterly employment losses, with the largest decline of 50 000 jobs recorded in the finance industry, 33 000 jobs in the community and social services and 21 000 in agriculture.

Compared to the first quarter of 2019, a net increase of 91 000 (y-on-y) jobs were created in the first quarter of 2020. This increase in jobs were championed by six industries – the most significant contributors being the community and social services with 185 000 new jobs, agriculture with employment creation of 27 000, mining adding 18 000 jobs and the private households posting an additional 15 000 jobs. Nevertheless, the y-on-y employment gains were counter-balanced by declines in four industries – manufacturing (-74 000), utilities (-34 000), transport (-30 000) and trade (-25 000).

The fall in employment, coupled with a significant rise in unemployment in the first quarter of 2020 resulted in an increase in unemployment rate to 30.1% in the quarter under review, from 29.1% in the previous quarter.

Figure: 4 Employments from Q1 2017 – Q1 2020



Trade Performance

State of Global Trade

The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented disruption to the global economy and world trade, as production and consumption are scaled back across the globe. According to the WTO trade outlook update for June 2020, the volume of merchandise trade shrank by 3% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2020.

The downside risks remain high although the signing of the first phase of a new trade agreement in January 2020 between the US and China after two years of tensions, is expected to provide a better outlook for global trading environment in late 2020. Looking ahead to next year, a slower-than-expected pace of economic recovery would weigh on trade growth.

Implications for domestic trade policy

Trade policy is highly aligned and integrated into the global trading system with major trading partners such as the EU in particular Britain, the US and China. This linkage to the global trading system exposes domestic trade policy to both the downward and upward risks. A stronger than anticipated deceleration in economic activity in these economies could weigh heavily on the performance of South Africa's exports to the world. Trade tensions not only have a bearing on global trade flows, but also affect production activity and investment decisions. They are also leading to trade diversion, thereby intensifying competitive forces within the global marketplace.

To mitigate the potential impact of a "no deal" Brexit, South Africa, along with Lesotho, Eswatini, Namibia, Botswana and Mozambique concluded a new Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the United Kingdom (UK) that will ensure uninterrupted trade.

South Africa's trade with the world

South Africa's seasonally adjusted at annual rate trade balance with the rest of the world recorded a surplus of R87 billion in the fourth quarter of 2019. The trade surplus resulted from an increase in the value of net gold and merchandise exports, alongside a contraction in merchandise imports. The higher value of exports was boosted by both higher volumes and prices while the lower value of imports was driven by lower rand prices against the major currencies (SARB Quarterly Bulletin: December 2019).

The value of merchandise exports increased to R1.57 trillion in the fourth quarter of 2019, from R1.54 trillion in the third quarter of 2019, as the rise in manufactured and agricultural exports more than off-set the contraction in non-gold-mining exports. Manufacturing exports were buoyed by machinery and electrical equipment as well as vehicles and transport equipment along with a continued increase in international demand for locally produced vehicles. The higher value of agricultural exports reflected a sharp rise in citrus exports. South Africa's largest fruit exports were mainly destined for Europe.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, the value of imports contracted, reaching R1.47 trillion, from R1.51 trillion in third quarter of same year, due to a sharp decline in the value of mineral products in particular.

Figure: 5 SA trade with the world



Trade with Africa

Trade Performance

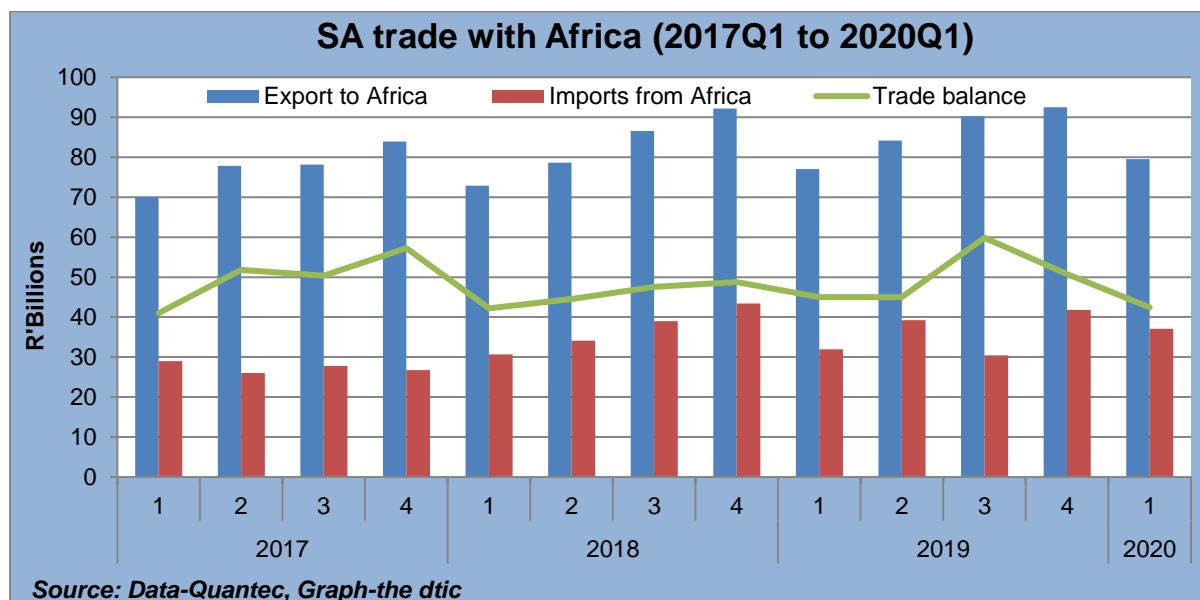
At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019, South Africa's exports to Africa amounted to R92.6 billion while imports from the region increased to R41 billion – resulting in a trade surplus of R41 billion. However, in the first quarter of 2020, both exports and imports fell to R79.5 billion and R37 billion, respectively.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is the most significant trading bloc for South Africa for both exports and imports, accounting for more than 70% of all South Africa's exports to Africa. Key markets in SADC are Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The trade prospects are expected to improve gradually in the medium to long term on the back of initiatives led by government. The interventions include amongst others:

- The continent-wide approval of the agreement to establish the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in December 2019;
- AfCFTA commitment to finalise tariff liberalisation commitments expeditiously;
- The establishment of a national committee, comprising representatives from business, labour and government, to develop action plans for the AfCFTA with the aim of identifying products South Africa could export to other African countries and the interventions necessary to realize these exports.

Figure: 5, SA trade with Africa



Medium Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024)

The implementation of 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is taking place at the time when both global and domestic economies are facing a number of headwinds such as the 'trade wars'; weaknesses in global finance; and geo-political tensions. The analysis of the external environment, both economic and political,

impacts directly on South Africa's policy landscape and in particular, Government's ability to deliver on the MTSF commitments.

the dtic's commitments are captured under two priorities in the current MTSF. Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation; and Priority 7: A better Africa and World. The Re-imagined Industrial Strategy is a key element of the Priority 2 and the main intervention is the development and implementation of national priority sector Master Plans. The department will lead the implementation of the Autos, Poultry, Sugar and Retail-Clothing and Textiles Master Plans. In the current financial year, the Steel and Furniture Master Plans are prioritised for development.

In addition, the department will continue its support programmes for SEZs/Industrial parks. It will finalise the implementation plan to address the outcomes of the Competition Commission's market enquiry into data prices and engage stakeholders on a possible agreement on data prices. Regarding youth employment programmes, the department is expected to rollout programs such as the Digital Hubs, Business Centres and Innovation Hubs targeting current infrastructure in both the SEZs and Industrial Parks.

Priority 7: A better Africa and World remain critically important especially in the context of economic protectionism in the form of trade wars. The African Continental Free Trade Area which came into force on 29 May 2019 provides good opportunity for South Africa not only for exports diversification but also for playing a meaningful role in the development of African economies.

12. Internal Environment

In line with the changes and reconfiguration of the executive portfolios and departments ushered by the sixth administration, the President of South Africa pronounced the merger of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and the Economic Development Department (EDD) to form the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**). Furthermore, departments were tasked to design organisational structures that promote accountability and synergy through the National Macro-Organising of Government (NMOG) process. To give effect to the merger process, a departmental project team was established comprising officials of **the dti** and EDD. A two-phased approach was adopted, with Phase 1 focusing on the start-up structure, bringing the two departments together by transferring both departments' functions and resources to **the dtic**, with the exception of the PICC function. The PICC function and budget were transferred to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

The macro start-up structure of **the dtic** was submitted to the Minister of Public Service and Administration for determination in terms of section 3(4)(b) of the Public Service Act, 1994, for the transfer of functions as indicated and concurrence in terms of Public Service Regulation 25(2)(a). Such determination and concurrence was issued, and the matching and placement of staff commenced in consultation with organised labour. The new structure of **the dtic** came into effect on 1 April 2020 and Phase 2 will ensue in the 2020/21 financial year.

To give effect to the strategic imperatives of the department of growing and transforming the economy, creating jobs and protecting consumers, workers and enterprises, it is essential to revisit the internal institutional arrangements for alignment with the strategic objectives. The Corporate Services Management Branch will initiate Phase 2 of the NMOG process to align **the dtic**'s functions, organisational structure and human resources allocation with the strategic imperatives. The alignment of **the dtic** organisational structure will contribute towards the elimination of silos and duplication, thereby streamlining business processes and optimising the utilisation of resources.

Values

The conduct of our employees is informed by **the dtic** values of Quality Relationships, Operational Excellence and Intellectual Excellence. These values are not only the glue that promotes cohesive teams, but are also the bedrock for building a high-performing department that places emphasis on caring for its employees.

Quality Relationships

The value dimension of Quality Relationships intends to create a culture and environment where people are valued and respect one another, and where teamwork and ethical conduct is promoted.

Promoting Operational Excellence

Operational excellence focuses on service delivery, with an emphasis on Batho Pele, service delivery standards and continuous improvement. The operational plans of the various branches in the department are supported by Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs) that are based on Batho Pele Service Standards.

Towards Intellectual Excellence

The department is knowledge-based and so learning, skills improvement, information management and innovation are critical for the successful delivery of departmental programmes and services.

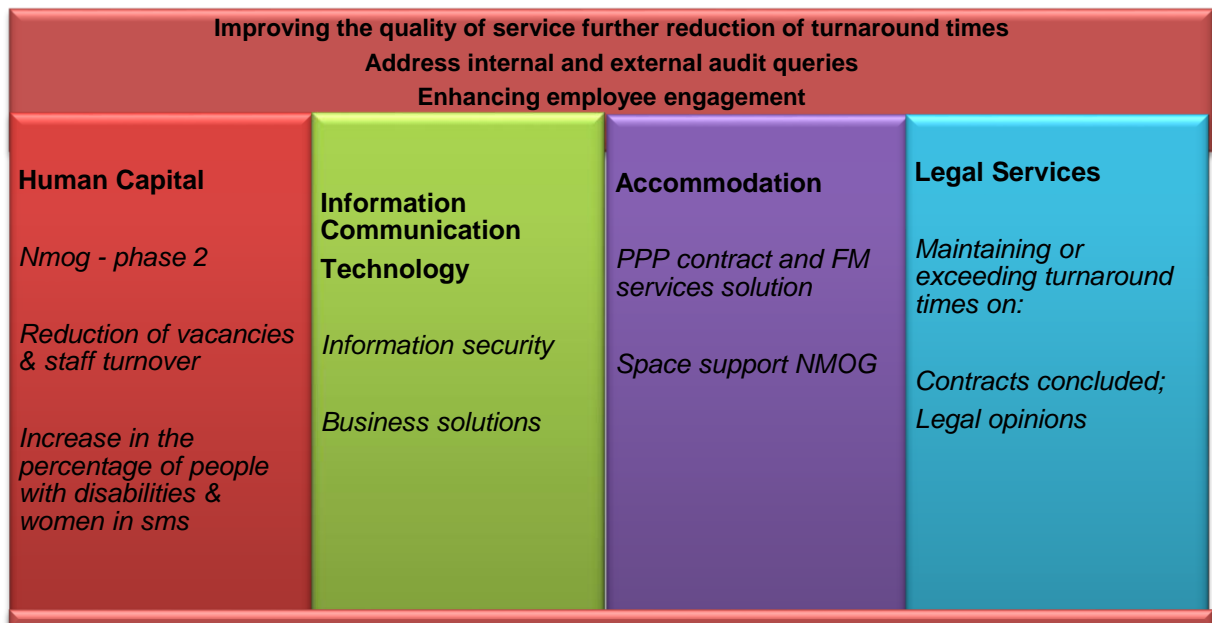
Information Management

Cyber-attacks continue to be a significant risk that could adversely affect the security of information and continuity of business operations. **the dtic** is pleased to report that as at December 2019, there were no successful cyber-attacks, although attempts had been made. This is indicative of the effective general and firewall controls. Availability of key systems averaged 99.76%.

Enabling business through office accommodation

Challenges in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) environment persisted and the department is working with all parties to attain an appropriate outcome. The independent performance audit and benchmarking project has been completed and the results were made available to the concessionaire and lender, as was necessary to enhance service delivery. Lease agreements for the three regional offices are in different phases of renegotiation/extension under the leadership of the NDPWI.

2020/21 Focal areas



Integrated approach

the dtic is responsible for 17 entities and 45 pieces of legislation, covering a substantial part of South Africa's economic policy landscape. These entities and **the dtic's** legislative mandate will be used to address South Africa's triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

the dtic and its entities will deploy a suite of targeted incentives that seek to change business behaviour by encouraging investment in competitiveness-enhancing technology, expansion of industrial enterprises and capabilities, resource-efficient machinery and equipment, and investments that foster transformation. These investments contribute to transformation through the requirement that enterprises meet broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) minimum requirements and by virtue of the SEZ programme, which provides additional support to enterprises investing in SEZs in under-developed parts of South Africa.

In addition to incentives, the department and its entities provide a range of policy and programmatic interventions that seek to support domestic demand – through, for example, trade measures to prevent illegal imports and mandatory local procurement – as well as open access to fast-growing, export markets, particularly on the African continent and in Asia. This necessitates a more integrative approach to the manner in which work is undertaken by **the dtic**. The AfCFTA and investment portfolio will be used to drive this integrative approach.

the dtic utilises its membership of the WTO and the African Union (AU) as well as bilateral trade relations to access export markets and support the role of developing countries in an increasingly challenging trade environment.

An important although often undervalued set of economic policy tools stems from **the dtic**'s responsibility to provide legislation, regulations, investigative capacity and the authority to impose appropriate measures and penalties to ensure that the business environment is regulated to serve South Africa's socio-economic needs; to protect consumers, workers and shareholders; and to ensure that firms compete with one another in a manner that encourages job creation, consumer choice and competitive pricing. These policy tools include liquor regulations that prevent liquor outlets from locating close to schools and places of worship, and the Competition Amendment Act, which gives the authorities strengthened powers to undertake market inquiries and impose corrective recommendations to ensure fair competition among enterprises of all sizes, irrespective of their location within value-chains.

The intended direct and indirect beneficiaries of **the dtic** interventions are enterprises, consumers and workers. These include enterprises that receive funding from **the dtic** to induce investment; workers whose jobs are saved or where new jobs are created due to new export opportunities or better protection of the domestic market from unfair trade competition; and consumers who are protected from business practices that exploit their lack of access to legal recourse or encourage reckless selling.

A modern developing economy is composed of complex value-chains and enterprise interdependencies. Consequently, some enterprises, workers and/or consumers may be indirect beneficiaries, for example, where a trade measure seeks to protect a domestic industry from unfair competition and in so doing creates new up or downstream market opportunities for local enterprises.

Figure 1 below provides a conceptual framework for a modern economy like South Africa and shows the linkages between different branches, entities, programmes and interventions.

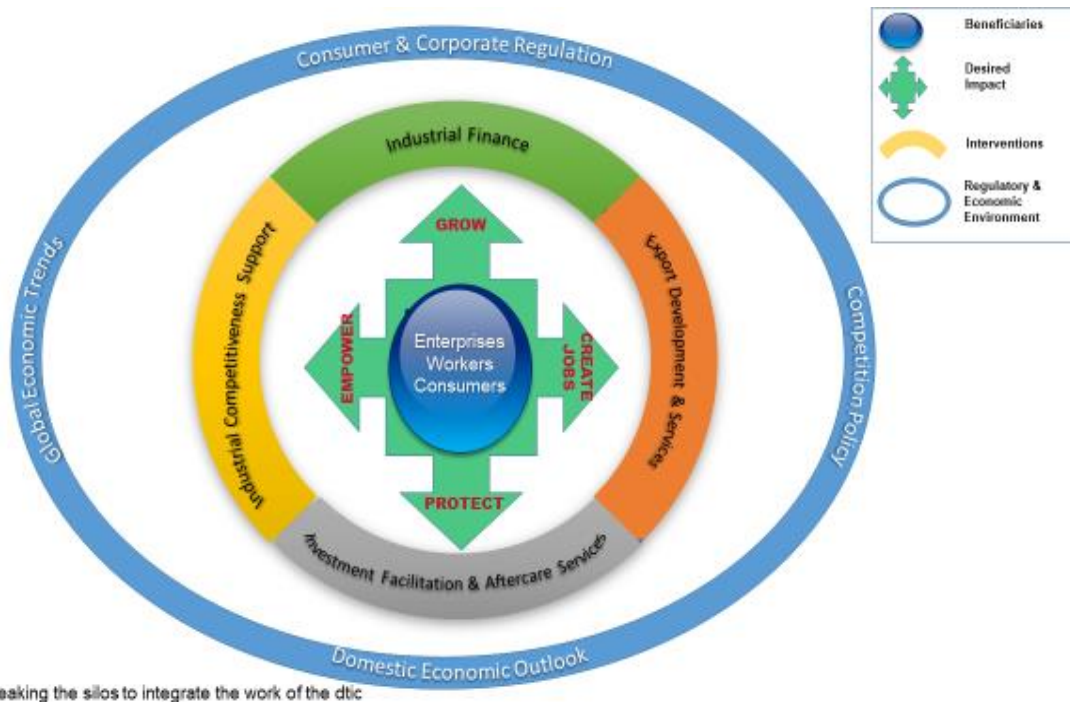


Figure 1: the dtic integrated way of working

Reducing Bureaucracy for Impact

A dedicated project will be established to develop and implement an automated system for planning and reporting compliance requirements. This will result in a reduction in the amount of time managers spend on compliance reporting, thus allowing for more concerted effort on the delivery of the core work of the department.

Financial Plan (Expenditure Estimates)

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Administration	760 675	827 381	862 292	924 110	857 590	927 233	970 260
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	116 024	121 121	122 075	130 445	128 449	142 178	148 571
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	97 589	95 699	121 963	159 964	159 943	184 322	190 113
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1 722 245	1 838 839	2 018 625	2 100 766	1 653 246	1 810 713	1 875 442
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	295 381	298 706	323 846	339 756	312 766	363 855	378 788
Industrial Financing	6 895 186	5 600 528	5 560 651	5 953 579	4 860 006	5 074 949	5 270 602
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	454 588	456 154	460 194	440 716	410 889	486 638	502 439
Inward Investment attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare	69 244	64 505	69 372	68 705	55 699	62 996	66 637
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	546 869	782 258	912 233	815 804	789 398	955 511	991 885
Economic Research and Coordination	56 678	60 107	68 003	80 525	82 724	89 902	94 405
Total for Programmes	11 014 479	10 145 298	10 519 254	11 014 370	9 310 710	10 098 297	10 489 142
Economic classification							
Current payments	1 638 949	1 723 149	1 825 980	1 960 487	1 925 294	2 105 407	2 193 719
Compensation of employees	1 000 488	1 035 313	1 073 182	1 142 712	1 171 420	1 247 560	1 301 832
Salaries and wages	892 040	922 337	956 177	978 653	1 000 942	1 057 988	1 105 004
Social contributions	108 448	112 976	117 005	164 059	170 478	189 572	196 828
Goods and services	638 461	687 836	752 798	817 775	753 874	857 847	891 887
Administrative fees	2 455	6 258	5 492	8 189	4 911	5 514	5 577
Advertising	16 437	22 526	27 770	22 798	30 075	32 082	32 572
Minor assets	843	2 163	360	1 047	3 095	4 995	2 937
Audit costs: External	11 714	13 430	12 714	14 762	16 059	16 942	17 577
Bursaries: Employees	3 250	3 646	3 651	5 067	5 335	5 609	5 092
Catering: Departmental activities	2 329	2 472	3 856	8 057	6 782	7 040	7 356
Communication (G&S)	12 328	11 059	11 277	14 322	16 449	17 344	18 037
Computer services	17 185	44 994	36 068	41 703	35 510	37 557	39 880
Consultants: Business and advisory services	22 974	23 846	43 306	61 213	65 825	74 085	77 788
Legal services (G&S)	39 042	19 693	23 175	29 498	37 462	41 788	45 230
Contractors	9 008	16 441	23 591	29 796	31 131	32 168	33 334

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Agency and support/outsourced services	2 110	1 360	218	305	322	340	353
Entertainment	1 086	1 321	1 382	1 302	1 385	1 462	1 515
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 825	2 435	2 083	2 342	2 143	2 301	2 405
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	0	0	119	125	132	137
Inventory: Materials and supplies	0	0	0	8	8	8	8
Inventory: Medical supplies	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
Consumable supplies	992	1 023	671	3 398	3 600	3 779	3 928
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	11 761	8 488	5 845	11 000	10 853	12 595	13 531
Operating leases	315 440	335 910	355 748	340 004	291 676	307 024	318 796
Rental and hiring	2 048	2 270	4 526	4 024	933	1 427	1 490
Property payments	14 737	8 462	6 594	9 820	11 762	12 610	13 243
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	0	0	28	29	30	31
Travel and subsistence	95 792	106 943	118 721	127 475	116 359	161 499	167 767
Training and development	4 729	10 176	10 404	11 357	5 346	15 123	14 740
Operating payments	27 123	23 021	24 373	32 605	33 188	35 568	39 546
Venues and facilities	23 252	19 899	30 973	37 532	23 507	28 821	29 013
Transfers and subsidies	9 346 954	8 394 813	8 673 957	9 035 699	7 351 295	7 956 536	8 257 321
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 171 691	1 120 036	1 090 953	1 144 254	1 043 064	1 239 967	1 288 432
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 171 691	1 120 036	1 090 953	1 144 254	1 043 064	1 239 967	1 288 432
Foreign governments and international organisations	29 843	28 457	27 650	37 326	38 526	45 162	46 839
Public corporations and private enterprises	7 978 363	7 069 913	7 348 599	7 673 857	6 127 881	6 502 137	6 751 462
Public corporations	3 267 273	3 661 421	3 495 868	3 205 466	2 653 223	3 294 908	3 421 575
Other transfers to public corporations	3 267 273	3 661 421	3 495 868	3 205 466	2 653 223	3 294 908	3 421 575
Private enterprises	4 711 090	3 408 492	3 852 731	4 468 391	3 474 658	3 207 229	3 329 887
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	4 441 734	3 171 053	3 532 602	4 063 589	3 223 465	2 752 319	2 858 061
Other transfers to private enterprises	269 356	237 439	320 129	404 802	251 193	454 910	471 826
Non-profit institutions	163 107	173 814	202 430	178 897	140 882	168 276	169 547
Households	3 950	2 593	4 325	1 365	942	994	1 041
Social benefits	3 320	2 080	3 822	1 345	942	994	1 041
Other transfers to households	630	513	503	20	0	0	0

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Payments for capital assets	18 876	26 194	18 866	18 181	34 121	36 354	38 102
Machinery and equipment	12 578	17 963	17 793	15 391	18 649	20 032	21 170
Transport equipment	2 480	414	0	559	590	622	645
Other machinery and equipment	10 098	17 549	17 793	14 832	18 059	19 410	20 525
Software and other intangible assets	6 298	8 231	1 073	2 790	15 472	16 322	16 932
Payments for financial assets	9 700	1 142	451	3	0	0	0
Total economic classification	11 014 479	10 145 298	10 519 254	11 014 370	9 310 710	10 098 297	10 489 142

Part C: Measuring Our Performance

13. Institutional Programme Performance Information

13.1. Programme 1: Administration

a) Purpose

Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dtic**.
- (ii) **The Office of the Director-General (ODG)** provides overall management of **the dtic**'s resources.
- (iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, legal services and facilities management.
- (iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dtic** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service.
- (v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dtic**, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the department's goals and objectives.
- (vi) **Marketing, Communication and Media Relations** facilitates greater awareness of the department's role, increases the uptake of its products and services, and ensures that the department is portrayed positively in the media through influencing the content of media in its favour.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Implement transformation through EE and B-BBBEE	Increase in the employment of People with a Disability – Annual adjusted HR Plan	Percentage (%) of People with a Disability employed	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
	Increase in the employment of women at Senior Management Service level – Annual adjusted HR Plan	Percentage (%) of Women at Senior Management Service level	50%	50%	54%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Youth Empowerment	Increase the number of interns appointed for experiential learning for a two-year contract	Number (No.) of interns appointed	67	68	69	-	54	-	54
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	Percentage (%) of eligible creditors payments processed within legal timeframes	100% eligible creditors' payments made within	100% eligible creditors' payments made	100% eligible creditors' payments made within	100% eligible creditors' payments made within	100% eligible creditors' payments made within	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
ensures effective and efficient service delivery			30 days	within 30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	days	days
COVID-19 workplace Readiness	Implementation Plan for the Protocol on new working arrangements	Percentage(%) implementation of the COVID-19 Plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%
		Number (No.) of COVID-19 reports produced	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10 (monthly from June)	12	12
Aligned institutional capabilities and capacity	NMOG Phase 2 Implementation Plan	Report on Implementation of the NMOG Phase 2 Plan to unlock greater value	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	One report covering no less than 30% of target	One report covering no less than 70% of target	-
Implementation of shared services for the DTIC portfolio of entities to ensure long-term sustainability through increased efficiencies and effectiveness	Optimisation of resources within DTIC portfolio of entities through the implementation of a shared services model for the DTIC entities	A report on the Implementation of the Shared Services Framework to address budget reductions and efficiency goals	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Development of a Framework on Shared Services	A report on the Implementation of the Shared Services Framework	A report on the Implementation of the Shared Services Framework

Quarterly Milestone for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Percentage (%) of People with a Disability employed	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Percentage (%) of women at Senior Management Service level	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Number (No.) of interns appointed	54	54	-	-	-
Percentage (%) of eligible creditors payments processed within legal timeframes	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days
Percentage(%) implementation of the COVID-19 Plan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number (No.) of COVID-19 reports produced	10	1	3	3	3
Report on Implementation of the NMOG Phase 2 Plan	Report covering achievement of no less than 30% of target	Consultation with Organised Labour	Initiation of the Project & establishment of project governance structures in consultation with Exbo & Branches	Appointment of service provider	Phased implementation of the project
A report on the Implementation of the Shared Services Framework	Development of a Framework on Shared Services	-	-	-	Shared services model implementation framework submitted for approval

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The items included aim to ensure adequate human resource capacity to fulfil the mandate of the department, with a focus on quality (professionalism) and quantity (turnover and vacancy rate).

the dtic is proud of its current combined achievement of 4.0% representation of People with a Disability, which is in excess of the target of 2% set by Cabinet. Over the next five years, the target for People with a Disability was adjusted to 3.5%.

The empowerment of women in senior management positions and thus the promotion of equality in the workplace has given rise to quantified measures for achieving this goal. Through active target setting, close monitoring and reporting, the combined representation of women in SMS stands at 54% against the Cabinet target of 50% as at 31 March 2020.

To contribute positively towards the reduction of high youth unemployment and provide graduates with experiential learning, the department over the past three years appointed 204 interns through its Internship Programme. 54 interns will be appointed for a period 2 years in 2020/21 bringing the total number of interns appointed to 162 in the next 5 years. The department will continue to lead by example in the area of paying creditors within 30 days, an important measure that supports the growth of small businesses.

The department will develop a shared service framework for **the dtic** entities to leverage on the resources within the portfolio to maximise the impact of service delivery and improved cost efficiencies. This is intended to mitigate the budget reductions through improved use of resources, which may include providing an 'in-kind' set of services to agencies reporting to **the dtic**, phased in over an appropriate period.

Programme Resource Considerations

ADMINISTRATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Ministry	44 525	49 310	60 444	65 223	61 003	69 706	74 236
Office of the Director-General	78 111	71 597	73 173	97 567	94 198	103 777	109 980
Corporate Services	491 987	546 968	554 883	576 646	509 248	549 391	573 122
Office Accommodation	2 589	2 336	2 358	2 552	5 988	6 589	6 839
Financial Management	73 311	81 066	78 121	85 576	91 388	96 836	101 030
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	70 152	76 104	93 313	96 546	95 765	100 934	105 053
Total	760 675	827 381	862 292	924 110	857 590	927 233	970 260
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	746 197	801 216	844 525	913 319	844 296	912 769	954 974
Compensation of employees	292 125	304 764	308 925	331 421	337 957	358 712	375 970
Salaries and wages	257 891	268 113	272 182	290 249	295 720	312 422	326 793
Social contributions	34 234	36 651	36 743	41 172	42 237	46 290	49 177
Goods and services	454 072	496 452	535 600	581 898	506 339	554 057	579 004
Administrative fees	1 596	1 744	2 536	3 619	2 142	3 203	3 293
Advertising	14 748	19 379	24 080	19 578	26 385	27 873	28 907
Minor assets	437	1 547	224	572	505	532	551
Audit costs: External	11 714	13 430	12 714	14 754	16 059	16 942	17 577
Bursaries: Employees	3 250	3 646	3 651	5 067	5 335	5 609	5 092
Catering: Departmental activities	1 210	899	1 858	3 542	3 018	3 112	3 334
Communication (G&S)	8 109	8 404	7 430	9 936	10 544	11 167	11 602
Computer services	15 183	43 379	34 739	39 218	29 276	31 005	32 960
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 587	7 362	9 536	20 220	18 264	19 020	19 923

ADMINISTRATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Legal services (G&S)	32 877	13 824	13 231	19 133	24 428	27 742	30 537
Contractors	6 621	13 304	20 054	19 035	22 518	23 092	23 876
Agency and support/outsourced services	1 914	1 073	129	252	266	281	292
Entertainment	13	9	20	276	286	301	315
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	982	1 194	1 395	1 433	1 617	1 706	1 766
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Consumable supplies	370	405	249	2 294	2 557	2 685	2 793
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	9 817	6 481	5 008	7 502	7 197	7 528	7 825
Operating leases	284 852	303 950	324 337	328 251	268 925	283 217	293 645
Rental and hiring	1 752	1 161	2 994	2 972	15	16	16
Property payments	6 937	5 304	4 672	8 543	8 209	9 297	9 742
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	23	24	25	26
Travel and subsistence	21 312	22 501	31 933	38 440	35 483	48 684	52 787
Training and development	3 692	8 533	8 012	9 264	4 182	10 829	11 262
Operating payments	6 120	6 734	10 226	10 587	10 338	10 944	11 302
Venues and facilities	13 979	12 189	16 572	17 375	8 754	9 235	9 569
Transfers and subsidies	2 692	653	788	303	-	-	-
Households	2 692	653	788	303	-	-	-
Social benefits	2 362	488	658	303	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	330	165	130	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	11 786	24 422	16 979	10 488	13 294	14 464	15 286
Machinery and equipment	6 163	16 210	16 910	7 698	10 362	11 371	12 077
Transport equipment	1 476	-	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Other machinery and equipment	4 687	16 210	16 910	7 698	10 362	11 371	12 077
Software and other intangible assets	5 623	8 212	69	2 790	2 932	3 093	3 209
Payments for financial assets	-	1 090	-	-	-	-	-
Total	760 675	827 381	862 292	924 110	857 590	927 233	970 260

13.2. Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

a) Purpose

Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates development by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering African development, including regional and continental integration and development cooperation in line with the AU Agenda 2063.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements.
- (ii) **African Multilateral Economic Development** facilitates multilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration.

c) Strategic considerations in current context, which will inform the allocation of Resources and expertise in the period ahead, within the outputs and performance indicators:

- (i) Develop options to fast-track the operationalisation of the AfCFTA, broadening participation and ensuring potential benefits are delivered more rapidly.
- (ii) Strengthening coordination capabilities to support trade and protect South Africa's industrial base through the work of ITAC,

Reports on output indicators will also report on progress against the matters in (c) above.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increased intra-Africa trade to support African regional development	Africa regional development programme implemented	Number of status reports on regional economic integration	T-FTA progress report prepared		2 status reports produced on progress for T-FTA	2 status reports produced on progress for T-FTA	1 status report produced on progress for T-FTA	2 status reports produced on the progress for T-FTA	2 status reports produced on the progress for T-FTA
			SADC-EU EPA progress report prepared Agreement concluded and came into effect on 10 October 2016 SACU-India PTA progress report prepared	1 status report produced on progress towards conclusion of trade negotiations (CFTA)	4 status reports produced on progress on CFTA negotiations	4 status reports produced on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	4 status reports produced on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	4 status reports produced on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	4 status reports produced on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA
	Implementation of trade agreements to facilitate market access	Number of status reports on implementation of trade agreements	SACU There was no progress on agreed work programme. SADC FTA Progress report on implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol developed	Status report on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	2 reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	2 reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	2 status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	2 status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	2 status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
			New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	2 status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	2 status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK
			New indicator	1 status report on implementation of AGOA	4 status reports	4 status reports	2 status reports on implementation of AGOA	2 status reports on implementation of AGOA	2 status reports on implementation of AGOA
	Global rule-making to enable policy space to support and grow priority sectors	Number of status reports on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO	Status report submitted on BRICS and G20 engagements	1 status report produced on G20, AGOA, BRICS and UK Brexit	16 status reports produced on engagements in global fora	16 status reports produced on engagements in global fora	2 status reports on engagements in BRICS 2 status reports on engagements in G20 2 status reports on engagements in the WTO	2 status reports on engagements in BRICS 2 status reports on engagements in G20 2 status reports on engagements in the WTO	2 status reports on engagements in BRICS 2 status reports on engagements in G20 2 status reports on engagements in the WTO

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of status reports on regional economic integration	1 status report produced on progress for T-FTA	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 status report produced on progress of TFTA negotiations
	4 status reports produced on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	1 status report on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	1 status report on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	1 status report tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA	1 status report on tariff and trade related matters under the AfCFTA
Number of status reports on implementation of trade Agreements	2 status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	Nil	Status report on the implementation of the SADC-EU EPA	Nil	Status report on the implementation of the SADC-EU EPA
	2 status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	Status report on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	Nil	Status report on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	Nil
	2 status reports on implementation of AGOA	Nil	1 status report on implementation of AGOA	Nil	1 status report on implementation of AGOA
Number of status reports on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO	6 status reports produced on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO	1 status report on engagement in BRICS	Nil	1 status report on engagement in BRICS	Nil
		1 status report on engagement in G20	Nil	1 status report on engagement in G20	Nil
		Nil	1 status report on engagement in the WTO	1 status report on engagement in the WTO	Nil

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

Programme two centres on negotiating trade and investment agreements with trade partners at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Such negotiations require balance that reconciles South Africa's economic objectives with those of our partners. As such, the department seeks to ensure that it expands export opportunities for our priority economic sectors, while protecting domestic industrial capacity and employment in sensitive sectors.

In this way, we preserve the policy space to pursue industrial policy and development policies for national priorities. Through international trade negotiations, we seek to create opportunities in legally binding, rules-based arrangements to expand South African exports, particularly for higher value-added products that support industrial development in South Africa.

Impact of COVID-19 on work of Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation (TPNC)

COVID-19 has disrupted the bulk of TPNC work. The work of the branch on international engagements, necessary stakeholder and constituency engagements has been reduced significantly in the short term.

Intensive work in the South African Customs Union (SACU) continued and ensured that the supply of essential medical goods and food products was not unduly impeded by border closures. At the same time, discussions on possible response measures were taken up at the G20. Engagements in BRICS also continue through digital platforms.

Under the AU, there were discussions aimed at adjusting the timeline for negotiations and the operationalisation of the AfCFTA. The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent decisions by the AU Commission in March 2020 to suspend meetings/engagements effectively postponed negotiations under the AfCFTA. The 13th Extra-Ordinary Summit that had been proposed for 30 May 2020 to adopt the outcomes of the work has been postponed until 3 December 2020. Moreover, it is proposed that commencement of preferential trade under the AfCFTA be shifted from July 2020 to January 2021. The AU Ministers of Trade are engaging with the AU Commission to consider options for continuing work on the negotiating issues, while recognising the practical constraints for engagement among 55 member states.

All structured bilateral engagements have been postponed indefinitely. We can expect that the work intensity in TPNC will be reduced until the pandemic passes across most parts of the globe. Thereafter, however, it would be important to take up relations in very efficient ways as the South African economy will then need to benefit from the trade facilitation achievements typical of these bilateral engagements and from investment flows into the country. This will also apply to the continuous maintenance engagements related to existing preferential trade relations such as the free trade agreements with the EU, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the UK. Speedy commencement of all these engagements would be important to not only ensure South Africa's foothold in their agendas, but also to assist South African exporters to maintain smooth and reliable supply chains to their overseas clients, in order to maintain their market share.

The 12th World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference (WTO MC12) was postponed, which affects the intensity of that work programme. Work does continue though virtual means.

Programme Resource Considerations

TRADE POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS AND COOPERATION Sub-Programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
International Trade Development	98 934	99 308	103 339	109 487	108 410	120 270	125 646
African Multilateral Economic Development	17 090	21 813	18 736	20 958	20 039	21 908	22 925
Total	116 024	121 121	122 075	130 445	128 449	142 178	148 571
Economic classification							
Current payments	92 371	98 981	99 736	101 554	101 419	110 022	115 204
Compensation of employees	74 158	75 564	77 067	81 858	82 647	88 032	92 386
Salaries and wages	65 647	67 008	68 310	70 899	72 403	77 122	81 069
Social contributions	8 511	8 556	8 757	10 959	10 244	10 910	11 317
Goods and services	18 213	23 417	22 669	19 696	18 772	21 990	22 818
Administrative fees	-	360	261	196	197	205	210
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	18	-	-	34	35	37	38
Catering: Departmental activities	38	49	49	89	115	121	126
Communication (G&S)	446	163	664	616	828	686	712
Consultants: Business and advisory services	288	286	86	259	273	288	299
Legal services (G&S)	284	-	368	956	1 667	2 075	2 153
Contractors	21	872	1 028	690	555	586	607
Agency and support/outsourced services	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	37	109	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	5	-	11	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	-	4	11	31	22	23	24
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	23	-	4	-	-	-
Operating leases	213	246	359	277	244	74	77
Rental and hiring	130	681	484	120	308	770	799
Property payments	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	12 597	19 483	16 679	15 663	12 077	14 360	14 929
Operating payments	2 320	250	382	353	281	292	303

TRADE POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS AND COOPERATION Sub-Programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Venues and facilities	1 673	890	2 287	408	2 170	2 473	2 541
Transfers and subsidies	22 970	22 140	22 339	28 190	26 193	31 346	32 511
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 131	1 188	1 257	1 327	1 217	1 447	1 501
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 131	1 188	1 257	1 327	1 217	1 447	1 501
Foreign governments and international organisations	17 675	16 451	16 205	21 978	20 868	24 462	25 372
Public corporations and private enterprises	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	4 108	5 437	5 638
Public corporations	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	4 108	5 437	5 638
Other transfers to public corporations	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	4 108	5 437	5 638
Households	-	129	251	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	129	251	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	683	-	-	701	837	810	856
Machinery and equipment	683	-	-	701	837	810	856
Other machinery and equipment	683	-	-	701	837	810	856
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	116 024	121 121	122 075	130 445	128 449	142 178	148 571

13.3. Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

a) Purpose

Drive economic transformation and increase participation in industrialisation.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Enterprise Competitiveness** fosters and stimulates industrialisation and structural change through the development and deployment of technologies and skills for the department's economic programmes.
- (ii) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes B-BBEE and the growth of the industrial base through the black industrialist programme.
- (iii) **Regional Industrial Development** promotes regional industrial development through policies, strategies and programmes such as SEZs and industrial parks.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Number of implementation reports on SEZ and the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit) submitted to Minister	Number of implementation reports on SEZ and the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit) submitted to Minister	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	2	2	2
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Number of implementation reports on the industrial parks submitted to Minister	Number of implementation reports on the industrial parks submitted to Minister	4 reports submitted to Minister and to Parliament, i. Report for revitalisation of Seshego industrial park ii. 2 reports	2 reports submitted to Minister	2 reports submitted to the Minister	2	2	2	2
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister	Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2

Quarterly Milestone for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of implementation reports on SEZ and the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit) submitted to Minister	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Number of implementation reports on the industrial parks submitted to Minister	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister	2	Nil	1	Nil	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP) aim to address industrialisation and by doing so achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, support other SDGs and enable employment in the country. The output indicators will provide results of measurements towards these outcomes and therefore provide reflection of how the programme aligns with national priorities and the achievement thereof.

The rollout of bulk infrastructure and the top-structures for the signed-off investment projects in the SEZs and Industrial Parks was delayed due to the lockdown resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. **the dtic** is prioritizing the construction of those investment-led infrastructure projects to support industrialisation in these areas.

Following a new approach adopted by Cabinet, national government will be actively involved in the planning and development of SEZs and Industrial Parks. This urgent intervention is a result of limited budgets across government and the lack of requisite skills to plan, develop and manage SEZs in the provinces. The involvement of the national government will be strengthened through the creation of the National SEZ Capacity Support Unit that will be based at the IDC. This Unit will coordinate and mobilise the resources and expertise at all levels to fast-track the development of infrastructure and also assist in investment promotion.

The objectives for B-BBEE are intended to enhance participation in the mainstream economy to achieve inclusivity and sustainable economic development. The goal is to achieve the delivery objectives of Outcome 4, which is to facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth, as aligned to the New Growth Path (NGP) and National Development Plan (NDP). Focus shall be on transformation by creating economic opportunities in rural and township areas using B-BBEE as well as leveraging on and attracting investment for an inclusive economic growth. This shall contribute towards ensuring that the South African economy is restructured to enable the meaningful participation of black people, women, youth, people with disabilities, and rural or underdeveloped communities in the mainstream economy in a manner that has a positive impact on employment, income redistribution, structural re-adjustment and economic growth.

Programme Resource Considerations

SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Enterprise Competitiveness	24 942	24 986	30 678	49 297	28 178	31 530	33 029
Equity and Empowerment	32 166	32 010	47 642	66 082	84 494	99 747	103 506
Spatial Industrial Economic Development (Special Economic Zones)	40 481	38 703	43 643	44 585	47 271	53 045	53 578
Total	97 589	95 699	121 963	159 964	159 943	184 322	190 113
Economic classification							
Current payments	74 495	82 800	108 165	126 562	147 451	169 230	174 576
Compensation of employees	60 349	66 334	73 786	79 014	82 225	88 279	91 757
Salaries and wages	53 998	59 847	66 280	66 823	65 042	69 979	72 775
Social contributions	6 351	6 487	7 506	12 191	17 183	18 300	18 982
Goods and services	14 146	16 466	34 379	47 548	65 226	80 951	82 819
Administrative fees	-	483	498	614	510	386	273
Advertising	359	129	899	639	500	692	730
Minor assets	43	505	89	247	2 417	4 281	2 198
Catering: Departmental activities	250	209	284	1 818	902	892	956
Communication (G&S)	258	52	381	788	1 510	1 704	1 814
Computer services	-	-	42	510	5 030	5 282	5 598
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 223	1 794	9 479	5 176	14 037	14 450	16 778
Legal services (G&S)	557	173	32	1 860	5 177	5 437	5 759
Contractors	318	430	538	1 505	2 300	2 415	2 560
Entertainment	1	38	-	2	5	10	10
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18	11	31	22	64	110	134
Consumable supplies	37	154	33	164	308	318	337
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	238	507	266	1 108	1 320	2 490	3 102
Operating leases	106	161	3 782	3 624	13 714	14 432	15 434
Rental and hiring	4	24	35	-	400	420	445
Property payments	-	-	-	93	3 100	2 835	3 005
Travel and subsistence	6 753	9 928	10 811	15 621	8 631	12 636	11 415

SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Training and development	238	258	3	2 090	-	3 072	3 250
Operating payments	197	723	1 267	2 165	3 934	4 588	4 303
Venues and facilities	546	887	5 909	9 502	1 367	4 501	4 718
Transfers and subsidies	11 683	12 461	11 871	32 938	12 002	14 575	14 991
Departmental agencies and accounts	8 523	8 949	9 231	30 996	8 971	10 754	11 028
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	8 523	8 949	9 231	30 996	8 971	10 754	11 028
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	1 606	2 119	2 198
Public corporations	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	1 606	2 119	2 198
Other transfers to public corporations	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	1 606	2 119	2 198
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 500	-	-	1 425	1 702	1 765
Households	505	274	801	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	305	192	739	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	200	82	62	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	1 726	438	1 518	464	490	517	546
Machinery and equipment	1 051	419	514	464	490	517	546
Other machinery and equipment	1 051	419	514	464	490	517	546
Software and other intangible assets	675	19	1 004	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	9 685	-	409	-	-	-	-
Total	97 589	95 699	121 963	159 964	159 943	184 322	190 113

13.4. Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

a) Purpose

Design and implement policies, strategies and programmes for the development of manufacturing and related economic sectors, and contribute to the direct and indirect creation of decent jobs, value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Industrial Competitiveness** develops policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets.
- (ii) **Customised Sector Programmes** develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Developed Master Plans in national priority sectors in order to foster industrialisation with a view to bring about economic transformation and job creation	Number of Master plans as per Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2021	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 Master Plans as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	3 Master Plans as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	2 Master Plans as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	Nil
	Progress Reports on Implementation of Master Plans	Number of progress reports on Implementation of Master Plans	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of Master Plans	4 Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of Master Plans	4 Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of Master Plans
Increased localisation through additional support measures and designation of products	Progress reports on the support measures to increase localisation of various Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other products	Number of progress reports on the support measures to increase localisation of PPE and other products	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 Quarterly progress reports on the support measures to increase localisation of PPE and other products	4 Quarterly progress reports on the support measures to increase localisation of PPE and other products	4 Quarterly progress reports on the support measures to increase localisation of PPE and other products

	Designation requests prepared for Minister	Number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 designation requests submitted o Minister for approval, i.e. solar photovoltaic system components and rail-signalling system and components	4 designation requests submitted to Minister: Fire engine/truck, and steel products and components for construction; water meters and wheelie bins	4 designation requests prepared for Minister	2 designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 designation requests prepared for Minister per year
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Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of Master Plans as per Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2021	3 Master Plans as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	Nil	1 Master Plan as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister	1 Master Plan as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister	1 Master Plan as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister
Number of progress reports on Implementation of Master Plans	4 Quarterly progress reports on Implementation of Master Plans	1 progress report on implementation of Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation on Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation on Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation on Master Plans submitted to Minister per year
Number of progress reports on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE across sectors	4 quarterly progress reports on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE and other products	1 quarterly progress report on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE and other products	1 quarterly progress report on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE and other products	1 quarterly progress report on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE and other products	1 quarterly progress report on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE and other products
Number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 Designations prepared for Minister for year	Nil	1 designation request prepared for Minister per year	Nil	1 designation request prepared for Minister per quarter

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The medium-term strategy sets out a review of previous interventions, lessons learnt and the path towards a better coordinated industrial policy. The success of industrial policy is underpinned by a collaborative approach with industry, labour and other stakeholders, prioritisation of sectors, centrality of policy to the growth strategy and, importantly, coordination at the Presidency.

The modality to operationalise the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy is the application of a master-planning process that seeks to create a shared vision between industry, government and labour. The Re-imagined Industrial Strategy envisages that the adoption of Master Plans will harness the commitment by all role-players, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and purposefully implement the actions required to fulfil the vision.

The development and deployment of comprehensive industrial policy levers to support national priority sectors such as agro-processing, gas and chemicals, tourism, automotive, steel, ICT and software, creative industries, and pharmaceuticals has been highlighted as one of the key interventions. The current global pandemic – characterised by *inter alia* significant disruptions in the supply chains, shrinking global demand, greater levels of protectionism and localisation, industry liquidity challenges, and risks to job losses – necessitates that these industrial policy levers be strengthened and targeted to cushion the industries from total collapse. The effects of the pandemic, tweaks to interventions and deployment of the appropriate policy instruments will be captured in the various sector-specific Master Plans and the implementation progress reports.

Programme Resource Considerations

INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Industrial Competitiveness	759 275	898 685	1 015 782	1 067 795	826 558	1 010 543	1 030 395
Customised Sector Programmes	962 970	940 154	1 002 843	1 032 971	826 688	800 170	845 047
Total	1 722 245	1 838 839	2 018 625	2 100 766	1 653 246	1 810 713	1 875 442
Economic classification							
Current payments	112 027	120 291	121 610	142 529	142 560	153 348	157 025
Compensation of employees	101 878	110 727	110 586	123 015	124 156	133 511	136 576
Salaries and wages	90 763	99 038	98 709	99 886	104 140	112 194	114 465
Social contributions	11 115	11 689	11 877	23 129	20 016	21 317	22 111
Goods and services	10 149	9 564	11 024	19 514	18 404	19 837	20 449
Administrative fees	-	443	337	913	928	524	543
Advertising	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	7	2	2	27	59	62	64
Catering: Departmental activities	91	117	114	374	279	291	302
Communication (G&S)	396	142	311	545	757	817	847
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 009	-	6	2 416	1 296	1 280	1 328
Legal services (G&S)	125	-	154	14	16	17	18
Contractors	-	9	71	10	91	68	71
Entertainment	1	72	-	12	29	29	30
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3	2	14	17	18	19	20
Consumable supplies	6	11	9	152	153	163	169
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	96	2	10	546	262	389	404
Operating leases	313	317	324	401	78	98	102
Travel and subsistence	6 230	6 851	7 762	12 711	10 209	11 549	12 344
Training and development	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 618	893	1 230	1 115	3 464	3 655	3 298
Venues and facilities	254	703	467	261	765	876	909
Transfers and subsidies	1 609 662	1 718 548	1 897 015	1 957 302	1 509 719	1 656 345	1 717 339
Departmental agencies and accounts	372 819	411 861	409 920	416 206	382 599	456 082	471 666

INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	372 819	411 861	409 920	416 206	382 599	456 082	471 666
Foreign governments and international organisations	7 600	7 665	6 792	9 569	9 085	10 651	11 045
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	978 578	1 023 038	1 066 846
Public corporations	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	978 578	1 023 038	1 066 846
Other transfers to public corporations	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	978 578	1 023 038	1 066 846
Non-profit institutions	162 107	172 314	202 430	178 897	139 457	166 574	167 782
Households	169	125	358	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	169	117	264	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	8	94	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	556	-	-	935	967	1 020	1 078
Machinery and equipment	556	-	-	935	967	1 020	1 078
Other machinery and equipment	556	-	-	935	967	1 020	1 078
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 722 245	1 838 839	2 018 625	2 100 766	1 653 246	1 810 713	1 875 442

13.5. Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

a) Purpose

Develop and implement coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulation for economic citizens.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Policy and Legislative Development** develops policies, laws and regulatory frameworks, and drafts legislation.
- (ii) **Enforcement and Compliance** conducts trends analyses and socioeconomic impact assessments for policies and legislation and market surveys; implements legislation on matters pertaining to liquor; monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of regulation; and oversees the performance of the department's regulatory entities (Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Companies Tribunal, National Consumer Commission, National Consumer Tribunal, National Credit Regulator, National Gambling Board and National Lotteries Commission).
- (iii) **Regulatory Services** oversees the development of policies, laws and regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the branch mandate, and provides strategic support to branch business units, respectively, in line with legislation and applicable governance.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress.	Progress reports developed for Minister's approval	Number of progress reports on the development or review of legislation developed for Minister's approval	Revised Memorandum on the Objects of the Copyright and Performers Protection Bill commenced with the drafting of the Companies Amendment Bill	5 Bills on Gambling, Liquor, Credit, Copyright and Performers Protection Amendment Acts not developed for Minister's approval 5 Bills on Gambling, Liquor, Credit, Copyright and Performers Protection Amendment Acts not developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the development of the Gambling, Liquor, Credit, Performers and Copyright Amendment Bills developed for Minister's approval	1 progress report on the development of the Companies Amendment Bill developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Consumer Protection, Liquor, National Credit and Lotteries legislation or the legislation identified in the annual budget vote developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, National Credit, Liquor, Consumer Protection and Lotteries legislation or the legislation identified in the annual budget vote developed for Minister's approval

(From the financial year 2021/22, focus will include the review of legislation and other priority legislation of the department beyond the consumer and corporate legislation.)

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of progress reports on the development or review of legislation developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval	1 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval	1 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval	1 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval	1 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation for Minister's approval

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

The Consumer and Corporate Regulation branch aims to promote faster and more inclusive economic growth by focusing on reviewing legislation in the areas of companies, credit, copyright, performers' protection and gambling; the development of policies to close gaps and unlock growth opportunities in the areas of companies, gambling, liquor, credit, consumer protection and lotteries; and regulations on the reviewed legislation that include the National Credit Amendment Act.

The rationale is to ensure improved compliance and more effective enforcement of consumer and corporate legislation to increase investor confidence; reducing regulatory burden to lower the costs of doing business; and to ensure access to redress to citizens by strengthening legislation and implementation in consumer protection.

Programme Resource Considerations

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands							
Policy and Legislative Development	17 168	18 689	19 116	19 535	17 921	20 291	21 438
Enforcement and Compliance	40 273	39 881	39 851	47 389	49 370	53 202	56 241
Regulatory Services	237 940	240 136	264 879	272 832	245 475	290 362	301 109
Total	295 381	298 706	323 846	339 756	312 766	363 855	378 788
Economic classification							
Current payments	73 058	72 488	71 951	81 155	83 806	92 333	97 582
Compensation of employees	59 582	58 593	54 674	61 110	63 635	70 597	75 110
Salaries and wages	52 839	52 003	48 400	49 238	50 231	56 250	60 226
Social contributions	6 743	6 590	6 274	11 872	13 404	14 347	14 884
Goods and services	13 476	13 895	17 277	20 045	20 171	21 736	22 472
Administrative fees	3	228	331	309	299	316	345
Advertising	692	1 450	1 669	1 365	1 978	2 085	2 162
Minor assets	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	303	622	995	756	790	825	881
Communication (G&S)	192	54	143	171	177	193	200
Computer services	-	38	-	655	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 269	1 920	2 411	3 905	5 668	5 950	5 889
Legal services (G&S)	3 655	3 019	3 474	3 526	1 945	2 055	2 134
Contractors	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	244	99	98	166	139	147	152
Consumable supplies	13	3	8	14	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	14	3	4	-	13	14	15
Operating leases	156	155	85	87	79	83	83
Rental and hiring	-	-	75	56	53	56	58
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	6 122	5 550	7 053	8 015	7 216	8 104	8 574
Training and development	-	69	281	-	211	217	225
Operating payments	369	464	368	631	845	892	926

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Venues and facilities	443	205	282	389	758	799	828
Transfers and subsidies	222 196	226 194	251 854	258 451	228 810	271 364	281 039
Departmental agencies and accounts	217 561	221 578	247 087	252 672	223 323	264 932	274 368
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	217 561	221 578	247 087	252 672	223 323	264 932	274 368
Foreign governments and international organisations	4 568	4 341	4 653	5 779	5 487	6 432	6 671
Households	67	275	114	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	67	182	65	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	93	49	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	127	24	41	150	150	158	167
Machinery and equipment	127	24	41	150	150	158	167
Other machinery and equipment	127	24	41	150	150	158	167
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	295 381	298 706	323 846	339 756	312 766	363 855	378 788

13.6. Programme 6: Industrial Financing

a) Purpose

Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Broadening Participation and Industrial Innovation incentives** provide incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy of businesses owned by individuals from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions.
- (i) **Manufacturing incentives** provide incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the Manufacturing Competitive Enhancement Programme (MCEP), the Capital Projects Feasibility Programme (CPFP), the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) scheme, the Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS), and the Section 12I Tax incentive scheme.
- (ii) **Services Investment incentives** provide incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. Programmes include the global Business Process Services (BPS) programme, and the Film and Television Production Incentive Support Programme for South African and foreign productions.
- (iii) **Infrastructure Investment Support** provides grants for two industrial infrastructure initiatives, namely SEZs and the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP), which are aim to enhance infrastructure and industrial development, and increase investment, and export of value-added commodities.
- (iv) **Product and Systems Development** reviews, monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the industrial strategy, and develops sector strategies to address market failures.
- (v) **Strategic Partnership and Customer Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing the success of incentive schemes and improving them where possible.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved Master Plans	Private-sector investment leveraged across all incentives	Value (Rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from projects/enterprises approved	R33bn	R36.8bn	R30.1bn	R18bn	R 5 bn	R5 bn	R5 bn
	Economic Recovery Programme developed to support greenfield and brownfield investments and companies in distress in order to retain jobs and industrial capacity	Economic Recovery Programme submitted for approval	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Economic recovery Programme developed and implemented with greater focus on saving and expanding jobs and retaining/protecting industrial assets	Economic Recovery Programme implemented	Implementation of the Economic Recovery Programme and Evaluation
	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system which includes DFIs and other funders to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1 Report on developing a more integrated assessment system between the dtic grants and DFI approvals, to reduce overhead costs and enhance impact and effectiveness	1 Report developed	1 Report developed

*Approval by the Minister gives the department a go-ahead to implement these programmes within the timeframes outlined. The Director-General to ensure that all guidelines are in place and in accordance with relevant legislation.

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from projects/enterprises approved	R5 bn	-	R1.5 bn	R1.75 bn	R1.75bn
Economic Recovery Programme submitted for approval	Economic recovery Programme developed and implemented with greater focus on saving and expanding jobs and retaining/protecting industrial assets	-	Development of the Economic Recovery Programme guidelines	Report on the implementation of the Economic Recovery Programme	Report on the implementation of the Economic Recovery Programme
Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support	1 Report on developing a more integrated assessment system between the dtic grants and DFI approvals, to reduce overhead costs and enhance impact and effectiveness	-	-	-	Report on enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Industrial Financing branch is mandated to grow sustainable, competitive enterprises through accessible industrial finance that support national priorities. This will be achieved through evidence-based designing, administering, monitoring and evaluation of manufacturing incentive programmes based on national priorities in labour-intensive sectors, as outlined in the MTSF. These targets will be revised should the budget in cash and tax benefits be increased over the medium term. Furthermore, the branch will strengthen partnerships to increase financing to accelerate growth of the manufacturing and internationally traded services sectors.

Programme Resource Considerations

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Broadening Participation Incentives	25 536	41 930	33 822	46 584	46 205	80 447	83 441
Manufacturing Incentives	4 361 494	2 924 544	3 325 200	3 607 941	2 978 931	2 387 978	2 482 051
Services Investment Incentives	814 209	821 588	840 720	823 173	517 388	757 557	785 726
Infrastructure Investment Support	1 660 170	1 780 278	1 328 862	1 430 511	1 269 620	1 797 501	1 865 988
Product and Systems Development	15 400	13 989	13 779	21 840	23 271	24 780	25 708
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	18 377	18 199	18 268	23 530	24 591	26 686	27 688
Total	6 895 186	5 600 528	5 560 651	5 953 579	4 860 006	5 074 949	5 270 602
Economic classification							
Current payments	141 602	151 816	165 370	185 669	183 913	196 102	205 753
Compensation of employees	126 834	131 948	137 937	153 687	159 373	164 291	172 065
Salaries and wages	111 844	116 368	121 428	127 220	132 039	135 181	141 876
Social contributions	14 990	15 580	16 509	26 467	27 334	29 110	30 189
Goods and services	14 768	19 868	27 433	31 982	24 540	31 811	33 688
Administrative fees	12	357	467	177	157	166	172
Minor assets	7	3	1	26	27	28	29
Catering: Departmental activities	100	99	131	421	394	416	432
Communication (G&S)	276	77	285	605	764	807	837
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 763	7 271	8 720	12 404	7 086	10 806	11 860
Legal services (G&S)	1 395	2 486	5 581	3 982	4 201	4 432	4 598
Contractors	-	-	16	67	71	75	78
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	53	56	59	61
Entertainment	-	-	-	36	38	40	41
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	96	43	21	159	175	183	190
Consumable supplies	6	9	10	94	99	104	108
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	41	26	36	76	80	84	87
Operating leases	898	1 017	1 066	949	1 023	1 079	1 120
Property payments	346	274	197	115	121	128	133
Travel and subsistence	8 828	8 082	10 478	11 394	8 661	11 729	12 205

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Training and development	-	-	122	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	42	22	483	594	627	650
Venues and facilities	-	82	280	941	993	1 048	1 087
Transfers and subsidies	6 753 112	5 448 658	5 395 222	5 765 564	4 661 836	4 863 814	5 049 211
Departmental agencies and accounts	256 000	84 000	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	256 000	84 000	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 496 887	5 364 168	5 394 887	5 764 671	4 660 894	4 862 820	5 048 170
Public corporations	1 785 797	1 955 676	1 542 156	1 296 280	1 186 236	1 655 591	1 718 283
Other transfers to public corporations	1 785 797	1 955 676	1 542 156	1 296 280	1 186 236	1 655 591	1 718 283
Private enterprises	4 711 090	3 408 492	3 852 731	4 468 391	3 474 658	3 207 229	3 329 887
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	4 441 734	3 171 053	3 532 602	4 063 589	3 223 465	2 752 319	2 858 061
Other transfers to private enterprises	269 356	237 439	320 129	404 802	251 193	454 910	471 826
Households	225	490	335	893	942	994	1 041
Social benefits	225	490	335	893	942	994	1 041
Payments for capital assets	472	17	59	2 346	14 257	15 033	15 638
Machinery and equipment	472	17	59	2 346	2 186	2 299	2 429
Other machinery and equipment	472	17	59	2 346	2 186	2 299	2 429
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	12 071	12 734	13 209
Payments for financial assets	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6 895 186	5 600 528	5 560 651	5 953 579	4 860 006	5 074 949	5 270 602

13.7. Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

a) Purpose

Increase export capacity and support direct investment flows through targeted strategies and an effectively managed network of foreign trade and investment offices.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Trade Invest Africa** facilitates deeper and broader bilateral African trade and investment relations with African economies, and supports the deepening of regional integration through an outward investment-led trade approach.
- (ii) **Export Promotion and Marketing** promotes exports of South African value-added goods and services to increase market share in targeted high-growth markets and sustain market share in traditional markets.
- (iii) **Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit** promotes trade and investment, and administers and provides corporate services to the department's foreign office network of foreign economic representatives to enable South African businesses to access global markets.
- (iv) **Export Development and Support** manages the National Exporter Development Programme, which is designed to contribute to positioning South Africa as a reliable trade partner, and to improve and expand the country's exporter base.

c) The Programme will refocus its work to more actively secure outcomes in the following areas:

- (i) Strengthening exports to the rest of the African continent
- (ii) Identifying and supporting new export markets (outside of Africa) and new products for export.

Progress in relation to this will be reported for each of the indicators set out below.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and exports	Number of new companies participating for the first time in Export Promotion Initiatives provided by the dtic	Number of new companies financially benefitted from EMIA support for digital export promotion initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	25	150	150
Diversify and grow the exporter base as a contribution to inclusion and transformation of the economy	Number of companies benefitted from Export Development and Support (EDS)	Number of companies assisted under EDS inclusive of WYPD	816	869	837	790	100	300	300
Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Identify and resolve priority export barriers	Number of barriers processed by the Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism with material impact on expanding exports to other African countries	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	50	60	60
	Develop tools that empower evidence-based export	Number of new applications developed or improved on the Export Data Assistant (EDA)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	3	4	4

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	policymaking	platform							
		Number of research reports produced	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	3	4	4

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of new companies financially benefitted from EMIA support for digital export promotion initiatives	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
Number of companies assisted under EDS inclusive of WYPD	100	Nil	50	Nil	50
Number of barriers processed by the Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism	50	20	10	10	10
Number of new applications developed or improved on the Export Data Assistant (EDA) platform	3	1	1	1	0
Number of research reports produced	3	1	0	1	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The branch's main contribution is that of enhancing South Africa's export competitiveness, increasing South Africa's exporter base, and promoting trade and the economic footprint in the rest of Africa, as well as developing a sustainable long-term market-positioning and international trade and investment profile for the country. In this context, Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments will continue to leverage market opportunities to benefit South Africa's economic development priorities in targeted markets to ensure that South Africa's exports to conventional markets stabilise and ensure higher export growth to emerging markets. The mandate of promoting the exports of value-added goods and services, within the priority sectors, with a view to broadening the export base, anchors the branch's work as articulated in the Integrated National Export Strategy (INES). In this regard, a compact and more nuanced INES will be launched. The reviewed INES will focus on four pillars, which include: 1) the enabling environment and global competitiveness; 2) increasing the demand for South African goods and services through market diversification; 3) broadening the exporter base through the National Exporter Development Programme (NEDP); and 4) strengthening strategic export-promotion mechanisms through enhancing South Africa's value proposition.

Integrated Approach – AfCFTA

The AfCFTA offers South Africa unique access to one of the fastest growing regions in the world, and positions the continent to begin developing globally connected regional value chains that will drive Africa's industrialisation and development. Trading under the AfCFTA will commence on 1 July 2020, but realising the potential of the agreement will require a sustained, coordinated effort to overcome barriers and develop joint productive structures across the continent.

the dtic's integrated approach recognises the multi-faceted demands of Africa's regional integration and develops wide-ranging coordination on key policy levers that can unlock opportunities on the continent. Under a revised Africa strategy, **the dtic** will take a whole-of-government approach to mobilising South African firms on the continent, coordinating South Africa's participation in catalytic investment projects, supporting investors seeking a gateway to Africa, and resolving barriers to trade. Partnerships with development finance institutions and state-owned enterprises will unlock crucial trade and investment finance, while new partnership models for cooperation with regional neighbours will act as a channel for more focused and practical bilateral engagements.

Programme Resource Considerations

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION AND OUTWARD INVESTMENTS Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Trade Invest Africa	20 073	20 200	21 263	24 115	24 833	29 247	29 090
Export Promotion and Marketing	40 820	44 423	44 793	48 064	44 282	49 288	50 106
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	377 713	373 260	379 094	349 315	324 858	389 976	402 714
Export Development and Support	15 982	18 271	15 044	19 222	16 916	18 127	20 529
Total	454 588	456 154	460 194	440 716	410 889	486 638	502 439
Economic classification							
Current payments	279 875	266 458	275 626	244 803	242 625	265 037	272 561
Compensation of employees	195 296	184 955	204 394	190 083	192 190	207 611	212 990
Salaries and wages	178 637	168 770	186 591	163 817	167 170	174 312	179 482
Social contributions	16 659	16 185	17 803	26 266	25 020	33 299	33 508
Goods and services	84 579	81 503	71 232	54 720	50 435	57 426	59 571
Administrative fees	573	408	385	471	492	519	538
Advertising	273	660	363	108	621	808	125
Minor assets	164	97	43	101	50	53	55
Catering: Departmental activities	155	140	154	641	798	835	862
Communication (G&S)	2 165	1 815	1 635	1 106	1 188	1 253	1 300
Computer services	956	921	653	576	608	641	665
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 359	956	203	2 219	5 486	5 465	4 272
Legal services (G&S)	49	64	56	27	28	30	31
Contractors	2 023	1 760	1 827	935	132	139	144
Agency and support/outsourced services	25	287	89	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	1 031	1 035	1 257	843	889	938	973

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION AND OUTWARD INVESTMENTS Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	Fleet services (including government motor transport)	356	1 066	489	434	23	24
Consumable supplies	515	409	336	306	322	339	352
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	594	944	428	1 025	1 083	1 142	1 185
Operating leases	28 704	29 835	25 483	6 228	7 456	7 872	8 155
Rental and hiring	162	403	900	750	29	30	31
Property payments	2 281	2 026	1 725	1 060	327	345	358
Travel and subsistence	22 894	21 991	20 920	15 642	12 310	17 208	17 850
Training and development	759	1 316	1 763	-	950	1 002	-
Operating payments	14 730	11 576	8 672	15 273	10 869	11 558	16 061
Venues and facilities	4 811	3 794	3 851	6 975	6 774	7 225	6 589
Transfers and subsidies	171 700	188 635	184 363	193 570	165 796	218 998	227 138
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	3 086	3 617	3 751
Public corporations and private enterprises	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	162 710	215 381	223 387
Public corporations	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	162 710	215 381	223 387
Other transfers to public corporations	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	162 710	215 381	223 387
Households	134	363	1 115	59	-	-	-
Social benefits	134	363	1 111	59	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	2 998	1 046	163	2 340	2 468	2 603	2 740
Machinery and equipment	2 998	1 046	163	2 340	2 468	2 603	2 740
Transport equipment	1 004	414	-	559	590	622	645
Other machinery and equipment	1 994	632	163	1 781	1 878	1 981	2 095
Payments for financial assets	15	15	42	3	-	-	-
Total	454 588	456 154	460 194	440 716	410 889	486 638	502 439

13.8. Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

a) Purpose

Support foreign direct investment flows and promote domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation and aftercare support for investors.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Investment Promotion** facilitates an increase in the quality and quantity of foreign direct investment, and domestic and outward investment by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.
- (ii) **Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services as the investment and interdepartmental clearing house. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service and fast-tracks and unblocks processes and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.
- (iii) **Investor Support and Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, aftercare and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increased strategic investment	Investment facilitation in targeted sectors	Value (Rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipelines	R58.63bn	R8.3bn	R249,656bn	R50bn	R40bn	R45bn	R50bn
		Preserve investments and implement investment projects of 2018 and 2019 investment conference	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	24 unblocking's and fast tracking of investor issues	24 unblocking's and fast tracking of investor issues	24 unblocking's and fast tracking of investor issues
	Improve ease of doing business through improved turnaround time for company registration	Number of statistical reports on company registration within one day	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 statistical reports on company registration within one day (one of which will report on registering essential service businesses)	4 statistical reports on company registration within one day	4 statistical reports on company registration within one day

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipelines	R40bn	R2bn	R5bn	R25bn	R8bn
Preserve investments and implement investment projects of 2018 and 2019 investment conference	24 unblocking's and fast tracking of investor issues	6 unblocking's per quarter	6 unblocking's per quarter	6 unblocking's per quarter	6 unblocking's per quarter
Number of statistical reports on company registration within one day	4 statistical reports on company registration within one day	1 report on essential services in level 5 and 4 of lockdown	1 statistical report on company registration within one day	1 statistical report on company registration within one day	1 statistical report on company registration within one day

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The branch Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare will develop a focused investment promotion drive in support of the President's Investment Mobilisation drive over a five-year period of \$100 billion. The branch will further coordinate the annual South African Investment Conference by developing investment projects in the pipeline of investment announcements. It will support the newly established Investment and Infrastructure Office in the Presidency and work with the Presidential Envoys in attracting and facilitating investment.

Given the current domestic and international global economy, the branch will endeavour to mobilise R250 billion per year in domestic and foreign direct investment over the five-year reporting period.

The branch will strengthen its investment facilitation service to fast-track and unblock investment impediments to retain, expand existing and attract new investment. As part of the Aftercare the branch will endeavour to implement the commitments of projects announced at the 2018 and 2019 South African Investment Conference. It will also continue with the rollout of the One Stop Shops in provinces to support and capacitate investment facilitation.

It will further champion investment climate reform to improve the ease of doing business in South Africa and enhance the services of the Bizportal rolling out to citizens of South Africa.

Programme Resource Considerations

INWARD INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, FACILITATION AND AFTERCARE Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Investment Promotion	45 244	49 941	54 621	48 514	45 842	52 511	55 760
Investment and Inter-Departmental Clearing House	24 000	14 516	14 738	15 598	4 927	5 241	5 437
Investment Support and After Care	-	48	13	4 593	4 930	5 244	5 440
Total	69 244	64 505	69 372	68 705	55 699	62 996	66 637
Economic classification							
Current payments	44 811	50 134	55 161	57 251	55 220	62 491	66 102
Compensation of employees	27 472	34 931	41 018	39 784	41 245	44 896	47 776
Salaries and wages	24 218	31 053	36 374	29 973	28 397	31 212	33 582
Social contributions	3 254	3 878	4 644	9 811	12 848	13 684	14 194
Goods and services	17 339	15 203	14 143	17 467	13 975	17 595	18 326
Administrative fees	214	497	269	281	98	103	108
Advertising	323	315	718	-	2	2	2
Minor assets	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	25	116	94	112	120	126	131
Communication (G&S)	80	20	53	102	213	224	232
Computer services	-	8	48	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 206	688	47	415	838	962	1 079
Legal services (G&S)	-	127	279	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	30	39	7 064	4 947	5 248	5 432
Entertainment	1	56	104	112	117	122	126
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	5	2	2	20	21	22	23
Consumable supplies	17	8	-	221	19	20	21

INWARD INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, FACILITATION AND AFTERCARE Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	148	54	134	141	149	155
Operating leases	173	217	300	172	144	156	166
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	13	14	15	16
Property payments	5 172	857	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	8 511	10 142	10 531	6 941	5 179	7 575	7 857
Training and development	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	125	980	303	785	807	851	883
Venues and facilities	1 487	992	1 279	1 079	1 315	2 020	2 095
Transfers and subsidies	24 142	14 135	14 211	11 000	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	24 000	14 000	14 000	11 000	-	-	-
Public corporations	24 000	14 000	14 000	11 000	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	24 000	14 000	14 000	11 000	-	-	-
Households	142	135	211	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	42	35	211	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	291	236	-	454	479	505	535
Machinery and equipment	291	236	-	454	479	505	535
Other machinery and equipment	291	236	-	454	479	505	535
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69 244	64 505	69 372	68 705	55 699	62 996	66 637

13.9. Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

a) Purpose

Develop and roll out policy interventions that promote competition issues, through effective economic planning, spatial implementation and aligned investment and development policy tools.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Economic Planning** develops coherent economic plans and promotes economic planning by organs of state.
- (ii) **Spatial Economic Development Action Plans** promote spatial economic development.
- (iii) **Investment and Development** promotes public and private investment for development.
- (iv) **Provincial Economic Coordination** promotes the coherence of provincial economic development plans and other organs of state to ensure alignment with national plans or legislation.
- (v) **Competition Oversight** provides support to the Minister to carry out statutory responsibilities as required in terms of competition legislation.
- (vi) **Economic Regulatory Bodies** promote synergy between economic development policy of government and the functioning of certain economic regulators.
- (vii) **Development Finance Institutions** promote synergy between government's economic development policies and the functioning of associated financial institutions.
- (viii) **Sector and Workplace Dialogue and Capacity Building** promotes consensus at the sector and workplace levels, and builds capacity for social partners.
- (ix) **Market Inquiries, Mergers and Acquisitions, and Abuse of Dominance** participates in market inquiries, applications regarding mergers and acquisitions, and cases related to cartels, collusion and abuse of market dominance

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets*						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Policy tools and implementation strategies which contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development	Reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of Ministry	Number of reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of Ministry	New	New	New	New	4	4	4
	Analysis reports on public interest's matters	Number of analysis reports on public interest matters	New	New	New	New	4	4	4
	Reports on coordination efforts of recommendations, commitments and orders	Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders	New	New	New	New	4	4	4

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of Ministry	4	1	1	1	1
Number of analysis reports on public interest matters	4	1	1	1	1
Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders	4	1	1	1	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

A total of 60 products are planned in the medium term. This branch aims to ensure the development and roll-out of competition policy interventions that promote competition and development within the economy. Towards that purpose, there are three work streams that will structure the working approach. The first is competition oversight, the second market inquiries, mergers and acquisitions, and abuse of dominance, and the third competition policy implementation.

Stakeholder support to the department includes the competition authorities, various government departments and other entities relevant to the content of the competition policy issues under consideration.

The MTSF requires **the dtic** to deliver on initiating one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum over the MTEF period. **the dtic** will initiate one inquiry as part of the products under the output indicator “*number of analysis reports on public interest matters*” in Quarter 3 2020/21. The implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry will be delivered under the output indicator “reports on coordinated actions in implementing competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders” in Quarter 4 2020/21. The achievement of these specific quarterly targets is subject to the confines imposed by the COVID-19 national disaster declaration and regulations.

The declaration of the COVID-19 national disaster necessitated a re-focus of content work to three key areas, during the 2020/21 financial year:

1. Supporting regulatory work with regard to preventing unfair pricing and abuse of dominance;
2. Closer scrutiny of mergers and acquisitions in relation to strategic considerations; and
3. Protection of public interest commitments made in the past.

Progress in relation to these three areas will be contained in reports to the Ministry.

Programme Resource Considerations

COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Economic Planning	-	-	-	-	6 207	7 943	9 295
Spatial economic Development Action Plan	8 103	124 682	218 989	83 397	99 125	99 546	100 022
Investment and Development	7 496	37 883	38 876	41 510	33 925	43 892	46 629
Provincial Economic Coordination	-	-	-	-	2 443	2 769	3 099
Competition Oversight	-	-	-	-	2 475	2 800	3 134
Economic Regulatory Bodies	318 146	395 913	425 531	449 444	431 101	511 252	534 822
Development Finance Institutions	213 124	223 780	228 837	241 453	200 904	265 010	275 077
Sector and Workplace Dialogue and Capacity Building	-	-	-	-	2 350	2 678	3 004
Market Inquiries, Mergers/Acquisitions, and Abuse of Dominance	-	-	-	-	10 868	19 621	16 803
Total	546 869	782 258	912 233	815 804	789 398	955 511	991 885
Economic classification							
Current payments	18 060	18 944	16 127	27 513	42 241	55 187	56 549
Compensation of employees	14 993	16 030	14 334	24 638	26 197	27 855	30 449
Salaries and wages	13 554	14 305	12 855	24 638	26 197	27 855	30 449
Social contributions	1 439	1 725	1 479	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	3 067	2 914	1 793	2 875	16 044	27 332	26 100
Administrative fees	28	16	44	52	55	57	61
Advertising	42	10	6	534	563	594	616
Minor assets	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	61	111	24	58	74	78	81
Communication (G&S)	220	111	125	94	99	104	108
Computer services	-	-	426	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 332	1 925	209	694	732	772	800
Contractors	-	-	-	386	407	429	445
Entertainment	1	-	-	5	5	5	5
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	14	2	7	4	4	4	4
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	106	111	117	121
Consumable supplies	8	15	3	12	13	14	14

COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	48	50	10	106	111	117	121
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	8	8	8
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	8	4	4	4
Property payments	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	817	564	872	653	13 689	24 852	23 529
Training and development	31	-	-	3	3	3	3
Operating payments	452	71	32	101	107	112	116
Venues and facilities	13	39	34	55	59	62	64
Transfers and subsidies	528 781	763 305	896 106	788 291	746 939	900 094	935 092
Departmental agencies and accounts	315 657	392 460	423 458	443 053	426 954	506 752	529 869
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	315 657	392 460	423 458	443 053	426 954	506 752	529 869
Public corporations and private enterprises	213 124	370 780	472 484	345 218	319 985	393 342	405 223
Public corporations	213 124	370 780	472 484	345 218	319 985	393 342	405 223
Other transfers to public corporations	213 124	370 780	472 484	345 218	319 985	393 342	405 223
Households	-	65	164	20	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	65	164	20	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	28	9	-	-	218	230	244
Machinery and equipment	28	9	-	-	218	230	244
Other machinery and equipment	28	9	-	-	218	230	244
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	546 869	782 258	912 233	815 804	789 398	955 511	991 885

13.10. Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination

a) Purpose

Develop and roll out legislative processes to facilitate an inclusive economy through interventions to increase competitiveness in the economy.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

The branch provides socio-economic research support to the rest of the Department. This includes macro-economic, micro-economic and sectoral research and economic modelling to inform economic policy development. This research and policy analysis seeks to identify potential strategic threats and opportunities, develop appropriate mitigation measures for the threats, and support the development of interventions to unlock the opportunities.

- (i) **Economic Research and Policy Coordination** manages economic research and policy coordination.
- (ii) **Macro-Economic Policy** evaluates and develops macro-economic policy options to promote decent work outcomes.
- (iii) **Microeconomic Policy** evaluates and develops microeconomic policy options to promote decent work outcomes.
- (iv) **Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work** develops growth path options for South Africa and fosters the creation of decent work.
- (v) **Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation** promotes productivity, entrepreneurship and innovation.

This work will focus more actively on supporting and enhancing the core outputs of Programme 2 to 9 above.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets*						
			Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Socio-, macro- and micro-economic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth	Economic policy reports	Number of analytical policy reports produced that supports work of Programmes 2-9	4	4	4	4	8	10	10
Policymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analysis	Policy-relevant and high-quality economic research	Number of research reports produced that enhances economic reconstruction and recovery programmes	New	New	New	New	6	8	8

*Targets were changed with NMOG

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of analytical policy reports produced	8	1	3	3	1
Number of research reports produced	6	1	2	2	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

A total of 50 major policy and research studies are planned in the medium term. The branch seeks to understand and propose policy options through careful socio-economic research and policy assessment to facilitate inclusive growth with impacts at local, district, metro, provincial and national level. Socio-economic research, policy assessments and interventions will be developed through stakeholder dialogue with social partners.

Programme Resource Considerations

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND COORDINATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	28 881	28 981	36 803	42 650	50 708	55 885	57 621
Macro-Economic Policy	-	-	-	-	8 021	8 348	9 014
Micro-Economic Policy	-	-	-	-	8 445	8 745	9 414
Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work	19 715	22 308	22 741	24 243	9 443	10 433	11 285
Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	8 082	8 818	8 459	13 632	6 107	6 491	7 071
Total	56 678	60 107	68 003	80 525	82 724	89 902	94 405
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	56 453	60 021	67 709	80 132	81 763	88 888	93 393
Compensation of employees	47 801	51 467	50 461	58 102	61 795	63 776	66 753
Salaries and wages	42 649	45 832	45 048	55 910	59 603	61 461	64 287
Social contributions	5 152	5 635	5 413	2 192	2 192	2 315	2 466
Goods and services	8 652	8 554	17 248	22 030	19 968	25 112	26 640
Administrative fees	29	1 722	364	1 557	33	35	34
Advertising	-	583	22	574	26	28	30
Minor assets	167	7	-	32	2	2	2
Catering: Departmental activities	96	110	153	246	292	344	251
Communication (G&S)	186	221	250	359	369	389	385
Computer services	1 046	648	160	744	596	629	657
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 938	1 644	12 609	13 505	12 145	15 092	15 560
Legal services (G&S)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	25	22	18	104	110	116	121
Agency and support/outsourced services	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	1	2	1	16	16	17	15
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	102	16	15	87	82	86	91
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	13	14	15	16
Consumable supplies	20	5	12	110	107	113	110
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	913	304	29	499	646	682	637

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND COORDINATION Sub-Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Operating leases	25	12	12	15	5	5	6
Rental and hiring	-	1	38	105	110	116	121
Property payments	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Travel and subsistence	1 728	1 851	1 682	2 395	2 904	4 802	6 277
Training and development	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 192	1 288	1 871	1 112	1 949	2 049	1 704
Venues and facilities	46	118	12	547	552	582	613
Transfers and subsidies	16	84	188	90	-	-	-
Households	16	84	188	90	-	-	-
Social benefits	16	84	188	90	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	209	2	106	303	961	1 014	1 012
Machinery and equipment	209	2	106	303	492	519	498
Other machinery and equipment	209	2	106	303	492	519	498
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	469	495	514
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56 678	60 107	68 003	80 525	82 724	89 902	94 405

Part D: Links to Other Plans

14. Information Technology Plan (2019/2024)

The department has developed a five-year Information and Communications Technology (ICT) strategic plan, which is supportive of the department's objectives and government outcomes. It provides key insight into the current state of ICT in the department and paves a definitive path on how to achieve the desired future state driven by the principle of digital transformation.

ICT Objectives

The departmental ICT plan is informed by the following objectives:

- to provide agile ICT solutions that address business priorities;
- to provide information security, ICT service continuity and efficiency;
- to provide ICT enabled capabilities for improved information management; and
- to direct OCIO and business on ICT compliance requirements.

ICT Strategic Framework Components

The ICT Plan is built on four pillars: digital transformation; next-generation infrastructure; customer experience and service delivery; and resource management.

- **Digital transformation:** The process to exploit the latest digital technologies and practices to create a robust new digital business model (digitally transform **the dtic**). The focus is on digital government platforms; mobile apps; data protection; process automation; data collection, analytics and management; business intelligence; integrated performance management; and IoT.
- **Next-generation infrastructure:** The implementation of ICT solutions for cloud, security, disaster recovery and business continuity.
- **Customer experience and service delivery:** To improve user experience of ICT and the way they interact with it. The focus is to improve multi-channel services and customer fulfilments; provide integrated solutions; enable streamlined digital customer experience; improved connectivity and accessibility; flexible business ICT systems; and strengthened partnerships.
- **Resource management:** The purpose of resource management is to ensure effective management of ICT resources and investments; maximised benefits through effective governance, planning and management processes; and delivery of sustainable ICT services.

ICT Offerings

The offerings that will be provided to employees, economic citizens and **the dtic's** public entities on **the dtic** Campus include but are not limited to:

- Online incentive system: Phases 1, 2 and 3 implemented
- Modernised **the dtic** portal: Modernised and consolidated portal implemented

- NLA implementation: Phases 4, 5 and 6 implemented
- Online permit solution: Management and issuing of permits
- Information management: Information Governance implemented as per plan
- Digital business transformation: Business Intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud
- ICT infrastructure optimisation
- Microsoft migration: Migrated from Novell to Microsoft platform
- Cyber Security: Expand and improve on current cyber and information security programme
- New network design implemented: New network implemented

Strategic Focus Areas 2020/21

The Strategic ICT focus areas for 2020/21 are:

- Online incentive system: Phases 1, 2 and 3 implemented
- Business intelligence
- Microsoft migration: Migrated from Novell to Microsoft platform

15. Key Strategic Risks

The coronavirus, an external shock described by the WHO as a pandemic, demonstrates its potential global impact and the interdependence of the South African economy with the rest of the world. The South African government has swiftly responded to the virus, coordinated through the establishment of the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC). A national lockdown was declared on 27 March 2020 and this has imposed short-term economic hardship across the breadth of the economy. This lockdown was required to stop the exponential spread of COVID-19 and consequent loss of life. **the dtic** is at the forefront of the development of mitigation strategies to minimise the impact of this virus on the South African economy.

Key risks from the pandemic






Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) against the government arising from Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITS), due to government measures during COVID-19 and post-recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible support call for complete moratorium on all ISDS claims brought by investors against governments • Possible support call for permanent restriction on all arbitration claims related to government measures targeting health, economic and social dimensions of the pandemic and its effects.
Reduced participation of small and medium sized companies in the economy – closures, little/lesser opportunities in value-chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become big supplier of food and PPEs • Use SEZs to be hubs of production • Enhance regional value chains in Africa
Major increase in business rescue, liquidations and job losses	If Branch are considering a blended financial offering considering other offerings, like interest-free loans
FDI in strategic sectors may pose risk to national security, national interest and public as SA does not have a general FDI screening mechanism	Possible Amendment to Protection of Investment Act (2105) by TPNC Branch that enables the establishment of FDI screening mechanism
Increased merger activities – distressed companies being taken over (impact on jobs) and increase in market concentration – companies closing	Engage National Treasury for additional funding for the support to distressed companies.




Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Increased intra-Africa trade to support Africa regional development	Lack of commitments made by countries and the non-adherence to the commitments made for implementation	Liaise with NEDLAC and Labour to get their buy in
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation (designation)	Non-compliant applications resulting in non-designation	the dtic to actively monitor compliance with localisation measures
Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in	Non-delivery of commitments from the Industry	Ministerial engagements with industry to unblock and fast-track


Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
National Priority sectors		commitments
Increased localisation through the designation of products	Perpetual dependence on imports and the lack of creating jobs	Identification of public tenders for products not locally produced and facilitation of increase in number of functional small businesses and/or new entrants into priority sectors
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved Master Plans	Inability to effect the industrial financing mandate	Prioritisation of incentive schemes
Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator	Inability to promote South African products and penetrate foreign markets	Integrate the value chain support to Private sector and promotions at targeted market
Increased strategic investments	Difficulty in attracting investors	Require policy certainty and clarity
Policy tools and implementation strategies which contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development	Inadequate integration of provisions of the Competition Act	Supporting the coordination of initiatives to be implemented at local economies and Integration of competition targets and interventions required by the Competitions Act, in programs of the dtic

16. Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)	
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)  Companies and Intellectual Property Commission a member of the dti group	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	0
			Own generated Income	615,848,000
			Total revenue	615,848,000
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) 	Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Government grant	162,710,000
			Own generated Income	770,911,000
			Total revenue	933,621,000
National Consumer Commission (NCC)  NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION a member of the dti group	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	54,346,000
			Own generated Income	1,900,000
			Total revenue	56,246,000
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)  national consumer tribunal	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	48,739,000
			Own generated Income	11,290,645
			Total revenue	60,029,645
Companies Tribunal (CT)  Companies Tribunal a member of the dti group	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	16,167,000
			Own generated Income	0
			Total revenue	16,167,000

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)	
National Credit Regulator (NCR)  National Credit Regulator	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	72,981,000
			Own generated Income	86,531,402
			Total revenue	159,512,402
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)  National Empowerment Fund Growing Black Economic Participation	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Government grant	0
			Own generated Income	260,691,186
			Total revenue	260,691,186
National Gambling Board (NGB)  National Gambling Board South Africa a member of the dti group	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	31,090,000
			Own generated Income	0
			Total revenue	31,090,000
National Lotteries Commission (NLC)  National Lotteries Commission a member of the dti group	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	0
			Own generated Income	1,433,000,000
			Total revenue	1,433,000,000
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)  National Metrology Institute of South Africa "Your Measure of Excellence"	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Government grant	225,635,000
			Operation	105,894,000
			Infrastructure	119,741,000
			Own generated Income	18,359,680
			Total revenue	243,994,680
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)  National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Government grant	127,932,000
			Own generated Income	236,328,575
			Total revenue	364,260,575

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)	
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) 	Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Government grant	254,571,000
			Own generated Income	459,499,000
			Total revenue	714,070,000
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) 	Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Government grant	29,032,000
			Own generated Income	76,532,847
			Total revenue	105,564,847
The Competition Commission 	Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	It investigates mergers and/ or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	Government grant	294,093,000
			Own generated Income	32,929,593
			Total revenue	327,022,593
The Competition Tribunal 	The Competition Amendment Act (Act No. 18 of 2018)	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through co-ordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm	Government grant	33,176,000
			Own generated Income	10,503,471
			Total Revenue	43,679,471
The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) 	The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)	Steel Development Fund: to finance initiatives, which directly address steel competitiveness issues Tirisano fund contributes to the transformation of the construction industry through the development and promotion of construction firms owned	Government grant	0
			Own generated Income	17,612,000,000
			Total revenue	17,612,000,000
			(IDC also manages the Steel Development Fund, Tirisano Fund, Clothing and Textile Programme and the loan component of the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme)	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)						
		and managed by black people							
<p>The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)</p> 	<p>The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)</p>	<p>Creation of fair trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth. ITAC comprises three core business units, namely Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedy Investigations and Import and Export Control</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>99,685,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>1,516,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>101,201,000</td> </tr> </table>	Government grant	99,685,000	Own generated Income	1,516,000	Total revenue	101,201,000
Government grant	99,685,000								
Own generated Income	1,516,000								
Total revenue	101,201,000								

17. Public Private Partnerships

the dtic has a PPP agreement for office accommodation in operation for a period of 25 years. The agreement commenced in August 2003, and provides for the designing, financing, building, operating/maintaining and transferring of **the dtic's** campus. This fully serviced office accommodation is provided to **the dtic** and two other government departments, as well as some public entities located on the campus. As part of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) the concessionaire will, for the duration of the contract period, own and maintain assets such as the equipment, buildings, improvements on the land and the majority of the furniture. Departmental assets excluded from this agreement include departmental vehicles, computer equipment and certain furniture items such as may be in the regional offices.

the dti terminated its efforts to integrate Block G into the current PPP agreement as the project proved not to meet the requirements of National Treasury Regulation 16 which outlines the procurement requirements. Further to that, an independent Performance Audit and Benchmarking project was embarked upon. The results indicate under-performance by the concessionaire and this was independently confirmed by the lender's technical advisory team. A process is underway to determine the most appropriate method of addressing the challenges.

Name of PPP	Purpose	Outputs	Current value of agreement (R thousand)	Date when agreement expires
the dti campus PPP	Fully serviced office accommodation for the dti	Design, finance, build, operate and transfer of the dti campus	870 000 (NPV at financial close)	August 2028

Part E: Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs)

Programme 1: Administration

Indicator Title	Percentage (%) of People with a Disability employed
Definition	The percentage (%) of People with Disability employed in the Department
Source of data	PERSAL
Method of Calculation or Assessment	$(\text{Total no of People with Disabilities employed}) \div (\text{Total establishment}) \times 100$
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	PERSAL
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	3.5% over a period of 5 years
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	Percentage (%) of Women at Senior Management Service level
Definition	The percentage (%) of Women employed on SMS level
Source of data	PERSAL
Method of Calculation or Assessment	$(\text{Total no of Women employed on SMS level}) \div (\text{Total establishment}) \times 100$
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	PERSAL
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	50% over a period of 5 years
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	Number (No.) of Interns appointed
Definition	Total number of Interns appointed in the Department
Source of data	PERSAL
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Adding the number of all Interns appointed
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	PERSAL
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	54 Interns over 2 years (duration of the contract)
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple Count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	Percentage (%) of eligible creditors payments processed within legal timeframes
Definition	It is the percentage of creditors payments processed within the legal timeframes as required by PFMA. It tracks the department's commitment to the set timeframes as per the requirements of the PFMA
Source of data	BAS
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Date logged at help desk until date authorized on BAS system
Means of verification	Monthly reports on payment statistics
Assumptions	Cumulative
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	Directorate: Financial Accounting

Indicator Title	Percentage (%) implementation of COVID-19 Plan
Definition	Percentage(%) implementation of the COVID-19 Plan
Source of data	COVID-19 Implementation Plan
Method of Calculation or Assessment	(No. of action items per Covid-19 plan where compliance has been met)/ (Total no. action items per Covid-19 plan against which compliance must be demonstrated) x 100
Means of verification	Implementation Plan Report
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	100% compliance annually over 5 years
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Monthly, Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	Number (No.) of COVID-19 Reports produced
Definition	Status reports on implementation of COVID-19 Plan
Source of data	COVID-19 Implementation Plan
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Monthly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	Percentage % Implementation of the NMOG Phase 2 Plan
Definition	Percentage(%) implementation of the NMOG Phase 2 Plan
Source of data	NMOG Phase 2 Implementation Plan
Method of Calculation or Assessment	(No. of action items per NMOG Phase 2 Plan where compliance has been met)/ (Total no. action items per NMOG Phase 2 plan against which compliance must be demonstrated) x 100
Means of verification	Implementation Plan Report
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	30% compliance in 2020/21 and 70% compliance in 2021/22
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Indicator Title	A report on the Implementation of the Shared Services Framework
Definition	Development of a Framework on the Shared Services Model approved by the Director General of the dtic , the aim of which is to aimed to assist in increased efficiencies and effectiveness within the dtic portfolio of entities
Source of data	Report on the Shared service implementation framework Minutes of the meetings held with relevant stakeholders Engagements with the dtic portfolio of entities / attendance register
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Framework on the Shared Services Model approved by the Director General of the dtic
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	None
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	Directorate: Entities internal audit and forensics

Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

Indicator Title	Number of status reports on regional economic integration
Definition	Report on regional economic integration achieved through the following negotiations TFTA and AfCFTA. Status reports on AfCFTA will include: (1) progress on tariff elimination following the finalisation of schedule of tariff concessions with negotiating parties and (2) progress on trade in services negotiations in priority sectors through the finalisation of schedules of specific commitments
Source of data	RSA negotiating position reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	(1) Implementation of AfCFTA is 1 July 2020 (2) Tariff reductions are on the basis of reciprocity (3) 90% of tariff lines will be cut by 20% in year one. If this is not done, then a further cut by 20% in the following years will not take place. (4) 90% of tariff lines will be cut by 20% over a 5 year period.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly (TFTA) and Quarterly (AfCFTA)
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: TPNC

Indicator Title	Number of status reports on implementation of trade agreements
Definition	Status reports on implementation of (1) SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (2) SACU-Mozambique Economic Partnership Agreement with the UK (3) AGOA
Source of data	Approved biannual implementation status reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: TPNC

Indicator Title	Number of status reports on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO
Definition	Report on engagements in Global Fora (BRICS, G20 and the WTO)
Source of data	Approved bi-annual reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Assumptions	None
Means of verification	Reports
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A

Indicator Title	Number of status reports on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO
applicable)	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: TPNC

Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on SEZ and the National SEZ Capacity Support (PMU) submitted to Minister
Definition	Report on implementation of SEZ Act and the National SEZ Capacity Support (PMU) prepared
Source of data	Minutes of the meetings. Engagements with SEZs / attendance register / exchange of letters and emails. Consolidated SEZs entity reports.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Increase in the number of SEZs designated.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on the Industrial Parks submitted to Minister
Definition	Report on the implementation of Industrial Parks prepared
Source of data	Quarterly reports from implementing partners
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Advance on the phase of implementation
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister.
Definition	Implementation on the B-BBEE Amendment Act, Regulation and its implementing tool (BI).
Source of data	Quarterly register of Stakeholder Engagements. CIPC Quarterly Report. BIs formal communication to potential markets (letters and email) markets (letters and email)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Based on report compiled or received from implementing partners. Minutes from the meetings, attendance register, formal communication to potential markets (letters and email). Based on report compiled or received from implementing partners
Assumptions	Increase in the number of Black people participating in the economy

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Report to have information on Designated Groups (Women, Youth and People with disabilities)
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Indicator Title	Number of interventions to support BIs in the manufacturing Sectors (non-financial)
Definition	Implement BI programmes through non-financial support provided to BIs in Manufacturing sectors in terms of access to markets, technical support and capacity building.
Source of data	Minutes from the meetings, attendance register, formal communication to potential markets (letters and email)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Minutes from the meetings, attendance register, formal communication to potential markets (letters and email)
Assumptions	Increase in the number of Black Industrialists supported
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG

Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Indicator Title	Number of Master Plans as per Re-imagined Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2021
Definition	Re-imagined Industrial Strategy and the preparation of Master Plans in National Key Priority sectors
Source of data	Master Plans submission to Minister
Method of Calculation or assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Master plans
Assumptions	No increase in unemployment through sustained number of jobs and the creation of new jobs
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	NA
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	NA
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Indicator Title	Number of progress reports of Implementation of Master Plans
Definition	Implementation of Master Plans in National Key Priority sectors
Source of data	Quarterly reports submitted to Minister
Method of Calculation or assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarterly progress reports
Assumptions	No increase in unemployment through sustained number of jobs and the creation of new jobs
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Indicator Title	Number of progress reports on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE across sectors
Definition	Tracks the progress of support measures to industry to increase the localisation of PPE across sectors
Source of data	Quarterly progress reports submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Increased localisation
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded

Indicator Title	Number of progress reports on the support measures to industry to increase localisation of PPE across sectors
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Indicator Title	Number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year
Definition	Tracks the number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year
Source of data	Designation requests in the form of submissions to Minister
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Increased localisation
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	NA
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	NA
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of progress reports on the development or review of legislation developed for Minister's approval
Definition	Progress reports prepared for Minister's review. To report progress made on Companies, Credit and Gambling legislation 4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval
Source of data	Progress reports on the development and review of the Companies and Gambling legislation.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Progress reports
Assumptions	Delays in the development of legislation at various stages in the process
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG:CCR

Programme 6: Industrial Financing

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from projects/enterprises approved
Definition	The total value of projected investments to be leveraged through approved enterprises/ projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, GBS & Film). The total value of projected investments in case BIS equals total projected costs (including incentive grant) of all the enterprises/ projects approved. Exception: AIS projected investment is based on qualifying investment.
Source of data	Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report, Supporting Schedules, and Portfolio of Evidence
Assumptions	Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the value of projected investments
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Financing

Indicator title	Economic recovery programme submitted for approval
Definition	Economic Recovery Programme developed and implemented
Source of data	Report on the development and implementation of economic recovery programme
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of Verification	Report on the development and implementation of economic recovery programme
Assumptions	Report on the development and implementation of economic recovery programme
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Financing Branch

Indicator title	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to increase access to funding for enterprises
Definition	Report on enhancement of domestic industrial finance system submitted
Source of data	Report on enhanced domestic industrial finance system submitted
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of Verification	Report on enhanced domestic industrial finance system submitted for approval
Assumptions	Report on enhanced domestic industrial finance system submitted
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for women: N/A

Indicator title	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to increase access to funding for enterprises
(where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Industrial Financing Branch

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of companies financially benefitted from EMIA support for
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	digital export promotion initiatives
Definition	The number of companies financially benefitted from EMIA funding
Source of data	EMIA Adjudication committee minutes
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	Based historical data
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Biannually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of companies assisted under EDS inclusive of WYPD
Definition	The number of companies benefitted from EDS inclusive of WYPD
Source of data	Number of companies attending Export Capacity Building engagements, training, workshops, GEPP
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	Based historical data
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Biannually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of barriers processed by the Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism
Definition	Number of resolution plans drafted for export barriers reported to the Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism
Source of data	EBMM database
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of new applications developed or improved on the Export Data Assistant (EDA) platform
Definition	Number of additional functions added to the dtic's export data and research platform, the Export Data Assistant, including the completion of supporting research projects that enable these functions.

Indicator Title	Number of new applications developed or improved on the Export Data Assistant (EDA) platform
Source of data	Export Data Assistant platform
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Comparison to archived versions of the EDA
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of research reports produced
Definition	Number of policy-focused research reports produced on export-related topics.
Source of data	Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipelines
Definition	It is the value of FDI being facilitated by Investment South Africa over a financial year. Each prospective investment has an indicated investment value in Rands which collectively equates to the overall investment value
Source of data	Shows the value of FDI facilitated by Investment South Africa over a financial year
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Web-based projects registry or manual entry
Means of verification	Base on the rand/\$ exchange rate at date of entry on the web-based or manual registry
Assumptions	Cumulative
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Quarterly
Reporting Cycle	No
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	Acting Head: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

Indicator Title	Preserve investments and implement investment projects of the 2018 and 2019 investment conference
Definition	It is the number of unblockings and fast tracking of investor issues
Source of data	A list of unblockings and fast tracking of investor issues completed
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Emails or reports
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	Acting Head: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

Indicator Title	Number of statistical reports on Company registration within one day
Definition	Registering a company in South Africa
Source of data	Statistical Reports by CIPC
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Actual Companies registered by CIPC
Assumptions	Cumulative
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Annual
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	Acting Head: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Indicator Title	Number of reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of Ministry
Definition	Reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of Ministry
Source of data	Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal, Stats SA, Research institutions, relevant departments and public entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Progress reports
Assumptions	Issuing of policy directives and adherence to statutory requirements
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Comprehensive competition policy implemented in line with statutory obligations
Indicator Responsibility	Acting DDG: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Indicator Title	Number of analysis reports on public interest matters
Definition	<p>Analysis Reports on public interest's matters.</p> <p>The MTSF requires the dtic to deliver on initiating one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum over the MTEF period. the dtic will initiate one inquiry as part of the products under the output indicator "number of analysis reports on public interest matters" in Quarter 3 2020/21.</p>
Source of data	Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal, Stats SA, Research institutions, relevant departments and public entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Progress reports
Assumptions	Mergers and Acquisitions applications to Competition Commission, Consideration of Market Inquiries, and Abuse of Dominance activities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Informed strategic decisions on participation in competition matters
Indicator Responsibility	Acting DDG: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Indicator Title	Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing Competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders
Definition	<p>Reports on coordination efforts of recommendations, commitments and orders.</p> <p>The MTSF requires the dtic to deliver on Initiate one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum over the MTEF period. The implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry will be delivered under the output indicator "reports on coordinated actions in implementing Competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders".</p>
Source of data	Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal, Stats SA, Research institutions, relevant departments and public entities

Indicator Title	Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing Competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Progress reports
Assumptions	Recommendations issued, Commitments made and Orders set down
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Coordinated actions with impact on economic concentration
Indicator Responsibility	Acting DDG: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination

Indicator Title	Number of analytical policy reports produced
Definition	Analytical reports produced which assess alternative policy options to unlock inclusive growth, and provide policymakers and stakeholders with evidence-based policy advice.
Source of data	Research reports produced in the Branch or commissioned by the Branch.
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Number of policy reports produced and circulated to EXBO.
Assumptions	
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eight high-quality policy reports produced and circulated to EXBO to contribute to evidence-based policymaking.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Economic Research and Coordination

Indicator Title	Number of research reports produced
Definition	Policy-relevant, high-quality economic analysis produced to inform policymakers of key global and domestic economic trends and developments.
Source of data	Research reports and reports from government departments and entities
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Number of economic research reports produced and circulated to EXBO.
Assumptions	
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Six high-quality, analytical economic research reports produced or commissioned and circulated to EXBO.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Economic Research and Coordination

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