

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

**Annual Performance Plan
2020/2021**

Published by **the dtic**,

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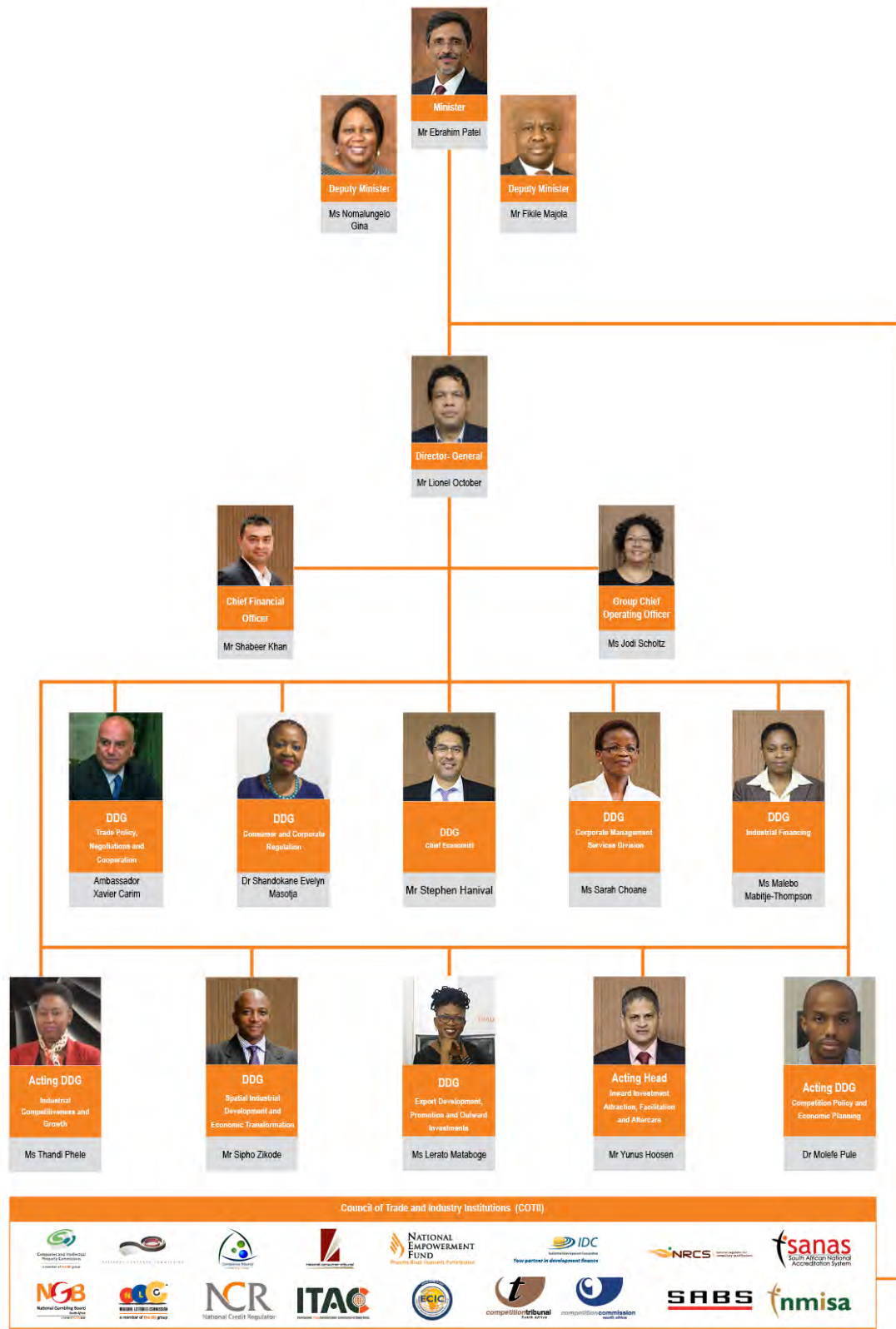
1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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
CCRD	Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
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
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Ltd, a public entity reporting to the dtic
EDS	Export Development and Support
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESEIDC	Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster
EU	European Union
EXBO	Executive Board

TERM	DEFINITION
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
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
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
NDPW	National Department of Public Works
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
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

TERM	DEFINITION
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
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
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
TISA	Trade Investment South Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade & 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 Mr Ebrahim Patel

The Annual Performance Plan 2020-2021 which was prepared through consultation with management, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

The Annual Performance Plan may further be aligned to implementing the National Sector Masterplans 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Ebrahim Patel', followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Mr Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

4. Overview by the Director-General



Director-General, Mr Lionel October

The Annual Performance Plan 2020-2021 which was prepared through consultation with management is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. October'.

Mr Lionel October
Director-General

5. Official Sign-Off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

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

Was 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
Group Chief Operating Officer



Signature:

Ambassador Xavier Carim
DDG: Trade Policy, Negotiations & Cooperation



Signature:

Mr Sipho Zikode
DDG: Spatial Industrial Development and ET



Signature:

Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
DDG: Industrial Financing



Signature:

Mr Yunus Hoosen
Acting Head: IIAF&A



Signature:

Mr Stephen Hanival
DDG: Chief Economist



Signature:

Dr Evelyn Masotja
DDG: CCRD



Signature:

Ms Lerato Mataboge
DDG: EDP&OI



Signature:

Ms Sarah Choane
DDG: CMSD



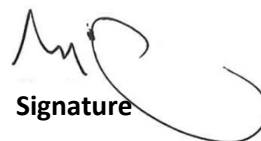
Signature:

Ms Thandi Phele
Acting DDG: IC&G



Signature:

Dr Molefe Pule
Acting DDG: CP & EP



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
- Co-ordinate the contributions of government departments, state entities and civil society to effect economic development
- Improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its agencies, government's political and economic objectives and mandate

8. Values

the dtic's values are:

- 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 in regards to service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct
- Intellectual excellence in regard to continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement and knowledge management
- Quality relationships in 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.
Export Credit and Foreign	Establish the Export Credit Insurance Corporation and promote trade with

Act	Purpose
Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	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 of coverings in or with which merchandise is sold, and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business.
National Building Regulations and Building	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

Act	Purpose
Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	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; 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 Reimagined Industrial Strategy is the centre piece of government's vision, coordinated by the Presidency and puts emphasis on concrete actions. It presents a multipronged approach to industrial development with 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 Policy.

Part B: Strategic Focus

11. External Environment Analysis

Global Economic Context

Global growth is projected to rise from an estimated 2.9 % in 2019 to 3.3 % in 2020. This, however, represents a downward revision of 0.1 percentage points for 2019 and 2020 compared to those in the October 2019 International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO). The downward revision primarily reflects negative surprises to economic activity in a few emerging market economies, notably India, which led to a reassessment of growth prospects over the next two years (IMF: World Economic Outlook, January 2020).

Across advanced economies, growth is projected at 1.7% in 2019 and 1.6 % in 2020. This is mostly due to downward revisions for the United States; the Euro area; the United Kingdom, and other advanced economies in Asia, notably Hong Kong following protracted protests in the second half of 2019.

Growth in the euro area is projected to pick up from an estimated 1.2 % in 2019 to 1.3 % in 2020. Projected improvements in external demand support the anticipated firming of growth.

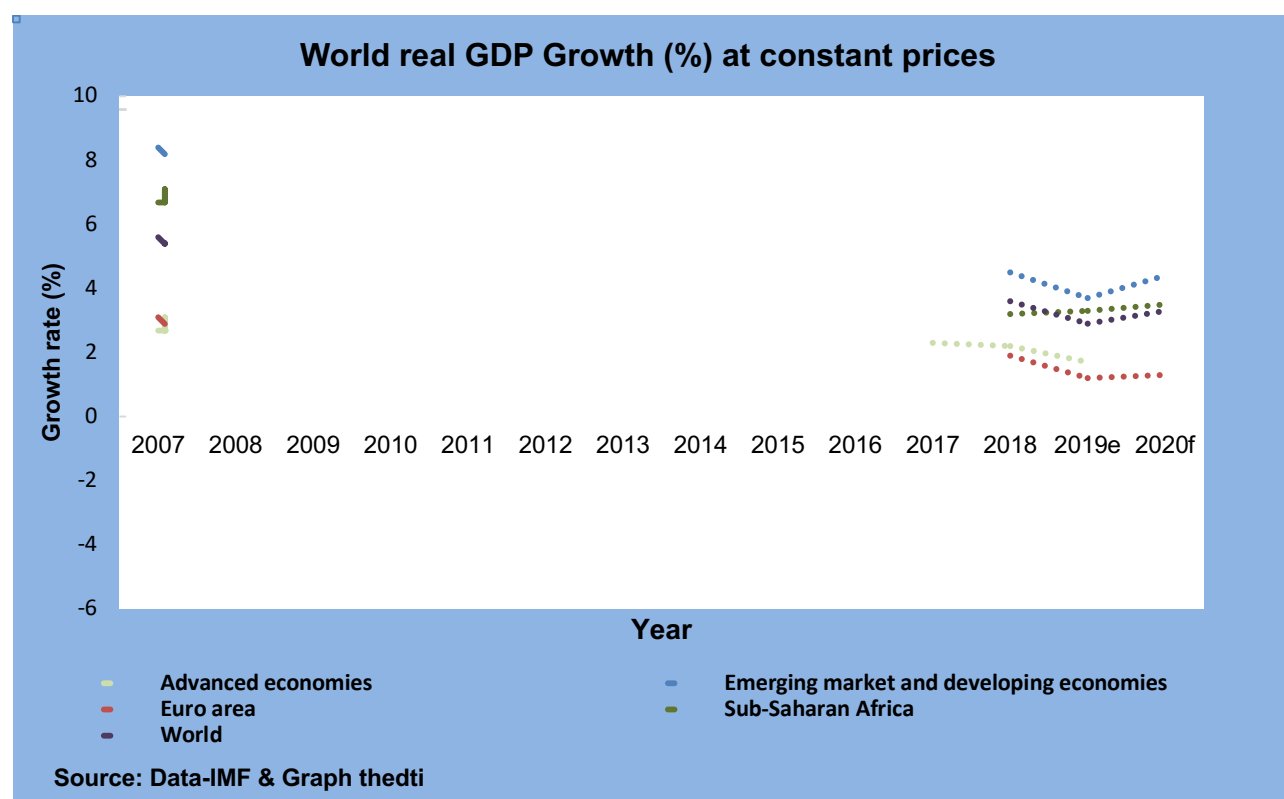
In the Emerging Market and Developing Economies group, the economy is expected to grow by 4.4 % in 2020 and 3.7 % in 2019. While in sub-Saharan Africa, growth is expected to strengthen to 3.5 % in 2020 from 3.3 % in 2019.

Risks to the Outlook

The current pandemic, the coronavirus, is an external shock that has been described by the World Health Organisation as a pandemic, demonstrates its potential global impact and the interdependence of the SA economy with the rest of the world. This poses significant risks to the growth of the South African economy. **the dtic** is at the forefront of the development of mitigation strategies to minimise the impact of this virus on the South African economy.

The balance of risks to the global outlook remains on the downside and increases the likelihood of much weaker than-expected global growth in 2020 (World Bank Global Economic Prospect: January 2020). The downside risks include amongst others:

- Rising geopolitical tensions, notably between the United States and Iran which could disrupt global oil supply, hurt sentiment, and weaken already tentative business investment;
- Higher tariff barriers between the United States and China continue to hurt business sentiment and compound cyclical and structural slowdowns in many economies over the past year;
- Weather-related disasters such as tropical storms, floods, heat waves, droughts, and wild fires which have imposed severe humanitarian costs and livelihood loss across multiple regions in recent years;
- Fiscal space in the EMDEs that is constrained by weak tax capacity and high debt levels hinders the ability to fund basic public services;
- The outbreak and rapid spread of public health emergencies such as the 'Corona Virus'; and
- Lack of capacity to confront negative shocks in the EMDEs since policy buffers generally remain inadequate.



Implications for South African economic policy

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 such as the Euro area, China, Germany and the US 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.

Weaker growth in China has had serious implications for South Africa as our commodity exports decline in both value and volume, adversely affecting the performance of mining and minerals beneficiation. In the third quarter of 2019, economic growth in China has decelerated more than previously expected amid weakening domestic demand and heightened trade tensions. Trade policy uncertainty and higher tariffs on key South African exports to the United States also weighed on investor sentiment for most of 2019 (World Bank Global Economic Prospect: January 2020).

The rise of economic nationalism along with actions that exacerbate imbalances and inequities in the global trading system pose new challenges to all developing countries, including South Africa. While global manufacturing value chains are vital to the South African economy, the tendency to lock developing countries into lower value segments and growing concentration pose longer term challenges to wider industrialization. With recent disruption to world trade and investment, the domestic manufacturing sector that is highly integrated into global OEMs can be negatively impacted. As a result, the ability of the domestic manufacturing business enterprises to expand into global markets may be constrained in the current international environment.

Domestic Economic Context

Gross Domestic Product Performance

Economic activity in the domestic economy slipped slightly in the third quarter of 2019 as real gross value added (GVA) by both the primary and the secondary sectors contracted by 5.5 % and 3.8 % respectively. As the result, domestic GDP contracted by 0.6 %. Key drivers of negative growth in the third quarter of 2019 include:

- Manufacturing -3.9 %, due to decreases in the manufacturing of basic iron, steel, and machinery products, as well as products related to the petroleum, chemicals and plastics division;

- The transport, storage and communication industry -5.4 % due to decline in the activity related to freight and passenger transport dampened growth in the third quarter;
- Agriculture -3.6 % due to lower production in field crops;
- The construction -2.7 due to decreases related to residential and non-residential buildings;
- Mining -6.1 % driven largely by a fall in the production of platinum group metals, coal and iron ore.

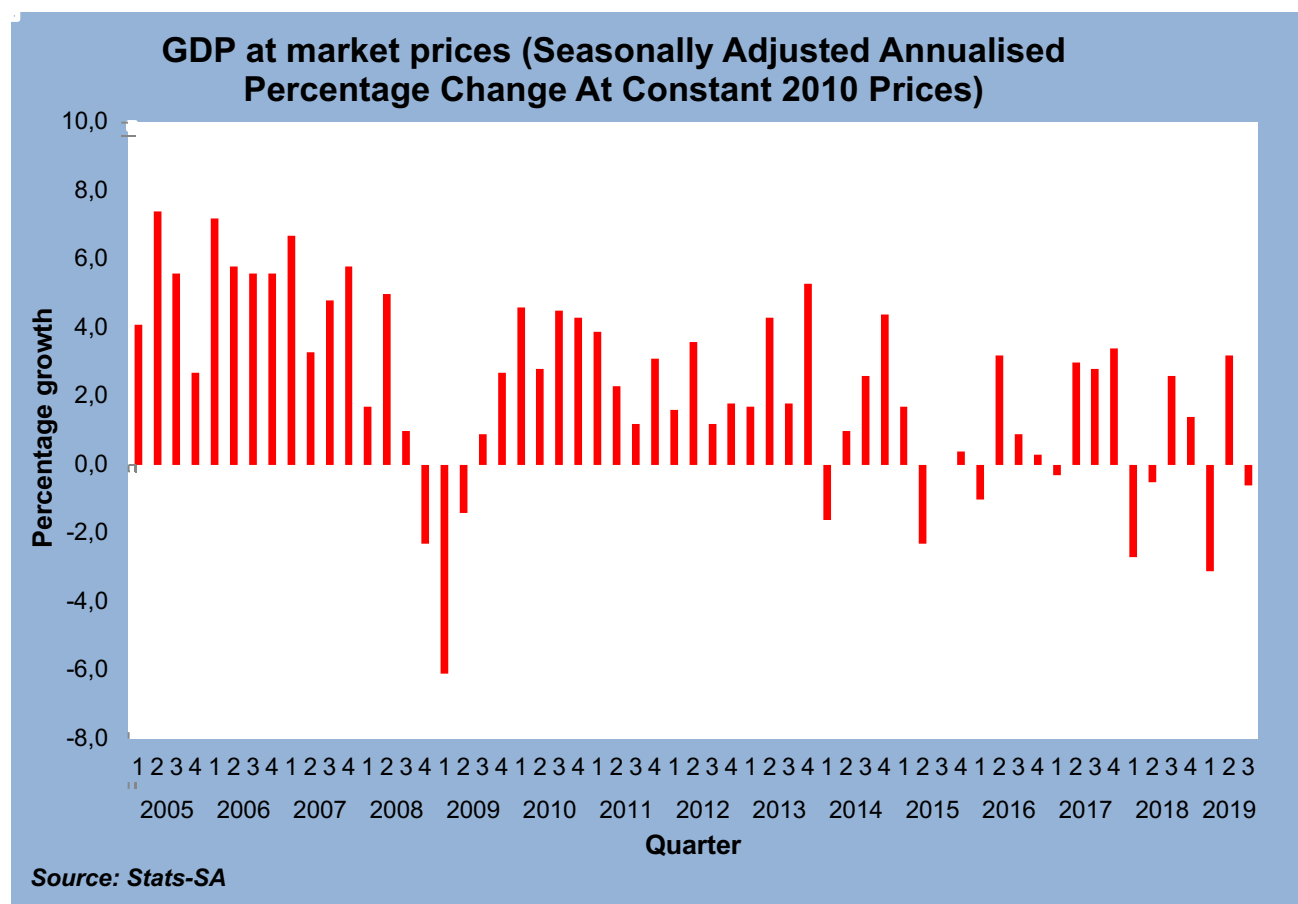
The weak GDP data in the third quarter of 2019 is a major concern and is likely to pile on the pressure, particularly from ratings agencies, which have flagged weak growth as a major risk, and investors weary of increasing state debt as government revenues slide. As a result, the Washington based institutions namely the IMF, WEO and the World Bank Global Economic Prospects (January 2020 publications), reduced South Africa's GDP growth prospects for 2019 to 0.4 %. The revised outlook for South Africa reflects structural constraints and deteriorating public finances, which are holding back business confidence and private investment.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) also revised its growth projection in the January 2020 Monetary Policy Statement for 2019 to 0.4 % from 0.5%. The forecasts for 2020 and 2021 have also been reduced to 1.2 % from 1.4% and 1.6 % from 1.7%, respectively, due to lower growth than previously expected in the third quarter of 2019. The projected growth rate by the SARB, the IMF and the World Bank is slightly lower than the estimate of 0.5% by the National Treasury in the 2019 October Medium Term Budget Policy Statement.

Despite a relatively weak outlook for South Africa's economic performance especially over the short term, growth prospects are expected to improve gradually in the medium to long term on the back of initiatives led by government, including major reforms at key state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The interventions include amongst others:

- The implementation of the masterplans for the automotive sector, poultry industry and retail - clothing, textiles, leather and footwear industries, while others are being developed;
- The implementation of the gazette Integrated Resource Plan 2019, which will open the way for considerable investments in renewable energy generation (particularly wind power) and related components manufacturing;
- The implementation of investment projects announced at the second Investment Conference in November 2019 and implementation of the 2018 investment commitments;

- The public sector's localisation drive, including improved enforcement of product designations.



Investment Performance

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Fixed investment has been under pressure over the past few quarters as reflected by five consecutive quarters of decline in GFCF particularly by private business enterprises. Low business confidence associated with policy uncertainty and weak aggregate demand are some of the key reasons for the dwindling investment by private business enterprise. However, in the third quarter of 2019, the gross fixed capital formation increased by 4.5%. The third quarter improvement in total GFCF was largely driven by capital outlays of private business enterprises and public cooperation.

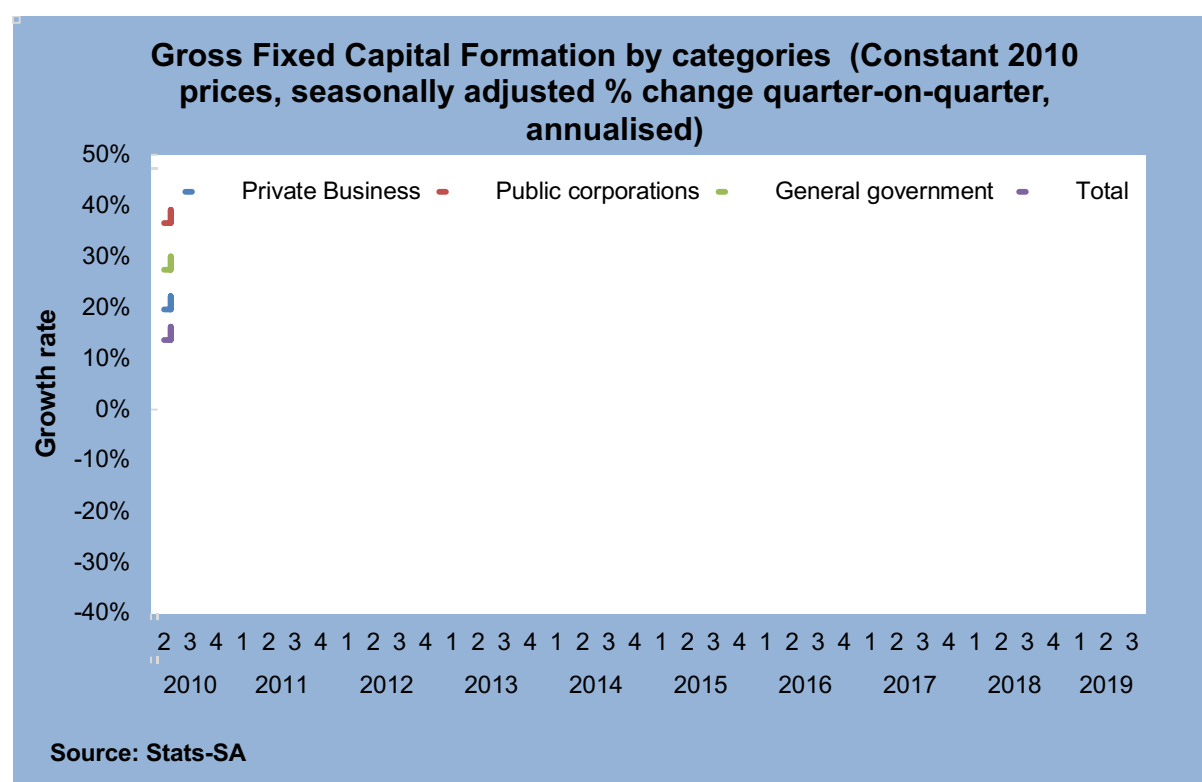
The rebound in real gross fixed capital outlays by private business enterprises was driven by continued growth in capital expenditure on machinery and other equipment as well as

transport equipment. The private business enterprises recorded 10.8 % growth in the third quarter of 2019 (SARB Quarterly Bulletin: December 2019).

Capital expenditure by the public sector, which accounts for about 30% of total gross fixed capital formation, contracted for a second consecutive quarter in the third quarter of 2019, with capital spending by general government contributing the most to the decline.

Real capital expenditure by general government receded by 17.8% in the third quarter of 2019. This marked the seventh consecutive quarterly contraction, with lower real capital spending by provincial and central government outweighing increases by local government. The real gross fixed capital expenditure by public corporations on the other hand increased marginally by 0.2% in the third quarter of 2019.

Government will continue to push ahead with interventions to build an investment buffer through infrastructure spending as part of the economic recovery plan. The Investment and Infrastructure Office is now operational with the sole mandate of developing the country's strategy, refining infrastructure for investment mobilization and establishing an intelligence capability.

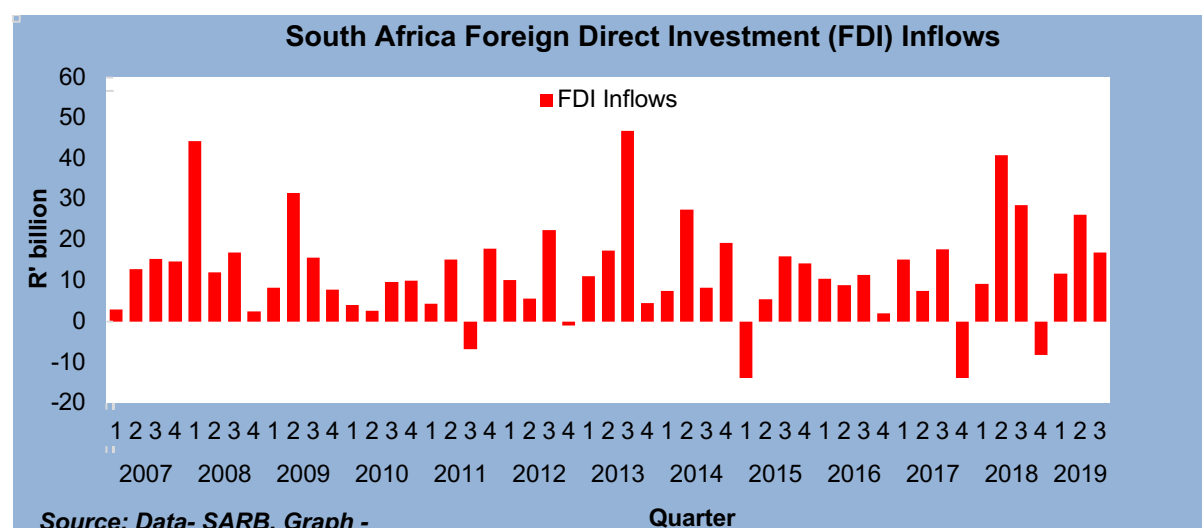


Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows and Outflows

South Africa's direct investment liabilities recorded a smaller inflow of R17.0 billion in the third quarter of 2019. The third-quarter inflow reflected foreign parent companies' funding of South

African subsidiaries through debt and equity. This is not surprising as investor confidence in South Africa is fragile, with the economic growth outlook clouded.

Regarding South African assets abroad, a total of R21.6 billion was recorded in the third quarter of 2019 as a result of increased equity holdings by domestic parent companies in subsidiaries abroad in particular the petro-chemical industry (SARB Quarterly Bulletin: December 2019).



Employment

Total Employment

Total employment at the end of the third quarter of 2019 was 16.4 million jobs representing an increase of 62 000 in the number of new jobs created. At the sectoral level, the key drivers for this employment increase in the third quarter of 2019 are: Community and social services (56 000), followed by Agriculture and Mining with 38 000 each, and Private households (35 000).

Declines in employment were recorded in the Manufacturing (30 000), Construction (24 000), Trade (21 000) and Utilities (18 000) industries (Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Quarter Three 2019).

Despite the increase in the number of jobs created in the third quarter of 2019, the number of unemployed person increased by 78 000 resulting in the official unemployment rate increasing by 0.1 percentage point to reach 29.1 %. The unemployment rate was further exacerbated by

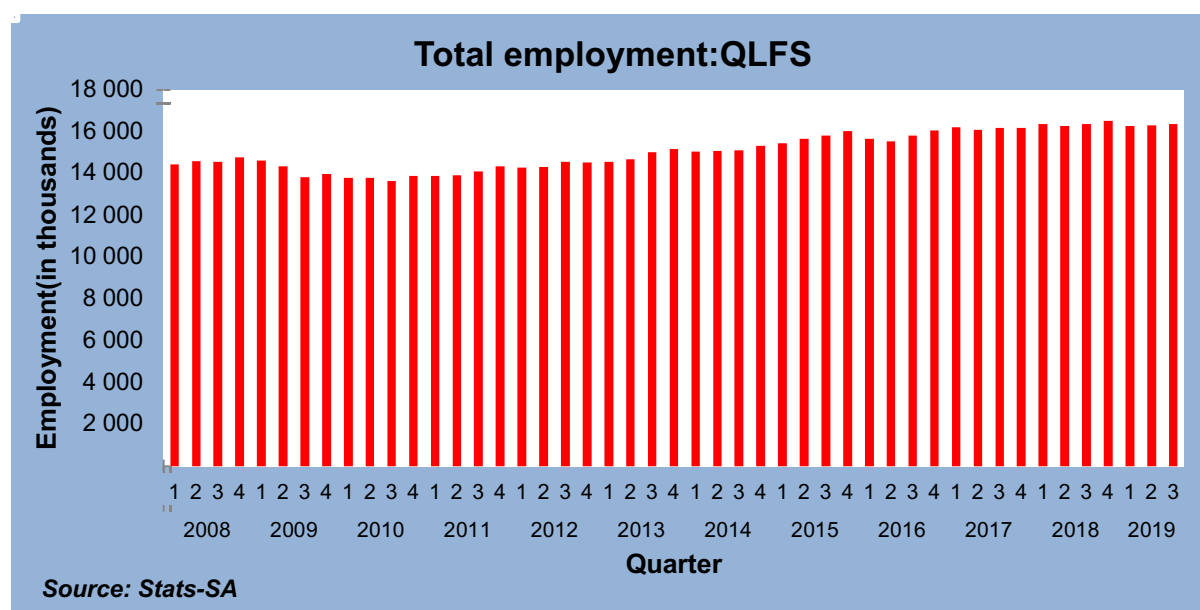
a significant number of job losers and the long-term unemployed people re-entering the labour market and actively searching for jobs.

Job Summit Commitments

Government acknowledges that the domestic economy has not created sufficient jobs to sustainably reduce unemployment. Employment opportunities have declined in the key productive sectors (agriculture, mining and manufacturing). The Government together with its Social partners agreed that it is imperative to secure substantially faster growth of the agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors as these sectors are key drivers of exports, investment, employment and can play an important role in reducing South Africa's exceptionally high levels of inequality. Key interventions from job summit are being implemented and this includes amongst other:

- Training and Employment Relief Scheme (TERS) - various steps have been taken to improve effectiveness of the scheme including utilisation of Productivity SA to diagnose the root cause of distress and ensure that the appropriate measures are proposed from the basket of available measures. The 35 applications that have been recommended for support through the TERS has translated into saving 3 852 jobs.
- Mandela Mining Precinct: The 6 research areas are underway to advance opportunities for smarter mining technologies and opportunities. A business plan is being developed for the test mine in North West and engagements are underway with communities and organised labour.

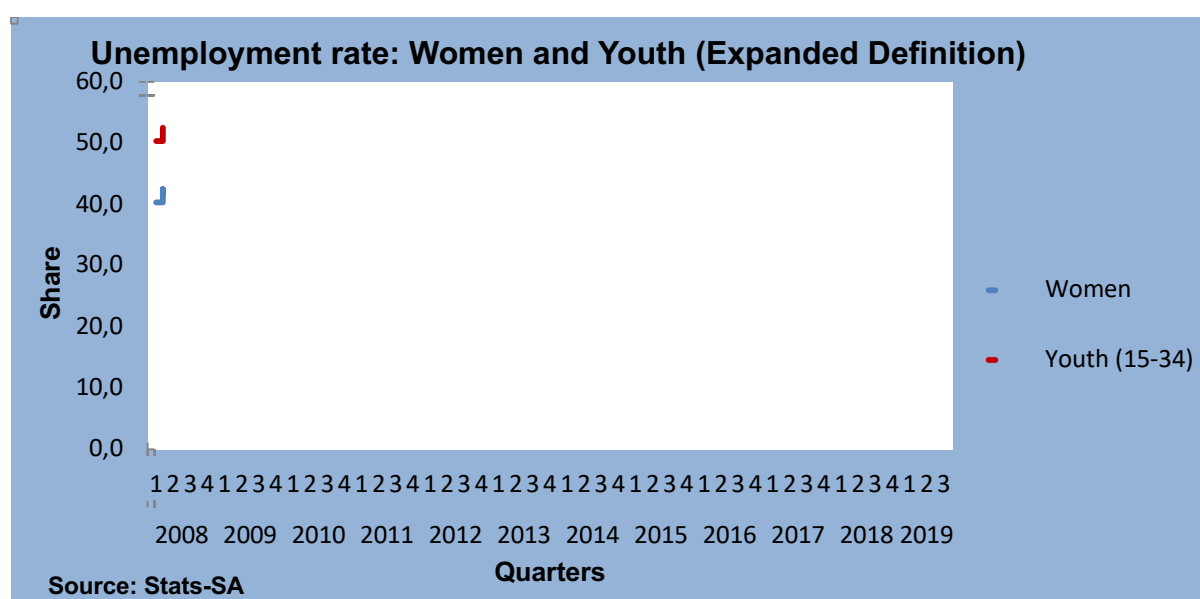
The Business Process Services program since the job summit in 2018 has created 18 981 new jobs.



Demographic composition of Unemployment: Women and Youth

South Africa is facing a rise in youth and women unemployment. The analysis of data in the third quarter of 2019 reveals that the unemployment rate (expanded definition) for women and youth has increased significantly since 2008. The unemployment rate for youth (15-34 years) rose from 40.1 % in the first quarter of 2008 to 53 % in the third quarter of 2019. A third of this age group (15-24) is most vulnerable to unemployment since they are not in education, employment or training (Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Quarter Three 2019).

Regarding women unemployment, there is a significant increase in the rate of unemployment from 36.7 % in 2008 to 41.6 % in the third quarter of 2019. The growing youth and women unemployment could be partially leveled against the uneven economic opportunities. However, government has measures in place such as Youth Employment Service, IDC transformation fund targeting both youth and women to ensure equal opportunities for these designated groupings. The departments are also required to ensure that their programs such as the incentives support programmes must expedite social and economic transformation such as gender equality, youth employment and inclusive growth.



Trade Performance

State of Global Trade

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) in its October 2019 projections revised down the global merchandise trade volumes estimates for 2019 to 1.2% compared with 2.6 % projected in April 2019. The increase in trade volumes in 2020 is projected at 2.7%; down from 3.0% previously estimate in April 2019 (World Trade Organization, October 2019 Press Release). The reduced forecasts in 2019 reflected an estimate for slower expansion of the global economy, partly due to trade tensions, but also because of cyclical and structural factors in Europe, particularly Brexit-related uncertainty. The protracted period of high trade tensions is exacerbating an on-going cyclical slowdown in global economic activity.

The downside risks remain high and that the 2020 projection will depend on a return to more normal trade relations. However, 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 2020.

Implications for domestic trade policy

South Africa's 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.

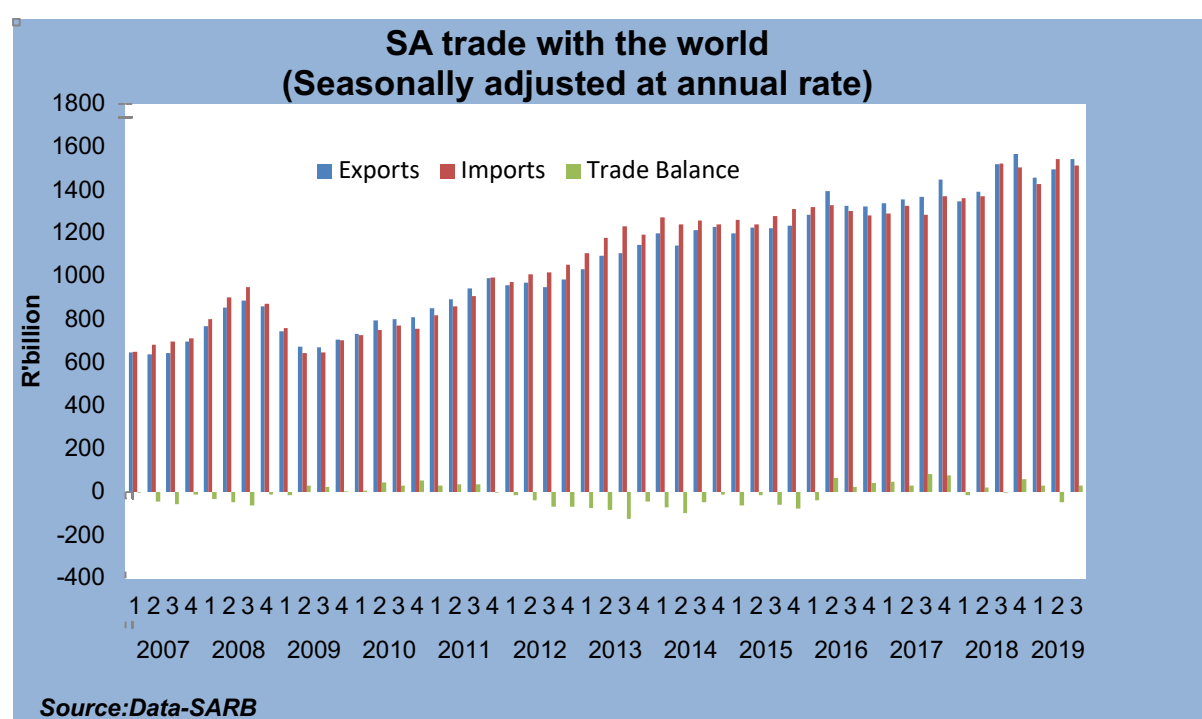
South Africa's trade with the world

South Africa's trade balance with the rest of the world recorded a surplus of R30 billion in the third 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 reached R1,54 trillion in the third quarter of 2019 as the rise in manufactured and agricultural exports more than offset 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 and South Africa's largest fruit exports were mainly destined for Europe.

In the third quarter of 2019, the value of imports contracted to reach R1,51 trillion due to a sharp decline in the value of mineral products in particular. The shutdown of an oil refinery for maintenance also contributed to a decline in the value of crude oil imports in the third quarter.

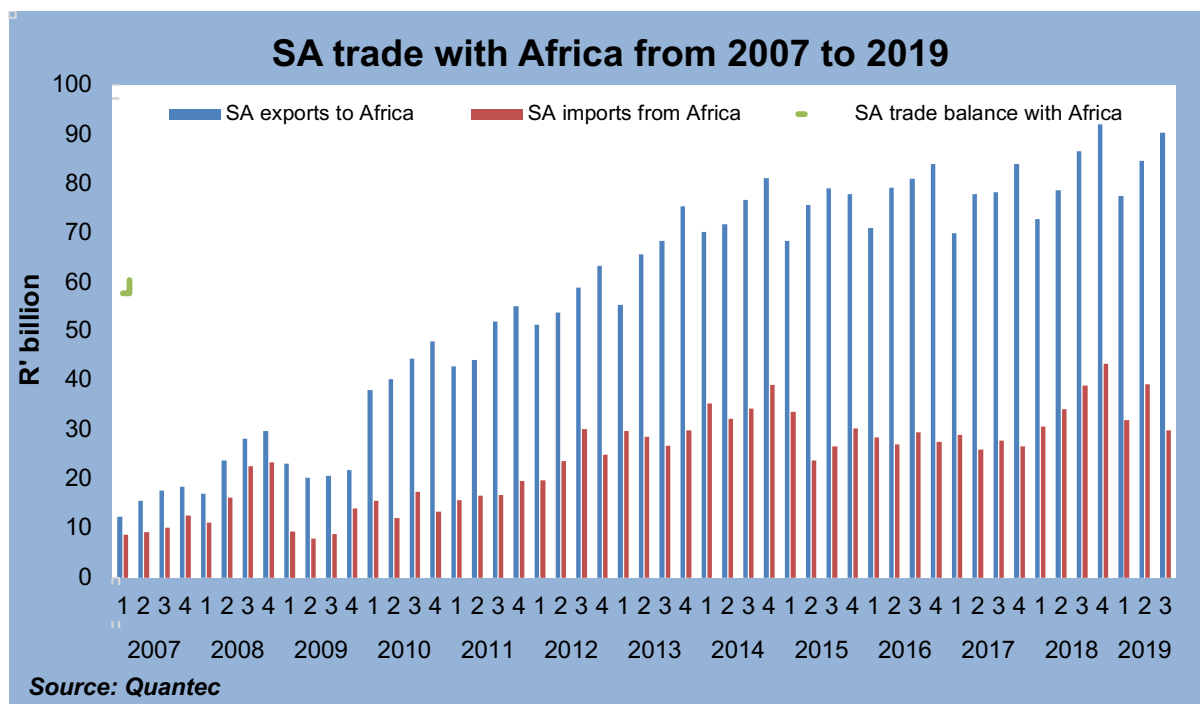


Trade with Africa

Trade Performance

Regarding trade performance, at the end of the third quarter of 2019, South Africa's exports to Africa amounted to R90 billion while imports from the region amounted to R29 billion resulting in a trade surplus of R60 billion. The SADC appears to be the most significant trading bloc for South Africa for both exports and imports. The region alone accounts for more than 70% of all South Africa's exports to Africa. Key markets in SADC are Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The weak trade balance with the rest of the continent (non-SADC states) is the major concern for the government. 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 approval of the agreement to establish the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in December 2019;
- Commitment to finalize its final tariff liberalization commitment by the end of March 2020, including rules of origin which set out what qualifies as some locally-manufactured products;
- Master plans for key industries to be implemented and developed to take advantage of the continental opportunities including for automotives; and steel and metal fabrication industry;
- 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 steps needed to be taken to realize such exports.



Medium Term Strategic Framework (2020-2024)

The implementation of 2020-2024 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, the government's ability to deliver on the MTSF commitments.

As part of the global economy, South Africa is not immune to challenges facing other countries. The manufacturing sector is the case in point. The sector has lost growth momentum and expanded by 0.3% on average since 2014 due to low demand in major trading partners. On the other hand, severe drought; high electricity prices; frail business confidence; currency volatility and high inflationary pressures are amongst the factors that forced the government to take immediate policy interventions to stabilise some of the sectors for job creation. These changes introduce new constraints but also considerable opportunities for quick government responses to mitigate these challenges.

In responding to some of these challenges, the government has implemented the Economic Stimulus and Recovery Plan with **the dtic** leading on supporting the poultry sector, which is negatively impacted by import surges, supporting township economies through the revitalisation of industrial parks, and increasing the level of approvals by IDC amongst others.

The measures under the recovery plan are still relevant and some have been elevated such as the poultry measures are now being expanded into a broader master plan to address a wide range of issues.

In aligning with the broader vision of government and the manifesto of the ruling party, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's (**the dtic's**) commitments are captured under two priorities in the current MTSF. Priority 1: Economic Transformation and Job creation; and Priority 7: A better Africa and World. The re-invigorated industrial strategy is the key policy driven by **the dtic** under priority one of the MTSF. Key pillars and enablers under this commitment are the development and implementation of national priority sectors master plans. The department will lead the development and implementation the following masterplans: chemicals and plastics; steel and metals fabrication and furniture.

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 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 6th Administration, the President of South Africa pronounced the merger of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and Economic Development Department (**EDD**) to form the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**). 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 the Departmental Project Team comprising of **the dti** and **EDD** officials was established. 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 latter will be transferred to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Phase 2 will involve optimisation of resources through the alignment of the organisational structure, culture and values to fit the purpose of **the dtic**. A robust job rotation programme will also be introduced to deepen the skills and capability at senior management level.

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

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 also are the bedrock for building a high performing Department that places great emphasis on caring for its employees.

Quality Relationships

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

Promoting Operational Excellence

Operational excellence, is the second value whose focus is service delivery with emphasis on Batho Pele, service delivery standards and continuous improvement. The Operational Plans of the various divisions in the Department are supported by Service Delivery Improvement Plans based on Batho Pele Service Standards.

Towards Intellectual Excellence

As a knowledge-based Department, learning, skills improvement, information management and innovation are critical for the successful delivery of Departmental programmes and services.

Information Management

Cyber-attack continues to be one of the significant risk that could adversely affect the security of information and the continuity of business operations. **the dtic** is pleased to report that as at December 2019, there was no successful cyberattack though attempts were made, indicative of effective general and firewall controls. Availability of key systems averaged 99.76%.

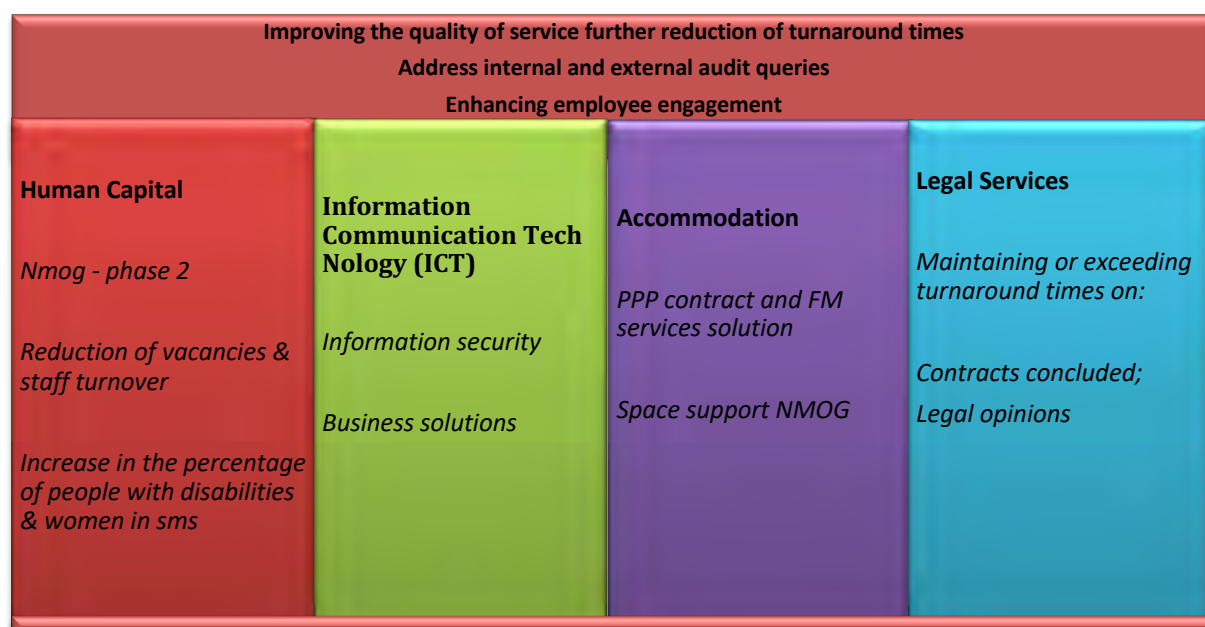
Enabling business through office accommodation

Challenges in the 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 successfully 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 NDPW.

2020/21 Focal areas



Integrated approach

From the 1st of April 2020, **the dtic** will be 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 which seek to change business behavior by encouraging investment in competitiveness-enhancing technology, expansion of industrial enterprises and capabilities, resource-efficient machinery and equipment, and investments which foster transformation. These investments contribute to transformation through the requirement that enterprises meet B-BBEE minimum requirements, and by virtue of the Special Economic Zones (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 which 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 especially on the African continent and Asia. This necessitates a different approach to the manner in which work is undertaken by **the dtic** and a more integrative approach is required. The AfCFTA and the investment portfolio will be used to drive this integrative approach.

the dtic utilizes its membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the African Union, and bilateral trade relations to access export markets and support the role of developing countries in an increasingly challenging trade environment.

An important – although often under-valued – set of economic policy tools stem 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 which encourages job creation, consumer choice, and competitive pricing. These policy tools include liquor regulations which 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 amongst 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 which receive funding from **the dtic** to induce investment, workers whose jobs are saved or new jobs created as a result of new export opportunities or better protection of the domestic market from unfair trade competition, and consumers who are protected from business-practices which exploit their lack of access to legal recourse or encourage reckless selling practices.

Of course, a modern economy such as South Africa's is composed of complex value-chains and enterprise inter-dependencies. 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 Divisions, Entities, Programmes and Interventions.

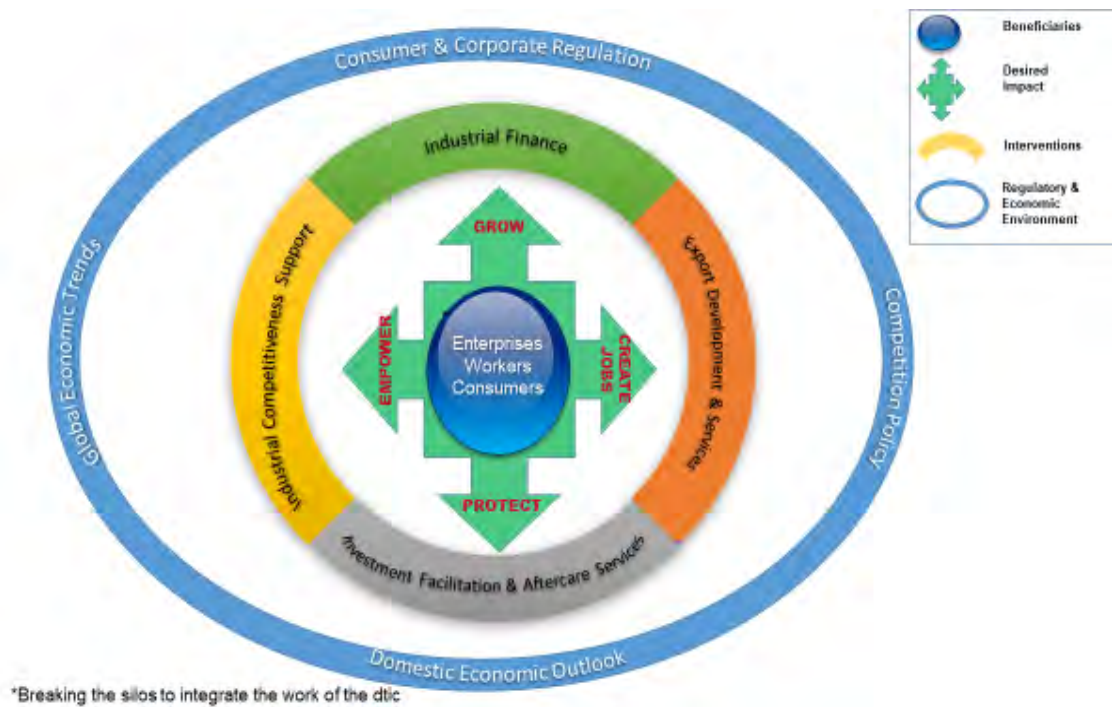


Figure 1 – the dtic integrated way of working

Reducing bureaucracy for impact

A dedicated project will be established that will develop and implement an automated system for the planning and reporting compliance requirements. This will result in a reduction in the amount of time managers spend on compliance reporting thus allowing 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	863 334	924 110	873 590	927 233	970 260
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	116 024	121 121	122 075	130 445	133 969	142 178	148 571
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	97 589	95 699	121 963	159 964	171 899	184 322	190 113
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1 722 245	1 838 839	2 018 625	2 100 766	1 992 120	1 810 713	1 875 442
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	295 381	298 706	323 846	339 756	342 327	363 855	378 788
Industrial Financing	6 895 186	5 600 528	5 560 651	5 953 579	6 059 122	5 074 949	5 270 602
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	454 588	456 154	460 194	440 716	456 675	486 638	502 439
Inward Investment attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare	69 244	64 505	69 372	68 705	58 299	62 996	66 637
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	546 869	797 258	927 233	875 804	908 413	955 511	991 885
Economic Research and Coordination	56 678	60 107	66 961	80 525	85 724	89 902	94 405
Total for Programmes	11 014 479	10 160 298	10 534 254	11 074 370	11 082 138	10 098 297	10 489 142
Economic classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current payments	1 638 950	1 723 149	1 825 980	1 960 487	1 976 647	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	638 462	687 836	752 798	817 775	805 227	857 847	891 887
Administrative fees	2 455	6 258	5 492	8 189	5 911	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	4 748	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	70 825	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
Agency and support/outsourced services	2 110	1 360	218	305	322	340	353

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
Entertainment	1 087	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	11 853	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	147 859	161 499	167 767
Training and development	4 729	10 176	10 404	11 357	13 946	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	26 107	28 821	29 013
Transfers and subsidies	9 346 954	8 409 813	8 688 957	9 095 699	9 071 370	7 956 536	8 257 321
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 171 691	1 120 036	1 090 953	1 144 254	1 175 946	1 239 967	1 288 432
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 171 691	1 120 036	1 090 953	1 144 254	1 175 946	1 239 967	1 288 432
Foreign governments and international organisations	29 843	28 457	27 650	37 326	42 808	45 162	46 839
Public corporations and private enterprises	7 978 363	7 084 978	7 363 763	7 733 877	7 695 138	6 502 137	6 751 462
Public corporations	3 267 273	3 676 486	3 511 032	3 265 486	3 156 864	3 294 908	3 421 575
Other transfers to public corporations	3 267 273	3 676 486	3 511 032	3 265 486	3 156 864	3 294 908	3 421 575
Private enterprises	4 711 090	3 408 492	3 852 731	4 468 391	4 538 274	3 207 229	3 329 887
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	4 441 734	3 171 053	3 532 602	4 063 589	4 107 081	2 752 319	2 858 061
Other transfers to private enterprises	269 356	237 439	320 129	404 802	431 193	454 910	471 826
Non-profit institutions	163 107	173 814	202 430	178 897	156 536	168 276	169 547
Households	3 950	2 528	4 161	1 345	942	994	1 041
Social benefits	3 320	2 076	3 822	1 345	942	994	1 041
Other transfers to households	630	452	339	0	0	0	0
Payments for capital assets	18 875	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

Trade, Industry and Competition Programmes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Rands thousand							
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	6 297	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	10 160 298	10 534 254	11 074 370	11 082 138	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; and
- (vi) **Marketing, Communication & Media Relations** facilitate greater awareness of the department's role and increase the uptake of its products and services; as well as ensuring that it is projected positively in the media through influencing the content of all media in favour of the department.

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 2 year contract	Number (No.) of Interns appointed	67	68	69	-	54	-	54
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	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	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days

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

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

The items that are included are to ensure there is adequate human resource capacity to fulfil the mandate of with focus on quality (professionalism) and quantity (turnover and vacancy rate).

A key aspect of building cohesive but diverse teams, the Department has been robust in promoting a transformed workplace and to this end, is one of the forerunners in the public service. **the dtic** is proud of its current combined achievement of 4.0% representation of People with Disability, which is in excess of the target of 2% set by Cabinet. Over the next 5 years the target for People with Disabilities have been 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 on 52% against the Cabinet target of 50% as at 31 December 2019.

In order to contribute positively towards the reduction of the high youth unemployment rate and provide graduates with experiential learning, the Department has over the past three years appointed 204 interns through its Internship Programme. 162 interns will be appointed for a period of two years 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.

Programme Resource Considerations

ADMINISTRATION Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Ministry	44 525	49 310	60 444	65 223	66 003	69 706	74 236
Office of the Director General	78 111	71 597	73 215	97 567	98 198	103 777	109 980
Corporate Services	491 987	546 968	555 883	576 646	516 248	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	863 334	924 110	873 590	927 233	970 260
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	812 785	872 422	845 567	913 319	860 296	912 769	954 974
Compensation of employees	358 712	375 970	309 967	331 421	337 957	358 712	375 970
Salaries and wages	257 891	268 113	273 224	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	454 073	496 452	535 600	581 898	522 339	554 057	579 004
Administrative fees	1 596	1 744	2 536	3 619	3 142	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
Legal services (G&S)	32 877	13 824	13 231	19 133	24 428	27 742	30 537

ADMINISTRATION Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	14	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	44 483	48 684	52 787
Training and development	3 692	8 533	8 012	9 264	10 182	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	484	658	303	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	330	169	130	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	11 785	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	4 687	16 210	16 910	7 698	10 362	11 371	12 077
Software and other intangible assets	5 622	8 212	69	2 790	2 932	3 093	3 209

ADMINISTRATION Subprogrammes	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 financial assets	-	1 090	-	-	-	-	-
Total	824 570	897 934	862 546	924 110	873 590	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 co-operation in line with the African Union 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.

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	2 status reports 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	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
			of the SADC Trade Protocol developed						
			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	2 status reports on engagements in BRICS 2 status reports on engagements in G20 2 status reports on	2 status reports on engagements in BRICS 2 status reports on engagements in G20 2 status reports on

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
							engagements in the WTO	engagements in the WTO	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	2 status reports produced on progress for T-FTA negotiations	Nil	1 status report produced on progress of TFTA negotiations	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

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		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.

Programme Resource Considerations

Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
International Trade Development	98 934	99 308	103 339	109 487	113 930	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	133 969	142 178	148 571
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	92 371	98 981	99 736	101 554	103 419	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	20 772	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	14 077	14 360	14 929
Operating payments	2 320	250	382	353	281	292	303
Venues and facilities	1 673	890	2 287	408	2 170	2 473	2 541

Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Transfers and subsidies	22 970	22 140	22 339	28 190	29 713	31 346	32 511
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 131	1 188	1 257	1 327	1 372	1 447	1 501
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 131	1 188	1 257	1 327	1 372	1 447	1 501
Foreign governments and international organisations	17 675	16 451	16 205	21 978	23 187	24 462	25 372
Public corporations and private enterprises	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	5 154	5 437	5 638
Public corporations	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	5 154	5 437	5 638
Other transfers to public corporations	4 164	4 372	4 626	4 885	5 154	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	120 992	121 824	130 445	133 969	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 broad-based black economic empowerment (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 special economic zones and industrial parks, among others.

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 submitted to Minister	Number of implementation reports on SEZ 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 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 IPRP aims to address industrialisation and by doing so achieve SDG9, support other SDG's and enable employment in the country. The output indicator 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 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 and National Development Plan. 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 living with Disabilities and Rural or Under Developed 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 Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Enterprise Competitiveness	24 942	24 986	30 678	49 297	29 723	31 530	33 029
Equity and Empowerment	32 166	32 010	47 642	66 082	94 405	99 747	103 506
Spatial Industrial Economic Development (Special Economic Zones)	40 481	38 703	43 643	44 585	47 771	53 045	53 578
Total	97 589	95 699	121 963	159 964	171 899	184 322	190 113
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	74 495	82 800	108 165	126 562	157 704	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	75 479	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	4 070	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	2 320	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	11 631	12 636	11 415

Training and development	238	258	3	2 090	2 600	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	3 367	4 501	4 718
Transfers and subsidies	11 683	12 461	11 871	32 938	13 705	14 575	14 991
Departmental agencies and accounts	8 523	8 949	9 231	30 996	10 114	10 754	11 028
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	8 523	8 949	9 231	30 996	10 114	10 754	11 028
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	2 008	2 119	2 198
Public corporations	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	2 008	2 119	2 198
Other transfers to public corporations	1 655	1 738	1 839	1 942	2 008	2 119	2 198
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 500	-	-	1 583	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	87 904	95 699	121 554	159 964	171 899	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.

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 Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2020	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 Master Plans as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	5 Master Plans as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	Nil	Nil
	Progress Reports on Implementation of Master Plans	Number of progress reports of 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 the designation of products	Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement	Number of monitoring reports on the percentage of adverts that comply with local content requirements across designated products	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 Quarterly monitoring reports on the percentage of compliance	4 Quarterly monitoring reports on the percentage of compliance	4 Quarterly monitoring reports on the percentage of compliance

	Designation requests prepared for Minister	Number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 designation requests submitted to 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-imagining Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2020	4 Master Plans as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	1 Master Plan as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	1 Master Plan as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	1 Master Plan as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year	1 Master Plan as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to the Minister per year
Number of progress reports of Implementation of Master Plans	4 Quarterly progress reports of Implementation of Master Plans	1 progress report on implementation of Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation of Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation of Master Plans submitted to Minister per year	1 progress report on implementation of Master Plans submitted to Minister per year
Number of monitoring reports on the percentage of adverts that comply with local content requirements across designated products	4 quarterly monitoring reports on the percentage of compliance	1 monitoring report on the percentage of compliance	1 monitoring report on the percentage of compliance	1 monitoring report on the percentage of compliance	1 monitoring report on the percentage of compliance
Number of designation requests prepared for Minister per year	2 Designations prepared for Minister for year	1 designation request prepared for Minister per year	Nil	1 designation request prepared for Minister per quarter	Nil

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

The strategy sets out a review of previous interventions, lessons learnt and the path towards a Reimagined Industrial Policy. The success of Industrial Policy is underpinned by ensuring that there is a collaborative approach with industry and other stakeholders, prioritisation of sectors, centrality of policy to the growth strategy and importantly, coordinated at Presidency.

The modality to operationalise the Reimagined Industrial Policy is the application of a master-planning process that seeks to create a shared vision together with industry, government and labour. The Reimagined Industrial Policy envisages that the adoption of masterplans will harness the commitment by all role-players, stakeholders and beneficiaries towards implementing the actions required to fulfil the vision.

The development of comprehensive industrial policy levers to support national priority sectors such as agro-processing, gas & chemicals, tourism, automotive, steel, ICT & software, creative industries, pharmaceuticals amongst others has been highlighted as one of the key interventions. The objective of these national priority sectors is foster industrialisation, strengthen localisation through increasing percentage share on government spending on local firms with a view to bring about economic transformation and job creation. Should the budget in cash and tax benefits be increased over the medium term, these targets will be revised.

Programme Resource Considerations

INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Industrial Competitiveness	759 275	898 685	1 015 782	1 067 795	954 489	1 010 543	1 030 395
Customised Sector Programmes	962 970	940 154	1 002 843	1 032 971	1 037 631	800 170	845 047
Total	1 722 245	1 838 839	2 018 625	2 100 766	1 992 120	1 810 713	1 875 442
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	192 641	120 291	121 610	142 529	143 060	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	18 904	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	10 709	11 549	12 344
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	1 848 093	1 656 345	1 717 339
Departmental agencies and accounts	372 819	411 861	409 920	416 206	431 340	456 082	471 666
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	372 819	411 861	409 920	416 206	431 340	456 082	471 666

Foreign governments and international organisations	7 600	7 665	6 792	9 569	10 095	10 651	11 045
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	1 251 705	1 023 038	1 066 846
Public corporations	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	1 251 705	1 023 038	1 066 846
Other transfers to public corporations	1 066 967	1 126 583	1 277 515	1 352 630	1 251 705	1 023 038	1 066 846
Non-profit institutions	162 107	172 314	202 430	178 897	154 953	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	1 992 120	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, regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the divisional mandate, and provides strategic support to divisional 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 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	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 review of the Companies and Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval.	4 progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Consumer Protection, 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, Credit, Consumer Protection and Lotteries legislation or the legislation identified in the annual budget vote developed for Minister's approval.
	Education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	Number of education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	New indicator	28	32	14	28 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	28 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	28 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced 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 review of legislation developed for Minister's approval	4 progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation developed for Minister's approval.	1 progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation for Minister's approval.	1 progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation for Minister's approval.	1 progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation for Minister's approval.	1 progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation for Minister's approval.
Number of education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	28 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	7 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	7 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	7 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval	7 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

The Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division aims to promote faster and more inclusive economic growth by focusing on reviewing legislation in the area of Companies, Credit and Gambling as well as development of policies to close gaps and unlock growth opportunities in the area of Companies, Gambling, Credit, Consumer Protection and Lotteries; and regulations on the reviewed legislation that include the Credit Amendment Act

The rationale is to reduce the regulatory burden whilst ensuring that there is improved compliance and stronger enforcement.

To ensure improved compliance and more effective enforcement of consumer and corporate legislation to increase investors' confidence. Reducing regulatory burden to lower the costs of doing business. To ensure access to redress to citizens by strengthening the legislation and implementation in consumer protection.

Programme Resource Considerations

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Policy and Legislative Development	17 168	18 689	19 116	19 535	18 421	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	274 536	290 362	301 109
Total	295 381	298 706	323 846	339 756	342 327	363 855	378 788
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	73 058	72 488	71 951	81 155	84 306	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	20 671	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	7 716	8 104	8 574
Training and development	-	69	281	-	211	217	225
Operating payments	369	464	368	631	845	892	926
Venues and facilities	443	205	282	389	758	799	828

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Transfers and subsidies	222 196	226 194	251 854	258 451	257 871	271 364	281 039
Departmental agencies and accounts	217 561	221 578	247 087	252 672	251 774	264 932	274 368
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	217 561	221 578	247 087	252 672	251 774	264 932	274 368
Foreign governments and international organisations	4 568	4 341	4 653	5 779	6 097	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	342 327	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 Incentives** provides 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** provides incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the manufacturing competitive enhancement programme, the capital projects feasibility programme, the automotive investment scheme, the export marketing and investment assistance scheme, the sector-specific assistance scheme, and the section 12I tax incentive scheme.
- (ii) **Services Investment Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. Programmes include the global business process services 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; Special Economic Zones and the Critical Infrastructure Programme, which are aimed at enhancing infrastructure and industrial development, and increasing 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 masterplans	Private sector investment leveraged across all incentives	Value (Rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from projects/enterprises approved	R33 bn	R36.8 bn	R30.1 bn	R18 bn	R15 bn	R15 bn	R15 bn
	Jobs supported	Projected number of new jobs supported from enterprises/projects approved	11 659	15 401	16 178	8 000	8 500	8 000	9 000
		Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises/projects	38 192	28 209	30 983	10 000	10 000	10 500	10 500
	Financial Support	Number of enterprises/projects approved for financial support across all incentives	-	848	755	900	**600	650	700

** The target of 600 is based on the discontinuation of the 12i tax allowance and the economic package support for generic manufacturing expansions of R1 Billion annually over the MTEF. Should an additional R3 billion tax allowance be made available for expansions and green field investments and an additional R1 billion be availed for distressed companies in priority sectors to maintain jobs, the target will be reviewed upward of 900.

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	R15 bn	R3bn	R4 bn	R5bn	R3bn
Projected number of new jobs supported from enterprises/projects approved	8 500	1 500	2 000	3 000	2 000
Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises/projects	10 000	2 500	2 500	3 000	2 000
Number of enterprises/projects approved for financial support across all incentives	600	100	200	200	100

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

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

Programme Resource Considerations

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Broadening Participation Incentives	25 536	41 930	33 822	46 584	76 205	80 447	83 441
Manufacturing Incentives	4 361 494	2 924 544	3 325 200	3 607 941	3 766 547	2 387 978	2 482 051
Services Investment Incentives	814 209	821 588	840 720	823 173	717 888	757 557	785 726
Infrastructure Investment Support	1 660 170	1 780 278	1 328 862	1 430 511	1 450 120	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	25 091	26 686	27 688
Total	6 895 186	5 600 528	5 560 651	5 953 579	6 059 122	5 074 949	5 270 602
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	141 602	151 816	165 370	185 669	189 413	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	30 040	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	10 086	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	11 161	11 729	12 205
Training and development	-	-	122	-	-	-	-

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
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	5 855 452	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	5 854 510	4 862 820	5 048 170
Public corporations	1 785 797	1 955 676	1 542 156	1 296 280	1 316 236	1 655 591	1 718 283
Other transfers to public corporations	1 785 797	1 955 676	1 542 156	1 296 280	1 316 236	1 655 591	1 718 283
Private enterprises	4 711 090	3 408 492	3 852 731	4 468 391	4 538 274	3 207 229	3 329 887
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	4 441 734	3 171 053	3 532 602	4 063 589	4 107 081	2 752 319	2 858 061
Other transfers to private enterprises	269 356	237 439	320 129	404 802	431 193	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	5 600 491	5 560 651	5 953 579	6 059 122	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 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, improve and expand the country's exporter base.

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
Exports to grow 1% faster than output growth in productive sectors.	Increased export sales of value-added products and services as a result of the department support initiatives	Value of Export Sales projected	R4.167 bn	R 5.129 bn	R4.425 bn	R4.25 bn	R4.25bn	R4.25 bn	R4.25 bn
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and exports	Number of companies financially benefitted from EMIA funding	Number of companies assisted under EMIA	-	656	1023	864	864	864	864
Diversify the export bundle, by promoting export growth in priority sectors	Number of companies benefitted from Export Development and Support (EDS)	Number of Companies benefitted from Export Development and Support (EDS) inclusive of WYPD	816	869	837	790	850	850	850

Quarterly Milestones for 2020/21

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value of Export Sales projected	R4.25bn	Nil	R2.125	Nil	R2.125
Number of companies assisted under EMIA	864	Nil	432	Nil	432
Number of Companies benefitted from Export Development and Support (EDS) inclusive of WYPD	850	Nil	425	Nil	425

Explanation of planned performance over the medium term period

The Division's main contribution is that of enhancing South Africa's export competitiveness, increasing South Africa's exporter base, 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 Divisions 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 African Continental Free Trade Agreement (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 partnerships 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 Subprogrammes	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	26 833	29 247	29 090
Export Promotion and Marketing	40 820	44 423	44 793	48 064	46 282	49 288	50 106
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	377 713	373 260	379 094	349 315	366 644	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	456 675	486 638	502 439
Economic classification							
Current payments	279 875	266 458	275 626	244 803	246 625	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	54 435	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 Subprogrammes							
	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	356	1 066	489	434	23	24	25
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	16 310	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	207 582	218 998	227 138
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	3 429	3 617	3 751
Public corporations and private enterprises	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	204 153	215 381	223 387
Public corporations	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	204 153	215 381	223 387
Other transfers to public corporations	171 566	188 272	183 248	193 511	204 153	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	456 675	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 & Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, after care 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	R58.63 bn	R8.3 bn	R249,656 bn	R50 bn	R 100 bn	R 100 bn	R 100 bn
	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	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	R 100 bn	R10bn	R15 bn	R 60 bn	R15 bn
Number of statistical reports on Company registration within one day	4 statistical reports on Company registration within one day	1 statistical report on Company registration within one day	1 statistical report 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 Five Year Planning Period

The division Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare will develop a focussed investment promotion drive in support of the President's Investment Mobilisation drive over a five-year period of \$100 bn. The division 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 division will endeavour to mobilise R100bn per year in domestic and foreign direct investment over the 5-year reporting period.

The division will strengthen its investment facilitation service to fast track and unblock investment impediments to retain and expand existing investment. The will also continue with the roll-out of the One Stop Shops in provinces to support and capacitate investment facilitation.

It will further champion the Investment Climate Reform to improve the Ease of Doing Business in South Africa.

Programme Resource Considerations

INWARD INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, FACILITATION AND AFTERCARE Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Investment Promotion	45 244	49 941	54 621	48 514	48 442	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	58 299	62 996	66 637
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	44 811	50 134	55 161	57 251	57 820	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	16 575	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 Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	7 179	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	1 915	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	58 299	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** promotes 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** promotes synergy between economic development policy of government and the functioning of certain economic regulators
 - (vii) **Development Finance Institutions** promotes 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 division 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 which will structure the working approach. The first is Competition Oversight; the second is Market Inquiries, Mergers & Acquisitions, and Abuse of Dominance; and the third is Competition Policy Implementation.

The stakeholders that will support the Department is carrying out this function include 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.

Programme Resource Considerations

COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING Subprogrammes	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	139 682	233 989	143 397	99 125	99 546	100 022
Investment and Development	7 496	37 883	38 876	41 510	41 426	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	485 493	511 252	534 822
Development Finance Institutions	213 124	223 780	228 837	241 453	251 026	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	-	-	-	-	17 868	19 621	16 803
Total	546 869	797 258	927 233	875 804	908 413	955 511	991 885
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	18 060	18 944	16 127	27 513	49 241	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	23 044	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
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	48	50	10	106	111	117	121

COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	8	8	8
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	8	4	4	4
Property payments				4			
Travel and subsistence	817	564	872	653	20 689	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	778 305	911 106	848 291	858 954	900 094	935 092
Departmental agencies and accounts	315 657	392 460	423 458	443 053	481 346	506 752	529 869
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	315 657	392 460	423 458	443 053	481 346	506 752	529 869
Public corporations and private enterprises	213 124	385 845	487 648	405 238	377 608	393 342	405 223
Public corporations	213 124	385 845	487 648	405 238	377 608	393 342	405 223
Other transfers to public corporations	213 124	385 845	487 648	405 238	377 608	393 342	405 223
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	797 258	927 233	875 804	908 413	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**
 - (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

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	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	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 division 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 Subprogrammes	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 Research and Policy Coordination	28 881	28 981	36 803	42 650	53 708	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	22 220	24 243	9 443	10 433	11 285
Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	8 082	8 818	7 938	13 632	6 107	6 491	7 071
Total	56 678	60 107	66 961	80 525	85 724	89 902	94 405
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	56 453	60 021	66 667	80 132	84 763	88 888	93 393
Compensation of employees	47 801	51 467	49 419	58 102	61 795	63 776	66 753
Salaries and wages	42 649	45 832	44 006	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	22 968	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	14 145	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
Operating leases	25	12	12	15	5	5	6
Rental and hiring	-	1	38	105	110	116	121

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND COORDINATION Subprogrammes	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rands thousand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	3 904	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	-	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	66 961	80 525	85 724	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 the government outcomes. It provides key insights 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 & efficiency;
- Provide ICT enabled capabilities for improved information management;
- To direct OCIO and business on ICT compliance requirements.

ICT Strategic Framework Components

The ICT Plan is built on four pillars, namely 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; 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 a streamlined digital customer experience; improved connectivity and accessibility; flexible business ICT systems; and strengthened partnerships.
- **Resource Management:** The purpose with Resource Management is to ensure effective management of ICT resources and investments; that benefits are maximized

through effective governance, planning and management processes, and that sustainable ICT services are delivered.

ICT Offerings

The offerings that will be provided to employees, economic citizens, and **the dtic's** public entities on **the dtic** campus, includes 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 FY2020/21 are as follows:
- Online Incentive System: Phases 1, 2 and 3 implemented;
- Business Intelligence; and
- Microsoft migration: Migrated from Novell to Microsoft platform.

15. Updated Key Strategic Risks







The current pandemic, the coronavirus, is an external shock that has been described by the World Health Organisation as a pandemic, demonstrates its potential global impact and the interdependence of the SA 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 21 day lockdown commenced on 27 March 2020. It is anticipated that this will impose short term economic hardship across the breadth of the economy. This lockdown is 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.



Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in National Priority sectors	Non delivery of commitments from the Industry	Ministerial engagements with industry to unblock and fast track commitments

16. Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)
<div>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</div> <div><div>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission a member of the dti group</div></div>	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.	<div>Government grant0</div> <div>Own generated Income632,261,000</div> <div>Total revenue632,261,000</div>
<div>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</div> <div></div>	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.	<div>Government grant204,153,000</div> <div>Own generated Income2,517,347,000</div> <div>Total revenue2,721,500,000</div>
<div>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</div> <div><div>NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION a member of the dti group</div></div>	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress.	<div>Government grant61,270,000</div> <div>Own generated Income1,991,000</div> <div>Total revenue63,261,000</div>

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)	
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) 	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	54,948,000
			Own generated Income	11,456,000
			Total revenue	66,404,000
Companies Tribunal (CT) 	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	18,227,000
			Own generated Income	0
			Total revenue	18,227,000
National Credit Regulator (NCR) 	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	82,278,000
			Own generated Income	88,100,000
			Total revenue	170,378,000
National Empowerment Fund (NEF) 	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	340,878,000
			Total revenue	340,878,000
National Gambling Board (NGB) 	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	35,051,000
			Own generated Income	229,005,000
			Total revenue	264,056,000
National Lotteries Commission (NLC) 	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	588,322,000
			Total revenue	588,322,000

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)	
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) 	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 254,379,000 Operation 119,384,000 Infrastructure 134,995,000 Own generated Income 55,621,000 Total revenue 310,000,000	
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) 	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 144,230,000 Own generated Income 407,384,000 Total revenue 551,614,000	
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 319,411,000 Own generated Income 637,001,000 Total revenue 956,412,000	
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 32,731,000 Own generated Income 91,869,000 Total revenue 124,600,000	
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 331,559,000 Own generated Income 85,641,000 Total revenue 417,200,000	
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	Government grant 37,403,000 Own generated Income 26,837,000 Total Revenue 64,240,000	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2020/21)						
		conduct by a dominant firm							
<div>The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)</div> <div></div>	<div>The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)</div>	<div>Steel Development Fund: to finance initiatives, which directly address steel competitiveness issues</div> <div>Tirisano fund- contributes to the transformation of the construction industry through the development and promotion of construction firms owned and managed by black people</div>	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>21,491,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>21,491,000,000</td></tr></table> <div>(IDC also manages the Steel Development Fund, Tirisano Fund, Clothing and Textile Programme and the loan component of the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme)</div>	Government grant	0	Own generated Income	21,491,000,000	Total revenue	21,491,000,000
Government grant	0								
Own generated Income	21,491,000,000								
Total revenue	21,491,000,000								
<div>The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)</div> <div></div>	<div>The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)</div>	<div>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</div>	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>112,384,000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>1,516,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>113,900,000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	112,384,000	Own generated Income	1,516,000	Total revenue	113,900,000
Government grant	112,384,000								
Own generated Income	1,516,000								
Total revenue	113,900,000								

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. 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 Division

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 Division

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 Division

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

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	Bi-Annual (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

Indicator Title	Number of status reports on engagements in BRICS, G20 and the WTO
Means of verification	Reports
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

Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on SEZ submitted to Minister
Definition	Report on implementation of SEZ Act 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
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Report to have information on Designated Groups (Women, Youth and People with disabilities)

Indicator Title	Number of implementation reports on the economic transformation submitted to the Minister.
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 Reimagined Industrial Strategy submitted to Minister by March 2020
Definition	Reimagined Industrial Strategy and the preparation of masterplans 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 masterplans 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 monitoring reports on the percentage of adverts that comply with local content requirements across designated products
Definition	Tracks the compliance of designated products in adverts using the Tender monitoring system at Proudly SA
Source of data	Quarterly monitoring reports submitted to Minister
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

Indicator Title	Number of monitoring reports on the percentage of adverts that comply with local content requirements across designated products
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
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 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
Source of data	Progress reports on the 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:CCRD

Indicator Title	Number of education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for Minister's approval
Definition	Education and awareness sessions for policy and legislation within the CCRD convened and reports produced
Source of data	Reports on Education and awareness sessions on policy and legislation submitted to Minister for approval
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Progress reports
Assumptions	Poor attendance in workshops
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:CCRD

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.
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	Projected number of new jobs supported from enterprises/projects approved
Definition	The number of new jobs projected from approved projects/enterprises (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, GBS & CIP)
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 projected number 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 met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	Incentive Programme Managers

Indicator Title	Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises/projects
Definition	The number of jobs retained/sustained (base year jobs) through approved enterprises/projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS & BIS)
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 projected number of jobs retained
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A

Indicator Title	Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises/projects
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	Incentive Programme Managers

Indicator Title	Number of enterprises/projects approved for financial support across all incentives
Definition	The total number of enterprises/projects approved for financial support across all incentives (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, BPS/GBS, CDP, CIP, CPFP, FILM & TV, SEZ, SPII, SPP, AND THRIP)
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	Encourage enterprises to apply for financial support and ensure compliance with guidelines
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	Incentive Programme Managers

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Value of export sales projected
Definition	The value of export sales projected by companies financially assisted under EMIA
Source of data	Reports received from companies financially benefitted from EMIA
Method of Calculation or 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	Bi-Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Indicator Title	Number of companies assisted under EMIA
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 benefitted from Export Development and Support (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

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	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>

Indicator Title	Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing Competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders
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	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 Division or commissioned by the Division.
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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