

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2023/2024**

March 2023

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
Commission	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
CSP	Company Specific Percentage
The dtic	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement between SACU states and Mozambique on one hand and the EU and its Member States on the other (2016)
EPC	Eligible Production Certificates
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
ITA Act	International Trade Administration Act, 71 of 2002
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
NDP	New Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NGP	National Growth Path
PRC	Production Rebate Certificates.
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPS	South African Police Services
SARS	South African Revenue Service
TPSF	Trade Policy and Strategic Framework
TDCA	Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement between SA and the EU and its member states (1999)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States of America
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

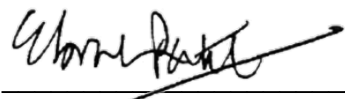
The 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan of the International Trade Administration Commission reflects the continued efforts of the dtic Group to align our activities around a common purpose; grounded in efforts to support Industrialisation to promote jobs and rising incomes, drive Transformation to build an inclusive economy, and build a Capable State to ensure improved impact of public policies.

The APP contains an ambitious set of targets aimed at realising the vision of the International Trade Administration Act, and utilising these regulations to meet their purpose of empowering a larger number of South Africans to contribute towards our shared prosperity. In the year ahead, ITAC will play a critical role in driving growth and job creation, and advancing our strategic objectives of building a fair and competitive environment for South Africa's participation in global trade, that realises our vision of Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth. While companies face a challenging global economic environment, the work of ITAC will help create the conditions for sustained growth that are most needed when times are hardest.

Since the start of the Sixth Administration, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition and all entities in the dtic Group have begun a process of adopting a revised output-driven planning system – grounded in the objective of combining all our efforts towards creating real impact for South Africans. In 2023/24, the dtic concluded this process by introducing 45 output targets, to which ITAC makes a critical contribution. These include supporting 1 million jobs, mobilising R200 billion in investment, supporting R700 billion in manufacturing exports, and helping Black Industrialists to create 20,000 jobs and R36,8 billion in output. The attached table sets out the 45 outcomes. While ITAC has incorporated many of these objectives into the APP, our next steps will be to further align the work of ITAC to meet these common objectives through the implementation of its governing legislation.

Within one month of tabling this version of the plan, ITAC and the dtic will provide me with a revised APP to further align with these joint outcomes. This will require revisions to the APP, which will be submitted to the Executive Authority for review. These efforts form part of a process of continuous evolution of the dtic Group's work, which combined make for a step-change in connecting our work to real impact that matters to South Africans.

Implementation of this plan must take account of the challenging fiscal environment in which government is operating, and as such as I have instructed all entities to undertake a further review of their spending plans for the period of the plan, and to submit a final, revised financial plan within one month of tabling this version of the plan. This plan should aim to reduce unnecessary spending, and redirect these resources to better serve our core objectives. The APP 2022/23, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.



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Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

Date: 31 March 2023

## **ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT**

This Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) for 2023/2024 identifies the key performance areas, indicators and targets that the organisation seeks to achieve, in line with ITAC's Strategic Plan. The Annual Performance Plan also considers and reviews recent developments in our operational environment and the link between those developments and ITAC's envisaged programmatic performance indicators.

Furthermore, the APP enhances the interconnection between organisational goals and performance and the organisation's initiatives, budgets and in year, annual and medium term reporting, enabling effective oversight.

ITAC is committed to the successful implementation of the Plan.



**Ayabonga Cawe**  
**Chief Commissioner**  
**Date: 31 March 2023**

## OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

- was developed by the management of ITAC under the guidance of the Chief Commissioner;
- was prepared in line with the Strategic Plan of ITAC; and
- accurately reflects the performance targets which ITAC will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for the 2023/2024 financial year.

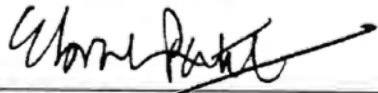


**Phillip Semela**  
**General Manager: Corporate Services**  
**Date: 31 March 2023**



**Ayabonga Cawe**  
**Chief Commissioner**  
**Date: 31 March 2023**

**APPROVED BY:**



**Mr Ebrahim Patel**  
**Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition**  
**Date: 31 March 2023**

## **PART A: MANDATE**

### **1. Legislative and policy mandates**

#### **1.1 Legislative mandate**

ITAC is a creature of statute established in terms of section 7 of the ITA Act. The object of the ITA Act, is to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Area<sup>1</sup> by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade, subject to the ITA Act and the SACU Agreement<sup>2</sup>. The core functions of ITAC are to conduct customs duty investigations, trade remedy investigations and import and export control. ITAC provides technical advice and support to various stakeholders, including the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic) and the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD).

#### **1.2 Policy mandate**

ITAC executes its mandate within a set legal framework. However, the execution of its core functions is subject to certain policy imperatives set out in the National Development Plan, the New Growth Path (NGP), the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF), the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and more recently, the Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

The NDP sets out a coherent and holistic approach to confronting unemployment, poverty and inequality, which approach is based on six pillars. One pillar (faster and more inclusive economic growth) has specific relevance for ITAC and its mandate. It recognises the need for accelerating growth in gross domestic product (GDP) so that unemployment and inequality can be reduced, and for creating a more inclusive society. The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan seeks to infuse urgency in efforts to attain these goals.

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<sup>1</sup> The combined areas of the Member States of SACU, namely, South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

<sup>2</sup> The Southern Customs Union Agreement of 2002.

The TPSF outlines how trade policy and strategy in South Africa can make a contribution to meeting the objectives of growing and diversifying the country's economic base in order to produce and export increasingly sophisticated, value-added products in order to create employment. The IPAP sets out a range of horizontal and specific interventions aimed at promoting industrial development and inclusive growth in South Africa. Together, the NGP, IPAP and the TPSF favour a developmental or a strategic approach to tariff setting. In terms of this approach, there is no *a priori* inflexible determination by ITAC to either reduce or increase tariffs. The focus is on outcomes, such as increasing domestic production, job retention and creation, investment as well as international competitiveness.

In addition to the policy framework emerging from the above policies, cognisance needs to be taken of the goals and commitments made by South Africa in the context of cross-border trade. The DTIC's Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth aims to, amongst others, unlock new markets for South African products, to enable greater industrialisation and to create jobs.

Flowing from this, the launch of the AfCFTA represents a milestone that will provide enhanced incentives for improved cross-border and regional trade flows, infrastructure development and new avenues for investment spending. Further, as noted in the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, the AfCFTA should allow for the deepening of mutually beneficial linkages with the continent and the opening up new trading opportunities for goods made in Africa. These measures, focused on deepening relations with our established trading partners and exploring new opportunities and relations with our partners on the continent and in the Global South, constitute a key feature of the trade policy focus of the 'reimagined industrial strategy' that the sixth administration is pursuing

In terms of this call made by President Cyril Ramaphosa, the sixth administration is focused on, *inter alia*:

- Promoting private investment and energising the state to boost economic inclusion;
- Strengthening the capability of the state in order for it to effectively play its role to ensure the delivery of basic services and critical infrastructure
- Regulating in a manner that creates equitable access to opportunities, and to allocate resources to ensure that the most vulnerable in society are protected;
- Prioritising economic sectors that have the greatest growth potential;



- Developing and implementing sector master plans in collaboration with business and labour;
- Expanding the agriculture and agro-processing sector by supporting key value chains and products, the development of new markets and reduction in reliance on agricultural imports;
- Supporting the mining industry by developing markets for South African minerals through targeted beneficiation, reduced costs of inputs, and increased research and development;
- Promoting spatial industrial development interventions like special economic zones, reviving local industrial parks, bringing economic development at a local level; and
- Growing value-added exports to the rest of the African continent and the world with particular focus on the African Continental Free Trade Area to grow South Africa's manufacturing base.

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) delivered by the President on 09 February 2023 reaffirmed the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan as the foundation upon which further interventions will be based; with a particular focus on resolving the energy crisis the President stressed that “...*without a reliable supply of electricity, businesses cannot grow, assembly lines cannot run, crops cannot be irrigated and basic services are interrupted*”. In this speech, the President drew attention to the following priorities: load shedding; unemployment; poverty and the rising cost of living; crime and corruption.

In alignment with the aforementioned policies, ITAC aims to strengthen its engagements with firms to align trade policy with their strategic and industrial upgrading imperatives. In this regard, ITAC selectively uses tariffs to contribute to efforts to combat the persistent high levels of unemployment by obtaining reciprocal commitments which include the retention of an increase in firm-level employment, encouraging investment in plant, equipment and technology, expanding output and unlocking export markets.

The use of pragmatic instruments, such as tariffs, industrial rebates and duty drawbacks, aims to increase local industrial output, encourage higher levels of exports, and to expand support provided to firms located in areas outside of the 5 (five) metros, where much of the industrial production and investment is concentrated. Thus, the facts underpinning each investigation, including concerns with regard to pricing, the risk of increasing food price inflation (and the subsequent impact on low income households); as well as the dynamics of each sector and its value chain implications, determine the appropriate levels of trade support and relief extended.

Investigations are conducted on a case-by-case basis, informed by the relevant statutes and regulations. Where reasonably necessary, sector level investigations have occurred, increasingly under the guidance of various Masterplan, and in line with South Africa's policy objectives, and the WTO rules. Master plans have been created for, *inter alia*, the retail, clothing, textile, footwear and leather (R-CTFL), poultry, steel, automotive, steel, furniture, water and sanitation, chemicals and sugar sectors. Key elements of such plans include tariff support and other support in the form of other trade instruments, and ITAC will continue to play its role in this regard so as to contribute to the successful implementation of such plans. Generally, tariff support is provided to downstream value-adding activities. Selective tariff increases on upstream products are considered for strategic reasons, such as where the existence of an upstream producer is key to the existence and sustainability of a downstream, value-adding industry, food security or a major sector of the economy.

One of the more significant threats to the economy and job creation is the illicit economy. Some importers under-declare the value of their goods or make false declarations of the goods they are trading in. Some misuse certain rebates created to support local manufacturing by allowing duty free importation of certain inputs in order to support local value-adding manufacturing, and consequently having an adverse impact on the creation and retention of jobs. This is particularly so in the R-CTFL industry value chain.

For example, one of the second hand clothing rebate provisions permits the importation of certain worn clothing duty-free for purposes of manufacturing wiping rags and cleaning cloths. The imported worn clothing and other worn articles of textile material must show signs of appreciable wear in order to qualify under this rebate provision. The other rebate provision allows used overcoats to be imported under partial rebate. This rebate provision was created to assist people with relatively low income and those that are unemployed to have access to affordable winter wear especially during the cold winter seasons. ITAC and SARS bear the responsibility of administering, policing and enforcing the requirements of these rebate provisions. There has been considerable abuse of these rebates and ITAC and SARS have found it increasingly difficult to administer them and to stem the abuse.

The consequence is the importation of these articles in competition with locally manufactured articles. As many local manufacturers find it difficult to compete with such low priced or illegal imports, they were forced to close or restructure operations, often resulting in the loss of jobs. In view of the aforementioned, the Minister directed ITAC to review these rebate items as part of the implementation of the Retail-Clothing, Textile, Footwear, Leather ("R-CTFL") Masterplan, where one of the Four Key Action Points under Commitment 4 of this Masterplan,

is to review the rebate provisions with regard to the importation of second-hand clothing. The Directive was also based on concerns which were raised by the Intergovernmental Illicit Economy Trade Task Team, about the potential abuse and/or misuse of the aforementioned rebate items, their contribution to illicit trade and the detrimental and negative effect this may have on the domestic clothing and textile industry and the fact that these rebate provisions have not been reviewed over an extended period of time.

ITAC is part of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)<sup>3</sup> formed to combat the illicit economy, with an immediate focus on illicit trade in scrap metal, gold and clothing, textiles, footwear and leather (CTFL). The work of the IAWG is critical and marks the intensification of the fight against the illicit economic activities in South Africa and SACU.

On the export front, some scrap metal exporters circumvent or disregard the Price Preference System (PPS) on the exportation of scrap metal. The PPS is Government's programme which is intended to ensure the availability of good quality scrap metal to local consumers. ITAC, working with SARS and the South African Police Service (SAPS) – Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigations (HAWKS) – have taken action to address this problem and continue to do so. Whereas there has been some success in relation to illicit trade in scrap metal, the National Treasury has implemented an export duty on the exportation of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal ranging between 10% and 20% effective from 1 August 2021. The PPS has been extended for a period of two years, until 31 July 2023. There are concerns that the *ad valorem* duties as imposed by SARS may not be as effective as the proposed specific duties.

Further to the above, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition has, on instruction of Cabinet, introduced a temporary prohibition on the exportation of copper waste and scrap and ferrous waste and scrap metal except for stainless steel scrap and ferrous scrap generated in the ordinary course of business as a by-product of a manufacturing process, for a period of six months, from 30 November 2022. The Minister also introduced an ITAC export permit regime on the exportation of semi-finished metal products and the importation of metal processing machinery and equipment. These measures have been implemented to limit damage to infrastructure and the economy and to assist the SAPS and other enforcement agencies to curb crime relating to damaged and stolen infrastructure.

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<sup>3</sup> The Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) consists of officials from the dtic, ITAC, NT and SARS.

Finally, ITAC has also used its instruments on an *ad hoc* basis, most recently in the face of several crises facing South Africa. While in the past ITAC assisted in response to the pandemic and the KZN and Gauteng 2021 unrest, ITAC responded again during the aftermaths of the floods that affected parts of the Eastern Cape, KZN and North West in 2022. In that case, ITAC, together with the dtic, acted in terms of the Automotive Production and Development Programme to provide assistance to businesses that suffered severe damage.

## **2. Institutional Policies and Strategies over the 5-year planning period**

International trade constitutes one of the major components of domestic growth and development and therefore changes in global economic conditions have an immense impact on the local economy. As indicated earlier, in executing its core functions, ITAC is bounded by policy imperatives as set out in, amongst others, the following policy documents:

- National Development Plan (NDP), having regard to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan;
- New Growth Path (NGP);
- Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), having regard to the Reimagined Industrial Policy;
- South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategic Framework (TPSF); and
- A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

The NDP is a long-term vision and plan for the country. The core priorities of the NDP are to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The NDP informs the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities, which is an outline of the five-year implementation plan of the Sixth Administration. The intention behind the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is to accelerate economic recovery following the adverse impact of Covid-19. The purpose of the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan is to inform the development agenda of Government. It allows for the co-ordination and alignment of priorities across spheres of government.

In light of the above, the table below provides a summary of selected strategic thrusts identified for the period ending 2024/25. These constitute the key issues that ITAC has taken into account in formulating actions for achieving its vision and mission.

**Table 1: Strategic drivers**

Strategic Drivers	Indicated Actions
Positioning: Continued relevance in changing economic, trade and industrial policy environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact Assessments/Reviews/Reciprocal Commitments</li> <li>• Technical advice in bilateral, multilateral and WTO trade negotiations beyond Africa.</li> <li>• Monitoring trade flows to identify threats and opportunities.</li> <li>• Effective participation in regional trade negotiations (SACU, SADC and AfCFTA).</li> <li>• Collaboration with the dtic Sector Desks and contribution to assessment of policy effectiveness.</li> </ul>
Compliance with multilateral, bilateral, regional and domestic legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITA Act.</li> <li>• Customs and Excise Act, 91 of 1964.</li> <li>• ITAC Regulations.</li> <li>• Promotion of Administrative Justice Act.</li> <li>• Relevant Acts in the Public Service.</li> <li>• Constitution.</li> <li>• World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreements.</li> <li>• SACU Agreement.</li> <li>• Bilateral Trade Agreements.</li> </ul>
Review of domestic law and practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the ITA Act.</li> <li>• Review of Tariff, Trade Remedies and Import and Export Control Regulations.</li> </ul>
Efficiency and Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligning business support functions to core functions.</li> <li>• Improving service delivery and ease of administration, including the removal of red tape.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of our trade instruments</li> <li>• Strengthening our research and development capability.</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribed Fees Revenue Model and Strategy.</li> <li>• Sound financial management and accounting.</li> <li>• Good governance, and internal control and risk management.</li> </ul>
Strategic, technical and organisational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated performance management, development and enhancement.</li> <li>• Recruitment, selection, retention and skills development.</li> <li>• Organisational development.</li> </ul>

### **3. Relevant Court Rulings**

The following are recent court rulings that have a significant, ongoing impact on operations or service delivery obligations for ITAC:

#### **3.1 BSH HOME APPLIANCES t/a BOSCH v ITAC, MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF FINANCE, DEFY (Case No: 12160/2018) (High Court, Pretoria)**

This was a review application, challenging ITAC's recommendation to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition (the Minister) and the Minister's subsequent decision to request the Minister of Finance to increase the customs duties on certain gas stoves from 15% to 30% ad valorem. Judgement was granted in favour of ITAC and the other Respondents. This case was significant for ITAC as it was the first case which challenged the actual merits of a tariff investigation conducted by the Commission. It was Bosch's case that the factors which the Commission recorded as having been considered were not supported by the material which had been placed before the Commission. Bosch also contended that the economic data which was provided by Defy did not support the conclusions reached by the Commission. Bosch contended further that the absence of evidence to support the factors considered by the Commission rendered its decision irrational and fundamentally flawed. Firstly, the judgement confirmed that tariff investigations constitutes 'amendment to customs duties' and can be brought under Section 26(1)(c) of the International Trade Administration Act, No 71 of 2002 (ITA Act). The court endorsed ITAC's submissions that the Amended Tariff Investigations Regulations permit the Commission to consider a long list of polycentric factors contained in Regulation 10.2. The Regulations also make it clear that in deciding any given case, the Commission may go beyond even this list of considerations and consider other policy considerations such as the Ministerial Directive (on reciprocal commitments). The list of factors in the Regulations "is not exhaustive" and the Commission "will decide the relative weight to be given to any one factor on a case-by-case basis". The judgement confirmed that the Commission can exercise its discretion reasonably and consider various other factors not mentioned in an application but which it is obligated by the provisions of the ITA Act and the Regulations to consider. The court found that investigating an application is by nature highly technical and such an investigation involves a conceptual and an appraisal of facts and demands expertise of a special kind.

### **3.2 AMBASSADOR DUTY FREE (PTY) LTD / MINISTER OF FINANCE AND TWO OTHERS (Case No: 28368/2021) (High Court, Pretoria)**

This judgement had the effect of invalidating the powers of the Minister of Finance to amend certain Schedules of the Customs and Excise Act, No 91 of 1964 on the basis that the sections of this Act which provide for such power are unconstitutional and it further sets aside decisions of the Minister taken in the exercise of such power. The Minister of Finance and SARS are in the process of appealing this case. Should the appeal be unsuccessful, the precedent will have a significant effect on ITAC's operations, especially all tariff investigations and trade remedy investigations.

## **PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS**

### **4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

“A situational analysis represents scanning and assessment of the current organizational context, the external environment, and the environment within an organization. It includes assessment of internal resources and processes of a company and its activities in the market, the closest environment including demand and competition and many other factors (social, political and legal) which may influence the company’s business” (Brnjas and Tripunoski, 2016). This section broadly presents an analysis of ITAC’s external and internal environment.

#### **4.1 Analysis of the External Environment**

Economic growth remains constrained in the current environment, negatively affecting industrial firms and households, and with the persistent energy insecurity, forecasts for growth are set to be revised downward. According to Statistics South Africa, real gross domestic product declined by 1.3% in the fourth quarter of 2022, following a rise of 1.8% in the third quarter of 2022. Exports of goods and services came down by 4.8%, largely influenced by decreased trade in base metals and articles of base metals; mineral products; and paper and articles of paper in the fourth quarter of 2022. Imports of goods and services decreased by 0.8%, largely influenced by declining trade in chemical products; animal and vegetable fats and oil; artificial resins and plastics; and services of other transportation. Overall, real GDP increased by 2.0% in 2022 following an increase of 4.9% in 2021. The annual increase in real GDP was primarily led by higher economic activities in finance, transport, storage and communication. On the other hand, the mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction industries, and general government services recorded negative growth in 2022.

In its 2023 budget statement, National Treasury has projected real GDP growth of 0.9% for 2023, and to average 1.4% through 2025. According to National Treasury, inadequate electricity supply remains the most immediate and significant constraint to production, investment and employment. This is compounded by disruptions and underinvestment in freight and logistics networks which erode competitiveness and rising inflation which constrained household spending and raised the cost of living. This outlook is tempered, however, by weaker global support, frequent and prolonged power cuts, elevated inflation and higher borrowing costs.

The SARB’s forecast for global growth in 2023 is revised slightly lower to 1.6% with the bank expecting better growth of 2.6% in 2024. As a result of extensive load-shedding and other logistical constraints, SARB forecasts GDP growth of only 0.3% for South Africa in 2023. On the global economic front, noting various challenges, the World Bank reports that global growth is expected to decrease to 2.9 percent in 2023 but rise to 3.1 percent in 2024. At the core of this expected decline in global growth is the cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic which weigh heavily on the outlook.



On the global front, the WTO's 28th Monitoring Report on G20 trade measures issued on 14 November 2022, covering the period from mid-May 2022 to mid-October 2022, noted the negative impact that events, such as the war in Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic, have had on global trade and trade restrictive measures. Overall, the report notes that although a significant number of trade restrictive measures had been lifted by G20 countries during the reporting period, this period also saw an increase in the number of export restrictions.

In terms of trade remedies, tariff and import/export control measures, the WTO Report indicates during the 6-month reporting period, G20 economies introduced 192 regular trade measures (i.e. measures not taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic). Of these measures, 66 (34%) were trade facilitating measures, 47 were trade-restrictive measures, 17 were trade remedy initiations and 62 were trade remedy terminations. Of the 66 trade-facilitating measures introduced in the reporting period, 51 (77%) came in the form of the reduction or elimination of import tariffs. Of the 15 export-related measures, these largely dealt with the reduction of export duties and the elimination of quantitative restrictions. The main product categories affected by the aforementioned import-facilitating measures were precious stones and metals (16.5%), mineral fuels and oils (10.2%), machinery and mechanical appliances (7.8%) and electrical machinery and parts thereof (7.4%). For export-facilitating measures, the main product categories were mineral oils and fuels (59.3%) and vegetable oils (29.7%). The trade coverage of these regular trade measures was USD452 for trade-facilitating measures, USD160 billion for trade-restrictive measures, USD1 billion for trade remedy initiations and USD3 billion for trade remedy terminations.

Regarding trade remedy actions, as can be seen from the table below, there were 79 actions, representing nearly half (41%) of all trade-related measures recorded during the 6-month review period. After reaching a peak in 2020, the average number of total trade remedy initiations (AD, CVD and SG) was the lowest since 2012, decreasing to an average of 3.4 per month (down from an average of 14.7 initiations per month for the period October 2021-May 2022). The main targets of trade remedy initiations were man-made filaments (46.4%) and iron and steel (40%). Also noteworthy was the decline in the termination of trade remedy measures, which dropped to an average of 12.4 per month, down from 19.1 for the previous reporting period.

Type of measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Mid-Oct 21 to mid-May 22 (7 months)	Mid-May 22 to mid-Oct 22 (5 months)
<b>Initiations</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17</b>
- AD	208	175	226	213	168	174	279	153	80	16
- CVD	37	31	30	39	47	35	55	18	22	0
- SG	13	4	6	6	8	12	9	1	1	1
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<b>Terminations</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>62</b>
- AD	144	122	120	93	165	144	166	218	125	54
- CVD	21	19	15	10	20	6	11	21	9	7
- SG	6	10	7	10	0	5	3	11	0	1
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>

The trade coverage of all trade remedy investigations initiated during the review period was approximately USD500 million or 0.003% of the value of G20 merchandise imports and 0.002% of global imports. For terminations, the coverage was USD3.2 billion or 0.02% of the value of G20 merchandise imports and 0.01% of global imports.

Finally, this relatively positive picture needs to be contrasted with an ongoing trend of increased export restrictions in response largely to COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the related food crisis. As of mid-October 2022, WTO members had 79 export restrictions in place, of which 52 were on food, feed and fertilizer and 27 on products essential to combat COVID-19. Also, the stockpile of import restrictions by G20 countries continued to grow. At the end of the review period, 11.6% of G20 imports were affected by trade-restrictive measure implemented since 2009.

### **Regional integration**

The role that ITAC plays on regional integration should be understood in the context of the focus in the region on, among others, infrastructure development, industrial capacity building, promotion of the establishment of regional supply chains, and trade facilitation.

On this front, an important aspect worth mentioning is the intent of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) which came into effect on 1 January 2021. As part of its mandates, the AfCFTA aims to enhance competitiveness at the industry and enterprise levels through exploiting opportunities for economies of scale in production towards continental market access. It marks the beginning of a new era in intra-Africa trade and presents a significant market opportunity for SACU manufactured goods. It also presents a risk of transshipment where goods originating from outside the continent may be imported duty free under the pretence that they were manufactured on the continent. In order to mitigate this risk, African countries, particularly South Africa which has a large manufacturing base, will have to enforce the Rules of Origin requirements. Closer to home, the SACU Council of Ministers in May 2006 extended the mandate of ITAC to conduct investigations on behalf of SACU in consultation with Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia (BELN).

To this end, ITAC is committed to regional integration by fostering higher levels of African economic integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and building a wider export market for SA-products; with supply-side reforms to build competitiveness.

### **Domestic environment**

ITAC has managed to adapt to the complexities of a dynamic environment within which it operates, given its mandate and global and domestic developments. The knowledge accumulated from its administration of trade instruments across various sectors and industries including its administration of the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP), has positioned ITAC strategically to make a significant contribution to the development and implementation of the country's industrial policy. It should be noted that the APDP Phase II will take effect on 1 July 2021, with the

objective of increasing South Africa's production volumes to 1% of global production with a 60% local content by 2035, whilst doubling employment across the value chain. As part of the Government's Re-imagined Industrial Policy, a number of industry Masterplans have been signed, including in the automotive sector, poultry sector, clothing, textile, footwear and leather sector, and sugar sector. ITAC contributed to the development of these masterplans and has an important role to play in their implementation. Work is ongoing to develop sector plans and ITAC will continue to contribute accordingly. ITAC's role in assisting government with the implementation of its industrial policy is also reflected in its work on regulating the export of waste and scrap metals through the PPS. In response to the ongoing and widespread stripping of public infrastructure, specifically those structures incorporating copper and other metals, in light of high global prices for waste and scrap metals, ITAC modified the regulations governing the PPS. This was principally done to respond to the government's plan and ultimate implementation of an export ban of certain waste and scrap metals and related matters.

ITAC will continue to provide technical advice on its instruments in trade negotiations and in response to crises affecting South Africa's international trade in goods. Despite the challenging domestic and global environment in which it operates, ITAC will continue to discharge its mandate, particularly, to contribute to the creation of an environment supportive of investment, competitiveness, employment retention and creation, so as to support economic growth.

## 4.2 Analysis of the Internal Environment

ITAC is constituted of an administrative staff who execute day-to-day tasks of the Commission (including conducting investigations and processing permit applications) and Commissioners who decide on, *inter alia*, the outcomes of investigations. The ITA Act makes provision for a Chief Commissioner who serves as the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Commissioner and a maximum of ten Commissioners who are appointed to serve on a full-time or part-time basis. There is currently a full-time Chief Commissioner, with the Deputy Chief Commissioner position vacant, a part-time Chairperson and nine part-time Commissioners (together referred to as the “Commission”). The Commission meets once a month to evaluate investigations conducted by employees and make recommendations to the Minister. The investigations tend to be highly technical and complex. The work of Commissioners is painstaking, requires the application of reason, rationality and discernment. ITAC’s organisational structure is attached (see **Annexures B and C**).

In the 2020/21 financial year, seven KPIs were introduced to focus the actions of the dtic and its entities, in order to achieve a step-change in the performance of the South African economy consistent with the key objectives of the sixth administration. A year later, with the benefit experience since the introduction of the seven KPIs and an evaluation of their impact, those KPIs were consolidated into three. The purpose of this consolidation is to ensure that the sum of the actions of the dtic in respect of the three KPIs, must “move the dial” in terms of the pace and nature of economic growth. Accordingly, three KPIs which will apply going forward are: i) Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth; ii) Actions to Promote Transformation; and iii) Strengthening and Building a Capable State. In addition, the dtic has introduced joint performance outcomes which have necessitated that dtic entities revise their annual performance plans to incorporate these jointly pursued outcomes.

This process, has subsequently introduced the following indicators -

	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
1	Investment facilitated by the dtic or tracked through the SA Investment Conference	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support
2	Trade measures that reclaim parts of the domestic market or that increase the output of products that would normally have been imported	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 317.04 autos - APDP
3	Value in manufacturing exports, based on SARS* data or data obtained from trading partners	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos) Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)
4	Jobs supported by the dtic group interventions	Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented ordinary tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC

5	New jobs created through the dtic-group interventions	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC
6	Trade policy promotes measures to better manage adjustment to workplace displacement arising from trade reform through effective safety nets and job (re)training	Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia) Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is developed and an early iterative review undertaken
7	Modernization administrative and operational processes related to the issue and investigation of trade policy instruments to enable industrialisation, transformation and a capable state.	Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers

As per ITAC's legislative mandate, the core functions of ITAC are to conduct customs duty investigations, trade remedy investigations, and import and export control. A brief description of these functions is provided below.

#### 4.2.1 Customs Tariffs

In terms of South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF), the Medium Term Strategic Framework, 2019-2024, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and more recently, the Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth, customs tariff measures are focused on promoting sustained inclusive growth and development.

The Government's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) dovetails both at a macro and micro level with the mandate, policy orientation and international trade-related activities of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC). In general, the ERRP seeks to stimulate equitable and inclusive growth in South Africa through strategic policy interventions. In line with this objective, the mandate of ITAC is to foster economic growth and development for the purpose of raising incomes and promoting investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Union Area.

More specifically, the ERRP places an obligation on, 'all public entities and the three spheres of government', charged with 'industrial funding, tax incentives, licensing, tariffs and other public measures will be reviewed to enable conditionalities to be placed for localisation' (ERRP, pg. 14). Furthermore, the ERRP makes provision for measures of relief to industries, such as the export tax (and PPS measure) on scrap, 'to enable foundries

and steel mini-mills to recover and grow'. Moreover, ITAC's trade instruments can in complementary fashion be employed to assist with several of the priority interventions outlined in the ERRP, i.e. –

- i) Infrastructure investment;
- ii) Employment orientated strategic localization, reindustrialization and export promotion;
- iii) Green economy interventions; and
- iv) Strengthening food security.

Generally, the Commission follows a developmental approach to tariff setting for both agricultural and industrial goods. This approach recognises that tariffs are instruments of industrial policy. Tariff amendment investigations are supportive of the ERRP's objectives in that they focus on particular outcomes: increased domestic production, investment, the competitiveness of domestic industries, price restraint, building an inclusive economy as well as job retention and creation (targeting "job drivers" such as infrastructure, agriculture, green goods and manufacturing).

To ensure the aforementioned outcomes are realised to the extent possible, ITAC has placed increasing emphasis on the principle of reciprocity, i.e. that beneficiaries (applicants) of tariff support provide commitments on how they will perform against the government's set policy objectives, including plans to improve competitiveness, commit to price restraints that would unduly impact consumers, especially the poor, increase in production and employment creation and retention. Also being considered are steps to strengthen reciprocal commitments by making them legally enforceable and streamlining internal investigation procedures to improve the speed of investigation processes. To enhance the effectiveness of tariff support for domestic industries, ITAC is also reviewing amendments to its legislation and administrative procedures to allow for quicker and more comprehensive interventions.

Tariffs are an instrument of industrial policy and where applied in a manner that seeks to achieve set economic outcomes can play an important role in the broader economic policy mix. ITAC's tariff approach is a critical feature of South Africa's industrial policy, which aims to enable favourable terms of access to the domestic market for local firms. There are three types of tariff amendments, which are administered by the Tariff Investigations Unit. These comprise investigations of increases in ordinary customs duties; reductions in ordinary customs duties; and the creation of rebate and drawback provisions. The Commission also administers various kinds of rebate and drawback provisions falling under Schedules 3, 4, and 5 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964. This administration is done by issuing permits and certificates in accordance with the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, and setting guidelines for a variety of industrial sectors to clear imported goods free of duty.

The Commission takes into consideration the unique nature of each product or industry under investigation. This means that each industry or investigation is carried out on a case by case basis in order to be sensitive to its specific needs. This includes, whether or not the product under investigation is a consumer good or whether or not it is an input material into the downstream manufacturing industries. The Commission is cognisant that any potential tariff increases has an impact on key economic variables, including, *inter alia*, the inflationary impact on consumer prices. For example, in the case of the last poultry review, the Commission requested the Bureau of Foods and Agricultural Policy ("BFAP") to conduct a detailed impact analysis to

determine the effect that the potential tariff increases may have on a variety of indicators, which included amongst others, production and sales volumes, consumer prices etc.

This analysis is conducted to ensure a level playing field with imported products, whilst bearing in mind the possible cost implications for consumers and the effect on inflation. ITAC's recommendations are evidence-based and are made on a case-by-case basis, or where required on a sector basis, in some instances through the guidance of various Masterplan actions, and take account of applicable policies, in particular industrial policy. The focus is on outcomes, being, increased domestic production and investment, job retention and creation, inclusive growth, price restraint, building inclusivity as well as international competitiveness.

The majority of applications for tariff support and trade remedies relate to low-priced imports originating in emerging economies, especially in East Asia. Tariff support, in particular, for downstream value-adding and labour-intensive sectors is critical. In the adjudication of the applications for tariff increases, ITAC requires applicants to submit a development plan; a restructuring plan; or other relevant plans. The Commission requires this to assist domestic industries in achieving a more sustainable long term solution as opposed to relying mainly on tariff protection for its competitiveness against imports. As opposed to potentially rewarding inefficiencies in domestic manufacturing.

### **Trend Analysis of Tariff Increases Implemented**

An analysis of the trend of tariff increases since the establishment of ITAC, shows two distinct periods with differing trends. In the period 2003 to 2008, there was a downward trend in tariff levels. This trend is explained by government's policy approach and the relatively favourable economic conditions globally and domestically at the time. From 2009 onwards, an upward trend in tariff levels is evident as a result of the negative effects of the global economic crisis, domestic cost pressures and the shift towards developmental trade policies. Accordingly, the year 2012/13 saw the highest number of tariff increases since 2003. The total number of product specific tariff increases was nine in 2012/13, declining to six in 2013/14. For the year 2014/15, there were nine individual product tariff increases and seven in 2015/16. Finally, for the year 2016/17 there were seven tariff increases, eight in 2017/18, five in 2018/19, six in 2019/2020, two in 2020/2021, four in 2021/2022 and two in 2022/2023.

### **Tariff Setting Objectives**

Tariffs applied on industrial goods, including those in sensitive sectors, is expected to retain jobs, enable export competitiveness and the introduction of new product ranges. There has been steady growth in the domestic white goods sector, driven predominantly by the growth in the country's middle-income households and the public electrification programme for low-cost households. Defy Appliances (Pty) Ltd, a Southern African manufacturer and distributor of major domestic appliances, manufactures a range of large appliances such as refrigerators (including the subject products), gas stoves, tumble dryers, convection ovens and general cookware. However, the existing tariff levels for some of the industrial goods, including downstream steel products are close to the WTO bound rates, where tariff increases have been explored, to increase support to industries that are increasingly becoming

subject to pressure from low-priced value-added imports. It will therefore be critical for affected industries to explore applying for trade remedy measures (which include safeguard measures) in order to level playing field.

For agricultural goods, the tariff setting process has unique requirements and considerations. Subsidies offered in a number of countries to farmers affect global supply of agricultural products and have the effect of depressing world prices to the detriment of farmers in importing countries. This distortion in world prices is considered when determining an appropriate level of tariff for agricultural products. Further, account is taken of balancing protection of local agricultural goods against alleviating the impacts of consumer food inflation and the negative welfare impacts on consumers, especially poor households and downstream users. The price-raising effects of trade policy, and their impact on end users is therefore, amongst other considerations, at the core of the Commission's decisions. For instance, in the last poultry tariff application for an increase in bone-in and boneless cuts by SAPA, the Commission decided not to grant the full 82 per cent *ad valorem* duty (WTO bound rate) that was requested by SAPA, mainly due to the inflationary impact that the requested tariff increase would have on consumers, in particular the poor. This balancing act, has always been applied by the Commission when considering applications.

Impact assessment and review investigations are conducted in order to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the trade measures imposed. These are also used to identify any areas of unintended consequences and inform the Commission on whether or not adjustment needs to be effected. Furthermore, the Commission takes into consideration the unique nature of each product or industry under investigation. This means that each industry or investigation is carried out on a case by case basis in order to be sensitive to its specific needs. This includes, whether or not the product under investigation is a consumer good or whether or not it is an input material into the downstream manufacturing industries.

There is a need to strengthen ITAC processes in its engagements with firms to align trade policy with their strategic imperatives. ITAC continues to administer the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP), which replaced the Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP) in 2013, through appropriate regulations and guidelines. The APDP is a production incentive scheme for the motor industry aimed at significantly growing production volumes in the specified motor vehicle industry, promoting value addition in the automotive component industry thus creating investment and employment opportunities across the automotive value chain. The APDP programme has four elements, and ITAC administers three of those elements namely; Tariffs, a Production Incentive (PI) and a Vehicle Assembly Localisation Allowance (VALA). The fourth element, an incentive scheme, the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), is administered by the dtic. The programme was replaced by the APDP Phase II in July 2021 in line with the Automotive Masterplan. In terms of the programme, all participants are now required to adhere to the specific Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment-(B-BBEE) levels in order to contribute to the transformation objective. In order to achieve the required levels, the industry is working with the dtic with regard to the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) that will enable components suppliers, etc, to contribute to the Automotive Industry Transformation Fund (AITF) support. In line with the policy directive from the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, ITAC amended the existing legislation, regulations and guidelines in order to operationalise the policy. In 2022, ITAC amended APDP Regulatory to make provision for exceptional circumstances e.g. floods that affected certain areas of KZN and Eastern Cape to ensure continuous industrialisation.



## 4.2.2 Trade Remedies

ITAC administers three types of trade remedies, namely, anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures. The use of trade remedies is consistent with the objects of the ITA Act, being to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and SACU. Trade remedies are used to combat unfair trade practices (anti-dumping and countervailing measures) and fair trade practices in cases of unforeseen surges in imports which cause or threaten to cause serious injury to local producers (safeguard measures).

Of the three types of trade remedies administered by ITAC, anti-dumping is traditionally the most frequently used, both globally and in South Africa. In the period 1995 to June 2022, the Commission initiated 13 countervailing investigations, compared to the 252 anti-dumping investigations initiated. In the years 2007 to June 2022, only two countervailing investigations were initiated, with no initiations of countervailing investigations since 2009. In the period 1995 to June 2022 nine safeguard investigations have been initiated by the Commission, and more interest has been shown in this instrument since 2012 with investigations involving lysine, frozen potato chips, hot rolled steel, and cold rolled steel being conducted between that year and 2017. In 2018, ITAC conducted a safeguard investigation in relation to set-screws and hexagonal nuts. An investigation on frozen chicken portions in terms of the TDCA/EPA was initiated in 2016 and measures were imposed in 2018. No safeguard investigations were initiated or finalised in 2019. An investigation regarding threaded fasteners was finalised in 2020. ITAC conducted a safeguard investigation on structural steel which was finalised in 2021 and on bolts which was finalised in 2022.

The investigation time frames applicable in respect of these instruments are critical as they are governed not only by South African law but also by WTO Agreements. In view of the relatively low bound rates to which South Africa committed itself under the WTO, and the fact that most tariffs are currently set at or close to the WTO bound rate, trade remedies have become important in levelling the playing field for local producers, and where appropriate, protecting them against unforeseen surges in imports which cause or threaten to cause serious injury. Communication with industry will be critical to alert them to the availability of these instruments.

Litigation will continue to be a challenge in this complex and technical area of work. All jurisdictions active in this field have to contend with this reality. At a multilateral level, a major part of the WTO Settlement of Disputes procedures involves trade remedies cases. Enhancing the capacity of ITAC's legal unit and legal training for investigators will continue to be a priority. The importance of being procedurally and substantively compliant in carrying out trade remedies investigations cannot be overemphasised.

### 4.2.3 Import and Export Control

Import and Export control measures in a more globally integrated economy are limited to those allowed under the relevant WTO Agreements. Import control measures are essentially for health, safety, environmental and strategic reasons. In this regard, ITAC makes a contribution to the green economy.

In terms of the enforcement of standards and the curbing of illegal and fraudulent trade, ITAC has positioned itself to play a more strategic role with regard to import and export control measures and enforcement, collaborating with other government agencies as stated earlier. New controls have recently been implemented on the exportation of scrap metal and semi-finished metal goods which require close collaboration between ITAC, **thedtic**, SAPS, SARS, National Treasury, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and others. In this regard, a Metal Trade Coordinating Task Force has been established to implement and monitor inter-agency efforts to eradicate theft and damage of infrastructure which is incentivised by scrap metal domestic trade and exports.

Mineral beneficiation has been identified as one of the areas where jobs should be created and this will require an alignment of ITAC's export control measures to give support to beneficiation.

## PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE

### 5. OVERVIEW OF 2023/24 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

	2023/24 (R 000)	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	Average growth rate %	Expenditure/ Total Average %
<b>Consolidated budget</b>					
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>122 912</b>	<b>120 001</b>	<b>126 091</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Dtic transfers	121 427	118 450	123 682	4.4	98.6
Interest received	1 252	1 308	2 300	24.3	1.3
Other income	233	243	109	-21.2	0.2
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>122 912</b>	<b>120 001</b>	<b>126 091</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Customs Tariff investigations	31 784	33 242	33 786	3.5	27
Trade Remedies	20 556	21 518	22 051	3.9	17.5
Import and Export control	18 895	19 673	20 542	12.6	15.3
Administration	51 677	45 568	49 712	3.0	40.2

## 5.1 Expenditure Estimates for Programmes and Sub-programmes

	2023/24 (R 000)	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)
<b>Customs Tariffs Investigations</b>	<b>31 784</b>	<b>33 242</b>	<b>33 786</b>
Customs Tariff Reduction Investigations	4 768	4 988	5 068
Customs Tariff Increase Investigations	6 357	6 648	6 757
Customs Tariff Rebate Investigations	4 768	4 986	5 068
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	1 589	1 662	1 689
Automotive Production Development Programme	6 357	6 648	6 757
EPC	1 589	1 662	1 689
CSP	1 589	1 662	1 689
PRCC	1 589	1 662	1 689
Verifications	3 178	3 324	3 380

	2023/24 (R 000)	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)
<b>Trade Remedies Investigations</b>	<b>20 556</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>22 051</b>
Trade Remedies Investigations	19 528	20 442	20 948
Provide technical advice to the dtic	1 028	1 076	1 103

	2023/24 (R 000)	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)
<b>Import and Export Control</b>	<b>18 895</b>	<b>19 673</b>	<b>20 542</b>
Import Control Permits	3 779	3 935	4 108
Export Control Permits	3 779	3 935	4 108
Scheduled Inspections	3 779	3 935	4 108
Unscheduled Inspections	3 779	3 935	4 109
Import and Export Investigations	3 779	3 933	4 109

	<b>2023/24 (R 000)</b>	<b>2024/25 (R 000)</b>	<b>2025/26 (R 000)</b>
<b>Administration</b>	<b>51 677</b>	<b>45 568</b>	<b>49 712</b>
Support services	49 093	43 290	47 226
Impact Studies	1 694	1 978	2 186
Trade Monitoring Reports	900	300	300

## **6. ITAC's Programme Performance Information**

### **6.1 Customs Tariffs Investigations**

Purpose: The purpose of Tariff Investigations is to conduct tariff amendment investigations in accordance with policy, domestic law and regulations and consistent with World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules. As a general matter, ITAC's tariff instruments are all used in support of domestic industries, seeking to ensure a level playing field with imports and increase competitiveness. The intended result is job creation and retention, increased production output, localisation, transformation, regional integration and investment levels.

#### **6.1.1 Sub-Programmes: Customs Tariff Reduction Investigations**

Purpose: A reduction or removal of duties is considered, in cases where intermediate goods, consumption goods, or capital goods are not manufactured domestically or unlikely to be manufactured domestically. A customs duty usually serves a protective purpose for an existing industry and in the absence of such an industry and if there is no potential or plans in place to grow that particular industry, then a reduction is considered, as the duty will otherwise only have a price raising effect.

#### **6.1.2 Sub-Programmes: Customs Tariff Increase Investigations**

Purpose: An increase in the rate of customs duties is considered for the purpose of granting relief for domestic producers that may be experiencing threatening import pressures to adjust and restructure so that in the medium to long term they could become internationally competitive without any support in the form of customs duty protection which is capped with the applicable WTO bound rate. Tariff increases are made possible by the fact that there is a difference between the general applied rates and the WTO bound rates. The WTO bound rates act as a ceiling beyond which customs duty increases cannot go.

#### **6.1.3 Sub-Programmes: Customs Tariff Rebate Investigations**

Purpose: Linked to customs duties as a trade policy instrument are duty rebate and drawback provisions for products for which detailed separate tariff lines are impracticable for tariff administration purposes. The primary aim of these provisions is to provide a customs duty waiver and therefore an availability at world competitive prices of products that attract duties but are not produced or insufficiently produced domestically as an industrial or agricultural input for certain critical applications, as capital item, or as an agricultural product for consumption.

#### **6.1.4 Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits**

Purpose: The primary aim of these provisions is to provide a customs duty waiver and therefore make available at world competitive prices products that attract duties but are not produced or insufficiently produced domestically as an industrial or agricultural input for certain critical applications, as capital item, or as an agricultural product for consumption. Industry may also apply for a rebate or refund of duty on inputs used in goods destined for the export market. The rebate or refund of the duty levied on inputs used in exports is a WTO permissible incentive for allowing manufacturers to source their intermediate material and component inputs at world prices. Rebates and drawbacks form a key pillar of certain industrial development programmes, such as the APDP for motor vehicles.

### **6.1.5 Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP)**

Purpose: To grow South African vehicle production to 1% of global output, increase local content in South African assembled vehicles to up to 60%, double total employment in the automotive value chain, improve automotive industry competitiveness levels to that of leading international competitors, transformation of the South African automotive industry through the employment of Black South Africans, upskilling of Black employees, empowerment of dealerships and authorised repair facilities, and substantially increasing the contribution of Black-owned automotive component manufacturers within the automotive supply chain and deepen value addition within South African automotive value chains.

#### **6.1.5.1 Sub-Programmes: EPC**

Purpose: To evaluate whether the products forming the basis of the application qualify for eligibility in terms of the APDP program in order to promote industrialisation.

#### **6.1.5.2 Sub-Programmes: CSP**

Purpose: To encourage increased vehicle production volumes in the automotive sector supporting industrialisation.

#### **6.1.5.3 Sub-Programmes: PRC**

Purpose: To promote local value-addition by final manufacturers of qualifying motor vehicles, components and tooling in terms of the Production Incentive, which supports additional industrial output.

#### **6.1.5.4 Sub-Programmes: Verifications**

Purpose: To ensure compliance with the legislative framework and verify that the benefit received reconciles with what the applicant qualifies for in order to safeguard the integrity of the programme.

### **6.2 Trade Remedies Investigations**

Purpose: The main purposes of trade remedies investigations is to act against unfair trade and a surge of imports that causes or threaten to cause material injury or serious injury to the SACU industry. These measures are imposed in order to sustain jobs, investment and industrialization and to enhance international competitiveness.

#### **6.2.1 Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation**

Purpose: turnaround times of preliminary determinations made by the Commission. The investigation time frames applicable in respect of the preliminary determinations are important in order to provide protection to the SACU industry and prevent further injury whilst the investigation is finalised.

## **6.2.2 Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.**

Purpose: turnaround times of final determinations made by the Commission. The investigation time frames applicable in respect of these instruments are critical as they are governed not only by South African law but also by WTO Agreements.

## **6.3 Import and Export Control**

Purpose: enforce health, environmental, security and safety, and technical standards that arise from domestic laws and International Agreements.

### **6.3.1 Number of Import Control Permits Issued**

Purpose: ensure that imported second hand goods do not destroy SACU manufacturing industry and ensure compliance with international agreements.

### **6.3.2 Number of Export Control Permits Issued**

Purpose: assist in enhancing beneficiation of goods prior to exportation; ensure compliance with the provisions of international agreements; assist in enhancing control over the outflow of goods regarded as being strategic in nature.

### **6.3.3 Number of Scheduled Inspections**

Purpose: ensure compliance with the provisions of the ITA Act, the Import and Export Regulations and conditions contained in rebate and import permits.

### **6.3.4 Number of Un-Scheduled Inspections**

Purpose: detect non- compliance with the ITA Act, Import and Export Control Regulations and import and export permit conditions.

### **6.3.5 Number of Import and Export Investigations**

Purpose: investigate instances where *prima facie* evidence of non- compliance with rebate and import/export permit conditions, the Regulations or the ITA Act is detected.



## **6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Purpose: to ensure alignment of ITAC to the New Growth Path (NGP); National Development Plan (NDP), having regard to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan; Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), having regard to the Reimagined Industrial Policy; South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategic Framework (TPSF) and A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

### **6.4.1 Percentage (%) of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago**

Purpose: to assess the progress toward Impact\ Reciprocal Commitment Studies in strategic sectors

### **6.4.2 Percentage (%) of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.**

Purpose: to assess the support for sector master plans in the monitoring of Trade flows.

### **6.4.3 Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants**

Purpose: investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants

## **6.5 Modernization of the administrative and operational processes related to the issue and investigation of trade policy instruments to enable industrialisation, transformation and a capable state.**

Purpose: In line with the joint key performance indicator on building a capable and effective state, the ITAC is undertaking a process to modernize its administrative and operational processes. This will include better gathering of data on internal processes, applications and the generation of meaningful market intelligence to inform our work.

### **6.5.1 Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes**

Purpose: To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by firm size, to better capture and understand the firm size distribution of applicants.

### **6.5.2 Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced**

Purpose: To report on trade instruments administered, with a focus on geo-spatial referencing of where firm-level production and trade activities are occurring to better understand, in line with the District Development Model, the geographic distribution of applicants.

### **6.5.3 Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers**

Purpose: To report on trade instruments administered with a focus on analysing the race, gender, age and other demographic markers of applicant firms in line with our strategic pursuit of transformation and structural change.

#### **6.5.4 Industrialisation**

Purpose: To report on ITAC's contribution to building dynamic firms through a combination of efforts in partnership with the private sector, focusing on opportunities to grow in the domestic market (through localisation-promotion policies, sector partnerships, beneficiation, promoting the green economy and fostering higher levels of investment); fostering higher levels of African economic integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and building a wider export market for SA-products; with supply-side reforms to build competitiveness.

#### **6.5.5 Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support**

Purpose: To indicate the performance of beneficiaries in terms of the reciprocal commitments that facilitate investment against the policy objectives of increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation as well as income equality and consumer welfare.

#### **6.5.6 Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates (rebate item 311.40 clothing; rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP)**

Purpose:

- (311.40): Strategic use of rebates to support the localisation of manufacturing clothing which will quickly unlock significant new opportunities for the localisation of clothing manufacture using imported input in the short term while local producers gear up to manufacture these inputs.
- (317.04): To support the objective of South African Automotive Masterplan of Increasing local content in South African assembled vehicles.

#### **6.5.7 Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)**

Purpose: To support the improvement of the international competitiveness of the industrial and agricultural sectors by providing access to raw materials and other inputs at world prices which will stimulate industrial development and economic growth.

#### **6.5.8 Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)**

Purpose: To improve automotive industry competitiveness levels to that of leading international competitors.

#### **6.5.9 Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)**

Purpose: To support the development of the South African manufactured vehicles exported into the African continent, thereby encouraging the regional development in the continent.

**6.5.10 Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC**

Purpose: To retain the existing jobs through providing support against low priced imported products and/or to access input product at world competitive prices in order to compete against similar imported end products.

**6.5.11 Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC**

Purpose: To indicate the performance of beneficiaries in terms of the reciprocal commitments that encourages job creation in order to contribute to the alleviation of unemployment.

**6.6 Transformation**

Purpose: To report on ITAC's contribution to building economic inclusion and equity transformation programmes in three broad areas: first addressing structural challenges to growth through active competition policies, particularly where the concentration levels in markets limit new entrants and small and medium businesses; second, policies that promote spatial transformation, enabling more balanced growth between rural and urban and between provinces; and third, strengthening the inclusive/transformation in the quality of growth, including broadening ownership and more inclusive corporate governance models.

**6.6.1 Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend**

Purpose: To report, in line with the ERRP on how ITAC through its annual procurement plan has leveraged public procurement to increase local production, unlock economic opportunity for target demographic groups and contribute to structural transformation.

**6.6.2 How many small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)**

Purpose: To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by firm size, to better capture and understand the degree to which SMMEs access our services.

**6.6.3 How many firms in designated categories**

Purpose: To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by the number of firms owned and operated by designated groups making use of our services.

**6.6.4 How many firms are accessing our services from non-metro areas**

Purpose: To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by the number of firms whose production and trade activities are located outside of metropolitan areas.

**6.6.5 Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)**

Purpose: To report, based on SARS, TradeMap and COMTRADE data on sectors that are 'vulnerable' to increasing import penetration and competition, and the displacement of workers and communities due to trade reform, to better inform ITAC and the dtic in its administration and investigation of various trade instruments.

**6.6.6 Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is developed and an early iterative review undertaken**

Purpose: To develop, informed by the Import Sensitivity Index and deliberations within and across government, a set of measures to better manage adjustment costs for workers and communities displaced by trade reforms, to access effective safety nets and job (re)training to enter growing sectors of the economy.

**6.6.7 High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors**

Purpose: To develop an understanding of the number of investigations and other trade instruments administered, which have an impact on employment-sensitive sectors whose overall performance, employment absorption and competitiveness, is influenced by increasing import competition.

## OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Strengthening and Building a Capable State	Efficient administration of trade instruments: customs tariffs.	Customs Tariff Investigations	Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	100% of the final decisions within 6 months.	100% of the final decisions within 6 months.	66% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	85% of the final decisions within 6 months.
			Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	13% of the final decisions within 6 months.	30% of the final decisions within 6 months.	100% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.
			Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	88% of the final decisions within 6 months.	55% of the final decisions within 6 months.	100% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	85% of the final decisions within 6 months.
		Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days.	95% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	96% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	94% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	80% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	80% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	85% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	90% of the issued permits were within 14 days.
		Automotive Production Development Programme (APDP)	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	97% of the certificates were issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	99% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	93% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
			Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days	New Indicator	100% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	93% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days
			Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	94% of the certificates issued were within 30 days.	80% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	94% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	85% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	90% of the certificates issued within 30 days.
			APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	94% of the verifications finalised were completed within 90 days.	89% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	100% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	85% of the verifications completed within 90 days.
	Efficient administration of trade instruments: trade remedies.	Trade Remedies Investigations	Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	33% of decisions were made within 6 months of initiation.	100% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	60% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.
			Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	50% of decisions were made within 6 months of initiation.	0% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	22% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control.	Import Control Permits	Number of Import Control Permits issued	18785	17066	18749	16000	16000	16000	16000
		Export Control Permits	Number of Export Control Permits issued	15158	19271	15100	12000	12000	12000	12000
		Enforcement (Scheduled - Inspections)	Number of Scheduled - Inspections conducted.	683	66	494	120	120	120	120
		Enforcement (Un-Scheduled -Inspections)	Number of Un-scheduled - Inspections conducted.	2911	649	1442	1800	1800	1800	1800
Monitoring and Evaluation	Assessment of progress toward Impact\ Reciprocal Commitment Studies in strategic sectors	% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	20% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	25% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	
		Support for sector master plans in the monitoring of Trade flows.	% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	40% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	50% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	60% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.
		Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Final Action note submitted to the Minister on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	N/A

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Modernization of the administrative and operational processes related to the issue and investigation of trade policy instruments to enable industrialisation, transformation and a capable state.	Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on firm size	Assessment of the impact (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2
		Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on spatial and geographic location	Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued that are geo-spatially referenced	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2
		Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on demographic features (race, age, gender and other relevant markers)	Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2



Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth	Industrialisation	Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology*	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R30m	R32m	R35m
		Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output.*	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	N/A	R30bn	R32bn	R35bn
		R248bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates*	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R68bn	R70bn	R72bn
			Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R180bn	R187bn	R194bn

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		R19bn manufactured exports to rest of Africa facilitated under ITAC rebates*	Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R19bn	R20bn	R21bn
		100 000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments* <i>(Reported as part of jobs under Autos Masterplan)</i>	Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented ordinary tariff increases, rebates, APDP administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100 000	100 200	100 500
		50 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments* <i>(Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan)</i>	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator *Note:157 committed over 3 years	50	50	57
Actions to Promote Transformation	Transformation	Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential	Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	75%	78%	80%

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		procurement spend	procurement spend							
		Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	40	40	40
		Number of firms in designated categories	Number of firms in designated categories	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	40	40	40
		Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4	4	4
		Trade adjustment measures enable workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy	Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	2	2
			Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is piloted	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTEF Period		
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
			(alongside the UIF) and an early iterative review undertaken							
			High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1

*\*to the extent possible within the ITA Act and all applicable laws, and not comprising ITAC's objective and unbiased assessment of individual investigations.\**

## **INDICATORS, ANNUAL and QUARTERLY TARGETS**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations
Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations
Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days
Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.
Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.
Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.
APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations
Final determinations decisions made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigations	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.
Number of Import Control Permits issued	16000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Number of Export Control Permits issued	12000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Number of Scheduled -Inspections conducted.	120	30	30	30	30
Number of Un-scheduled -Inspections conducted.	1800	450	450	450	450
Number of Import and Export investigations conducted.	12	3	3	3	3
% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	10% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	2.5% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	2.5% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	2.5% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	2.5% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago
% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	40% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	10% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	10% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	10% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	10% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.
Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Not Applicable	Draft Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Not Applicable	Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Assessment of the impact (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes	2	Not Applicable	1	Not Applicable	1
Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued that are geo-spatially referenced	2	Not Applicable	1	Not Applicable	1
Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers	2	Not Applicable	1	Not Applicable	1
Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	R30m	0	0	0	R30m
Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	R30bn	0	R10bn	R10bn	R10bn
Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)	R68bn	R17bn	R17bn	R17bn	R17bn
Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)	R180bn	R45bn	R45bn	R45bn	R45bn
Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)	R19bn	R4bn	R5bn	R5bn	R5bn
Number of jobs <b>supported</b> (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented ordinary tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC	100 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
Number of <b>new</b> jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	50	12	13	12	13

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend	75%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	75%
Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	40	40	40	40	40
Number of firms in designated categories	40	40	40	40	40
Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	4	1	1	1	1
Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1
Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is developed and an early iterative review undertaken	2	Not Applicable	1	Not Applicable	1
High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors	2	0	1	0	1



## PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DISCRIPTIONS (TID)

### 1. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariff reductions
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

### 2. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.

Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that: all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted; that there were no extensions requested on comments to be submitted; and there was no litigation against ITAC during the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs increase investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

### 3. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs rebate investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

4. Custom Tariffs Rebate and drawback permits issued within 14 days

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Custom Tariffs Rebate and drawback permits issued within 14 days</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised rebate and drawback permits to reduce input costs and increase competitiveness of industry.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to finalise Rebate and drawback permits is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue rebate and drawback permits in terms of the various rebate and drawback provisions that are administered by ITAC. Date of duly completed application (confirmation) to date of issue.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs rebate and drawback permits
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

5. Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise EPCs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to allow eligible products to participate under the programme.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue EPCs is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue EPCs from the date of a duly completed application.

Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

6. Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise CSPs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to increase production volumes in the automotive sector.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue CSPs is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue CSPs from the date of duly completed application.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

7. PRCs issued within 30 days.

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>/PRCs issued within 30 days.</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise PRCs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to increase value addition in the automotive sector.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue PRCs is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue PRCs from the date of duly completed application.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

8. APDP Verifications completed within 90 days

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to show the time taken to finalise APDP verifications in order to ensure compliance and enforcement with regards to APDP legislation and practice.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to finalise APDP verifications is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to finalize investigations from the date of initiation.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

9. Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of preliminary determinations made by the Commission. An investigation is initiated or formally started through publication of a notice in the Government Gazette once the Commission has decided that the Applicant has submitted a prima facie case. Within 6 months of the initiation of an investigation, the Commission makes a preliminary determination, a report is issued and the determination is published in the government gazette.
Source of data	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The date of initiation is the starting point, which is compared with the date of publication of the provisional determination (6 months).
Assumptions	The time frames take the following assumptions into account: 2 domestic firms; 2 importers; 2 exporters; one country involved in the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of Trade Remedies Investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I & II

10. Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations

Indicator title	Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of final determinations made by the Commission. An investigation is initiated or formally started through publication of a notice in the Government Gazette once the Commission has decided that the Applicant has submitted a prima facie case. Within 6 months of the initiation of an investigation, the Commission makes a preliminary determination, a report is issued and the determination is published in the government gazette. After the Commission's final determination and recommendation is approved by the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition a final report is issued and the final determination gazette. This should normally happen within 10 months of the date of initiation of an investigation.
Source of data	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination and notice of final determinations are published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The date of initiation is the starting point, which is compared with the date of approval of the final determination by the Commission (10 months).
Assumptions	The time frames take the following assumptions into account: 2 domestic firms; 2 importers; 2 exporters; one country involved in the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of Trade Remedies Investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I & II

#### 11. Number of Import Control Permits issued

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Import Control Permits issued</b>
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround time of final determinations made by the Commission.
Source of data	The information comes from the electronic import permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by the Senior Manager drawing a report from the system which adds all permits processed on the electronic permit system, forwarded to and accepted by the electronic SARS system
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Import permits are issued at the request of compliant importers, wanting to import controlled goods. Higher performance than targeted does therefore not necessarily imply higher performance by ITAC.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager Import and Export Control

#### 12. Number of Export Control Permits issued

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Export Control Permits issued</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to show how many permits were issued for the exportation of goods regulated for environmental, health safety, strategic or international agreement purposes.
Source of data	The information comes from the electronic export permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by the Senior Manager drawing a report from the system which adds all permits processed on the electronic permit system, forwarded to and accepted by the electronic SARS system
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Export permits are issued at the request of compliant exporters, wanting to export controlled goods. Higher performance than targeted does therefore not necessarily imply higher performance by ITAC
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager Import and Export Control



### 13. Number of Scheduled Inspections conducted

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Scheduled Inspections conducted</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to show the number of Scheduled inspections conducted with regard to goods destined for exportation, imported under rebate of import duty and for which rebate and/or import permits were issued.
Source of data	The information comes from inspection reports of investigators and the inspection register kept by the Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The Senior Manager adds all Scheduled inspections reports and inspections recorded in the inspection register.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A;</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Scheduled inspections are conducted to ensure that importers who export regulated goods, import under rebate of import duty and who received rebate and import permits are complying with permit conditions and to detect non-compliance with provisions of the ITA Act, the Import Control Regulations and Import and rebate permit conditions. Higher performance than targeted does therefore not necessarily implies higher performance by ITAC.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager Import and Export Control

### 14. Number of Un-Scheduled Inspections

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Un-Scheduled Inspections conducted</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to show the number of Un-scheduled Inspections conducted with regard to controlled goods imported or exported.
Source of data	The Manager collects this information from inspection reports prepared by investigators.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The Senior Manager adds all un-scheduled inspections conducted and recorded in reports.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Un-scheduled inspections are pro-actively conducted to verify compliance and detect non-compliance with the provisions of the ITA Act, the Import and Export Control Regulations and import and export permit conditions. Higher performance than targeted implies higher performance by ITAC.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager Import and Export Control

15. Number of import and export control Investigations conducted

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of import and export control Investigations conducted</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to show the number of Investigations conducted with regard to controlled goods imported and exported or destined to be exported where non-compliance occurred
Source of data	The information is collected by the Senior Manager from Investigation reports prepared by the investigators.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The Senior Manager adds all Investigation reports to calculate the number of investigations undertaken.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager Import and Export Control

16. Percentage (%) of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to indicate the performance of beneficiaries in terms of the reciprocal commitments that facilitate investment against the policy objectives of increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation as well as income equality and consumer welfare.
Source of data	Implemented tariff amendment application for increases and rebates
Method of calculation/Assessment	10% of implemented tariff investigations with reciprocal commitments 4 years ago
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	To determine whether the entity achieved reciprocal commitments made.
Indicator responsibility	Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

17. Percentage (%) of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.</b>
Definition	Monitoring of trade flows targeted by certain master plans
Source of data	SARS, DTIC, and other industry stakeholders
Method of calculation/Assessment	
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	
Indicator responsibility	Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

18. Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants</b>
Definition	To investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants
Source of data	Reports and minutes from the task team on prescribed fees.
Method of calculation/Assessment	
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Policy and Research

19. Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes</b>
Definition	To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by firm size, to better capture and understand the firm size distribution of applicants.
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariffs Investigations and Trade Remedies

20. Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced</b>
Definition	To report on trade instruments administered, with a focus on geo-spatial referencing of where firm-level production and trade activities are occurring to better understand, in line with the District Development Model, the geographic distribution of applicants.
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariffs Investigations and Trade Remedies

21. Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers</b>
Definition	To report on trade instruments administered with a focus on analysing the race, gender, age and other demographic markers of applicant firms in line with our strategic pursuit of transformation and structural change.
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariffs Investigations and Trade Remedies

22. Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments
Source of data	Signed reciprocal commitments
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Reciprocal commitments are made and signed, and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations and Trade Remedies

23. Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates (rebate item 311.40 clothing; rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates (rebate item 311.40 clothing; rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP)</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of ITAC industrial rebates
Source of data	ITAC rebate permits and certificates
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved and the volume of applications follows historical mean .
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations I and II

24. Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 (excluding autos exported under APDP)
Source of data	SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

25. Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of vehicle exports
Source of data	SARS and industry data
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations II

26. Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of South African manufactured vehicle exports to the rest of Africa.
Source of data	SARS and Industry data
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Volumes of vehicles exported to the rest of Africa follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations II

27. Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to indicate the number of jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments permits
Source of data	Applications received and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations and Trade Remedies

28. Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC</b>
Definition	Number of new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments permits
Source of data	Applications received and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A;</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A; Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations and Trade Remedies



29. Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend

Indicator title	Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend
Definition	The indicator intends to show the percentage of preferential procurement spend as a percentage of total procurement spend.
Source of data	The information will be collected from BBBEE certificates or verified on the central supplier database form for all suppliers issued with a purchase order.
Method of calculation/Assessment	<p>A= the sum of (B x C)</p> <p>Where A is the calculated total B-BBEE Procurement Spend. It is equal to the sum of the result of the product of B and C for each Supplier not excluded under the exclusion from total measured procurement spend;            B is the value of procurement falling within Total measured procurement spend and not excluded under the exclusion from total measured procurement spend from each Supplier;            C is the B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Level of each such Supplier.</p>
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for 51% Black Owned: 50%</li> <li>• Target for 30% Black Women: 12%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 5%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 2%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

30. Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to calculate the different sizes of applicants supported by trade instruments
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Supporting development of SMMEs
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedies and Finance

31. Number of firms in designated categories

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of firms in designated categories</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to establish the race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers of investigations
Source of data	Application received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Support designated groups
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedies and Finance

32. Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas</b>
Definition	The indicator intends to establish the geographical spread of investigations
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Support geo-spatial development
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedies and Finance

33. Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)</b>
Definition	Import Sensitivity Index developed and published annually by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)
Source of data	SARS data
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Data is available
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

34. Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is developed and an early iterative review undertaken

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is piloted (alongside the UIF) and an early iterative review undertaken</b>
Definition	Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme assists workers displaced by trade reform measures to access income support, relocation and/or training allowances to transition towards areas of higher employment growth
Source of data	Qualitative (minutes of pilot design meetings and consultations with the UIF, the dtic and other stakeholders)
Method of calculation/Assessment	Qualitative
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Bi-Annually
Desired Performance	Assist workers in sectors vulnerable to job displacing import competition
Indicator responsibility	Chief Commissioner

35. High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors

<b>Indicator title</b>	<b>High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors</b>
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the number of investigations relating to labour intensive sectors (number of investigations related to labour intensive sectors (Clothing, Textile Footwear and; Furniture; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade)
Source of data	Applications received
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A;</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Support labour intensive industries
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations and Trade Remedies

**PART E: OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS**

ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ANNEXURE C: ITAC COMMISSIONERS

ANNEXURE D: STRATEGIC PLAN (2020/21 – 2024/25) AMENDMENTS

## ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Customs Tariff Investigations	Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
	Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
	Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days.	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	A database to record the time taken to issue Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits is kept on the V-drive.
Automotive Production Development Programme (APDP)	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	A database to record the time taken to issue EPCs is kept on the V-drive.
	Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days	85% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	A database to record the time taken to issue CSPs is kept on the V-drive.
	Production Rebate Credit Certificates/Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	A database to record the time taken to issue PRCs is kept on the V-drive.
	APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	A database to record the time taken to finalise APDP verifications is kept on the V-drive.
Trade Remedies Investigations	Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation	70% of the Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.
	Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	60% of the Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.
Import Control Permits	Number of Import Control Permits issued	16000	The information comes from the electronic import permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Export Control Permits	Number of Export Control Permits issued	12000	The information comes from the electronic export permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Enforcement (Scheduled -Inspections)	Number of Scheduled -Inspections conducted.	120	The Senior Manager collects this information from inspection reports prepared by investigators.

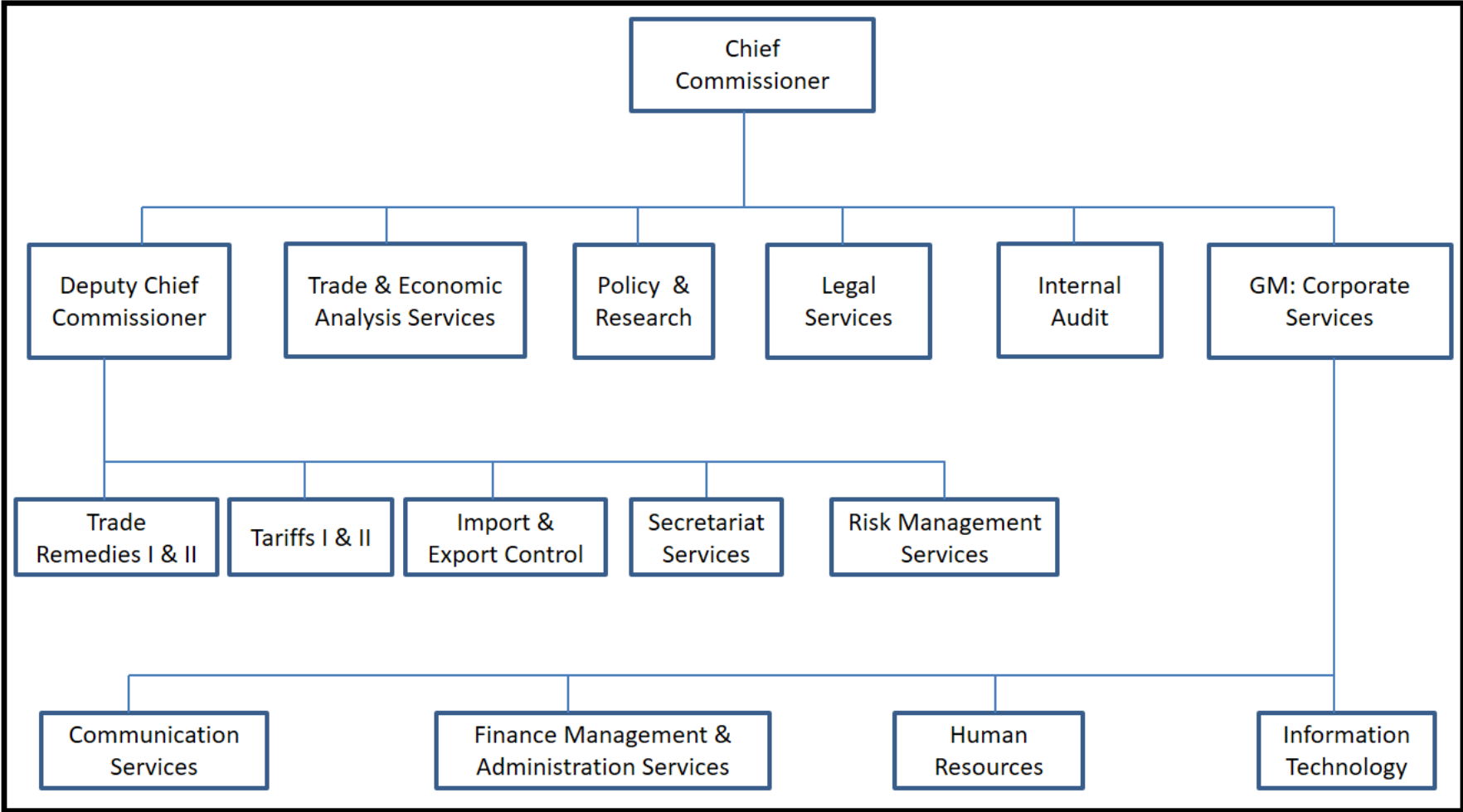
Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Enforcement (Un-Scheduled -Inspections)	Number of Un-scheduled -Inspections conducted.	1800	The Senior Manager collects this information from inspection reports prepared by investigators.
Assessment of progress toward Impact\ Reciprocal Commitment Studies in strategic sectors	% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	10% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	Quarterly assessment reports reflecting compliance with reciprocal commitments made in strategic sectors presented to the Chief Commissioner
Support for sector master plans in the monitoring of Trade flows.	% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	40% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	SARS, Dtic, and industry stakeholders
Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Reports and minutes of the task team on prescribed fees.
Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on firm size	Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes	2	Bi-annual reports on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes presented to the Chief Commissioner.
Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on spatial and geographic location	Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced	2	Bi-annual reports on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced presented to the Chief Commissioner.
Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on demographic features (race, age, gender and other relevant markers)	Number of reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers	2	Bi-annual reports on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers presented to the Chief Commissioner.
Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	R30m	Quarterly reports on Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition
Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output.	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	R30bn	Quarterly reports on Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing apparel - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
R248bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)	R68bn	Quarterly reports on Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)	R180bn	Quarterly reports on Value of manufactured exports under ITAC APDP (autos) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
R19bn manufactured exports to rest of Africa facilitated under ITAC rebates	Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)	R19bn	Quarterly reports on Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
62000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of jobs under Autos Masterplan)</i>	Number of jobs <b>supported</b> (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC	62 000	Quarterly reports on Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
50 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan)</i>	Number of <b>new</b> jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	50	Quarterly reports on Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend	Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend	75%	Quarterly procurement spend reports from finance system
Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	40	Quarterly reports on How many small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Number of firms in designated categories	Number of firms in designated categories	40	Quarterly reports on How many firms in designated categories presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	4	Quarterly reports on How many firms are accessing our services from non-metro areas presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Trade adjustment measures enable workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access	Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)	1	SARS, TradeMap and COMTRADE



Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy	Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is developed and an early iterative review undertaken	2	Import Sensitivity Index
	High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors	1	Bi-Annual assessment reports on number of High impact trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors

**ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**



**Chief Commissioner (Full time)**

Ayabonga Cawe

**Chairperson of the Commission (Part time)**

Dr Faizel Ismail

**Deputy Chief Commissioner (Full time)**

(Vacant)

**Part time Commissioners**

Mr Boikanyo Mokgatle

Ms Tanya van Meelis

Mr Etienne Doyle Vlok

Ms Ayanda Hlatshwayo

Ms Phozisa Mbiko

Mr Wandile Sihlobo

Mr Jacobus Cornelius De Beer

Ms Vuyolwethu Ncwaiba

Mr Tony Ehrenreich

## ANNEXURE D: STRATEGIC PLAN (2020/21 – 2024/25) AMENDMENTS

According to the Framework, Strategic Plans should cover a period of at least five years, ideally from the first planning cycle following an election. The Strategic Plan may be changed during the five-year period that it covers. However, such changes should be limited to revisions related to significant policy shifts or changes in the service-delivery environment. This is done by the relevant institution by issuing an amendment to the existing plan, which may be published as an annexure to the Annual Performance Plan, or by issuing a revised Strategic Plan.

The outcome indicators in the current strategic plan were amended in the following manner:

a) The outcome and output indicators were linked with the dtic's joined indicators; and the targets were adjusted.

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets		
				MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Strengthening and Building a Capable State	Efficient administration of trade instruments: customs tariffs.	Customs Tariff Investigations	Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	85% of the final decisions within 6 months.
			Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.
			Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	80% of the final decisions within 6 months.	85% of the final decisions within 6 months.
		Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days.	80% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	85% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	90% of the issued permits were within 14 days.
		Automotive Production Development Programme (APDP)	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.
			Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets		
				MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
			Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	85% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	90% of the certificates issued within 30 days.
			APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	85% of the verifications completed within 90 days.
	Efficient administration of trade instruments: trade remedies.	Trade Remedies Investigations	Preliminary determination decisions made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 6 months of initiation.
Final determination decisions made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.			80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	80% decisions made within 10 months of initiation.	
	Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control.	Import Control Permits	Number of Import Control Permits issued	16000	16000	16000
		Export Control Permits	Number of Export Control Permits issued	12000	12000	12000
		Enforcement (Scheduled - Inspections)	Number of Scheduled - Inspections conducted.	120	120	120
		Enforcement (Un-Scheduled -Inspections)	Number of Un-scheduled - Inspections conducted.	1800	1800	1800

b) The following indicators were included

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets			
				MTEF Period			
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Strengthening and Building a Capable State	Monitoring and Evaluation	Assessment of progress toward Impact\ Reciprocal Commitment Studies in strategic sectors	% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	10% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	20% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	25% of tariff investigations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented 4 years ago	
		Support for sector master plans in the monitoring of Trade flows.	% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	40% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	50% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	60% of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows.	
		Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Action note submitted to the CC on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	Final Action note submitted to the Minister on the investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants	N/A	
Modernization of the administrative and operational processes related to the issue and investigation of trade policy instruments to enable industrialisation, transformation and a capable state.	Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on firm size	Assessment of the impact (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes	2	2	2		
			Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on spatial and geographic location	Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued that are geo-spatially referenced	2	2	2
			Reporting on Trade instruments (tariffs, remedies and permit control) includes data on demographic features (race, age, gender and other relevant markers)	Assessment (both internal and statutory) of trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers	2	2	2

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets		
				MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth	Industrialisation	Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	R30m	R32m	R35m
		Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output.	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	R30bn	R32bn	R35bn
		R248bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)	R68bn	R70bn	R72bn
			Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)	R180bn	R187bn	R194bn
		R19bn manufactured exports to rest of Africa facilitated under ITAC rebates	Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)	R19bn	R20bn	R21bn
		100 000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of jobs under Autos Masterplan)</i>	Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC	100 000	100 200	100 500
		50 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan)</i>	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	50	50	57

Joint Indicators	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets		
				MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Actions to Promote Transformation	Transformation	Percentage (%) of BBEE preferential procurement spend	Percentage (%) of BBEE preferential procurement spend	75%	78%	80%
		Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs)	40	40	40
		Number of firms in designated categories	Number of firms in designated categories	40	40	40
		Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	Number of firms accessing our services from non-metro areas	4	4	4
		Trade adjustment measures enable workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy	Import Sensitivity Index developed and published by ITAC to map, track and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors (poultry, steel, glass inter alia)	1	2	2
			Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is piloted (alongside the UIF) and an early iterative review undertaken	2	2	2
			Number of assessments of investigations related to labour intensive sectors -Clothing, Textile Footwear and Leather -Furniture -Construction -Wholesale and retail trade	1	1	1



c) The following indicators were removed

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>
Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control.	Enforcement (Investigations)	Number of Import and Export investigations conducted.
Provide Technical Advice to the dtic.	Formal submissions written to the dtic depending on requests received.	Percentage of formal submissions written to the dtic relative to requests received.
	Attendance of the dtic arranged multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations.	Percentage of attendance of the dtic arranged multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Impact Studies	Number of Impact Studies conducted.
	Reciprocal Commitment Studies	Number of Reciprocal Commitment Studies conducted.
	Trade monitoring	Trade monitoring Reports released.
	Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth
	Actions to Promote Transformation.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to Actions to Promote Transformation.
	Strengthening and Building a Capable State.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to Strengthening and Building a Capable State.
	The AfCFTA Export Plan.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to the AfCFTA Export Plan.
	Investment Facilitation and Growth.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to Investment Facilitation and Growth.
	District Development Model and Spatial Equity.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to District Development Model and Spatial Equity.
	Growing the Green Economy and Greening the Economy.	Reports released on ITAC's contribution to Growing the Green Economy and Greening the Economy.
	Developed and/or reviewed policies/regulations in respect of ITAC instruments.	Developed and/or reviewed policies/regulations in respect of trade instruments.

d) The 5-year target for the following outcome indicator was updated.

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Five Year Target</b>
Ensured organisational efficiency and effectiveness of ITAC.	Enforcement (Inspections)	Inspections:2560 were conducted during 2018/19 financial year	Inspections: 3840