

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2023-24 Version 1.0

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1. Organisational Structure



2. Foreword by the Minister



Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition Ebrahim Patel

the dtic's Annual Performance Plan (APP) represents a significant step forward in the Department's efforts to better align our activities and objectives with the needs of the South African economy.

At the start of the Sixth Administration, the Department began a process of refocusing our work on collaborative, shared objectives. This required a continued evolution of our APP:

- In 2019/20, while we retained the two separate APPs of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and the Economic Development Department (**EDD**), we undertook the transition to the new, combined department, bringing staff, mandates and resources together.
- In 2020/21, the first combined APP of the new department - **the dtic** - mainstreamed the strategic direction set out by the President in the inaugural State of the Nation Address, namely the Reimagined Industrial Strategy.
- In 2021/22, we began introducing shared performance indicators across all programmes of the Department and the eighteen entities of **the dtic** Group.
- In 2022/23, we consolidated this approach with the introduction of three shared outcomes: Industrialisation, Transformation and building a Capable State.
- In this Financial Year, we have set about consolidating these gains by realigning all programmes around a set of key outputs that are measured in terms of the real impact they have on peoples' lives – in terms of jobs, growth, and transformation.

This has required the adoption of an innovative new approach that, in partnership with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), is being piloted in this year's APP.

The shift from activities to impact targets

In the past, **the dtic-group** targeted *inputs* and *activities* that can have a beneficial outcome and impact on jobs, industrial output, exports and investment. This was done because the Department was cognisant that many factors in the external environment that fundamentally shape key outcomes, were outside the control or influence of **the dtic-group**. Examples of these external factors include the performance of the global economy (growth rates, recessions or central bank decisions which impact on demand for SA goods and services as well as the appetite of investors), geo-political developments (impact of wars and conflict), shock events (banking crises), climate change events (floods or droughts) and domestic external factors (energy availability, transport logistics, crime or confidence perceptions).

While these concerns are valid and do indeed impact on outputs and outcomes, a focus on inputs and activities can distort resource allocation (time, human resources and finances) to what has been done in the past, or to internal lobbying or to ease of achievement or compliances with audit, rather than those actions that can help to achieve the key outcomes. It also limits accountability on the impact of use of public resources.

To address both these concerns, a new approach has to be found. **This approach must involve planning for results, not planning for audit.**

Following consideration, the Ministry directed that a set of *outcomes* be targeted. The key sensitivities, co-dependencies or external factors that may affect these should be set out clearly in the APP. When these sensitivities and co-dependencies change, or unexpected events or shocks arise, we will consider these and determine whether they are sufficiently material to require a revision of targets during the course of the financial year. Revisions of targets are not unusual – what is new is the transparent factors that will influence such revisions.

Our impact targets

This APP sets out key elements of the industrial strategy that guides the work of the dtic. The strategy sets out the overall approach.

There are also 45 key targets that have been set for the Department. Full details of these targets are included in the APP. Some of the highlights of these targets include:

- **Supporting or covering 1 million jobs**
- **Creating 100,000 new jobs and work opportunities**
- **Mobilising R200 billion in investment**
- **Supporting R700 billion in manufacturing exports to the world**
- **Supporting R300 billion in manufacturing exports to Africa**
- **Driving R40 billion in additional local value-addition**

- **Supporting Black Industrialists employing 20,000 workers with R36,8 billion in output**
- **Enabling 20,000 more workers to become shareholders in the firms they work for**
- **Providing R15 billion in support to enterprises outside the five largest metros; and**
- **Providing R8 billion in support to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses.**

In recognition of the urgent need to address the energy crisis, **the dtic's** new Energy One-stop Shop will combine its efforts with that of other entities in **the dtic** Group to facilitate investment in new renewable energy capacity (target: 1 150 MW), unblock energy investments across the economy, and address regulatory and standards bottlenecks to improving energy efficiency.

These targets are ambitious and will require a break in some of **the dtic's** traditional ways of working and a number of the activities that officials undertake.

This is **Version 1.0** of the 2023/24 APP. It has been given that title to reflect that the APP is a dynamic document that will be updated in the light of experience and learnings based on the new approach to delivery of **the dtic-group** services. As part of the implementation process, both the targets and our activities will be the subject of review and will be further developed to ensure they meet the demands of a rapidly changing economic environment. As department officials – and entities in **the dtic-group** – become more familiar with the new approach, there will be scope for adjustments in this document to more fully reflect contributions by different Programmes and institutions to the new Annual Performance Plan. Further work will also be done to identify the contributions of other government departments and public agencies outside **the dtic-group** and indeed by the private sector. This is because **industrial policy is not the domain only of the dtic: it should be an all-of-government effort** that places inclusive growth and job creation at the centre of the national agenda.

The period ahead will require hard work, a solutions-based approach to implementation and strong partnerships. I wish to thank the team of officials led by the Director-General, and Deputy Ministers Gina and Majola, for their hard work on putting the new APP together.



Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

3. Overview by the Director-General



Acting Director-General Malebo Mabitje-Thompson

Our department has adopted a new approach. Instead of focusing on inputs, we are now prioritizing outcomes as a more effective way of measuring the success of our work which includes promoting industrial development, investment, competitiveness, and fair regulatory practices for domestic and international trade.

We believe that by doing so, we can better coalesce and rally resources both within and outside of the state around the outcomes that are most important to us and to the communities we serve. This enhanced approach will help us to measure our success more accurately and to demonstrate the impact of our work.

By implementing this new approach, our department is setting an example for the state in moving away from planning for audits to planning for outcomes. However, we understand that this shift may expose us to increased risk of external influences impacting our work. We take this concern seriously and acknowledge the potential for adverse performance audit outcomes.

To mitigate these risks, we will seek support from the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, National Treasury, and Auditor General to ensure that the audit practices consider the external environment in the determination of the audit outcome for our department. This approach will help us maintain a high level of accountability and transparency in our work while minimizing potential risks.

As the staff of **the dtic** we are committed to the Batho Pele principles of service delivery. We will work with stakeholders to implement this plan, be flexible and responsive to changing needs and circumstances, respond quickly to requests or complaints, and provide timely support when it is needed. We are confident that this new approach will help us better achieve our goals and make a positive impact on the lives of the people we serve. We welcome partnership from industry, communities, various spheres of government and accountability structures as we strive to build a dynamic, globally

competitive South African economy that benefits all its citizens, promotes decent employment, and advances equity.

Therefore, the APP 2023/24, prepared through consultation with management, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and APPs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Mabitje-Thompson', written over a horizontal line.

Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Director-General

4. Official sign-off

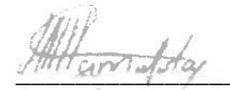
It is hereby certified that this APP was:

- developed by the management of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) under the guidance of the Minister, Mr Ebrahim Patel;
- prepared in line with the current strategic plan of **the dtic**; and
- accurately reflects the performance targets, which **the dtic** will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for 2023 to 2024.

Ms Sarah Choane
DDG: Corporate Management Services


Signature:

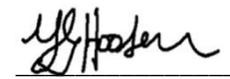
Ms Irene Ramafola
Acting Chief Financial Officer


Signature:

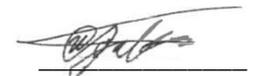
Ambassador Xavier Carim
DDG: Trade Policy


Signature:

Mr Yunus Hoosen
Head: Invest South Africa


Signature:

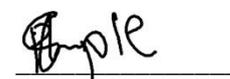
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DDG: Consumer and Corporate Regulation


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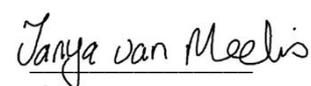
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Ms Tanya van Meelis
Acting DDG: Competition Policy 

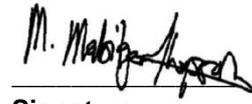

Signature:

Mr Stephen Hanival
Chief Economist



Signature:

Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer



Signature:

Approved by:
Minister Ebrahim Patel
Executive Authority



Signature:

PART A: OUR MANDATE

5. Vision

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

6. Mission

the dtic's mission is to:

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

7. Values

the dtic's values are:

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

8. Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates

Reviews and Amendments will be undertaken on the following:

- The Companies Amendment Bill will be processed for Cabinet, focused on ease of doing business, indicators on wage differentials and where necessary, measures to combat money laundering and terrorism.
 - The following needs to be also addressed in the Companies Act to give effect to the President's response to the Zondo Commission Report:
 - *"The recommendation to **amend the Companies Act** so as to permit applications for a director to be declared delinquent to be brought even after two years is accepted and will form part of a review of the Companies Act that is expected to be concluded in the 3rd quarter of 2023"*
- The work on the Copyright Amendment Bill will continue in Parliament towards finalisation, to ensure a rigorous and effective legislative regime for the creative industry and other copyright-based industries, with strengthened legal protection for rights holders.
- The National Gambling Amendment Bill is in the mediation process in Parliament.
- The first drafts of the Patents Bill and Designs Amendment Bill have been prepared. They will be tabled for consideration by Cabinet.
- Amendments to the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act will be prepared for consideration by Cabinet, to take account of the outcome of court rulings.

9. Update on institutional policies

The policy and regulatory mandate of **the dtic** extends to large parts of the economy covering policy responsibilities as diverse as competition, trade, and gambling and consumer protection. This expansive mandate has led to the establishment of a number of entities with regulatory responsibilities, development finance institutions, and those responsible for South Africa's standards system. The "**dtic group**" therefore consists of the entities outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Entities of the dtic group



The role of the Department is to carry out its mandate through use of the resources within its own control and to coordinate the activities of the entities responsible to the Executive Authority. This responsibility is spelt out more clearly in this APP compared to the APPs of previous years, through incorporating the work of the entities (the dtic-group) within a number of the dtic’s own targets. .

10. Updates to institutional policies and strategies: A re-imagined industrial strategy

Our industrial strategy has to promote industrialisation with higher levels of growth and investment. At the same time, it has to overcome the core socio-economic challenges of deep levels of inequality and joblessness. These changes all require disruptive and far-reaching structural changes in long-standing economic systems. At the same time, the profound changes wrought by the pandemic, slower international trade growth and heightened tensions amongst major economies is profoundly changing the context for industrial policy.

10.1 What we mean by industrial policy

Industrial Policy historically has been defined as the state’s efforts to shape the sectoral allocation of the economy and promote structural transformation by targeting specific industries, firms, or economic activities, through measures such as financial incentives, procurement policies, tax breaks, use of

targeted trade policies, regulations, infrastructure development, and research and development support.

In the publication *The Industrial Policy Revolution II: Africa in the 21st Century*, Joseph Stiglitz remarks as follows:

“Recent economic history has shown that it is still possible for countries to achieve substantial growth in manufacturing, becoming successful in both manufacturing goods and product innovation... [The] resurgent industrial policy has learnt the lessons of both failure and successes elsewhere. It is smart industrial policy.

But modern industrial policy is not just concerned with expanding the industrial sector. It is predicated on the belief that government can play a constructive role in shaping the economy – indeed, there is no choice but for it to do so. That may entail encouraging the economy to move in more environmentally sustainable ways than it otherwise would; or to create more jobs. It might seek to create an economy with less inequality, or with a stronger research and development sector, or a more productive agriculture sector.

So how do societies industrialize and modernize successfully in a globalised world? And how do they maintain dynamic competitiveness? Every successful industrializing economy used a wider toolbox of measures, one that drew on core state functions.”

He then goes on to say these include:

- Shaping infrastructure and supply chain logistics to ensure that the output of emerging manufacturing industries can move cheaply and quickly between countries and from production centres to markets.
- Innovation and R&D as well as technology policies that deepen the local technological base especially by diffusing production and product innovations on a large scale. Critically, we must encourage the development and use of innovations that meet Africa’s specific needs, including in rural areas, with technologies geared to the climate, biology, and logistics challenges facing the continent.
- Education, skills, and productivity policies that identify the best ways to empower millions of African workers and entrepreneurs.
- Competition policies that simultaneously improve market access and act against abuse of market power, not as aims in themselves but as tools to promote employment and industrial capacity.
- Trade policies that integrate markets, creating the critical mass and economies of scale, while maintaining space for new industries to emerge especially on a regional basis.
- Macro-policies that ensure stability and a competitive exchange rate.
- Financial policies that ensure access to finance at affordable terms, even by small and medium-sized enterprises.

Over the past number of years, industrial policy has responded to a range of objectives, from national security (typically relating to defence), economic resilience (addressing vulnerabilities in supply-chains or securing production of food or healthcare products), to deepening economic opportunities (for example SMME promotion) or employment (boosting or retaining jobs).

Industrial *strategy* aims to convert the overall policy into a practical framework for concrete government action within the new and emerging global landscape.

10.2 Our changing industrial policy

In the past few years, South Africa – like the world as a whole – has had to re-think its industrial strategy in light of changing domestic needs and a series of international shocks. This started with the pandemic and was followed by extraordinary fluctuations in our export markets and a rapid intensification in contestation between some of our major trading partners. The persistent and deepening challenges facing the national electricity grid, which escalated in 2022, underscored the need for a more vigorous and targeted industrial policy response.

At the start of the current administration (before the pandemic), **the dtic** began to re-imagine South Africa's industrial policy. It aimed to focus more clearly on strategic value chains, above all by promoting localisation and sector masterplans; to ensure that more South Africans benefit directly from the industrialisation process through job creation and more broad-based ownership of businesses; and to promote the legal and other modalities required to increase trade within Africa, through the AfCFTA.

The pandemic interrupted implementation but the approach was adapted to address the immediate challenges of shortages of critical medical products. Significant progress was made with production of medical-grade and other face-masks, hand sanitisers, ventilators and a range of therapeutic medications, for domestic use and export to other African countries. South Africa was also able to adapt one (and later two other) facilities to produce vaccines and production commenced in the first half of 2021. Billions of rands of GDP were generated through these interventions, jobs were created and health security was enhanced.

The pandemic response, captured in October 2020 in the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Programme, prioritised support for businesses, workers and communities and the development of local manufacturing capabilities.

The reimagined industrial strategy also builds on and incorporates key aspects of other national policy documents adopted by Cabinet, including the National Development Plan, the New Growth Path framework and the Industrial Policy Action Plans. In May 2021, **the dtic** issued three policy statements, on Localisation for Jobs and Industrial Growth; A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth; and Competition Policy for Jobs and Industrial Development. These documents set out the core priorities and instruments for industrial policy.

10.3 The aims of industrial policy and its supportive strategy

The **dtic's** success indicators have to link clearly to the aims of our re-imagined industrial policy. In the 2022/23 Financial Year, **the dtic** introduced three apex outcomes to which all programmes and entities of **the dtic** group were required to contribute. These apex outcomes are

- **Industrialisation** to promote jobs and rising incomes,
- **Transformation** to build an inclusive economy, and
- **A capable state** to ensure improved impact of public policies.

Their introduction aimed to: strengthen the focus on key priorities across **the dtic** group; improve coordination within the Department; align resources to priority areas; and increase implementation efficiencies by drawing on the resources of all **the dtic's** entities.

The three apex outcomes have six underlying pillars. They reflect the core aims of our re-imagined industrial policy, and the three apex outcomes, in the form of a strategy that seeks to:

1. combine growth with transformation
2. boost local production
3. grow exports and expand African trade
4. increase levels of investment
5. establish a more reliable and low-cost energy system while greening the economy overall; and
6. grow employment.

Taken together, the industrial strategy seeks to *deepen* the domestic market by growing employment, increasing incomes and undertaking other measures to improve equity and income distribution, and to *widen* the market for South African goods and services through a stronger focus on exports to the region and other rapidly growing economies.

Research done by international and domestic agencies have pointed to the constraining effects of the economic structure on growth and its negative distributional effects. By structure we refer inter alia to:

- Unusually large income and wealth disparities by international standards, which fray the social compact and makes it harder to build consensual actions in the economy and finds expression in periodic bouts of adverserialism in the industrial relations structure. Economic inequality has become a key blockage to development and growth.
- High levels of joblessness compared to the rest of the world, largely due to the historic reliance on capital-intensive industries dominated by a few very large companies, combined with the destruction of family farms and businesses under apartheid.
- The associated high levels of economic concentration in product markets (documented in the seminal report by the Competition Commission, issued in December 2021) with a very weak small

and medium business sector by international standards, with unrepresentative ownership by race and gender in the formal sector.

- A trade structure that still relies on significant export of raw materials and import of capital and consumer goods, without sufficient deployment of commodity-based revenue for economic diversification and skills development.
- Low savings and high consumption levels, while the richest 10% of households account for over half of household consumption and over 90% of financial savings outside of pensions.
- a high carbon-intensive economy.

Over-reliance on a few geographic areas for economic output outside of the mining and agricultural sectors, so that the elimination of apartheid residential restrictions has led to mass migration to the largest metros and especially Gauteng.

While industrial strategy responds to these structural features, there are a number of strengths in the SA economy that can be built on.

First, the strategy seeks to build a new model of growth and economic inclusion that unites South Africans in the economy and promotes transformation.

To do this, the industrial strategy involves simultaneously dealing with both dimensions: boosting growth while promoting greater inclusion. A number of pro-growth policies have been put in place in recent years, ranging from economic reforms to the focus on infrastructure investment. Some of these areas are further explored below.

The set of policies aimed at promoting greater inclusion, largely under the heading of broad-based black economic empowerment, have been revamped to focus on black industrialists. In contrast to the initial emphasis on securing shares of existing companies for black investors, **the dtic** now aims to expand the number of new firms owned and run by black South Africans and to increase the industrial output and jobs created by black industrialists. During the Black Industrialist Conference held in 2022, the results of this shift in focus was evident in the case studies of successful domestic and export market penetration by firms owned by black industrialists.

In addition, more active efforts are being made to promote worker ownership in firms, with representation on corporate boards. The new worker-ownership arrangements should not only improve workers' share in profits, but provide mechanisms for the voice of labour to be heard in corporate decision-making structures. The aim is to build a real partnership for growth and development, overcoming the deep divides left by apartheid. A number of firms have now introduced worker ownership schemes and more than 400 000 workers are currently covered by such arrangements.

Second, the re-imagined industrial strategy recognises that the economy needs a production boost. It will build local industrial capability, both for the domestic and export markets.

South Africa's import to GDP ratio is too high for an economy that desperately needs more jobs. According to World Bank figures, in 2021 imports equalled 25% of the GDP, compared to an average of 22% for upper middle income economies as a whole and between 17% and 24% for the other BRICS. Our propensity to import is out of line with peer countries and developed economies, and much of the imports could be more sensibly and sustainably produced locally.

The local industrial effort – called localisation for short - must be rooted in building both dynamic firms and an inclusive economy. Competitiveness and industrial agility are critical to longer-run localisation efforts. A localisation social compact was reached at Nedlac that identified a number of key value-chains where opportunities exist. Sector master plans developed and implemented in partnership with business and unions contain the details of how to do this. Progress has been made with the opening of new factories producing for example anaesthetics and vaccines, mainline rail lines, glassware, paper pulp and other products.

We also need practical steps to promote, where sustainable, a greater level of beneficiation of our natural resources here in South Africa. Beneficiation has been identified as a means to build a higher employment (and GDP) boost. It will require refocusing the beneficiation strategy to support fabrication (stage 4) rather than only smelting and refining, which are both capital and energy intensive. Further thought needs to be given to measures to address uncompetitive pricing of locally produced raw materials and intermediate inputs.

The re-imagined industrial policy aims to promote a range of services, taking advantage of new technologies, including artificial intelligence. South Africa's comparative advantage in this area includes engineering, construction services, logistics, security, education, healthcare and legal services. Niche tourism is a great way of attracting more people to visit South Africa while generating income for locals. These activities can generate a host of new opportunities across Africa and globally while generating jobs on a large scale.

Third, the industrial strategy focuses on increasing the level and composition of exports through trade with the rest of the world.

Trade policy needs to be a source of new jobs and expansion of the industrial economy. That requires maintaining our centres of excellence, notably the auto industry and related activities as well as mining and high-level farming. But we also need to do more to compete in more labour-intensive value chains that have driven job creation through industrialisation worldwide, including food processing; clothing and footwear; electrical appliances and electronics; plastics; and the service sector.

One of our successes has been the export of business services, including through new call-centres as a result of incentives and active support to the sector. During the pandemic lockdowns, call centres were kept open safely while their competitors elsewhere were closed.

The AfCFTA has become a central focus for trade policy. We made significant progress with its legal framework in recent years including rules of origin that favour African value-addition, and progress with

protocols to guide policies on investment, intellectual property and competition. During the current financial year, the work is expected to be completed on the SACU offer on 90% of goods to be traded under the preferences. Progress is expected to be made to finalise trade-related protocols and the offer on services. These measures should provide a boost to regional trade and development in the coming years.

South Africa also has preferential access to a number of other markets, including the European Union, the United States, and Mercosur. Industrial strategy measures need to unlock the opportunities for value-added products, particularly manufacturing through this access, as has been done to date with auto and component exports. Engagement within the BRICS group can also leverage fresh investment and need to open up markets for SA's manufactured products.

More broadly, South Africa continues to advocate internationally for a fair rules-based trading system. The alternative is facing unilateral action from larger economies, whether imposing tariffs on major exports such as steel and aluminium or the accelerated imposition of carbon taxes.

Fourth, industrial strategy seeks to boost levels of investment through coordination and the use of various public policy measures, making it possible to take advantage of steps to expand our markets through localisation and exports. Coordination includes efforts to combine public measures (such as provision of infrastructure) with private investment efforts; or facilitating the speed of regulatory approvals by highlighting the growth and jobs benefits (for example visas or environmental impact assessments). Policy clarity and certainty also promotes greater investor confidence and levels of investment.

For the next five years, the national government has set a new target of R2 trillion in investment. The first year of this target overlaps with this APP and informs the indicator for investment.

Sector-level compacts in the form of masterplans provide a useful platform for increased investment, through addressing constraints to increased investment and at the same time securing commitments to higher investment levels and facilitating new investors in key sectors.

Competition and trade policies are now more clearly directed at increasing levels of fixed investment in the economy. Infrastructure investment will need to be speeded up, crowding in private investment and industrial expansion.

Development finance institutions have been given clear targets to increase levels of investment and greater coordination with the commercial banking sector will be needed.

Fifth, the strategy aims to ensure a more sustainable, reliable and affordable energy system while promoting green industrialisation and ensuring a just transition.

According to CSIR estimates, the number of hours lost to loadshedding climbed from 100 in January 2022 to over 2500 in December. This development is obviously a significant threat to employment and industrialisation, as well as living conditions. In these circumstances, a core aim of industrial policy is

to enable producers to use electricity wisely and, where appropriate, to develop new sources, including both new generation for the national grid and off-grid production for their own use.

The specific electricity challenge is part of a broader disruption of the national and global energy system in response to climate change. The challenge for industrial policy is to avoid SA (and the African continent) being left behind, with stranded assets as a result of our unusually carbon-dependent economic model. But the transition also offers new opportunities for industrial processes and products that can help the world avoid the worst of the crisis.

If the 20th century becomes known as the century of crude oil and nuclear energy, the 21st century may be known as a century of renewable energy and green hydrogen. SA is well-positioned to become a key player, with our reserves of platinum group metals used as a catalyst in green hydrogen fuel-cells; as well as vanadium used in battery storage technologies. Amongst others, South Africa has already been able to increase the share of renewable electricity; embark on assembly of hybrid vehicles using a combination of internal combustion engines and electric motors; improve battery-storage and green-hydrogen technologies; and enter production of consumer products that use solar energy.

New opportunities may arise from technological breakthroughs in carbon-capture and storage and regulatory shifts such as the adoption of e-fuels. Indeed, the EU recently decided to include e-fuel driven vehicles within their permitted regulatory framework for the post-2035 car market. What these point to is the need for agility in industrial strategy as the new technologies that are shaping the green revolution are not yet settled.

A specific focus will be on the transition plan to shift to production of electric vehicles (EVs) and core components, including EV and grid batteries.

Sixth, industrial strategy as a whole must aim more clearly to promote greater levels of employment. All of the pillars of industrial policy must be geared to generating more inclusive industrialisation overall. Every economy needs a balance between high-tech, capital-intensive, highly competitive activities and more labour-intensive, often less productive industries that generate employment and support smaller producers on a mass scale. For industrial policy, the challenge is to ensure that, in South Africa, the balance shifts in ways that promote a step up in employment and self-employment.

In the future, industrial strategy has to do more to promote value chains with high labour-absorbing capacities, such as clothing and textiles, furniture, agro-processing, plastics, hospitality and tourism, retail and the public and private services in general. In addition, the social economy (sometimes called the solidarity economy) can complement traditional industrial strategies to expand job creation. The social economy includes a myriad not-for-profit producer such as coops, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), stokvels and public employment schemes.

10.4 The institutional context

Industrial strategy rests on effective institutions. To unlock the potential of these six strategic pillars, the state will need to integrate its own work and that of the private sector and labour into a more compelling growth and transformation story. Deeper integration, enhanced state capability and more alignment across the spheres of the state, including engagement at district level and around the SEZs, is imperative.

At the same time, the state has to be responsive to the needs of the main economic stakeholders. Effective industrial policies necessarily some short-term costs and trade offs. To succeed, other costs should be minimised. A successful strategy requires stronger state capacity and agility, with improved ease of doing business and less unnecessary bureaucracy and red tape, replacing them with smarter regulation.

11. Impact-focused APP

The six pillars of our re-imagined industrial policy shape our core objectives in this APP and the apex outcomes of **industrialisation, transformation and building a capable state**.

The 2023/24 APP contains 45 strategic priority areas which centre on the expected impacts and outcomes embodied in the six pillars of our industrial policy. This is a significant break from the traditional way in which APPs are constructed and provides a more meaningful set of impact targets while also clarifying the policy, financial and human resources, and other forms of interventions, which will be deployed to achieve these impacts.

This new approach is not without its own challenges.

In the past, **the dtic** targeted inputs and activities that can have a beneficial outcome and impact on jobs, industrial output, exports and investment. This was done because the Department was cognisant that many factors in the external environment that fundamentally shape key outcomes, were outside the control or influence of **the dtic** group. Examples of these external factors include the performance of the global economy (growth rates, recessions or central bank decisions which impact on demand for SA goods and services as well as the appetite of investors), geo-political developments (impact of wars and conflict), shock events (banking crises), climate change events (floods or droughts) and domestic external factors (energy availability, transport logistics, crime or confidence perceptions).

While these concerns are valid and do indeed impact on the key outputs and outcomes, a focus on inputs and activities can distort resource allocation (time, human resources and finances) to what has been done in the past, or to internal lobbying or to ease of achievement, rather than those actions that can help to achieve the key outcomes.

To address both these concerns, a new approach had to be found.

The Executive Authority has directed that a set of outcomes be targeted, as set out below. The key sensitivities, co-dependencies or external factors that may affect these are set out clearly in the APP. When these sensitivities or co-dependencies change, or unexpected events or shocks arise, the Executive Authority will consider these and determine whether they are sufficiently material to require a revision of targets during the course of the financial year. Revisions of targets are not unusual – what is new is the transparent factors that will influence such revisions.

While the new approach focusses substantially on meaningful outputs (for example on jobs), there are instances where a hybrid approach is adopted that has a component of input embedded in the outcome or impact. For example, while the number of enterprises benefiting from incentives can be considered an input in achieving employment and investment objectives, it is still an appropriate target because of the need for administrative efficiency to ensure that funding actually reaches firms and entrepreneurs. Similarly, programmatic interventions this year often yield their full output and outcomes in subsequent years. This is true, for instance, of measures to address ownership de-concentration in the economy.

The new approach is a step on a path to evolving performance planning and measurement to transparently account for the ways in which public resources are deployed by **the dtic** Group in support of the overarching economic policy goals of government. Our impact-focused planning will in future evolve in ways that are tightly connected with the economic goals of government as a whole, and ensure that **the dtic** plans, functions and accounts for the economic returns against public resources invested in pursuit of those goals.

The dtic's role is fundamentally to establish, administer and develop the enabling conditions and micro-economic context in ways that shape, facilitate and catalyse firm-level competitiveness and activity in order to drive a vibrant economy that delivers accelerated economic growth, inclusion and transformation.

This is a step in a new direction. It is not perfect and as indicated, comes with risks.

The new approach requires us to actively seek engagement not just about what has been achieved (or not), but about what we are doing, what we are learning, how we are responding when we miss targets, and about the quality of the decision-making and resource allocation.

We are doing this despite the obvious political risks because it is important to shift the foundations of our economic social compact to one based on more openness and engagement – and that means we embrace the new approach with all its imperfection and ambiguity and invite our partners in business, labour and civil society to join us on this journey.

The dtic's impact objectives are therefore to be a critical enabler and contributor to the delivery of the following key economic and industrial outcomes and measures that will be developed over the medium-term strategic framework and implemented in its first phase in this financial year:

The following table summarises the key assumptions underlying the targets.

Table 1: Key assumptions underlying the targets

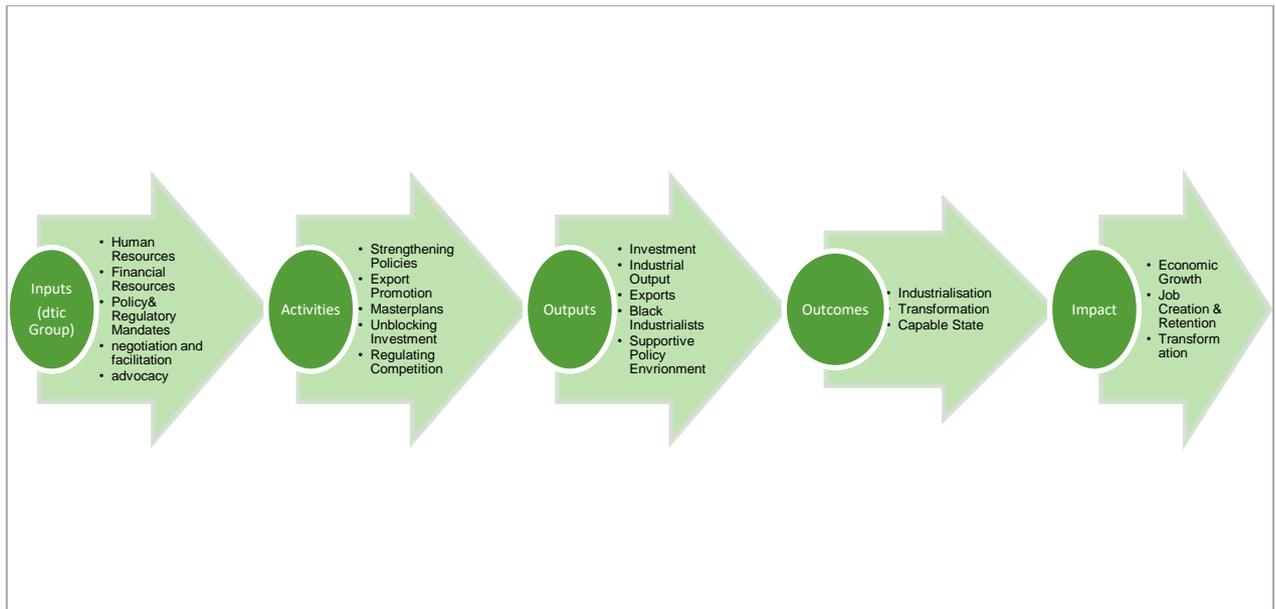
| |
|---|
| 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession. |
| 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022. |
| 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). |
| 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions |
| 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. |
| 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines). Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations. |

This new approach has been developed within the broad frame of the theory of change (ToC) methodology which demonstrates how inputs and activities contribute to desired outcomes and impact.

The ToC in figure 2 seeks to capture the essence of **the dtic's** intervention logic. The financial and human resources of **the dtic** group are the inputs that fund and resource a broad variety of activities. These activities – for example assisting companies to increase exports – may directly or indirectly result in companies securing new export orders. These export orders are considered an output of **the dtic's** activities and contributes to the achievement of the Department's apex outcomes. In this case, new export orders may contribute to both the industrialisation and transformation outcomes. For example, a company may expand production to fill new export orders and may procure inputs from empowered firms thereby contributing to the industrialisation and transformation outcomes respectively.

The aggregation of these firm and industry-level outputs and outcomes has a direct bearing on the key impacts – such as increased job creation – that are the core objectives of government's current electoral mandate.

Figure 2: Simplified Theory of Change for the dtic group



12. Defining Outputs and Setting the Context to Achieve Them

The activities of **the dtic** are expected to result in both direct and indirect outcomes.

A total of 45 Outputs have been developed to guide the work of **the dtic**-group in the financial year. These targets are divided into four types:

- 10 Core targets measure the performance and transformation of the economy and reflect some of the ultimate objectives we are trying to achieve.
- 13 Programmatic targets help us achieve the aims of our Core targets, but directly measure the impact of specific activities, such as providing industrial finance.
- 15 Enabling targets make our Programmatic targets achievable, by creating the systems and environment that make our activities work.
- 7 Contextual responsive targets often involve work outside of our core programmes and are designed to respond to pressing needs in the economy, and to encourage **the dtic** to be flexible and agile in our work.

The 10 core outputs (in the form of key targets) are as follows:

- R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state
- R40 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved
- R700 Billion in manufacturing exports

- R300 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries
- R2.5 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)
- R40 Billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved
- 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans
- 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)
- 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms
- 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies

12.1 Functional focus of outputs

An additional 35 outputs (programmatic, enabling or responsive to immediate needs) have been included in this APP. The following tables indicate the functional focus of these outputs. Output numbering refers to the classification in the consolidated table, found later in the section. Pillar numbering refers to the section in dealing with the aims of industrial policy. Outcome numbers refer to: Industrialisation (1), Transformation (2) and Capable State (3) though it should be seen as indicative, as one Output intended to cover a single Outcome can and does have positive spillover-effects on the other Outcomes.

12.1.1 Investment

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 1 | R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | 4 | 1 |
| Output 23 | 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | 4 | 1 |
| Output 17 | 2 new SEZs designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | 4 | 1,2 |

12.1.2 Industrial production

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 2 | R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved | 2 | 1 |
| Output 11 | R40 billion in Black Industrialist output achieved | 1 | 1,2 |

12.1.3 Exports

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
|--------|--------|--------|---------|

| | | | |
|-----------|--|---|-----|
| Output 3 | R700 billion in manufacturing exports | 3 | 1 |
| Output 4 | R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | 3 | 1,2 |
| Output 5 | R2.5 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) | 3 | 1 |
| Output 27 | 1 Implementation of the AfCFTA | 3 | 1 |
| Output 28 | 10 High impact trade interventions completed | 3 | 1,3 |
| Output 41 | 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA | 3 | 3 |

12.1.4 Industrial support

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 6 | R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group | 1 | 1,2,3 |
| Output 7 | R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5 main metros | 1 | 1,2 |
| Output 8 | R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | 1 | 1 |
| Output 9 | R7.5 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | 1, 6 | 1 |
| Output 43 | Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications | 1 | 1, 3 |

12.1.5 Transformation

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 10 | R800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered | 1 | 1,2 |
| Output 15 | 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies | 1 | 1 |
| Output 16 | 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration, at sector or firm level. | 1 | 1,2 |

12.1.6 Jobs

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 12 | 1 million jobs supported or covered by Master Plans | 6 | 2 |

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 13 | 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs) | 6 | 1,2 |
| Output 14 | 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms | 1, 6 | 1,2 |

12.1.7 Energy

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 18 | R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | 5 | 1,2 |
| Output 19 | 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated | 5 | 1,3 |
| Output 20 | 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid | 5 | 1,3 |
| Output 21 | 1 Energy One-stop Shop operational | 5 | 3 |
| Output 22 | Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency | 5 | 1,2,3 |

12.1.8 Green economy targets

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 29 | 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | 5 | 1 |
| Output 30 | 1 EV Strategy finalised | 5 | 1 |
| Output 31 | 1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework | 5 | 1 |

12.1.9 Stakeholder engagement and impacts

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 25 | 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment. | 1 | 1,2,3 |
| Output 32 | 1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities impacted by the dtic measures: including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story | 1 | 1 |
| Output 33 | 52 Community outreach programmes by the dtic group | 1 | 1,2,3 |

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 37 | 5 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | 1 | 1,2,3 |
| Output 45 | 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 1 | 1,2,3 |

12.1.10 Addressing crime

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 24 | Grey-listing: Publication of 'Know Your Shareholder' Regulations and Follow Ups | 1 | 3 |
| Output 42 | 1 Metal trading system developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | 1,5 | 1,2,3 |

12.1.11 Red tape and state capability targets

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 39 | 4 High-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions. | All | 3 |
| Output 40 | 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | 1,4 | 1,2,3 |
| Output 44 | 6 Impact Assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures | 2,3 | 1,2,3 |

12.1.12 Improving the capacity and responsiveness of the state and social partnership

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|--|--------|---------|
| Output 26 | 4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament. | All | 1,2,3 |
| Output 34 | 7 Master Plans managed and 1 new masterplan to be finalised. | All | 1,2,3 |
| Output 35 | Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | All | 1,2,3 |
| Output 36 | Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | All | 1,2,3 |

| Number | Output | Pillar | Outcome |
|-----------|---|--------|---------|
| Output 38 | 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated | All | 1,2 |

All the targets in the above table are included in the work of the Department in the year ahead, and our activities will aim to achieve each of these targets. However, the targets differ in their relationship to the work of **the dtic**, and in the extent to which different parts of **the dtic** Group will prioritise them.

The full list of the 45 Output targets is set out and summarised in Table 2. More details can be found in the Technical Indicator Descriptions in the relevant Programme sections.

Table 2: Summary of Quantitative Output Targets¹

| Output Number | Outputs |
|---------------|--|
| Output 1 | R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state |
| Output 2 | R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved |
| Output 3 | R700 billion in manufacturing exports |
| Output 4 | R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries |
| Output 5 | R2.5 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) |
| Output 6 | R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group |
| Output 7 | R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros |
| Output 8 | R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses |
| Output 9 | R7.5 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors |
| Output 10 | R800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered |
| Output 11 | R40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved |
| Output 12 | 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans |
| Output 13 | 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs) |
| Output 14 | 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms |

¹ Each Programme reports on its contribution to these quantitative targets. These contributions when summed represent the gross value of the target including some degree of duplication and overlap between Programmes. The removal of these results in the above net values for each of the 45 targets.

| Output Number | Outputs |
|---------------|--|
| Output 15 | 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies |
| Output 16 | 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration, at sector or firm level. |
| Output 17 | 2 New SEZs designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks |
| Output 18 | R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund |
| Output 19 | 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated |
| Output 20 | 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid |
| Output 21 | 1 Energy One-stop Shop operational |
| Output 22 | Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency |
| Output 23 | 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided |
| Output 24 | Grey-listing: Publication of 'Know Your Shareholder' Regulations' and Follow Ups |
| Output 25 | 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment |
| Output 26 | 4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament. |
| Output 27 | 1 Implementation of the AfCFTA |
| Output 28 | 10 High impact trade interventions completed |
| Output 29 | 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) |
| Output 30 | 1 EV Strategy finalised |
| Output 31 | 1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework |
| Output 32 | 1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story |
| Output 33 | 52 Community outreach programmes by the dtic group |
| Output 34 | 7 Master Plans managed and 1 new masterplan to be finalised. |
| Output 35 | Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved |
| Output 36 | Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved |
| Output 37 | 5 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted |

| Output Number | Outputs |
|---------------|---|
| Output 38 | 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated |
| Output 39 | 4 High-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions. |
| Output 40 | 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies |
| Output 41 | 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA |
| Output 42 | 1 Metal trading system developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry |
| Output 43 | Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications |
| Output 44 | 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures |
| Output 45 | 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging |

The following table sets out the classification of the Outputs into the 4 types, referred to above. More details can be found in Section 21 of this document:

| Target type | Outputs |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Core targets | 1 (investment), 2 and 11 (local output), 3, 4, and 5 (exports), 12, 13 and 14 (jobs) and 15 (ownership) |
| Programmatic targets | 6, 7, 8, and 9 (incentives and support), 10 (partner funds), 16 (market concentration), 17 (SEZ), 23 (facilitation), 27, 28 and 41 (trade), 34 (masterplans), 38 (mergers public interest conditions), |
| Enabling targets | 25, 32, 33, and 37 (events and outreach), 35 and 36 (entity oversight), 26 (legislation), 29, 30 and 31 (green economy), 39, 40, 43, and 44 (impact assessment and capacity development), and 45 (price gouging). |
| Contextual response targets | 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 (energy), 24 (grey-listing) and 42 (metal trading system) |

Output definitions are contained in Section 16 A of the document.

12.2 Defining Outcomes

The activities and outputs contribute to the achievement of **the dtic's** apex outcomes of *industrialisation*, *transformation* and *building a capable state*.

Outcome 1: Industrialisation

In this area the goal is to build dynamic firms in the South African economy through a combination of efforts in partnership with the private sector, focusing on growth opportunities in the domestic market (through localisation, sector partnerships, beneficiation, promoting the green economy and fostering

higher levels of investment) and building a wider export market (particularly in Africa) to assist with scale; and combining demand-creation with supply-side reforms at economy, sector and firm level to build industrial competitiveness and support job-creation.

The Industrialisation outcome contains the following five focus areas:

- Sector partnerships and social compacts through master plans and firm/sector level initiatives;
- Localisation, beneficiation and COVID industrial production initiatives;
- Increased and diversified exports (including value-added services such as GBS) with African countries and to other global markets;
- Green economy initiatives to shift to a less carbon-intensive industry; and
- Investment initiatives to increase the level of investment.

Outcome 2: Transformation

In this area the goal is to build economic inclusion through transformation programmes in three broad areas: first, addressing structural challenges to growth through active competition policies, particularly where concentration levels in the market limit new entrants and small and medium businesses; second, policies that promote spatial transformation, enabling more balanced and sustainable growth between rural and urban and between provinces; and third, strengthening inclusivity/transformation in the quality of growth, including promoting all kinds of income-generating employment, broadening ownership, and more inclusive corporate governance models.

The Transformation outcome contains the following three focus areas:

- Employment and ownership: Expanding economic opportunities through waged work, self-employment and the social economy, and promoting more equitable ownership (black industrialists, women, youth, worker ownership and small businesses) and worker empowerment.
- Structural transformation: Addressing economic concentration and supporting SMMEs.
- Spatial transformation: Promoting more equitable and sustainable spatial development including through the use of the District Development Model and integration of work into its 52 spatial units; and developing a new model for district spatial industrial initiatives (including SEZs and Industrial parks model) and promoting the township economy.

Outcome 3: Capable State (implementation/effective delivery)

In this area, the goal is to build greater capacity to ensure that national objectives are achieved through a new culture of partnership in the economy, characterised by greater responsiveness and nimbleness by the Department and its 17 entities, which includes promoting smart regulation (through cutting red-tape, ensuring fit-for-purpose and effective regulation, reviewing internal processes and legislation/regulations), and working closely with other parts of the state to forge a social compact with business and labour.

The Capable State outcome contains the following five focus areas:

- Department: Building strong capacity in **the dtic** and streamlining its work, reviewing programmes to determine its impact and relevance, strengthening forensic capacity under **the dtic** shared services programme in its commitment against fraud and corruption.
- Entities: Building the entity staffing, governance capacity, and quick response; developing shared services; and rationalisation of functions and integration of work between entities and with the department.
- Smart regulation: Address red tape and compliance in internal processes and in legislation and regulations; enable fit-for-purpose regulations.
- Coordination with other parts of the state: Ensuring effective support functions from other public entities in order to achieve **the dtic** outcomes.
- Contribute to social compact with other social partners.

All the output indicators in the APP are directly linked to each outcome to ensure a focused and result driven approach to the work done by the department.

12.3 Defining Impact

The inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes reflected in the preceding sections are important elements of the work of **the dtic group**. However, citizens, enterprises and workers are primarily concerned with the **impact** of these on South Africa's key economic challenges such as investment, economic growth, jobs and transformation.

Consequently, the 2023/24 APP focuses on the likely impact of its outputs and outcomes on the following key areas:

- **Investment** – as this is a reliable indicator of future economic growth;
- **Job retention** – as economic downturns often lead to job losses and the associated loss of skills as well as exposing affected workers to heightened risk of inter-generational poverty;
- **Job creation** – as SA's high unemployment rate is economically and socially unsustainable;
- **Industrial output** – as this is an important component of GDP; and
- **Black Industrialists' output and jobs** – as this is an important (although limited) measure of the extent of transformation in the industrial sector.

13. Updates to relevant court rulings

During the 2022/23 financial year, nine (9) court judgments were issued in matters involving the Department. The relevant court rulings are primarily operational in nature and will have no effect on the department's new APP, save in the instance of amendments to be affected to one law, the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act.

PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS

Updated situational analysis

14. External environment

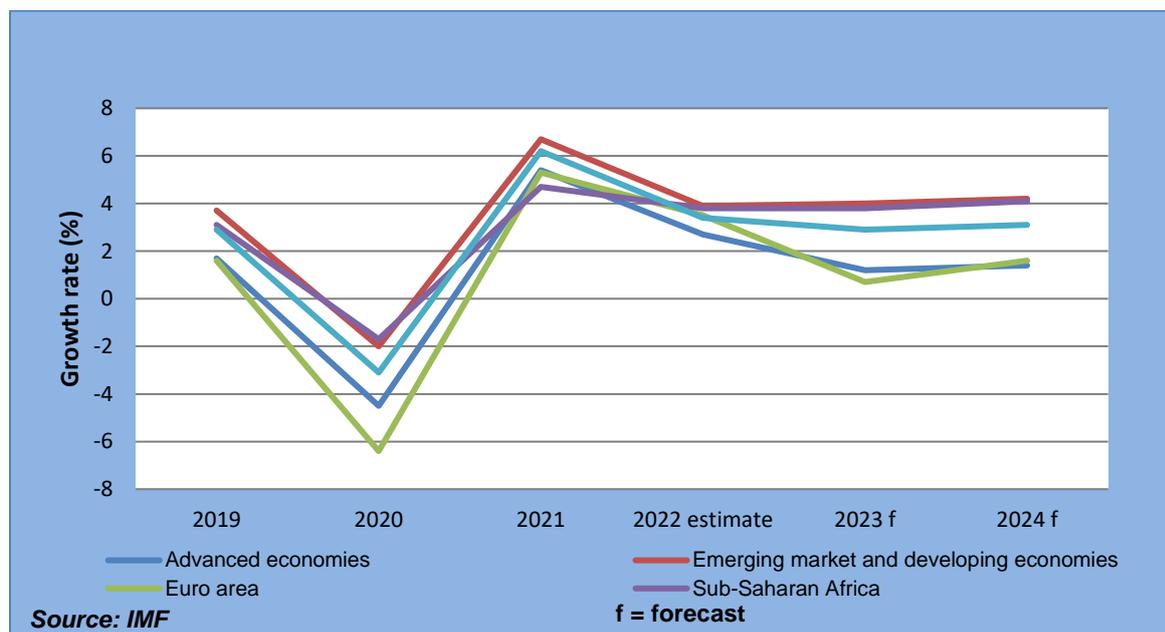
14.1 Global Economic Context

The global economic outlook has deteriorated recently due to monetary policy tightening aimed at containing high inflation across a range of advanced economies and emerging markets, energy and food market disruptions caused by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and emerging geo-political threats.

Consequently, the global growth forecasts have been downgraded; and the IMF projects growth of 2.9%. This is significantly below the historical (2000–19) global average of 3.8% annual growth.

Inflation remains high worldwide and well above central bank targets in almost all inflation targeting economies and is expected to gradually moderate over the course of the year.

Figure 3: World real GDP growth rate (%), constant prices (projections as of January 2023)

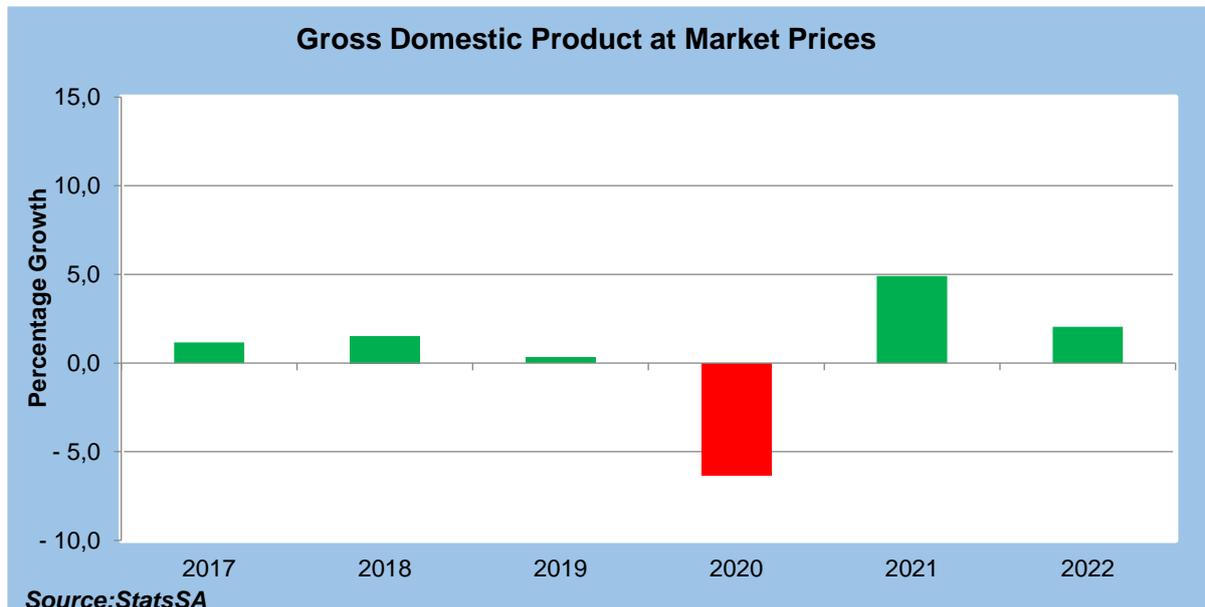


14.2 Domestic economic context

Despite continuous and severe electricity supply interruptions, GDP grew by 2.0% in 2022, following robust growth of 4.9% in 2021. Economic growth was mainly driven by the tertiary sector, averaging 3.7% growth while both the primary and secondary sectors performed poorly, recording negative growth of 3.4% and 2.0% respectively. South Africa's structural economic constraints – including unreliable

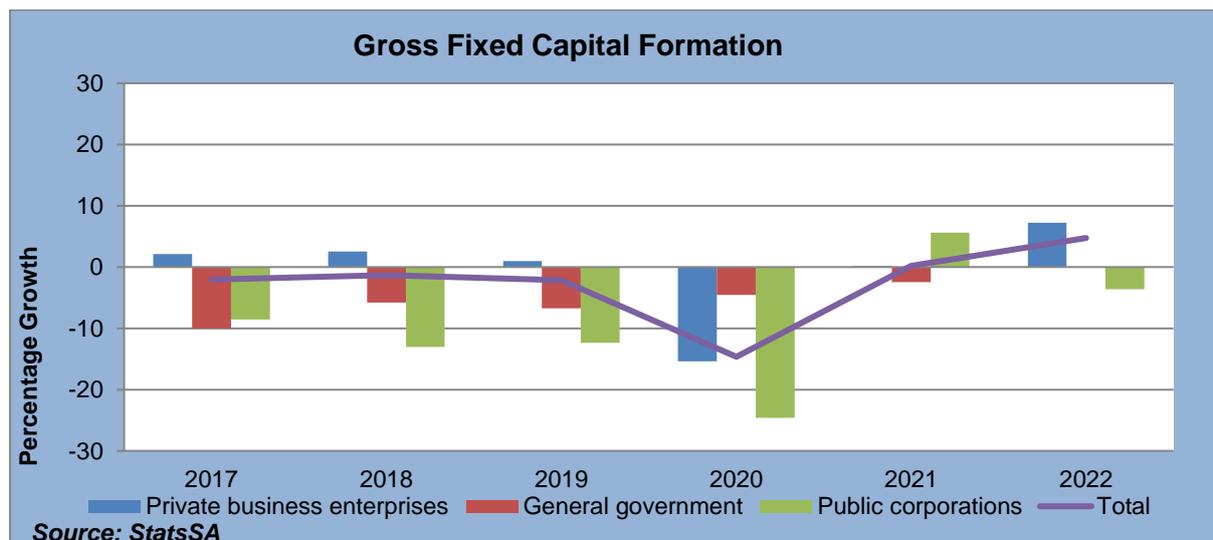
electricity supply, high levels of market concentration, inefficiencies in network industries and the high cost of doing business – limit the rate at which the economy can grow and create jobs.

Figure 4: Percentage Change in GDP 2017 to 2022



Investment performance improved in 2022, with gross fixed capital formation growing by 4.7% after disappointing growth of only 0.2% in 2021. The strengthening investment growth was driven by private-sector enterprises which grew investment by 7.3%. Investment by public corporations declined by 3.6% while general government investment was flat, in the review period.

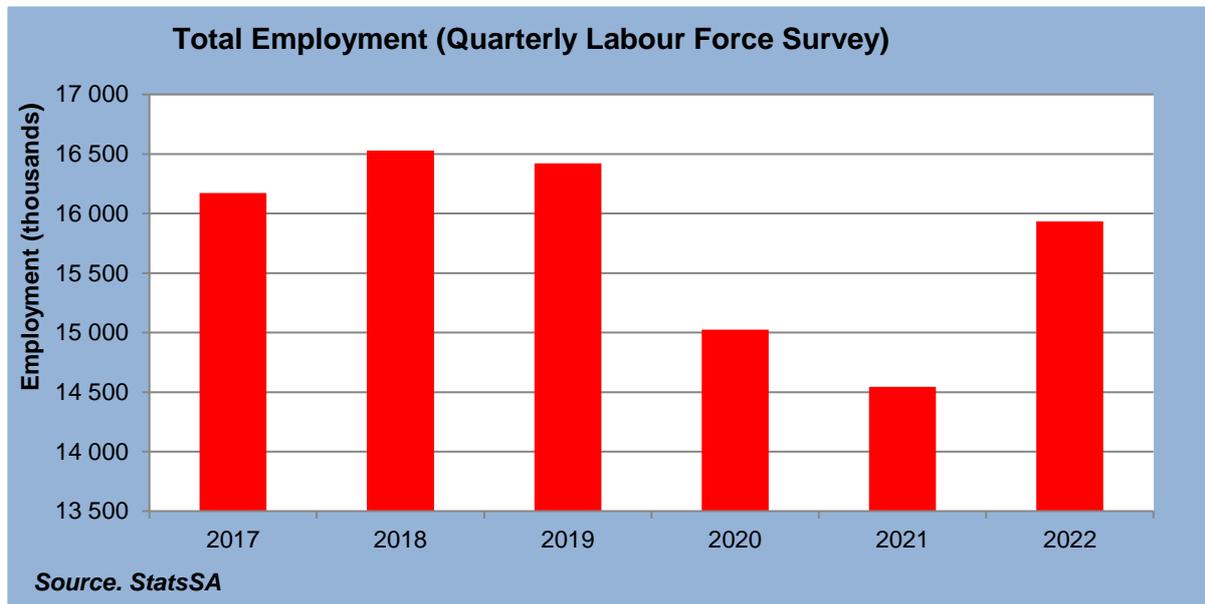
Figure 5: Percentage change in gross fixed capital formation 2017 to 2022



South Africa’s total employment increased by 1.4 million jobs in 2022, reaching 15.9 million jobs. Manufacturing employment increased by 340,000 jobs in 2022, reaching 1.6 million jobs. However, the

outlook for employment may be clouded by expected slowdown in economic growth, at least in part due to electricity supply challenges.

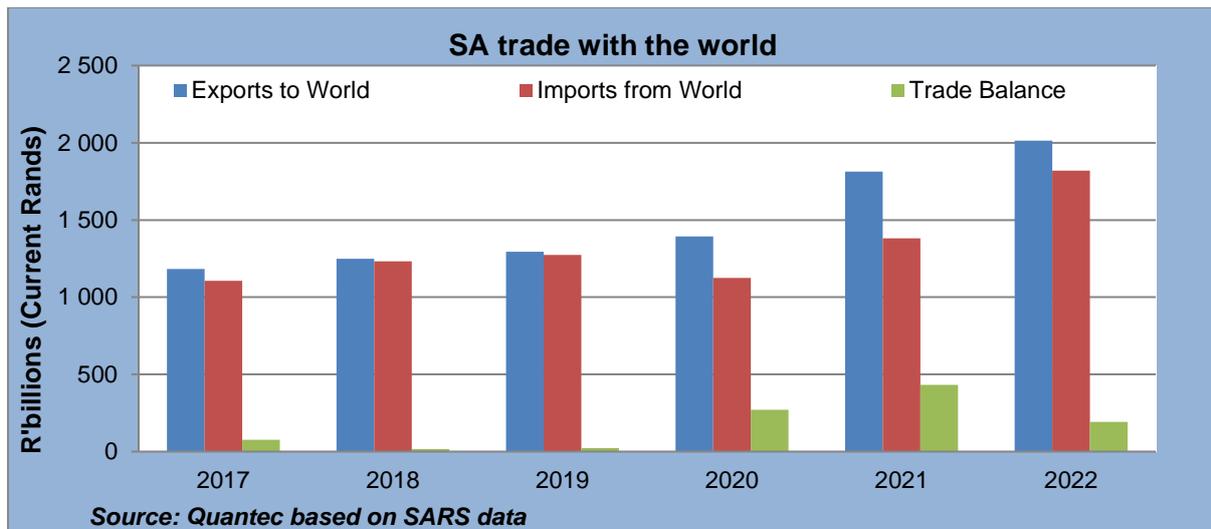
Figure 6: Employment from 2017 – 2022



According to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the global economic outlook has deteriorated since February 2022 as a result of the war in Ukraine, prompting the WTO to downgrade its forecasts for world trade over the next two years. The WTO estimates merchandise trade volume growth of 3.0% in 2022 due to the slowing global economy, persistent inflation, monetary tightening, and the ongoing impacts of the pandemic.

Consistent with the forecast downgrade, South Africa's international trade in 2022 registered a surplus of R193 billion, down from a R432 billion in the previous year. The exports that kept the trade balance positive included rapid growth in coal exports, which expanded 121% in 2022, as compared to the previous year; followed by iron and steel (16%) and vehicles (12%).

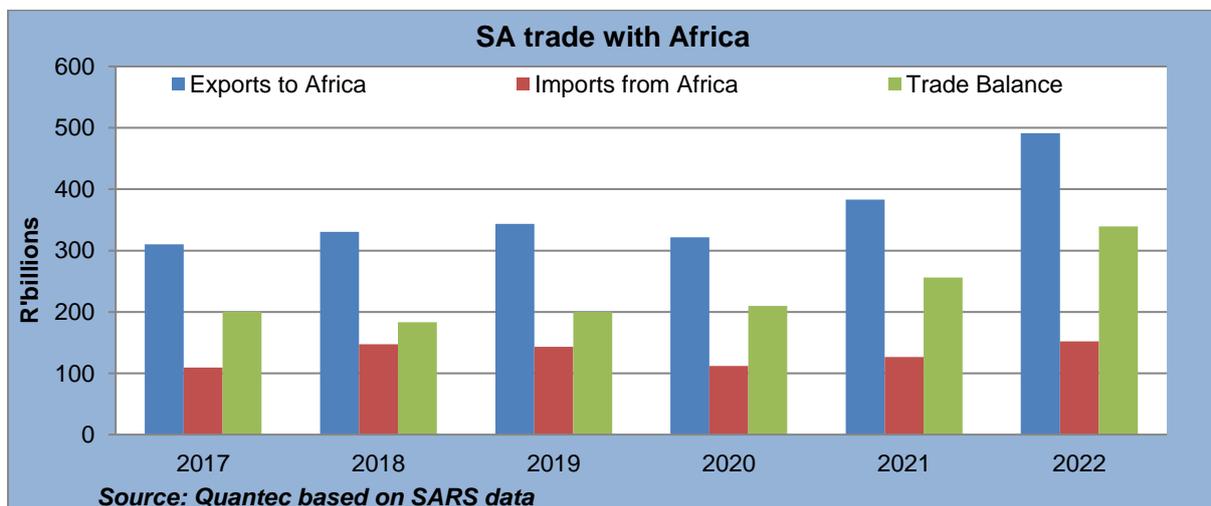
Figure 7: SA Trade with the World



Global exports grew with some of this due to use of inventory. South Africa’s exports to the rest of Africa increased by 28% in 2022, Imports grew more slowly.

Although Africa and South Africa’s trade prospects are expected to improve substantially in the medium- to long-term, as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is implemented, presently, the Southern African Development Community is the most significant trading bloc for South Africa, both in terms of exports and imports, accounting for more than 80% of all South Africa’s exports to Africa.

Figure 8: SA trade with Africa



14.3 Challenges and Opportunities

Electricity Supply Challenges

During the past financial year, energy shortages became more frequent and of longer duration, impacting on the economy in a number of ways. These include reduction in production through energy shortages, disruption of supply-chains as energy outages cascaded through the economy, increased costs of production as firms used alternate, more expensive, energy sources and slowing down new investment decisions. At the same time, the energy crisis provides opportunities for new investment in energy-supply, energy-efficiency measures and the green economy. This includes positioning SA as a source for production of green energy components. See the earlier discussion under industrial strategy for more details.

the dtic is working closely with the Presidency and the National Electricity Crisis Committee (NECOM) to develop high-impact interventions to close the energy gap.

In the coming financial year, **the dtic group** will implement eight interventions to support the Energy Action Plan launched by President Cyril Ramaphosa in July 2022. These dtic-group actions are:

- Speeding up processes to accelerate private-sector investment in electricity generation;
- Increasing levels of private-sector investment in electricity generation;
- Enabling regulatory flexibility on transformation;
- Enabling regulatory flexibility on competition laws;
- Introduction of an Energy Resilience Scheme to assist firms to mitigate the impact of load shedding;
- Measures to encourage energy efficiency;
- Measures to Protect Consumers and energy-users; and
- Interventions to support the industrialisation of renewable energy components.

Climate Change and the Just Transition

To address climate change, South Africa has adopted a 'just-transition' approach, to enable a shift in the carbon-intensity of the economy; with phased measures taking account of the impact of measures on energy availability, economic growth and impacts on workers and local economies.

Government has identified opportunities in the transition to a greener economy and work is underway to unlock those opportunities in the green hydrogen economy, hybrid and electric vehicles, renewable energy generation, and battery storage technologies.

'Grey-listing'

To address concerns about the adequacy of South Africa's regulatory and institutional capacity to address money laundering and other serious financial crimes, a programme of eight (8) actions were adopted by Cabinet. **The dtic** will contribute to its specific and limited area relating to company law and the identity of shareholders of firms.

Market access

Geo-political tensions are likely to reshape procurement strategies of major global firms, presenting a threat (limits to market access) and an opportunity (an alternate sourcing location). During the next 12 months, South Africa will need to navigate this space with national interest as the paramount guide. Given the large employment and poverty challenges, the emphasis must be on decisions that can enhance economic growth, greater investment and diversification of the economy, with greater emphasis on value-addition rather than simply raw materials exports.

14.4 Collaboration with Stakeholders

The Department works closely with business, organised labour, civil society, individual enterprises and other government entities to achieve its objectives of industrialisation, transformation and building state capacity.

Within the state, **the dtic** participates in the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIEID) cluster and the International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) cluster to identify synergies and collectively deliver on MTSF commitments. The Department coordinates the development of sector master plans where relevant stakeholders from government, organised labour and industry work together to develop and implement their respective sectoral master plans.

Moreover, **the dtic** participates at NEDLAC where it convenes the government constituency in the trade and industry chamber. Here, **the dtic** mobilises social partners including labour, business and various government departments and agencies to consult on policies and legislation that can contribute to the achievement of MTSF targets and seek to mobilise the resources of other stakeholders to these goals.

14.5 Spatial Economic Development

On spatial economic development and transformation, the department is part of an Economic MinMec together with the Departments of Tourism and Small Business Development at a national level, and with all nine provincial Departments of Economic Development. This helps to ensure that national policy imperatives are coordinated with provinces for more effective implementation of the MTSF. The department participates in the District Development Model (DDM) work of government through its contribution to the development and implementation of district one plans. The department contributes financially to Special Economic Zones and to rejuvenation of Industrial Parks, though these entities historically have fallen under the management of provincial governments. This creates governance challenges with the role of **the dtic** limited to funding. This is being reviewed and a new pilot approach will be extended to a further new SEZ. **The dtic** contributes to a suite of industrial support programmes to enterprises from all districts.

14.6 State of the Nation Address (SONA) 2023 and ERRP

Following the State of the Nation Address in February 2023, the following priorities identified in SONA have been taken into account in setting the targets and the KPIs:

- Implementation of master plans;
- Promotion of local production and consumption (localisation);
- Investment;
- Trade;
- Economic transformation;
- Creation of work opportunities through the Social Employment Fund; and
- Implementation of the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan.

The dtic contributes to the achievement of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) adopted in 2020, through its efforts on strategic localisation, industrialisation and export promotion.

15. Internal Environment

The Department has commenced with the project on the “Fit for Purpose” structure. The roles and responsibilities identified via the “Fit for Purpose” structure will assist to address working in silos, streamline business processes, reduce administrative burdens, and reprioritise resources. It is also intended to review the overall size and shape of the Department, including the shift of personnel to reflect new priorities and the adoption of a new approach to delivery (see section below). In addition, the fit-for-purpose exercise will identify gaps in high-level professional skills in the dtic (for example in financial analysis, negotiation and project management).

The first phase of the exercise has reduced the number of Programmes from 10 to 9. This, together with the new output-based approach set out in this APP will determine the final number of posts required and the skill-levels within new posts that will be filled.

As at 31 March, the Department reported that it had 1 178 funded posts with 1 113 filled. Progress has been made with the filling of the 65 remaining posts, though some of these posts will now be adjusted to take account of the new approach and the skills that will need to be recruited. With clarity on the new Programme structure, transfers of staff to critical areas of work and the filling of management positions in the Department can now be speeded-up. Women constitute 54% of senior managers. Within the staff complement, 4.1% of staff are people with a disability. Youth represents 13.3% of the employees.

The Department will strengthen an environment that is professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive, and customer-focused to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

Values

the dtic values inform the conduct of our employees of

- Quality Relationships,
- Operational Excellence and
- Intellectual Excellence.

These values are the glue that promotes cohesive teams and the bedrock for building a high-performing Department that places great emphasis on caring for its employees.

Implementing the new approach

The following constitute the broad outlines of the implementation plan, building on a series of workshops and planning sessions held between the Ministry and senior staff:

1. Following tabling of the APP, each Chief Directorate will provide training sessions for staff on the targets and develop an action plan that (a) lists very concisely what they must contribute to the new targets and (b) on that basis, develops an action plan which specifies both what they will do differently and what remains unchanged.
2. Each Programme Head will produce output dashboards tracking the impact of work undertaken, on the following schedule:
 - a. Weekly, for their own management purposes
 - b. Fortnightly, for the Accounting Officer and the Executive team and for information for the Ministry
 - c. Monthly, for review by the Ministry
 - d. Quarterly, for the reporting within Government and to Parliament
3. The Office of the Director General will review resource allocations and align budget resources to the targets more clearly, within and between programmes. This will have two aspects: first, a general review of effectiveness of **the dtic** funding programmes, including to non-profit institutions, to determine what the scope for redirecting funds are and to effect such changes; and second, to identify where resources are needed for the output targets and deploy resources to the critical needs.
4. The department will simultaneously engage with the external stakeholders whose support is critical to achieving the goals, within government (across the three spheres) and the private sector and organised labour.

To achieve the targeted outcomes, **the dtic** will review and where needed, revise its resource allocation and organisational structure to take account of the new targets. Initial steps in developing a more cohesive structure have been taken with the consolidation of programmes, through merging mandates into single programmes:

- Investment (which will include spatial industrial development); and
- Competition (which will include transformation).

This will lead to **the dtic** having nine instead of 10 programmes in the new financial year.

Of the nine Programmes, six are core drivers of the targets, namely the Programmes on

- Trade;
- Investment/Spatial Industrial Development;
- Sectors; Incentives;
- Exports; and
- Competition/ Transformation.

They will be principally responsible for getting the targets over the finishing line. While most of the Programmes have core areas of focus, the integrated approach requires that each contributes outside its traditional core area. For example, the Trade branch will not focus only on negotiation and administration of trade agreements, but will now also have a mandate to contribute to jobs, investment, community outreach and writing up of case studies of impact of trade policies on the lives of South Africans. The Sector Programme's targets will be reviewed to shift the programme from notionally a 'coordinating role', to a programme of more active front-line company support across different sectors.

Two Programmes are essential support services to the core programmes, namely Programmes on Administration and on Research. These programmes provide the range of services, such as overall coordination, external stakeholder management, monitoring and evaluation, human resource management, financial management, ICT, legal, office facilities and research that will now need to be provided in innovative ways to support the new targets. In addition, the Administration Programme, through the Office of the Director General provides oversight support in respect of all entities that report to the Ministry.

In the year ahead, the research programme will be realigned to support the data and research needs of the core driver programmes more fully. The programme will allocate a senior research specialist to each core programme, who will be responsible for analysing the data and research needs of the programme, will allocate or acquire resources (internal or external) to support the programme, and will oversee the data and research outputs being provided by these resources.

The department will promote a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications and establish a redress mechanism for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committee.

Financial Plan (Expenditure Estimates)

| Trade Industry and Competition | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Programmes | | | | | | | |
| Administration | 889 177 | 814 096 | 721 265 | 863 992 | 840 332 | 877 785 | 961 816 |
| Trade | 235 760 | 199 157 | 217 792 | 235 815 | 244 170 | 248 512 | 256 894 |
| Investment and Spatial Industrial Development | 155 724 | 143 883 | 127 489 | 181 231 | 168 622 | 173 489 | 194 476 |
| Sectors | 2 076 606 | 1 626 286 | 1 638 076 | 1 749 527 | 1 722 408 | 1 789 461 | 1 865 070 |
| Regulation | 329 908 | 288 484 | 323 388 | 343 803 | 359 604 | 373 158 | 386 774 |
| Incentives | 5 902 929 | 4 898 474 | 6 465 945 | 5 316 991 | 5 391 367 | 5 652 147 | 5 848 948 |
| Export | 505 655 | 377 812 | 399 015 | 365 839 | 407 562 | 428 398 | 458 840 |
| Transformation and Competition | 748 115 | 658 590 | 1 683 161 | 1 805 827 | 1 728 120 | 980 385 | 1 021 905 |
| Research | 32 091 | 32 932 | 37 965 | 50 528 | 60 362 | 65 352 | 67 266 |
| Total for Programmes | 10 875 965* | 9 039 714 | 11 614 096 | 10 913 553 | 10 922 547 | 10 588 687 | 11 061 989 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 1 809 055 | 1 568 865 | 1 513 349 | 1 769 770 | 1 745 343 | 1 815 243 | 1 957 607 |
| Compensation of employees | 1 078 527 | 1 017 876 | 1 018 506 | 1 081 666 | 1 066 140 | 1 081 180 | 1 128 561 |
| Salaries and wages | 959 121 | 901 063 | 902 208 | 925 110 | 907 398 | 920 581 | 961 832 |
| Social contributions | 119 406 | 116 813 | 116 298 | 156 556 | 158 742 | 160 599 | 166 729 |
| Goods and services | 730 528 | 550 989 | 494 843 | 688 104 | 679 203 | 734 063 | 829 046 |
| Administrative fees | 7 255 | 1 658 | 3 285 | 6 735 | 7 795 | 8 088 | 8 325 |
| Advertising | 10 715 | 3 617 | 4 596 | 10 694 | 9 194 | 11 170 | 12 639 |
| Minor assets | 245 | 22 | 81 | 750 | 1 079 | 1 216 | 1 357 |
| Audit costs: External | 10 906 | 10 578 | 9 634 | 14 877 | 14 576 | 16 141 | 23 133 |
| Bursaries: Employees | 4 676 | 2 669 | 4 420 | 6 339 | 6 473 | 6 764 | 7 067 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 3 514 | 884 | 289 | 3 176 | 5 816 | 6 136 | 6 442 |
| Communication (G&S) | 10 797 | 13 294 | 12 424 | 16 160 | 16 817 | 17 686 | 18 701 |
| Computer services | 18 023 | 56 593 | 32 812 | 83 435 | 70 836 | 66 850 | 71 800 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 57 319 | 37 819 | 26 638 | 47 008 | 37 427 | 43 999 | 62 458 |
| Laboratory services | - | - | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services (G&S) | 29 261 | 18 503 | 16 066 | 25 034 | 24 001 | 34 197 | 37 997 |
| Contractors | 16 159 | 11 338 | 7 503 | 15 080 | 16 061 | 18 715 | 18 273 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | 466 | 629 | 538 | 12 | 288 | 301 | 315 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Entertainment | 708 | 71 | 116 | 862 | 318 | 370 | 438 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 2 198 | 769 | 842 | 1 251 | 2 223 | 2 306 | 2 420 |
| Consumable supplies | 1 198 | 1 040 | 388 | 2 242 | 2 969 | 3 080 | 3 233 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 4 955 | 2 172 | 2 479 | 5 504 | 6 231 | 5 614 | 9 006 |
| Operating leases | 366 090 | 342 175 | 321 586 | 348 059 | 360 139 | 375 174 | 415 730 |
| Rental and hiring | 5 143 | 311 | 497 | 638 | 658 | 743 | 790 |
| Property payments | 7 212 | 7 927 | 4 459 | 5 121 | 4 479 | 4 785 | 5 213 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Travel and subsistence | 114 147 | 12 853 | 21 630 | 57 681 | 58 317 | 70 577 | 80 410 |
| Training and development | 4 723 | 1 555 | 1 675 | 4 551 | 7 367 | 11 816 | 11 763 |
| Operating payments | 27 635 | 22 461 | 15 906 | 22 164 | 20 923 | 19 486 | 20 159 |
| Venues and facilities | 27 183 | 2 051 | 6 964 | 10 726 | 5 211 | 8 844 | 11 372 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 9 039 826 | 7 427 227 | 10 096 844 | 9 130 708 | 9 161 515 | 8 755 394 | 9 085 449 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 1 144 239 | 1 042 957 | 1 294 699 | 1 247 833 | 1 265 253 | 1 313 379 | 1 371 995 |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 1 144 239 | 1 042 957 | 1 294 699 | 1 247 833 | 1 265 253 | 1 313 379 | 1 371 995 |
| Foreign governments and international organisations | 29 646 | 30 733 | 30 327 | 44 073 | 44 459 | 46 381 | 48 381 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 7 681 836 | 6 215 124 | 8 611 442 | 7 670 588 | 7 685 679 | 7 226 406 | 7 488 600 |
| Public corporations | 4 129 645 | 4 378 255 | 6 049 062 | 4 204 710 | 3 993 824 | 3 384 922 | 3 535 543 |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 4 129 645 | 4 378 255 | 6 049 062 | 4 204 710 | 3 993 824 | 3 384 922 | 3 535 543 |
| Private enterprises | 3 552 191 | 1 836 869 | 2 562 380 | 3 465 878 | 3 691 855 | 3 841 484 | 3 953 057 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pe) | 3 264 584 | 1 777 765 | 2 378 104 | 3 087 932 | 3 288 880 | 3 406 588 | 3 498 678 |
| Other transfers to private enterprises | 287 607 | 59 104 | 184 276 | 377 946 | 402 975 | 434 896 | 454 379 |
| Non-profit institutions | 178 897 | 134 347 | 153 333 | 165 437 | 165 117 | 168 176 | 175 374 |
| Households | 5 208 | 4 066 | 7 043 | 2 777 | 1 007 | 1 052 | 1 099 |
| Social benefits | 4 943 | 2 225 | 6 969 | 2 777 | 1 007 | 1 052 | 1 099 |
| Other transfers to households | 265 | 1 841 | 74 | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | 12 563 | 42 693 | 2 787 | 13 074 | 15 689 | 18 050 | 18 933 |
| Machinery and equipment | 10 033 | 42 693 | 2 450 | 9 147 | 12 641 | 13 097 | 13 743 |
| Transport equipment | - | 640 | 1 544 | 645 | 673 | 703 | 734 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 10 033 | 42 053 | 906 | 8 502 | 11 968 | 12 394 | 13 009 |
| Software and other intangible assets | 2 530 | - | 337 | 3 927 | 3 048 | 4 953 | 5 190 |
| Payments for financial assets | 14 521 | 929 | 1 116 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total economic classification | 10 875 965* | 9 039 714 | 11 614 096 | 10 913 553 | 10 922 547 | 10 588 687 | 11 061 989 |

* The 2019/20 audited outcome is the sum of the audited outcomes for the Economic Development Department and the Department of Trade and Industry. The two departments' total audited outcome excludes an amount of R60 million, relating to the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission that was transferred to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) in line with the changes and reconfiguration of the executive portfolios and departments ushered in by the 6th Administration.

PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE

While the previous sections of this APP has set out the new approach, this section provides a more detailed account of what the 45 Outputs are intended to cover and how performance will be measured. The existing tools used to evaluate impact and outcomes have focused largely on a more mechanical approach focused on compliance; this will need to be updated to take account of the new approach set out in this APP.

16. (A) Cross- Cutting Alignment – Implementing the Integrated Approach

The following section outlines the 45 outputs/ targets planned for the 2023/24 financial year and the contributions each Programme will provide.

In addition, the department has prioritised two cross-cutting areas that should be a focus across the outcomes:

- **Gender Mainstreaming:** In line with Government's commitment to women-empowerment, programmes must ensure gender mainstreaming in the work of **the dtic** and programmes reporting on transformation. This includes:
 - o Prioritisation of empowering women as workers, entrepreneurs and managers including through the deployment of targeted resources. The Department will monitor progress in providing targeted financial support to designated groups, captured in outputs 8, 9, and 10;
 - o The use of regulatory power and coordination functions to support the increasing and meaningful participation of designated groups in activities such as export promotion, investment unblocking, competition settlements, and worker ownership opportunities;
 - o The re-alignment of its procurement practices in order to meet the target of 40% of public procurement awarded to women-owned enterprises. The Department is confident that the target can be met within the next two FYs; and
 - o The continued focus on **the dtic group's** interventions that benefit women indirectly such as industrial finance, masterplans, empowerment funding and export promotion which benefit sectors which employ large numbers of women. These sectors include the clothing, textiles, footwear and leather value-chains, as well as furniture, agro-processing, food-processing, beverages, film and GBS sectors.

- **District Development Model:** The Department will continue mainstreaming the District Development Model (DDM) in its work through emphasis of the coordination of **the dtic's** work with other spheres of government while undertaking a renewed outreach programme which takes **the dtic group's** services to the 52 districts and metros. These activities will be monitored through DDM dashboards which locate key departmental activities and impacts in districts and metros and will be used to identify catalytic projects in districts with a limited industrial base.

While all Programmes will work across the 45 outputs, the detailed contribution of each will vary. Programme 1 will be required to provide enabling services to other Programmes for the identified outputs, as set out in the Note below.

Note 1: To enhance the delivery of the core outputs, Programme 1 will provide agile and credible support services for each of the 45 Outputs, through the following activities:

- Promotion of a values-based and service-oriented organisational culture
- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- Re-prioritisation of the funding through shifting and virements of the budget to the core programmes
- Automation of manual customer-facing systems and provision of a responsive and reliable internet capability
- Prioritise the drafting of contracts, legal opinions, litigation and legislation relating to core outputs
- Prioritise accommodation needs of core outputs

There are a number of co-dependencies and contributions across the state that will be required to achieve the outcome. The Operational Plan will set out the partnerships and contributions of among others:

- National departments, including Energy, Environment, National Treasury, Public Enterprises, Electricity, Transport
- Provinces and local government
- State-owned enterprises and regulators.

The 45 Outputs are set out below.

OUTPUT 1: R200 BILLION INVESTMENT PLEDGES SECURED ACROSS THE STATE

This output requires **the dtic** to use all its resources to secure pledges for new investment in the SA economy.

This covers among others, pledges announced at the SA Investment Conferences; investments facilitated by InvestSA, settlement agreements or conditions in Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) or other competition areas; reciprocal commitments in trade measures; counter-party investment plans for all incentive programmes across **the dtic-group**, commitments unlocked through masterplans and BEE programmes such as the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP).

The contribution by the different Programmes is set out below, organised under core Programmes for this output; cross-cutting support from Programme 1 and additional support from other Programmes.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21 and 2021/2023. The Department is able to draw on the target set for Programme 3 (Invest SA) in previous financial years and its participation in the SA Investment Conferences. Last year, the overall target of **the dtic** was R120 billion. The new target is a significant step-up on the level of investment mobilisation required from **the dtic** in the past and reflects the announcement by the President in the February 2023 State of the Nation Address on the new R2 trillion investment target for the next 5 years. In addition, the output supports both Priority 2 (Economic Transformation and Job Creation) and Priority 7 (A Better Africa and World) of the MTSF.

It is intended that the target will be set as follows:

Year 1: R200 billion;

Year 2: R300 billion or R500 billion cumulative;

Year 3: R400 billion or R900 billion cumulative;

Year 4: R500 billion or R1,4 trillion cumulative; and

Year 5: R600 billion or R2 trillion cumulative.

The IDC and NEF will contribute R49 billion to the 2023/24 target.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) Cumulative New Pledges | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Interventions | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| OUTPUT 1 | Output1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Programme 2 Trade: Value (R30 million) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments | R200 Billion | R500bn | R900bn |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value (R151 billion) of investment tracked and facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Value (R1.5 billion) of investment facilitated by sectors through Master Plans and sector-specific interventions including Poultry, Chemicals Cosmetics Pharmaceutical Plastics, Aerospace and Defence, Industrial Procurement, Electro-Technical, and Metals. | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Value (R25 billion) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R18 billion) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16 A | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available for InvestSA to support the investment drive | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Companies supported through export initiatives | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Assessment report on investment conference commitments. Will make resources available to InvestSA and other programmes to monitor progress with investment, prepare action research briefs for programmes at their request on investment information | | | |

OUTPUT 2: R40 BILLION IN ADDITIONAL LOCAL OUTPUT COMMITTED OR ACHIEVED

This output is intended to show the impact of **the dtic** group interventions on manufacturing and productive services output. It will be measured on a gross basis, from projects that are championed by **the dtic** group or through social compacting. This includes for example, projects financially supported by **the dtic** group; projects which entail localisation of a product previously imported; projects which result from competition agreements where a merging entity commits to supplier development; and projects which expand production to meet new export demand.

Output will be calculated by summing the follow two categories:

- i. Actual increased output at firm or product level in this FY, confirmed by the company concerned, and which may have resulted from interventions in the current or two prior FYs; and
- ii. Projected new additional local output in the following five FYs resulting from commitments secured from firms or investors in the current FY.

Where necessary, projections of the levels of output will be made by **the dtic** group based on information secured from companies or credible industry associations. Different branches will set sub-targets, for example, the film incentive will target achieving additional local spending of R530million.

In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R2, 4 billion and the NEF R100 million.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This is the first time this measure is included in the APP. It is anticipated that the target could be higher for the next and outer years of the MTEF. Output 2 is aligned to Priority 2 (Economic Transformation and Job Creation) of the MTSF. Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 2 R40 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved | Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R20 billion) additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates | R40 Billion | R50 Billion | R60 Billion |
| | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value (R 1 billion) for companies supported through investment drive | | | |
| | | Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R2.5 billion) contributed by sectors through localisation (Sugar, Aerospace & Defence, Primary minerals, Industrial Procurement, Metals Electro Technical) | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R1.1 billion) projected additional local output: Projected local output and Actual local output</p> <p>Programme 8: Actual and projected value(R6 billion) of local output</p> | | | |
| | | <p>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</p> <p>Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A</p> <p>Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 7 Exports: Companies supported through export initiatives</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target, conduct impact Assessment report on investment conference commitments.</p> | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 3: R700 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

This output reflects the impact of interventions across **the dtic** group which result in exports of manufactured goods.

It will be measured based on SARS or trade partner data (where appropriate), based on the Narrative Classification System. The export targets for this FY and the MTEF period are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa.

Interventions contributing to this output include **the dtic** group's contribution to a stable and predictable production and trade environment; financial support to companies wishing to enter the export market; provision of duty rebates to encourage export of value-added goods; and sector policies such as the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) that underpins South Africa's successful export of Autos to demanding markets in the US and EU.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. The export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%); declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals); a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive); and a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal). These trends suggest that South African global manufacturing exports might reach ZAR 700 billion as the baseline target informing departmental objectives, which possibly could stretch to ZAR 750 billion should economic conditions be supportive.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 3 | R700 Billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R249 billion) manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, non-proliferation export permits and APDP | R700 Billion | R800 Billion | R900 Billion |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value of (R15 billion) of manufactured exports, through projects supported by investment & projected value of exports to be generated in designated SEZs. | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R410 million) manufacturing exports Facilitated through sectoral interventions</p> <p>Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R445 billion) manufactured exports, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives</p> | | | |
| | | | <p>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</p> <p>Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A</p> | Support for the above | | |
| | | | <p>Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> | | | |
| | | | <p>Programme 6: Incentives: Provide incentive support through various manufacturing incentives</p> | | | |
| | | | <p>Programme 8: Transformation and Competition: Competition policy to be used to help promote competitively priced inputs into sectors/ companies that are exporting. This can be done through applying the Competition Act e.g., excessive pricing, and implementation of market inquiry recommendations. Publish regulations for exemptions for SMMEs to stimulate their growth and promote exports</p> | | | |
| | | | <p>Programme 9: Research: Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture Will undertake bilateral trade analysis.</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 4: R300 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS TO OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

This output reflects the impact of interventions across **the dtic** group which result in exports of manufactured goods to countries on the African continent.

It will be measured based on SARS or trade partner data (where appropriate), based on the Narrative Classification System. The export targets for this FY and the MTEF period are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa.

Interventions contributing to this output include **the dtic's** work to secure the AfCFTA agreement which provides preferential access to member states' markets; export insurance especially for exports to Africa; financial support to companies for export promotion activities; and provision of duty rebates to encourage export of value-added goods. The export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 4 | R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R19 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries facilitated under rebates and APDP | R300 Billion | R340 Billion | R380 Billion |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R93 million) manufactured exports to other African countries facilitated through sectoral interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R281 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value of manufactured exports to other African countries, supported through investment and SEZs | | | |
| | | | | Support for the above | | |

| Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support through various manufacturing incentives</p> <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition policy to be used to help promote competitively priced inputs into sectors/ companies that are exporting. This can be done through applying the Competition Act e.g., excessive pricing, and implementation of market inquiry recommendations</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will undertake bilateral trade analysis</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 5: R2.5 BILLION IN EXPORTS OF GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES

This output reflects the value of exports by companies in the Global Business Services sector.

It will be measured by the value of exports of companies in the GBS sector which have been supported by **the dtic** in the previous and current FYs. The value will be calculated from the quarterly reports that beneficiary companies are required to submit to **the dtic**.

Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

| Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 5 | R 2.5 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) | Value of exports of Global Business Services | Programme 6 Incentives: Value (R2.5 billion) of exports of Global Business Services | R 2.5 Billion | R2.8 Billion | R3 Billion |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide assistance where capacity is needed in targeted investment promotion in the GBS sector | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide support for GBS companies to participate in promotion activities | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition policy to be used to help promote competitively priced infrastructure and inputs. E.g., merger control is currently examining fibre/ infrastructure as part of reviewing a merger application. | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will undertake bilateral trade analysis | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 6: R30 BILLION IN SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ADMINISTERED BY OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DTIC-GROUP

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group to enterprises.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, and equity and export promotion funds. Also included in the definition are financial disbursements from competition settlements, disbursements by the Social Employment fund, and BEE-mandated funds such as the employment equity investment programme (EEIP). In addition, the IDC and NEF will contribute R 24.2 billion to the annual target of R30 billion.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcomes: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 6 | R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group | Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group | Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R5 billion) approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises | R30 billion | R33 billion | R36 Billion |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R148 million) support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R1.1 billion) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Support provided to exporters to participate in export in SEZs and through investor facilitation and unblocking | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support if required | | | |
| Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 7: R15 BILLION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE 5* MAIN METROS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group to enterprises located outside of the main metro areas.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, and equity and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must be located outside of the Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni, Cape Town and Tshwane metro areas. In addition, the IDC will contribute R14 billion and the NEF R284 million towards the achievement of this target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 7 | R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R1 billion) funding accessed by projects/enterprises outside the 5 metros | R15 billion | R15 billion | R15 billion |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R65 million) support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Awareness created of opportunities under the AfCFTA and other trade agreements | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Support through investor facilitation and unblocking and facilitate support for entities to operate in Industrial Parks and SEZs with adequate service infrastructure. | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Identify additional opportunities through sector interventions | | | |
| Programme 5 Regulation: Will host 20 workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs and will collaborate with Branches that require resources in this target | | | | | | |
| Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: SEF to promote job opportunities outside the 5 main metros. We can capture where there are programmes | | | | | | |

| Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | outside the 5 main metros, and ensure their representation in the programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will provide number of the maintained DDM Dashboards | | | |

OUTPUT 8: R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO SMMEs, AND WOMEN AND YOUTH-EMPOWERED BUSINESSES

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group to enterprises defined as SMMEs.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, equity, transformation and competition agreements, and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must be an SMME as defined by the Small Business Act or is a women or youth-empowered business (defined as firms with at least 25% equity by the designated group).

In addition, the IDC will contribute R4.8 billion and the NEF R1.2 billion towards the achievement of the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | | | |
| Output 8 | R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R1 Billion) approved funding accessed by SMMEs | R8 Billion | R8 Billion | R10 Billion | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R60 million) support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives | | | | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R1.1 billion) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives | | | | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Awareness created of opportunities under the AfCFTA and other trade agreements | | | | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide support through investment projects and where capacity is needed. | | | | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Identify additional opportunities through sector interventions | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Education workshops to support SMMEs | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | |

OUTPUT 9: R7.5 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN LABOUR ABSORBING SECTORS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided enterprises which operate in labour-absorbing sectors.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, equity, transformation and competition agreements, and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must operate in the following sectors: furniture, clothing, footwear, leather, forestry, construction, agriculture and agro-processing.

In addition, the IDC will contribute R6.3 billion and the NEF R810 million towards the achievement of the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 9 | R7.5 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R58 million) support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives | R7.5 billion | R8 billion | R9 billion |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of (R408 million) support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2: Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide support through | Support for the above | | |

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | investment projects and where capacity is needed. | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Identify additional opportunities through sector interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 10: R 800 MILLION IN EQUITY EQUIVALENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AGREEMENTS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided to black-owned enterprises through EEIP agreements.

It is measured as the value of financial support provided through loans, grants, equity and procurement commitments in EEIP agreements approved by **the dtic**. The beneficiary firm must meet the definition of black-owned (50% or more ownership by black people as defined in the B-BBEE Act).

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 10 | R800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered | Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of (R800 million) loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned enterprises | R800 Million | R900 Million | R 1 Billion |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will undertake impact assessment of existing EEIP agreements. | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2: Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide support through investor facilitation and unblocking and where capacity is needed | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Identify additional opportunities through sector interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | | | | |
| Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 11: R40 BILLION IN BLACK INDUSTRIALIST OUTPUT ACHIEVED

This output reflects the value of production output by Black Industrialist firms.

It is measured as the value of production output by Black Industrialist firms that have been supported by **the dtic** group. The support provided to Black Industrialists may include investments, sector interventions, industrial financing support, export initiatives and competition agreements.

In addition, IDC will contribute R 21 billion and NEF R1.7 billion towards the achievement of the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| Output 11 | R40 Billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value of (R1 billion) of output by black industrialists supported through investment | R40 Billion | R46 Billion | R52 Billion | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R3 billion) output from black industrialist projects through industrial financing support | | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R10 billion) output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives | | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of(R3.3billion) output by Black Industrialist firms supported through programme 8 | | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | | Support the above |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Identify additional opportunities through sector interventions | | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Submit reports on the Black Industrialist Census, and quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges | | | |

OUTPUT 12: 1 MILLION JOBS SUPPORTED OR COVERED BY MASTER PLANS

This output reflects the reach of **the dtic** group’s interventions in terms of jobs.

It is measured as the total number of permanent, full-time jobs in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic** group. It includes firms that have accessed dtic group financial support; are covered by a sector masterplan which is in implementation; are benefiting from partnership agreements such as the EEIP; are benefiting from trade measures such as tariffs, rebates or sector interventions such as the APDP; or are located in an SEZ.

In addition, the IDC will contribute 36 778 jobs; the NEF 4 985; and the NLC 10 000 to the achievement of the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 12 | 1 Million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | <p>Programme 2 Trade Policy: 100 000 jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered</p> <p>Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 25 000 jobs supported through SEZs (Existing), investment facilitation and unblocking</p> <p>Programme 4 Sectors: 600 000 jobs supported and maintained through sector interventions or covered by Master Plans</p> <p>Programme 5 Regulation: 20 000 (liquor and lotteries) estimated number of jobs from liquor distributors & macro manufacturers through; renewal of liquor licence registrations by National Liquor Authority and jobs supported from the national lottery funded projects across the sectors provided in the Lotteries Act</p> <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Number (25 000) of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new)</p> | 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans | 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans | 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans |

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: 70 000 jobs supported through export initiatives Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of (180 000) jobs retained and created by programme 8 interventions | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A Programme 9 Research: Submit reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs | Support for the above | | |
| | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 13: 100 000 JOBS TO BE CREATED

This output reflects the number of jobs and job opportunities created as a result of the interventions of **the dtic** group.

It is measured in two parts. The first measurement is the total number of permanent, full-time jobs created in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic** group. The second measurement is the total number of 'job opportunities' created which is defined as temporary, construction, part-time, or seasonal jobs created.

This output will therefore include jobs created as part of a sector Master Plan; as a result of an export contract; new greenfield or brownfield investments; competition settlements which include supplier development or localisation; and new investments in SEZs as well as jobs under the Social Employment Fund.

The IDC will contribute 29 422 and the NEF 2 193 jobs to achieving the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 13 | 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs | <p>Programme 2: Trade Policy: Jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered (500)</p> <p>Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Number (7860) of Jobs created through SEZs and companies supported through investment</p> <p>Programme 4: Sectors: Number of jobs created (1459) through sector interventions</p> <p>Programme 6: Incentives: Number of new permanent jobs created (10 000) and number of construction job opportunities (3 000)</p> | 100 000 | 110 000 | 120 000 |

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 8: Transformation and Competition: Number of new jobs created through mergers and support programmes and social economy fund (58000)</p> <p>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</p> <p>Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A</p> <p>Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 7 Exports: Companies supported through export initiatives</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.</p> | | | |
| | | | | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 14: 23 000 JOBS IN BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS' FIRMS

This output reflects the number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms.

It is measured as the number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms which have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic**, IDC or NEF. This includes export promotion support; competition settlements; or BEE agreements.

The IDC will contribute 4 985 and the NEF 4 750 jobs to the achievement of the target.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 14 | 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Programme 6 Incentives: Number of jobs supported (retained and new) (3 000) by BIS projects Programme 7 Exports: Jobs supported (6500) in BI firms through export initiatives Programme 8 Transformation and Competition Number of (3 000) jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group or who benefit from BBEE policies | 23 000 | 24 000 | 25 000 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms through SEZs & investment | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: 5000 jobs supported through sector interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Undertaking of BI Census and quarterly survey | | | |

OUTPUT 15: 20 000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS WITH SHARES IN THEIR COMPANIES

This output reflects the additional number of workers who acquire shares in the companies they work for. It is measured as additional workers owning shares in their companies as a result of **the dtic group's** interventions including but not limited to competition agreements.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 6 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 15 | 20,000 additional workers with shares in their companies | Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number (20 000) of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives | 20 000 | 30 000 | 40 000 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 4: Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5: Regulation Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6: Incentives: Provide oversight to the IDC to ensure that they achieve the set target | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 9: Research Worker Ownership Dashboard maintained | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 16: 10 HIGH-IMPACT OUTCOMES ON ADDRESSING MARKET CONCENTRATION AT SECTOR OR FIRM LEVEL

This output reflects the number of high-impact outcomes as a result of competition interventions.

It is measured as the number of impact assessments provided to the Executive Authority and includes interventions such as addressing regulatory measures to increase competition; implementation of Competition Commission recommendations; facilitating the participation of farmers, firms and stakeholders in market inquiries; and investigations by the BEE Commission which result in competition or transformation in a sector or enterprise.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 16 | 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level | Impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number (10) of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 4: Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5: Regulation Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 9: Research Will provide human resources. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 17: 2 NEW SEZs DESIGNATED AND SUPPORT WORK WITH PROVINCES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL PARKS

This output involves the preparation of the necessary documents including the business case and investment commitments required for the designation of new SEZs. It is measured as the number of SEZ applications submitted to the Executive Authority.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 17 | 2 New SEZs designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | Number of New SEZ designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Facilitate the process for designation of SEZs, support the planning, design, management, governance and institutional structure in line with the SEZ Act, facilitation support to companies in newly designated SEZs; and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: 4 workshops to key SEZs on SEZ Ministerial regulations under the AfCFTA | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support if required through sector interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support for top structure and other critical infrastructure | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Export support to companies in newly designated SEZs | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Application of the Competition Act; implementation of market inquiries to open markets for investment | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will provide human resources. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 18: R1.3 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ENTERPRISES INCLUDING SMMEs TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF LOAD SHEDDING THROUGH ENERGY RESILIENCE FUND

This output involves the creation of the Energy Resilience Fund and its effective implementation to mitigate the impact of load shedding on enterprises.

It is measured as the financial support approved for enterprises to make investments in for example, renewable energy generation, battery and generator back- up systems, and associated essential components. The output will be implemented by primarily **the dtic** Programme 6, the IDC and the NEF.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022. Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 18 | R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Programme 6 Incentives: Value (R240 m) of Energy Resilience loan funding accessed by SMMEs and provide oversight to IDC and NEF to ensure implementation of R1,3 billion fund | R 1.3 billion | TBD | TBD |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Trade directive to assess the tariff structure for imports of alternative energy components and the final goods to ensure that tariffs encourage local manufacturing. This will include an assessment of the need for rebates or other tariff instruments | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide support where necessary through investor facilitation and unblocking | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required through interventions via the green industries programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: General advocacy. For example, when engaging small companies, highlight the support available to them and provide information on where they can apply for it.</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will provide data capturing and impact analysis support.</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 19: 1400 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY FROM PROJECTS FACILITATED

This output involves the facilitation, funding and unblocking of projects in the energy sector.

It is measured as the estimated electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported by **the dtic** group at approval stage. Once a project is in commercial production, it will be reflected in Output 20. The IDC is supporting projects with an estimated generation capacity of 600 MWs.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 19 | 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated | Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 800 Megawatts (MW) of new energy projects supported through investor facilitation and unblocking | 1400MW | 1500MW | 1600MW |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required through interventions via the green industries programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide oversight to IDC to ensure implementation of 600MW projects supported | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 8: Transformation and Competition: Air Liquid/ Sasol monitoring of merger conditions/ commitments to ensure their energy installation is on track. Block exemptions for energy users and energy suppliers | | | |
| Programme 9: Will provide data capturing and impact analysis support. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 20: 550 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY AVAILABLE FOR THE GRID

This output reflects the electricity generation capacity of projects that are in commercial production.

It is measured as the electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported by **the dtic** group that are available for connection to the national grid. Given the complex nature of grid synchronisation, availability of transmission lines and Eskom’s ability to actually connect projects in various provinces to the grid, this output does not measure actual grid connection as this is outside of the control of **the dtic** and the project developers. The IDC is supporting projects with an estimated generation capacity of 325 MWs.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 20 | 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid | Megawatts of energy available for the grid | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 230 MW energy projects completed energy available for the grid | 550MW | 650MW | 750MW |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required through interventions via the green industries programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide oversight to IDC to ensure implementation of 325MW projects supported | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Block exemptions for energy users and energy suppliers | Support for the above | | | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 21: 1 ENERGY ONE-STOP SHOP (EOSS) OPERATIONAL

This output refers to the establishment of an EOSS to unblock investment in the energy sector.

The target is the operational functioning of the EOSS in the FY.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 21 | 1 Energy One-Stop Shop (EOSS) operational | Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Roll out and implementation | Phase 1 - Physical EOSS | - | - |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support where required through interventions via the green industries programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation; | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: General advocacy when engaging companies, steer companies to the One Stop Shop to assist in expediting the processes | | | | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 22: EXPEDITED REGULATORY AMENDMENTS AND FLEXIBILITY, TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

This output refers to the introduction of flexibilities in the regulated activities that fall within the mandate of the dtic and which could facilitate investment in the energy sector. The target will be measured against the publishing of regulations allowing for regulatory flexibility where required and the fast-tracking of compulsory specifications for approval by the Executive Authority.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 22 | Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency | Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications. | Programme 4 Sectors: Number of expedited compulsory specifications issues for energy efficiency | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users | | | |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Support through investor facilitation and unblocking | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 7 Exports: Provide resource support if required | | | | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 23: 100 INVESTOR FACILITATION AND UNBLOCKING INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED

This output refers to the provision of investor facilitation services including assistance to unblock regulatory barriers which may impede investment in the energy sector. The output will be measured through a simple count of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 23 | 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Number of (100) investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided Unblocking supported through SEZ interventions and where required, provide support with technology and digital firms that need investment | 100 | 120 | 150 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16 A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide support to investors requiring resolution of trade barriers and non-trade barriers | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support through sector interventions | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation | | | |
| | | | Programme 6: Incentives: Provide oversight to IDC to ensure R10 billion value of projects supported | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide support to investors requiring facilitation with export barriers | | | |
| Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Assist by steering companies with problems to ISA for unblocking. Unblock BBBEE and competition related matters referred | | | | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 24: GREYLISTING: PUBLICATION OF ‘KNOW YOUR SHAREHOLDER’ REGULATIONS’ AND FOLLOW UPS

This output refers to the publication of regulations to strengthen the reporting requirements of companies and introduce a Beneficial Ownership Register to assist in meeting the FATF requirements for SA to be removed from its grey list. The target will be measured against the publishing of regulations, the development of the Beneficial Ownership Register, and the publication of quarterly compliance reports.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 24 | Greylisting: Publication of ‘Know your Shareholder’ regulations’ and follow ups | Grey listing ‘Know your Shareholder’ regulations’ Published; beneficial ownership register establishment; and integrated business ownership register | Programme 5 Regulations: Publication of Quarterly reports on Entities in compliance with requirements | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A Programme 2 Trade Policy: Contribution of the work of Non-Proliferation Council towards SA Commitments made to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Monitor, assist where assistance is needed and keep updated Programme 4 Sectors: Provide information and non-financial support where required Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required Programme 7 Exports: Monitor any ECIC contributions to SA Commitments made to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Provide resource support if required Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 25: 10 BUSINESS FORUMS HOSTED AIMED AT SUPPORTING INCREASED FDI, EXPORTS AND OUTWARD INVESTMENT HOSTED

This output refers to the hosting of business Forums.

The target will be measured through a simple count of the number of Forums convened. A business forum is an opportunity for domestic and foreign enterprises to meet with a view to facilitating inward and outward investment and export contracts. They are typically held at the same time as an inward state visit or when the SA President visits trading partners but **the dtic** will not limit its business Forums programme to state visits as these cannot easily be planned in advance and the decision-making on state visits is not in **the dtic**'s control.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and contributes to the achievement of Priorities 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 25 | 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) exports and outward investment hosted | Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment | Programme 7 Exports: 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | <p>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</p> <p>Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A</p> <p>Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required</p> <p>Programme 3: Investment and Industrial Development: Business Forum hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</p> <p>Programme 4 Sectors: Provide information and non-financial support where required</p> <p>Programme 5 regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support to projects if required</p> | Support for the above | | |

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Identify companies to be invited to business forums with the aim of increasing their exports Programme 9 Research: Will undertake bilateral trade and export market analysis | | | |

OUTPUT 26: FOUR PIECES OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION AMENDED, TABLED OR SUBMITTED TO EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, CABINET OR PARLIAMENT

Given that this is the final year of the 6th administration, only priority legislation can be processed before the end of term of the current Parliament. The target will be measured through a simple count. The legislation that will be prioritised for processing is listed in the table below and includes the Companies Amendment Bill, the Patents Amendment Bill and the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 26 | Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Patents Amendment Bill and Designs Amendment Bill to support industrialisation by utilisation of TRIPS flexibilities decision Programme 4 Sectors: Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act and submitted to Executive Authority Programme 5 Regulation: Companies Amendment Bill tabled | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16 A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide inputs into SEZ legislation, Innovation, Technology and legislation from investment support perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide inputs into legislation from export support perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Review national building standards in relation to competition policy | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 27: 1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AfCFTA

This output focuses on finalising a number of protocols and the trade offer that would allow SA to begin trading at preferential rates under the AfCFTA.

The target will be measured by reference to SACU's offer being accepted by the AfCFTA Council, and the finalisation of the clothing and autos rules of origin.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 27: | 1 Implementation of the AfCFTA | Preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA | Programme 2: Trade: SACU Tariff offer approved by AfCFTA Council of Ministers and adopted by the AfCFTA Summit by July 2023. Facilitate changes to Customs and Excise Act and gazetting thereof to implement SACU tariff offer by September 2023. Finalise the outstanding rules of origin for clothing and autos by October 2023. | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value manufactured exports to other African countries, through investments supported | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide support through the Africa Regional Programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R281 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Contribute to competition policy protocol and its implementation of AfCFTA | | | |

OUTPUT 28: 10 HIGH IMPACT TRADE INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED

This output focuses on undertaking high-impact trade interventions to facilitate trading and resolve disputes. The target will be measured by reference to a simple count of trade interventions such as resolving trade disputes; challenges with implementation of trade agreements; ITAC decisions and trade measures; and bilateral trade concerns.

Interventions may include:

- Imposition of anti-dumping duties;
- Imposition of safeguard measures;
- Resolution of market access impediments for SA products;
- Review of Trade agreements;
- Assessment of implementation and utilization under certain trade agreements;
- Tariff and rebate measures;
- Development of import sensitivity index; and
- Trade adjustment assistance programme

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 28 | 10 High impact trade interventions completed | High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | Programme 2 Trade: 10 high impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade concerns and disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, tariff decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16 A | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Support provided where relevant | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 4 Sectors: Provide sector support and interventions with implementation of trade agreements, tariff decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns</p> <p>Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required</p> <p>Programme 7 Exports: 10 Trade Barriers affecting exports resolved</p> <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Steel market inquiry, which is expected to be launched during the year, will examine competition in the market as well as the impact of industrial policy measures, including trade, on the sector. The Market Inquiry will make recommendations based on its findings.</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.</p> | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 29: 1 STRATEGY AND ADVOCACY FINALISED RESPONDING TO GREEN TRADE BARRIERS (CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM (CBAM))

This output focuses on the development and implementation of a strategy to respond to the CBAM.

The output will be the development and implementation of a strategy which galvanises domestic stakeholders such as business and labour, and external stakeholders in other developing countries likely to be affected by the CBAM. Given that the CBAM will significantly undermine SA exports' competitiveness and EU market access, **the dtic** will put significant resources into analysing the potential impact on SA and investigating appropriate responses.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 29 | 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | High impact trade and climate change strategy advocacy | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Finalise a strategy responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) Advocacy and consultation with key stakeholders, like-minded and developing countries, also in SACU, SADC, AU and engagements with EU and the WTO Programme 4 Sectors: Develop a strategy and action plan for South Africa's engagement with the EU on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms Programme 9 Research: White Paper on EV, and Carbon tax border adjustment measures. Develop and implement strategy on CBAM. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide inputs into strategy perspective where relevant Programme 5: Regulation | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide inputs into strategy from export support perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 8: Transformation and Competition Provide resource support if required | | | |

OUTPUT 30: 1 EV STRATEGY FINALISED

This output refers to the finalisation of a strategy and roadmap for electric vehicles.

The SA auto sector and its substantial exports are likely to be affected by a number of SA's trading partners' decision to encourage the adoption of electrical vehicles. Stakeholders are in agreement that SA needs to move quickly to Conclude the electric vehicle strategy and roadmap; develop and implement an appropriate framework for government agencies to purchase SA made NEVs; Develop and implement social compacts with business for participating organisations to develop NEVs; and Work with the private sector to incentivise the development of charging infrastructure.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 30 | 1 EV strategy finalised | Increase in Green industrialisation and energy efficiency | Programme 4 Sectors: Complete New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide inputs into strategy from trade policy (e.g., Rules of Origin) perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Industrial Spatial Development: Provide inputs into strategy from investment Support the implementation through the SEZ programme. Subject to the available strategy, provide support of Prototype development, technologies and technology demonstration within the EV current projects in line with the EV strategy | | | |
| | | | Programme 5: Regulation Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6: Incentive: Provide support on the proposed financing package | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide inputs into strategy from export support perspective where relevant | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | Programme 8: Transformation and Competition Review EV strategy in relation to Competition policy and BBBEE | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 31: 1 FINALISATION OF GREEN HYDROGEN COMMERCIALISATION FRAMEWORK

This output refers to the finalisation of SA's green hydrogen commercialisation framework, following the public comment process.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 31 | 1 Finalisation of Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework | Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework finalised | Programme 4 Sectors: Finalisation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide inputs into strategy from trade policy perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development: Provide inputs into strategy from investment support perspective Provide strategic support of Prototype development, technologies and technology demonstration within the Green Hydrogen Sector | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Provide inputs into strategy from export support perspective where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Review framework in relation to competition policy and BBEE | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 32: 1000 CASE STUDIES OF FIRMS, WORKERS, ENTREPRENEURS, PROFESSIONALS OR COMMUNITIES IMPACTED BY THE DTIC MEASURES; INCLUDING 12 LOCAL FILMS/ DOCUMENTARIES TELLING THE SA STORY

This output refers to production of 1 000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities impacted by **the dtic** measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story.

The output will be measured through a simple count of **the dtic** success stories profiled by **the dtic** programmes and entities through written case studies, examples used in presentations, website highlights, advertising campaigns and social media platforms; as well as financing of 12 films that tell the SA story, including aspects of our painful history development of charging infrastructure. Programme contribution of **the dtic** entities and partner funds contribute the following towards the achievement of each output.

The top 1000 case studies will be drawn from the following indicative targets within the dtic family:

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. B-BBEE Commission | 50 |
| 2. Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) | 30 |
| 3. Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) | 30 |
| 4. National Consumer Commission (NCC) | 50 |
| 5. National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) | 10 |
| 6. Companies Tribunal (CT) | 10 |
| 7. National Credit Regulator (NCR) | 50 |
| 8. National Empowerment Fund (NEF) | 50 |
| 9. National Gambling Board (NGB) | 10 |
| 10. National Lotteries Commission (NLC) | 200 |
| 11. National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) | 20 |
| 12. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) | 20 |
| 13. Patent Examination Board | 10 |
| 14. Proudly South Africa | 100 |
| 15. Social Employment Fund (SEF) | 200 |
| 16. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) | 20 |
| 17. South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) | 20 |
| 18. Tirisano Fund | 50 |
| 19. The Competition Commission | 50 |
| 20. The Competition Tribunal | 10 |
| 21. The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) | 100 |
| 22. The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) | 50 |

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2, 6 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

The contribution by the nine programmes and relevant entities will entail:

The contribution of each dtic programme for information

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme 1 Administration | 50 |
| Programme 2 Trade | 50 |
| Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development | 80 (30 from ISA and 50 from SEZs) |
| Programme 4 Sectors | 100 (3 Per master Plan 5 per sector desk) |
| Programme 5 Regulation | 10 |
| Programme 6 Incentive | 100 |
| Programme 7 Exports | 100 |
| Programme 8 Transformation and Competition | 100 (50 Competition and 50 EEIP) |
| Programme 9 Research | 50 |

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 32 | 1000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' individuals impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | Programme 1 Administration: Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | 1000 | 1200 | 1500 |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Develop: content for case studies linked to trade interventions | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development: Develop content for case studies linked to investment Skills for Economy contribute on success case studies reporting on Workplace Challenge (WPC firm beneficiaries per quarter) Also, support the Output through SEZ case studies | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide content for case studies linked to sector interventions. | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentive: Provide case studies on incentive beneficiaries | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Develop content for case studies linked to exporters | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies. | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Provide case studies | | | |

OUTPUT 33: 52 COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES BY THE dtic GROUP

This output refers to the undertaking of community outreach programmes by relevant programmes and entities within **the dtic** group. This entails:

- (1) Community outreach sessions showcasing the range of government support and programmes available to SMMEs (which includes bringing **the dtic**, DFIs, SARS and CIPC and other relevant agencies.
- (2) Information dashboards on each district; or
- (3) Coordination meeting with other entities to integrate **dtic** efforts within the district development model to bring the three spheres' contributions together.

Measurement will be through a simple count of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 districts by **the dtic** programmes and entities.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2, 6 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 33 | 52 community outreach programmes by the dtic group | Community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts | Programme 1 Administration: Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts | 52 | Nil | Nil |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide awareness of opportunities available under the AfCFTA and other trade agreements where relevant | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development: Provide awareness of InvestSA and suite of support Platforms of workshops across 52 districts building capacity for township and rural economy in partnership with amongst others, National Treasury, COGTA and DSBD. Hosting of Innovation, Technology and Grassroots workshops to develop awareness of incentives and programmes within the dtic | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide awareness of opportunities available through sector interventions where relevant | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | <p>Programme 5 Regulation: 20 education and awareness workshops in districts on the legislation overseen by the Branch</p> <p>Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support to qualifying projects in districts</p> <p>Programme 7 Exports: Provide awareness of exporter development and promotion support available</p> <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Attend events/ initiatives and follow up on competition/ BBBEE matters</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will update and maintain dashboard.</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 34: 7 MASTER PLANS MANAGED AND 1 NEW MASTER PLAN FINALISED

This output refers to the continued implementation of the 7 existing Master Plans while 1 additional Master Plan is to be finalised in the FY; in addition, contribute to the hemp and cannabis Master Plan.

This output will be achieved through strategic oversight of Master Plans implementation structures and working groups including commitment of time and resources to work streams most likely to deliver economic impact. In respect of Hemp and Cannabis, it includes the matters referred to in the letter from the President dated 28 March 2023:

1. Reprioritise internal budgets, in alignment with commitments made in SONA 2023. This reprioritisation should also consider, where appropriate, the inclusion of the hemp and cannabis sector in existing **dtic** financing and incentive support instruments.
2. Delegate senior officials, including those in agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and quality infrastructure (standards), who will drive the development of the hemp and cannabis sector. Additionally, the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) must map the Standards and Conformity Assessment capacity in South Africa. Finally, SABS will urgently need to put in place the product and process standards that will enable sector growth.
3. Participate in a Hemp and Cannabis mini-Phakisa, which will be organised by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development (DALRRD), under the leadership of Minister Didiza. The mini-Phakisa should produce an accelerated implementation plan for sector growth, with deliverables that are focused on improving the lives of South Africans.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, and Transformation | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 34 | 7 Master Plans managed, and 1 new Master Plan finalised | Number of Master Plans managed, and new Master Plan finalised | Programme 4 Sectors: Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans Medical Devices Master Plan developed as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy Implement the Hemp and Cannabis Master Plan. Steps set out above. | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 7 approved Master Plans | 7 | 7 |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Trade policy and interventions to support key objectives of masterplans | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development: Contribute to master plans from investment perspective | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide oversight on the implementation of GBS masterplan and financial support of qualifying projects from other masterplans | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Develop and update export plans for master plans | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition and BBBEE activities undertaken, and challenges identified, to be highlighted to the relevant sectors where new masterplans are being developed | | | |
| | | | Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 35: OVERSIGHT OF IDC, NEF AND ECIC TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 95% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVED

This output refers to the implementation of effective oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC.

The main measure is the production of Action Minutes which assess the DFIs performance against their KPI's with a target of 95% achievement of all targets set for investment commitments; funding of SMMEs; funding to projects outside 5 metros; funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors; funding of black industrialist projects; and jobs supported

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 35 | Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved | Programme 6 Incentives: Oversight of IDC and NEF to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | 4 Action Minutes | 4 Action Minutes | 4 Action Minutes |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: 4 x Action minutes tracking progress of ECIC implementation of corporate plan and meeting targets | | | |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Monitor and provide support where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 4: Sectors Provide non-financial support and information where required | | | |
| Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Meet with funders once a year to provide information on levels of concentration in sectors; market inquiry activities (that will open up the market for new entrants or for others to expand) and how these can be enhanced through funding</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 36: OVERSIGHT OF OTHER ENTITIES TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 95% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVED

This output refers to the implementation of effective oversight of the balance of **the dtic’s** entities excluding the DFIs.

The main measure is the production of Action Minutes which assess the efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI’s of their APP’s are achieved.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 36 | Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIS are achieved | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI’s of their APP’s are achieved | Programme 4 Sectors: Number of action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI’s of their APP’s are achieved | 4 Action minutes | 4 Action minutes | 4 Action minutes |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: 4 Action Minutes tracking progress of ITAC implementation of strategic plan and meeting targets | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Monitor and provide support where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulations: Oversight over the regulatory entities and ensuring that 95% of KPIS on their APPs are achieved. | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Oversight of IDC and NEF to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIS are achieved | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: 4 x Action minutes tracking progress of ECIC implementation of corporate plan and meeting targets | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Policy oversight of Competition Authorities and BBBEE Commission | | | |
| Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | | | | |

OUTPUT 37: 5 CONFERENCES, SUMMITS, AND INTERNATIONAL FORUMS HOSTED

This output refers to the hosting of 5 conferences, summits and international forums. The events to be held will be drawn inter alia from the list below:

- SA Investment Conference;
- Black Industrialist Conference;
- Worker Ownership Summit;
- BRICS Ministerial meeting;
- BRICS Business Council; and
- AGOA Forum.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF as well as the SONA 2023 announcements.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 37 | 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministers meeting Co-ordinate the hosting of the AGOA Forum | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Support business forum in terms of investment promotion | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Business Forum | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Co-ordinate the hosting of the black Industrialist Conference & Worker Ownership Summit | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Provide support at conferences | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support, information and databases where required | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target Programme 6: Incentives Provide resource support if required | Support for the above | | |

OUTPUT 38: 50 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS WHERE PUBLIC INTEREST CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED

This output refers to the conclusion of 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated.

The output will be measured by the number of reports on interventions in mergers on public interest issues, covering one or more of the following: employment protection; transformation including worker ownership; local supplier development; new investments; and localisation.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 38 | 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated Percentage (100%) of mergers notified and assessed for public interest Percentage (15%) of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest Percentage (1%) of mergers notified will have agreements reached between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2: Trade Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Development: Provide support where relevant | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | <p>Programme 4: Sectors Provide non-financial support and information through sector interventions where required</p> <p>Programme 5: Regulation Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target</p> <p>Programme 6: Incentives Provide resource support if required</p> <p>Programme 7: Exports: Provide resource support if required</p> <p>Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.</p> | | | |

OUTPUT 39: 4 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND/OR EFFECTIVENESS, OF THE DTIC'S POLICY OR PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

This output involves the commissioning or undertaking of evaluations of policy or programmes of **the dtic** group.

It will be measured on the basis of impact assessments provided to the Executive Authority which provide clear policy recommendations to improve, for example, the efficiency, cost-effectiveness or reach of **the dtic** or **the dtic** group's interventions.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This is the first time this measure is included in the APP.

Output 39 is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

| Outcomes: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 39 | 4 High-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic 's policy or programme interventions | Number of high-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic 's policy or programme interventions | Programme 9 Research: Completed high-impact measures | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 2: Trade Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Development: collaborate with relevant branches, entities, sectors, inter-sectoral government departments for effective implementation of the dtic policies and programme interventions and provide support where it's needed | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support and information through sector interventions where required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: 1 Exporter development programme implemented to | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic, ECIC, IDC and NEF</p> <hr/> <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Provide information when requested e.g., ERC is currently doing research on public interest and programme 8 managers have been interviewed and shared information where possible</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

OUTPUT 40: 10 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO REDUCE RED TAPE OR IMPROVE TURNAROUND TIMES IN ADMINISTRATION OF INCENTIVES AND WORK OF AGENCIES

This output refers to the conclusion of 10 high-impact interventions to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.

The output will be measured by the number of written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include:

- Incentives programmes reviewed to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times;
- Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by **the dtic**, ECIC, IDC and NEF;
- Finalise and publish the regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC); and
- Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 40 | 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | <p>Programme 2 Trade Policy: Finalise and publish 3 regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC)</p> <p>Programme 4 Sectors: Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: - SABS: publication of standards NRCS: issuing letters of authorisation</p> <p>Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations amended & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction taken</p> <p>Programmes 6 Incentives: Implement measures to reduce red tape in administration of</p> | 10 | 10 | 10 |

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | incentives by reviewing programmes or processes | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: 1 Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic , ECIC, IDC and NEF | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Development: collaborate with relevant branches, entities, sectors, inter-sectoral government departments for effective implementation of the dtic policies and programme interventions and provide support where it's needed | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 9: Research | | | |

OUTPUT 41: 4 PROTOCOLS FINALISED UNDER THE AfCFTA

This output refers to the conclusion of 4 protocols necessary for the effective functioning of the AfCFTA. The output will be measured by the conclusion of the competition, investment, women in trade and digital trade protocols.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This is the first time this measure is included in the APP.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 41 | Output 41: 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA | Protocols finalised: 1. Submission of the Competition Protocol to Cabinet and follow up on Cabinet decision 2. Finalisation of Investment Protocol for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 3. Finalisation of Protocol on Women in Trade for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 4. Finalisation of Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers | Programme 2: Trade Policy 1. Ratification of the Competition Protocol 2. The Investment Protocol approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 3. Protocol on Women in trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 4. Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Minister | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Development: Provide support where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 4: Sectors Provide support through the Africa Regional Value Chain Programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 5: Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6: Incentives Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Value of (R281 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives | | | |

OUTPUT 42: 1 METAL TRADING SYSTEM DEVELOPED TO IDENTIFY STOLEN PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE ENTERING THE SCRAP METAL VALUE-CHAIN, EXPORT MARKET OR LEGITIMATE METAL PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

This target captures the essence of the work designed to reduce damage to infrastructure as a result of scrap metal exporters and traders.

The output will be measured by the development and implementation of a Metal Trading System which will provide quarterly reports to assist security structures to identify possible sources of stolen infrastructure.

Technical Note: This target focuses on those parts of the metal value-chain where **the dtic** has policy levers available to it e.g., issuing of export permits. It does not cover those areas where other Departments or entities have the legal or regulatory authority e.g., SAPS, SARS, FIC.

It does include:

- Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system: tighter monitoring and evaluation of metal trade.
- Evaluation of potential new legislation requiring cashless transactions in scrap metal trade.
- Shifting regulation of copper to fall under precious metal legislation as a “precious” metal.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

| Outcomes: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Output 42 | 1 Metal trading system developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | Development of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | Programme 4 Sectors: Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage | 1 | - | - |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade: Provide inputs into development of a Metal Trading System from a trade policy perspective | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide inputs into development of a Metal Trading System from an investment perspective | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>Programme 7: Exports: Provide inputs into development of a Metal Trading System from export perspective</p> | |
| | | | <p>Programme 9 Research: Provide technical support to ITAC for the contracting and oversight of IT development process.</p> | |

OUTPUT 43 – PROMOTION OF A TRANSPARENT AND JUST ADJUDICATION PROCESS FOR INCENTIVE APPLICATIONS

This output refers to the promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for Incentive Applications.

The output will be measured by the implementation of a redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committees.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF and SONA 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Programme Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| 43 | Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for Incentive Applications | Number of reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee | Programme 1 Administration: Operationalisation of the Incentive Review Committee and appointment of panel | 1 Annual Report | 1 Annual Report | 1 Annual Report |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Provide support where relevant | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial support and information through sector interventions where required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support by participating in steering committees | | | |
| | | | Programme 7 Exports: Participate in transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications related to EMIA group support | | | |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Analysis of incentives in relation to concentration in the economy | | | |

OUTPUT 44: 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OR ENHANCEMENTS OF TRADE INSTRUMENTS OR MEASURES

This output refers to impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes.

The output will be measured by trade instruments or measures applied that are geo-spatially referenced; applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age, and other relevant demographic markers or jobs impact of measures. It will also include actions that addresses the social dimensions of trade.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Program Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Output 44 | 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures | Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes | Programme 2: Trade Policy Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | | | Programme 1: Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | Support for the above | | |
| | | | Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Provide inputs into impact assessments from investment support perspective | | | |
| | | | Programme 4: Sectors: Provide non-financial support and | | | |

| Outcome: Capable State | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Program Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | information through sector interventions where required | | | |
| | | | Programme 5: Regulation Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target | | | |
| | | | Programme 6: Incentives Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports: Provide inputs into impact assessments from export support perspective | | | |
| | | | Programme 8: Transformation and Competition | | | |
| | | | Programme 9: Research Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

OUTPUT 45: 10 SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS COMPLETED ON PRICE MONITORING AND EXCESSIVE PRICING OR PRICE GOUGING

This output refers to the undertaking of 10 successful actions on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging.

The output will be measured by a simple count of the successful actions undertaken including findings by the Competition and Consumer Commissions and rulings by the Competition and Consumer Tribunals.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

| Outcome: Industrialisation and capable state | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Program Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| 45 | 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | Programme 5 Regulation: Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | | | |
| | | | Programme 1 Administration Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A | | | |
| | | | Programme 2 Trade Policy: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Development: Provide support where relevant | | | |
| | | | Programme 4 Sectors: Provide non-financial and technical support through the Green Industries programme | | | |
| | | | Programme 6 Incentives: Provide resource support if required | | | |
| | | | Programme 7: Exports Provide resource support if required | | | |
| Programme 8: Transformation and Competition Contribute to education and awareness sessions with Commission input | | | | | | |

| Outcome: Industrialisation and capable state | | | | Annual Target (MTEF Period) | | |
|--|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Output Number | Output | Output Indicator | Program Contribution | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| | | | Programme 9: Research Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target. | | | |

Output co-dependencies

The APP lists a set of assumptions which if they change will have a material impact on **the dtic's** ability to achieve its 45 output targets. In addition, there are fundamental factors in the *external environment* that affect almost all output targets. These factors are largely and in some cases, entirely outside of the control of **the dtic**. They will not be listed individually in the table below but are assumed to affect all output targets unless stated otherwise, they include:

- the global and domestic policy environment;
- market access;
- the availability, reliability and cost of essential economic infrastructure including water, electricity, municipal services and transport logistics; and
- the availability of appropriately skilled human resources in SA.

Cross cutting co-dependencies:

- Functional Municipal Services
- Port infrastructure and logistics
- Corruption and business forums (extortion), business and social unrest
- Law enforcement and stability to support investment
- Legal certainty and compliance
- Timely allocation of resources
- Organs of state develop a Framework for local content and the effectiveness of the Auditor General to monitor its implementation

External Environment²:

- Global & Domestic Environment;
- Reliable supply of energy;
- Efficient and responsive visa system;
- Good market access;
- Consistent water supply; and
- Supply chain stability.

² The external environment in this context refers to developments in the global and domestic economy which may impede or assist **the dtic** to meet the output target. It includes factors which are outside of the direct control of **the dtic** but which may be within the control of another government department.

All Programmes

| Output Number | Outputs | Specific Co-Dependencies |
|---------------|--|--|
| Output 1 | R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | <p>Internal Resource and Policy Environment³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reciprocal commitments are made by private-sector enterprises accessing trade measures, and the volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months; – Availability of financial instruments for Sector interventions and Master Plans; – Increasing efficiency in the dtic group's funding approval processes; – Social partners are able to make commitments and able to execute on these commitments; – the dtic has expedited access (when required) to lawyers and counsel with specialised expertise in competition and related matters; – Government support in all 3 spheres and community support for SEZs; and |
| Output 2 | R40 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved and the volume of applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months; – Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments; – Prioritisation of locally produced manufactured goods in the procurement act – Adoption and adherence to all previously agreed designations by procuring departments – Prioritisation of locally manufactured goods by procuring entities – Action against illicit and illegal trade action; – Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations – Supported projects/enterprises commence production within the period of the incentive support and there is sufficient demand for the locally manufactured product. – Quality and pricing of products, competitiveness, low input costs |
| Output 3 | R700 Billion in manufacturing exports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months; – Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean; – SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive; – Applications for permits for manufactured exports under the Non Proliferation Act are received; and – Reliable logistics infrastructure |
| Output 4 | R300 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Volumes of vehicles exported to other African countries follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean; – Clear programme for sector interventions in Africa; – Cost of inputs in production process is relatively stable; – SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive; – Implementation of trade commitments by African trading partners – Removing non-tariff barriers (Cross cutter for exports) |

³ The internal environment reflects the factors over which **the dtic** Executive Authority and managers have substantial or significant control over such as financial or human resources.

| Output Number | Outputs | Specific Co-Dependencies |
|---------------|--|--|
| Output 5 | R2.5 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Available databases and efficient responses to queries; – Availability of GBS incentive and it remains at a globally competitive level; and – Willingness of resources to move to areas of priority focus and expectations of these resources is made clear. |
| Output 6 | R30 Billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policy certainty with regards to localisation; – Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations; – Adequate marketing of the support programmes so that there is sufficient uptake by enterprises; – Incentive instruments from Treasury (EV and 12i); and – Commitments by Social Partners. |
| Output 7 | R15 Billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations; – Adequate marketing of the support programmes outside of the 5 main metros and there is sufficient uptake by enterprises; and – Competent and efficient municipal services and support. |
| Output 8 | R8 Billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social partners are able to make commitments and able to execute on these commitments; – Availability of financial instruments to support SMMEs; – Cooperation from role players in the provinces, municipalities and Department of Small Business; – Adequate marketing of the support programmes to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered enterprises- |
| Output 9 | R7.5 Billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments (ESD, Localisation, Investment); – Availability of financial instruments to labour absorbing sectors; – Quality of applications to ensure speedy processing and implementation of the programme. |
| Output 10 | R 800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compliance with EEIP requirements |
| Output 11 | R 40 Billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments; – Supported Black Industrialist projects/enterprises commence production within the agreed period and demand for manufactured product; – SOEs follow through on projected orders; and – Support from external stakeholders (e.g. DFIs, Commercial banks funding, private and public institutions). |
| Output 12 | 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Applications for trade measures follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean for the last 36 months; – Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments; – Actual number of jobs supported from the National Liquor Authority (NLA) and the NLC is aligned to the dtic estimates; and – Supported projects/enterprises retain current baseline jobs. |
| Output 13 | 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Applications for trade measures follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean for the last 36 months; – Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments; – Key dependency is securing further funding for the SEF programme since its funding ends at the end of the APP financial year. |

| Output Number | Outputs | Specific Co-Dependencies |
|---------------|---|---|
| Output 14 | 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported projects/enterprises retain existing baseline jobs and adequate funding and certainty of funding provided to the market. |
| Output 15 | 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations to negotiate ESOPS |
| Output 16 | 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration, at sector or firm level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of market inquiry recommendations by Government and other stakeholders; |
| Output 17 | 2 New SEZs designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory legislative work; and National Treasury concurrence, Cabinet approval, Municipal approvals, provincial and municipal support, community support and availability of service infrastructure. |
| Output 18 | R1.3 Billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective collaboration with supporting Departments such as DEFF, Ministry of Electricity, DPME; Financing options for green energy available to entities to fund inventers, generators, energy generating equipment and other renewable energy efficiencies; Grid access, Nersa approval, economic viability including Eskom cooperation Timely implementation of NECOM recommendations and new commitments |
| Output 19 | 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated | |
| Output 20 | 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid | |
| Output 21 | 1 Energy One-stop Shop operational | |
| Output 22 | Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency | |
| Output 23 | 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | N/A |
| Output 25 | 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with private sector to execute |
| Output 26 | 4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy in from industry and cooperation from relevant supporting organisations; and The Companies Amendment Bill delays in sourcing the SEIAS and certification of the legal opinion, resolution of the constitutional issues. |
| Output 27 | 1 Implementation of the AFCFTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AfCFTA rules of origin on clothing and autos are agreed with member states; SACU tariff offer is approved by the Council of Ministers and the Summit; Customs and Excise Act is amended by SARS SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive; Cooperation of largest continental traders; |
| Output 28 | 10 High impact trade interventions completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolutions of trade disputes with trade partners; and SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive. |
| Output 29 | 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with supporting Departments such as DEFF, Ministry of Electricity, DPME, National Treasury, and key stakeholders in industry |
| Output 30 | 1 EV Strategy finalised | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing instruments agreed with National Treasury; |
| Output 31 | 1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing instruments agreed with National Treasury; and Supportive policy for roll out |

| Output Number | Outputs | Specific Co-Dependencies |
|---------------|--|---|
| Output 32 | 1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story | N/A |
| Output 33 | 52 Community outreach programmes by the dtic group | N/A |
| Output 34 | 7 Master Plans managed and 1 new masterplan to be finalised | – Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments; |
| Output 35 | Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | N/A |
| Output 36 | Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | N/A |
| Output 37 | 5 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | – No changes in plans due to factors external to the dtic |
| Output 38 | 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated | N/A |
| Output 39 | 4 High-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions | N/A |
| Output 40 | 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | N/A |
| Output 41 | 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Negotiations concluded on the protocol and annexes; – Protocols adopted by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers and Heads of State; – Cabinet approval; – Support from key SA Government Departments |
| Output 42 | 1 Metal trading system developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | – Mandatory legislative work by the SAPS and other enforcement agencies |
| Output 43 | Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications | N/A |
| Output 44 | 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures | N/A |
| Output 45 | 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | N/A |

16. (B) Institutional Programme Performance Information

16.1 Programme 1: Administration

- a) **Purpose:** Provide the Department with strategic leadership, management and support services.
- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
- (i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dtic**;
 - (ii) **The Office of the Director-General (ODG)** provides overall management of **the dtic's** resources;
 - (iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, legal services and facilities management;
 - (iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dtic** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service;
 - (v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dtic**, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the department's goals and objectives; and
 - (vi) **Marketing, Communication and Media Relations** facilitates greater awareness of the department's role and increase the uptake of its products and services as well as ensuring that it is projected positively in the media through influencing the content of all media in favour of the department.
- c) **Strategic focus for 2023/24**

The bedrock of well-functioning Programmes is a solid administration. This includes support in areas such as human resource development, effective ICT support, integrated finance systems and management coordination through the Office of the Director General.

Programme 01 is a supporting, coordinating and integrating function that holds together and directs the work of Programmes 02-09. Over the past number of years, innovations in administrative and coordinating practices in public and private institutions have enabled new ways to enhance impact. **the dtic** will need to update its systems and managerial practices to reflect such innovations. In particular, it will need to create a high-performance environment throughout its programmes and entities, producing quality services in the economy and to the public with minimum administrative burden to its staff and to users of its services.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is reshaping the Government and will significantly impact how the Department will operate in future. It is, therefore, necessary and important that **the dtic** re-evaluates the traditional ways of rendering services to clients.

Implementing the current Digital Transformation Strategy will aid the Department to better engage with internal and external clients in a modern manner, enhancing agility and operational efficiency. A digitally transformed **dtic** will focus heavily on data-driven decision-making, predictive models and emerging technologies.

The following are initiatives that will be implemented in FY2021/26 to accelerate **the dtic** Digital Business Transformation Strategy (DBTS): Cyber Security, Cloud Computing, Business Intelligence, Web Based Process Automation, Refreshed Network and Telephony Infrastructure and Enterprise Architecture, an electronic collaboration tool, a project management tool, a tool for tracking of targets and Online Incentive System.

Another important focus area for the department is to retain its efforts on internal transformation. Targets over the three planning years have been set respectively for the employment of Persons with Disabilities. The department is committing to maintain the employment rate of 50% of Women in SMS over the next 3 years. The next intake of 31 interns will take place during the 2024/25 financial year, with preparatory work to occur during this financial year.

The Fit for Purpose structure project that will be implemented during 2023/24 will include a revised structure for the department, the development of a Competency Framework as well as a Skills Audit.

In addition, the Department will embark on a Culture Change project that will entail the assessment of the Department's culture, the development and implementation of plans to address gaps and challenges regarding the departmental culture as well as skills.

Office accommodation

An accessibility audit has been undertaken during Q2 2022 and the initiatives earmarked as agreed with the concessionaire will be undertaken, the costs for such will be carried under the PPP budget allocation line. The new audit has considered the latest requirements, including SANS 10400-S: 2011. There are no new buildings to be built by **the dtic** for its administrative use.

Environmental considerations – dtic campus:

The campus was built with energy and water efficiency in mind in 2003. Gardens are watered with bore-hole water. The heating, ventilation air-conditioning (HVAC) system uses a hybrid evaporative cooling and air-conditioning system, designed to take environmental factors into account. Recently installed electricity and water meters are measuring consumption to enable trend analysis. **The dtic** PPPA provides for volume risk to be passed to the concessionaire whilst rate (read price escalation) risk is accepted by the department.

Programme contribution towards 4 Outputs Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets for the number of specific outputs to be produce

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Capable State | Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | (%) of procurement approved towards women, youth and PWD owned businesses | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 25% | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth 100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth 100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth 100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days |
| | Output 32: 1000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 |
| | Output 33: 52 community outreach programmes by the dtic group | Community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts | Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| | Output 43: Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for Incentive Applications | Number of reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee | Operationalisation of the Incentive Review Committee and appointment of panel | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 Annual Report | 1 Annual Report | 1 Annual Report |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023-2024

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | 1 000 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts | 52 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth of procurement approved towards Women, Youth & PWD owned businesses | 0 | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth of procurement approved towards Women, Youth & PWD owned businesses | 0 | 7 % PWD 40 % Women 30 % Youth of procurement approved towards Women, Youth & PWD owned businesses |
| Number of Reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee | Number of Reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee | Nominations of members of the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee | Incentives Adjudication Review Committee established | Awareness campaign | Annual Report |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

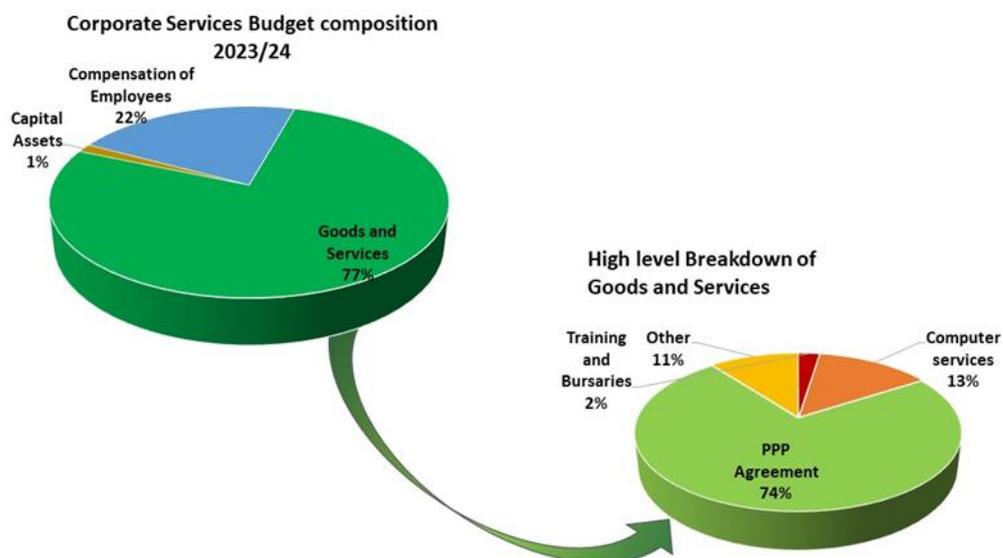
To enhance the delivery of the core outputs, Programme 1 will provide agile and credible support services through the following activities:

- Promotion of a values-based and service-oriented organisational culture
- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- Re-prioritisation of the funding through shifting and virements of the budget to the core programmes
- Automation of manual customer-facing systems and provision of a responsive and reliable internet capability
- Prioritise the drafting of contracts, legal opinions, litigation and legislation relating to core outputs
- Prioritise accommodation needs of core outputs

Resources for Corporate Services

The budget allocation for Corporate Services is R591m, of which Goods and Services represents 77%. The PPP Agreement constitute a notable 74% of the Goods and Services breakdown. This represents the cost to accommodate **the dtic** and various public entities. Details of the PPP are presented in Section 19, Public-Private Partnerships. The remaining 26% is spread between Computer Services, Other and Training and Bursaries.

Resources for Corporate Services 2023/24



Resources for Office accommodation (regional offices only)

The Office Accommodation sub-programme pays for rent and any other costs that may be necessary per GIAMA and NDPWI for 3 regional offices as well as the utilities used by the offices.

| Programme 1: Administration | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Sub-programmes | | | | | | | |
| Ministry | 53 698 | 31 662 | 33 932 | 47 850 | 44 103 | 46 471 | 47 761 |
| Office of the Director-General | 123 736 | 81 988 | 82 349 | 75 029 | 76 791 | 76 095 | 78 358 |
| Corporate Management Services | 548 001 | 556 746 | 489 945 | 606 340 | 590 287 | 622 616 | 645 682 |
| Office Accommodation | 1 625 | 4 397 | 3 060 | 3 150 | 4 300 | 5 200 | 5 469 |
| Financial Management | 89 175 | 100 762 | 66 866 | 74 437 | 73 550 | 73 322 | 128 012 |
| Marketing Communication and Media Relations | 72 942 | 38 541 | 45 113 | 57 186 | 51 301 | 54 081 | 56 534 |
| Total | 889 177 | 814 096 | 721 265 | 863 992 | 840 332 | 877 785 | 961 816 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 868 717 | 769 002 | 715 330 | 853 911 | 830 716 | 865 989 | 949 435 |
| Compensation of employees | 329 884 | 300 881 | 305 345 | 305 937 | 300 556 | 300 583 | 305 382 |
| Salaries and wages | 290 955 | 263 345 | 267 841 | 268 211 | 263 588 | 261 953 | 265 059 |
| Social contributions | 38 929 | 37 536 | 37 504 | 37 726 | 36 968 | 38 630 | 40 323 |
| Goods and services | 538 833 | 468 121 | 409 985 | 547 974 | 530 160 | 565 406 | 644 053 |
| Administrative fees | 4 593 | 544 | 1 028 | 2 101 | 2 412 | 2 570 | 2 686 |
| Advertising | 8 328 | 3 180 | 3 742 | 9 771 | 7 380 | 9 281 | 10 965 |
| Minor assets | 145 | 2 | 73 | 436 | 473 | 529 | 551 |
| Audit costs: External | 10 906 | 10 578 | 9 634 | 14 877 | 14 576 | 16 141 | 23 133 |
| Bursaries: Employees | 4 676 | 2 669 | 4 420 | 6 339 | 6 473 | 6 764 | 7 067 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 1 711 | 716 | 196 | 713 | 2 101 | 2 308 | 2 492 |
| Communication (G&S) | 7 463 | 8 204 | 6 697 | 10 948 | 11 251 | 11 893 | 12 424 |
| Computer services | 13 929 | 54 585 | 31 235 | 79 299 | 63 567 | 61 849 | 66 656 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 41 154 | 20 473 | 11 125 | 15 422 | 14 975 | 15 729 | 31 765 |
| Laboratory services | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services (G&S) | 16 383 | 14 703 | 4 364 | 15 276 | 12 470 | 23 154 | 24 416 |
| Science and technological services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contractors | 14 520 | 9 112 | 6 676 | 11 883 | 12 518 | 14 244 | 14 509 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | 44 | - | - | 12 | 226 | 236 | 247 |
| Entertainment | 39 | - | - | 112 | 147 | 157 | 164 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 1 146 | 43 | 244 | 668 | 1 498 | 1 566 | 1 637 |
| Consumable supplies | 652 | 653 | 248 | 1 195 | 1 920 | 2 277 | 2 378 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 3 443 | 1 867 | 1 762 | 3 448 | 3 777 | 3 037 | 6 307 |
| Operating leases | 338 478 | 322 883 | 305 454 | 336 574 | 344 330 | 356 599 | 395 502 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rental and hiring | 4 325 | 130 | 273 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Property payments | 5 709 | 6 897 | 3 779 | 4 295 | 3 309 | 4 159 | 4 425 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 29 879 | 4 093 | 8 304 | 19 037 | 15 176 | 17 282 | 20 272 |
| Training and development | 3 316 | 729 | 994 | 3 115 | 4 854 | 7 910 | 8 264 |
| Operating payments | 10 258 | 4 722 | 3 223 | 7 699 | 5 777 | 5 696 | 6 125 |
| Venues and facilities | 17 736 | 1 338 | 6 507 | 4 741 | 936 | 2 011 | 2 053 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 3 682 | 2 713 | 2 520 | 397 | - | - | - |
| Households | 3 682 | 2 713 | 2 520 | 397 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 3 561 | 896 | 2 464 | 397 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | 121 | 1 817 | 56 | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | 2 531 | 41 456 | 2 325 | 9 684 | 9 616 | 11 796 | 12 381 |
| Machinery and equipment | 2 200 | 41 456 | 2 325 | 6 524 | 7 105 | 7 419 | 7 808 |
| Transport equipment | - | - | 1 544 | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2 200 | 41 456 | 781 | 6 524 | 7 105 | 7 419 | 7 808 |
| Software and other intangible assets | 331 | - | - | 3 160 | 2 511 | 4 377 | 4 573 |
| Payments for financial assets | 14 247 | 925 | 1 090 | - | - | - | - |

16.2 Programme 2: Trade

a) **Purpose:** Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates development by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering African development, including regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

The Trade Policy programme aims to unlock new markets for South African products, to enable greater industrialisation and to create jobs. It does so by advancing negotiations on the African Continental Free Trade Agreement, while securing South Africa's market access and policy space through strategic engagements with trading partners and at multilateral forums.

Indicators for the programme reflect a targeted programme of work for negotiations and economic diplomacy, and an expanded focus on streamlining South African firms' access to the benefits of these international engagements, by strengthening ITAC processes in its engagements and working with companies to align trade policy with their strategic imperatives.

Programme contribution towards 16 Outputs Indicators

The following table sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output 1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Value (R30 million) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R30m | R32m | R35m |
| | Output 2: R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved | Value of additional local output committed or achieved | Value of (R20 billion) additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R20bn | R22bn | R25bn |
| | Output 3: R700 billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Value of (R249 billion) manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, non-proliferation export permits and APDP | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R249bn | R258bn | R267bn |
| | Output 4: R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | Value of (R19 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries facilitated under rebates and APDP | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R19bn | R20bn | R21bn |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| | Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; | Number of jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 500 | 500 | 500 |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| | | - 50 000 full-time jobs | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 18: R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Value of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Trade directive to assess the tariff structure for imports of alternative energy components and the final goods to ensure that tariffs encourage local manufacturing. This will include an assessment of the need for rebates or other tariff instruments. | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Patents Bill and Design Amendment Bill to support industrialisation by utilisation of TRIPS flexibilities decision | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| | Output 27: 1 Implementation of the AFCFTA | Preferential trading in goods under the AFCFTA | SACU Tariff offer approved by AfCFTA Council of Ministers and adopted by the AfCFTA Summit by July 2023 Facilitate changes to Customs and Excise Act and gazetting thereof to implement SACU 9ariff offer by September 2023. Finalise the outstanding rules of origin for clothing and autos by October 2023 | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Output 28: 10 High impact trade interventions completed | High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade | High-impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 10 | 8 | 6 | |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| | | disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 29: 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised, responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | High impact trade and climate change strategy and advocacy | Finalise a strategy responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Output 37: 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministers meeting Co-ordinate the hosting of the AGOA Forum | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Output 40: 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Finalise and publish 3 regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC) | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Output 41: 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA | Protocols finalised: 1. Submission of the Competition Protocol to Cabinet and follow up on Cabinet decision 2. Finalisation of Investment Protocol for | Ratification of the Competition Protocol Protocol on Women in trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 4 | 0 | 0 | |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 3. Finalisation of Protocol on Women in Trade for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 4. Finalisation of Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers | Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers | | | | | | | |
| | Output 44: 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures | Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for and issued across firms of different sizes that are geo-spatially referenced against relevant demographic markers | Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 6 | 6 | 6 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023-2024

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | R30m | Nil | Nil | Nil | R30m |
| Value of additional local output committed or achieved | R20bn | Nil | R5bn | R7bn | R8bn |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | R249bn | R62.207bn | R62.207bn | R62.207bn | R62.207bn |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | R19bn | R4bn | R5bn | R5bn | R5bn |
| Number of jobs supported | 100 000 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 100 000 |
| Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs | 500 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 500 |
| Value of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | 2 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 2 |
| Preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA | 3 | Nil | 1 | 2 | Nil |
| High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | 10 | Nil | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| High impact trade and climate change strategy advocacy | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | 2 | 2 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | 3 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 3 |
| Protocols finalised: 1. Submission of the Competition Protocol to Cabinet and follow up on Cabinet decision 2. Finalisation of Investment Protocol for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 3. Finalisation of Protocol on Women in Trade for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 4. Finalisation of Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers | 4 | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|----|-----|----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes • Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced • Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers | 6 | Nil | 3 | Nil | 3 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The structure of the work of the Branch broadly comprises engagements to improve market access for SA exports and to devise balanced international trade rules, conducive for SA's economic development. Over the medium term, the Branch will focus on operationalizing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The branch will continue to lead SA's wider bilateral trade cooperation engagements with trading partners around the world. The focus is to consolidate trade and investment relations with developed countries and diversify market access opportunities by identifying new market access opportunities in untapped markets.

The implementation of trade and investment agreements is ongoing, notably in respect to the legal commitments arising out of SA's membership of the WTO, and trade agreements with SACU, SADC, the EU, UK, EFTA and MERCOSUR. Engagement in multi-lateral forums such as the G20 and BRICS attempt to influence the positions on global trade and investment related rules, with a view to create economic opportunities for SA while also preserving policy space, particularly in support of SA industrial development.

The Branch will continue to implement SA's policy on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to ensure an effective export and import control regime to control trade in strategic goods and technologies.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 2: Trade | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Sub-programmes | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Development | 219 462 | 186 056 | 203 866 | 218 520 | 227 265 | 230 703 | 238 708 |
| African Multilateral Economic Development | 16 298 | 13 101 | 13 926 | 17 295 | 16 905 | 17 809 | 18 186 |
| Total | 235 760 | 199 157 | 217 792 | 235 815 | 244 170 | 248 512 | 256 894 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 100 756 | 80 306 | 82 743 | 94 732 | 90 289 | 96 151 | 97 782 |
| Compensation of employees | 81 828 | 77 726 | 80 176 | 86 242 | 82 837 | 87 346 | 88 813 |
| Salaries and wages | 72 460 | 68 690 | 71 003 | 76 912 | 71 471 | 79 698 | 80 828 |
| Social contributions | 9 368 | 9 036 | 9 173 | 9 330 | 11 366 | 7 648 | 7 985 |
| Goods and services | 18 928 | 2 580 | 2 567 | 8 490 | 7 452 | 8 805 | 8 969 |
| Administrative fees | 186 | 10 | 11 | 142 | 131 | 141 | 147 |
| Advertising | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minor assets | - | - | - | - | 26 | 28 | 29 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 50 | - | 2 | 176 | 78 | 83 | 87 |
| Communication (G&S) | 384 | 610 | 632 | 827 | 477 | 507 | 530 |
| Computer services | - | 204 | 282 | 265 | 215 | 225 | 277 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 326 | 45 | 155 | 197 | 200 | 213 | 223 |
| Infrastructure and planning services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laboratory services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services (G&S) | - | - | 169 | 219 | 1 442 | 1 534 | 1 603 |
| Science and technological services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contractors | 281 | 318 | - | 243 | 547 | 564 | 547 |
| Consumable supplies | 2 | - | 3 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating leases | 311 | 188 | 177 | 111 | 240 | 248 | 259 |
| Rental and hiring | - | - | - | - | 145 | 158 | 165 |
| Travel and subsistence | 16 687 | 1 205 | 1 134 | 2 462 | 2 714 | 3 342 | 3 261 |
| Training and development | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating payments | 304 | - | 2 | 184 | 335 | 356 | 372 |
| Venues and facilities | 333 | - | - | 3 648 | 886 | 1 389 | 1 451 |
| Interest and rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers and subsidies | 135 004 | 118 851 | 135 030 | 140 227 | 152 987 | 151 427 | 158 136 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 112 755 | 97 050 | 113 876 | 109 996 | 122 878 | 119 966 | 125 266 |
| Social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 112 755 | 97 050 | 113 876 | 109 996 | 122 878 | 119 966 | 125 266 |
| Higher education institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign governments and international organisations | 17 290 | 18 088 | 17 452 | 24 292 | 24 530 | 25 632 | 26 780 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 4 883 | 3 645 | 3 648 | 5 468 | 5 579 | 5 829 | 6 090 |
| Public corporations | 4 883 | 3 645 | 3 648 | 5 468 | 5 579 | 5 829 | 6 090 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pc) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 4 883 | 3 645 | 3 648 | 5 468 | 5 579 | 5 829 | 6 090 |
| Households | 76 | 68 | 54 | 471 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 70 | 68 | 48 | 471 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | - | - | 856 | 894 | 934 | 976 |
| Machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 856 | 894 | 934 | 976 |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 856 | 894 | 934 | 976 |
| Payments for financial assets | - | - | 19 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 235 760 | 199 157 | 217 792 | 235 815 | 244 170 | 248 512 | 256 894 |

16.3 Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

a) **Purpose:** Support foreign direct investment flows and promote domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation and aftercare support for investors as well as increase participation in industrialisation

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

- (i) **Investment Promotion** facilitates an increase in the quality and quantity of foreign direct investment, and domestic and outward investment, by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.
- (ii) **Investment and Inter-Departmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services to the investment and interdepartmental clearinghouse. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service, fast tracks and unblocks processes, and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.
- (iii) **Investor Support & Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, aftercare and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.
- (iv) **Spatial Industrial Development** promotes industrial development in targeted regions through policies, strategies and programmes such as Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks, and Township economic initiatives, amongst others.

c) **Strategic focus for 2023/24**

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development are key strategies to promote a more inclusive economy. SEZ's are an important tool for unlocking investments and spatial development. The strategic focus for this year is to integrate the 2 programmes to allow for stronger collaboration and achieve levels of success and impact on expanding the level of investment in the economy.

Investment is a crucial avenue by which companies expand, improve their competitiveness, and diversify into new products and markets. While investment takes many forms, it is more impactful when it helps develop the physical infrastructure, machinery and technology, and human capacity that are essential in complex, and developmentally important, sectors such as manufacturing and value-added services. The scale and complexity of investment demands can be difficult for new firms or those under pressure, and frictions in investing can close-off opportunities for otherwise competitive firms.

Policy can help by working with firms to overcome barriers to investment, building an environment that is conducive to investment, and directing local and foreign firms to key investment opportunities.

Through the Investment Promotion Programme, the Department aims to facilitate the investment mobilisation drive of R2 trillion over 5 years (2023-2028). The Branch will roll out the Energy One Stop Shop and Provincial One Stop Shops. Through a dedicated Investment Facilitation and Aftercare service, Invest SA will fast-track and unblock permits, licensing and registrations for investors. The Branch will further host the Annual South African Investment Conference to support the implementation of the Country Investment Strategy.

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development programme is used to drive industrialisation. This programme is implemented through, amongst other instruments, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks. Currently, the country has ten (10) SEZs located in seven (7) of the nine (9) provinces. These SEZs are at various stages of development, SEZs such as Coega, East London, Dube Trade Port and Tshwane have reached advanced stages of development with the highest numbers in investments and jobs created; the other SEZs such as Richards Bay, Saldana, and OR Tambo have also entered full operational phase characterised by large scale infrastructure development, especially development of top structures to accommodate investors. The focus will be on improved performance of the struggling Special Economic Zones and implementation of the new Spatial Development Strategy, which aims to map out and improve the impact of **the dtic** measures in all 52 district municipalities and metros.

On the other hand, **the dtic** established a Reimagined Industrial Strategy which presents an approach to industrial development and puts emphasis on building partnerships with the private sector in order to unleash job-creation and investment attraction - with a renewed strategic focus on the Township Economy, through the application of the District Development Model (DDM). The township programme aims to identify and support catalytic industrial initiatives across the 52 Districts and Metros, in collaboration with provinces and their developmental agencies. This approach will augment the IPRP through the use of refurbished industrial estates to promote township-based industrialisation and localisation, in order to drive SMME and skills development, job creation and private sector participation. A commissioned report on mapping of the townships for opportunities will be used as the baseline to streamline initiatives with existing private industrial nodes and value chains.

Programme contribution towards 12 Output Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | | R151bn | R150bn | R180bn |
| | Output 2: R40bn in additional local output committed or achieved | Value of additional local output committed or achieved | Value of additional local output through investment | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1bn | R1.5bn | R2.5bn |
| | Output 3: R700 billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Value of manufacturing exports facilitated through investments | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R15bn | R17bn | R18.5bn |
| | Output 11: R 40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. | Value of support on Black Industrialist Output Achieved through investments | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1bn | R1.25bn | R1.5bn |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Jobs supported through SEZs - (Existing) and investment unblocking investments | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 25 000 | 27 000 | 29 000 |
| | Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs | Jobs created through SEZs and investment unblocking investments | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 7 860 | 9 630 | 11 300 |
| | Output 17: 2 new SEZs designation and support work with provinces related to industrial parks | Number of New SEZ designated | Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation | New | New | New | New | 2 | 1 | 0 |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 19: 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated | Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated | 800 Megawatts (MW) of new energy projects supported | New | New | New | New | 800MW | - | - |
| | Output 20: 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid | Megawatts of energy available for the grid | 230 MW energy projects completed energy available for the grid | New | New | New | New | 230MW | - | - |
| | Output 21: 1 Energy One-Stop Shop (EOSS) operational | Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) | Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) | New | New | New | New | Phase 1 - Physical EOSS | - | - |
| | Output 23: 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 100 investor facilitation & unblocking's | 150 investor facilitation & unblocking's | 200 investor facilitation & unblocking's |
| | Output 37: 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Hosting of SA Investment Conference | New | New | New | New | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023-2024

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | R151bn | R15bn | R33bn | R51bn | R52bn |
| Value of additional local output committed or achieved | R1bn | R150m | R350m | R300m | R200m |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | R15bn | Nil | R5bn | R5bn | R5bn |
| Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. | R1bn | R200mil | R300mil | R300mil | R200mil |
| Number of jobs supported | 25 000 | R200mil | R300mil | R300mil | R200mil |
| Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs | 7 860 | 1 060 | 2700 | 2800 | 1 300 |
| Number of New SEZ designated | 2 | One application assessed and submitted to Minister for consideration | Nil | Second application assessed and submitted to Minister for consideration | Nil |
| Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated | 800MW | 800MW | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Megawatts of energy available for the grid | 230MW | 30 MW | Nil | Nil | 200 MW |
| Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) | Phase 1 -Physical EOSS | Mapping of process an appointment of staff | Website & Content development | Streamlining applications and process | Physical EOSS |
| Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided | 100 investor facilitation & unblocking's | 25 | 30 | 25 | 20 |
| Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

- Investment Mobilisation drive of R2 Trillion over 5 years (2028).
- Host the Annual South African Investment Conference.
- Roll out One Stop Shops and Functional Energy One Stop Shop.
- Support the Implementation of the Country Investment Strategy.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Investment Promotion | 53 992 | 47 516 | 47 281 | 49 813 | 35 702 | 35 069 | 40 858 |
| Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House | 12 018 | 9 215 | 6 430 | 21 715 | 19 972 | 21 865 | 24 410 |
| Investor Support and Aftercare | 121 | 4 | 2 | 4 819 | 3 599 | 3 579 | 4 171 |
| Spatial Industrial Development | 89 593 | 87 148 | 73 776 | 104 884 | 109 349 | 112 976 | 125 037 |
| Total | 155 724 | 143 883 | 127 489 | 181 231 | 168 622 | 173 489 | 194 476 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 111 590 | 99 637 | 90 576 | 111 354 | 87 902 | 86 908 | 103 017 |
| Compensation of employees | 86 609 | 88 802 | 85 597 | 98 477 | 76 537 | 75 413 | 90 083 |
| Salaries and wages | 76 889 | 78 827 | 76 262 | 82 578 | 60 096 | 58 568 | 72 870 |
| Social contributions | 9 720 | 9 975 | 9 335 | 15 899 | 16 441 | 16 845 | 17 213 |
| Goods and services | 24 981 | 10 835 | 4 979 | 12 877 | 11 365 | 11 495 | 12 934 |
| Administrative fees | 644 | 75 | 156 | 318 | 352 | 357 | 373 |
| Advertising | 371 | 400 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Minor assets | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 158 | - | 1 | 410 | 455 | 472 | 493 |
| Communication (G&S) | 188 | 444 | 494 | 290 | 424 | 429 | 447 |
| Computer services | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 2 662 | 6 508 | 217 | 2 457 | 3 736 | 3 274 | 3 442 |
| Legal services (G&S) | 30 | 1 | - | - | 300 | - | - |
| Science and technological services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contractors | 136 | - | - | 2 148 | 156 | 926 | 147 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | 41 | - | - | 59 | 66 | 65 | 68 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 15 | 9 | 23 | 134 | 187 | 188 | 196 |
| Consumable supplies | 13 | - | - | 19 | 22 | 21 | 22 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 12 | - | 59 | 8 | 154 | 148 | 154 |
| Operating leases | 2 380 | 1 184 | 90 | 325 | 399 | 448 | 468 |
| Rental and hiring | - | - | - | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Property payments | 29 | - | - | 14 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Travel and subsistence | 15 688 | 1 781 | 3 270 | 5 314 | 3 293 | 3 546 | 5 362 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Training and development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating payments | 726 | 85 | 669 | 374 | 1 079 | 1 054 | 601 |
| Venues and facilities | 1 882 | 288 | - | 993 | 709 | 534 | 1 126 |
| Interest and rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers and subsidies | 44 134 | 44 246 | 36 913 | 69 664 | 80 161 | 85 997 | 90 849 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 30 996 | 10 741 | 14 628 | 10 558 | 10 662 | 11 141 | 11 640 |
| Social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 30 996 | 10 741 | 14 628 | 10 558 | 10 662 | 11 141 | 11 640 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 12 942 | 33 406 | 21 447 | 58 908 | 69 499 | 74 856 | 79 209 |
| Public corporations | 12 942 | 33 406 | 21 447 | 58 908 | 69 499 | 74 856 | 79 209 |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 12 942 | 33 406 | 21 447 | 58 908 | 69 499 | 74 856 | 79 209 |
| Households | 196 | 99 | 838 | 198 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 196 | 99 | 838 | 198 | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | - | - | 213 | 559 | 584 | 610 |
| Machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 213 | 559 | 584 | 610 |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 213 | 559 | 584 | 610 |
| Total | 155 724 | 143 883 | 127 489 | 181 231 | 168 622 | 173 489 | 194 476 |

16.4 Programme 4: Sectors

- a. **Purpose:** Design and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs, promote inclusion and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets

b. Description of Sub-Programmes

1. **Industrial Competitiveness** designs and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.

It is responsible for Technical Infrastructure and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. In order to support this work, R2.5 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectoral work on Master Plans, industrialisation and competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, and support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

2. **Customised Sector Programmes** designs and implements policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to inclusively create decent jobs, promote incusing and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets. It is responsible for programmes run in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. Over the medium term, 1.8 billion will be transferred to the IDC for the Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear sectors

C. Strategic focus for 2023/24

The strategic focus of the Sector programme for 2023/24 will be to intensify the efforts towards the increasing industrialisation, enhancing competitiveness and creating decent jobs through various sector interventions. The Masterplans is one of the instruments used to achieve this in conjunction with all relevant branches across **the dtic**. As such, the branch will also develop one Masterplan in the Medical Devices sector. The branch will continue to focus on the implementation of Masterplans, notably the Automotives, Poultry, Sugar, Steel & Metal Fabrication, Clothing & Textiles and Furniture Masterplans. In addition to the Masterplans the branch will also focus on the implementation of various programmes and projects across various sectors which include but no restricted to Aerospace and Defence; Electro technical Industries and White Goods; Construction; Chemicals, Cosmetics, Plastics and Pharmaceuticals.

The economic impact of Masterplans will be achieved predominantly through the development and implementation of sector-specific industrial financing instruments in collaboration with IFB and DFI's and private sector commitments to investment and procurement. Additional instruments that contribute to Masterplan impact include; public procurement measures; trade and standards-based measures; and regulatory unblocking.

A major theme of the programme's work is to advance new green economy manufacturing, particular in relation to finalising the New Energy Vehicle Roadmap, localisation linked to utility scale and small-scale renewable projects, Green Hydrogen and energy efficiency **the dtic** will also continue to support the development and implementation of selected Masterplans for which other government departments are responsible for. These include **the dtic**'s contribution to the Agro-processing leg of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan (AAMP) and the Cannabis Masterplan led by Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM) led by Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

The programme will continue to advocate for localisation as a fundamental part of public procurement legislation and regulation, the implementation by public entities of existing local content designations and encouragement of public entities not subject to designations to prioritise localisation in their procurement policies and practices.

The programme will aim to achieve greater alignment of its Technical Infrastructure (Standards, Quality Accreditation and Metrology) institutions with the economic impact. This includes forging closer alignment between the standards work and that of the Masterplan and other sector work. It also includes enhancing the role of standards work with green industries and energy efficiency.

Programme contribution towards 16 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Value (R1.5 billion) of investment facilitated by sectors (in addition to the impact of incentives) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1.5bn | R2.0bn | R3.0bn |
| | Output 2: R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved | Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved | Value of (R2.5 billion) generated by sectors through localisation (in addition to the impact of incentives) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R2.5bn | R3.5bn | R4.5bn |
| | Output 3: R700 billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Value of (R410 million) contributed by sectors through manufacturing exports (in addition to the impact of incentives) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R410m | R550m | R600m |
| | Output 4: R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | Value of (R93 million) contributed by sectors through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa (in addition to the impact of incentives) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R93m | R110m | R120m |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | 600 0000 jobs supported and maintained through sector interventions | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 600 000 | 600 000 | 600 000 |
| | Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 000 social economy | 1459 jobs created through sector interventions | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 459 | 2 000 | 2 500 |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| | | fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 000 full-time jobs | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 14: 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | 5000 jobs supported through sector interventions | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 5 000 | 6 000 | 7 000 | |
| | Output 22: Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency | Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications. | 4 compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency concluded | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act and submitted to Executive Authority | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act and submitted to Executive Authority | - | - | |
| | Output 29: 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) | High impact trade and climate change strategy and advocacy | Develop a strategy and action plan for South Africa's engagement with the EU on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 strategy and action plan for South Africa's engagement with the EU on Carbon Border | Implementations on recommendations of the policy paper on the impact of the | Implementations on recommendations of the policy paper on the impact of the | |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | | | | | | Adjustment Mechanisms | Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms | Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms |
| | Output 30: 1 EV strategy finalised | Increase in Green industrialisation and energy efficiency | Complete New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | - | - |
| | Output 31: 1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework | Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework Finalised | Finalisation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | - | - |
| | Output 34: 7 Master Plans managed, and 1 new Master Plan finalised | Number of Master Plans managed, and new Master Plan finalised | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans | New indicator | New Indicator | New indicator | Progress reports of approved Master Plans | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 6 approved Master Plans | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 7 approved Master Plans | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans |
| | | | Medical Devices Master Plan developed as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy | New Indicator | New indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 Medical Devices Master Plan developed as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy | Finalisation and implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan | Monitoring and evaluation of the Medical Devices Master Plan |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 36: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | Number of action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Output 40: 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: SABS: publication of standards NRCS: issuing letters of authorisation | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | Two bi-annual action minutes on the decrease in turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions 1) SABS to improve turnaround times on publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days 2) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days | Two bi-annual action minutes on Red-tape reduction in two identified areas compiled | Two bi-annual action minutes on Red-tape reduction in two identified areas compiled |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 42: Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications | Development of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage | Tighter Monitoring and evaluation of metal trade | Tighter Monitoring and evaluation of metal trade |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023/24

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | R1.5bn | R400m | R400m | R300m | R400m |
| Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved | R2.5bn | R1bn | R1bn | R250m | R250m |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | R410m | R100m | R100m | R50m | R160m |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | R93m | R25m | R25m | R10m | R33m |
| Number of jobs supported | 600 000 | 600 000 | 600 000 | 600 000 | 600 000 |
| Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; • 50 000 full-time jobs | 1 459 | 400 | 400 | 250 | 409 |
| Number of jobs in Black industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | 5 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 500 | 1 500 |
| Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| High impact trade and climate change strategy and advocacy | Strategy and action plan for South Africa's engagement with the EU on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms | Assessment of existing carbon policy and trading elements | Analyse potential mitigation strategies | Stakeholder engagements workshops on draft strategy and action plan | Finalisation of strategy and action plan on Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanisms |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Increase in Green industrialisation and energy efficiency | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework implemented | 1 | Assessment of comments received by stakeholders | Stakeholder engagements and finalisation of comments | Development of draft Green Commercialisation framework | Implementation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation framework |
| Number of Master Plans managed, and new Master Plan finalised | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 6 approved Master Plans | Action minutes on the monitoring and evaluation of the 6 approved Master Plans implemented | Action minutes on the monitoring and evaluation of the 6 approved Master Plans implemented | Action minutes on the monitoring and evaluation of the 6 approved Master Plans implemented | Action minutes on the monitoring and evaluation of the 6 approved Master Plans implemented |
| | 1 draft Medical Devices Master Plan developed as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy | Appointment of a facilitator for the development of a draft medical devices Master Plan | Development of research and stakeholder engagements towards the draft medical devices Master Plan | Action minutes on stakeholder engagements on the commitments made towards the draft medical devices Master Plan | Development of a draft Medical Devices Masterplan |
| Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | 4 Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | 1 Action minute | 1 Action minute | 1 Action minute | 1 Action minute |
| Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Two bi-annual action minutes on the decrease in turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions 1) SABS to improve turnaround times on publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days | Nil | Action minutes on red-tape reduction in two identified areas: Decrease in turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions 1) SABS to improve turnaround times on | Nil | Action minutes on red-tape reduction in two identified areas: Decrease in turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | 2) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days | | publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days 2) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days | | 1) SABS to improve turnaround times on publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days 2) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days |
| Development of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry | Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage | Electronic design of the system | Consultation with key stakeholders | Finalisation of the system | Implementation of the system |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme will implement seven Master Plans, implement measures to support various manufacturing sectors not covered by Master Plans and provide support for selected Masterplans for which other government departments are responsible for. Performance and economic impact will be achieved predominantly through:

- Negotiation of private sector commitments to investment and procurement and ongoing facilitation
- Public procurement measures
- Selected trade measures
- Standards based measures
- Regulatory unblocking

Programme work to advance new green economy manufacturing includes:

- Finalising the New Energy Vehicle Roadmap
- Localisation measures linked to utility scale and small-scale renewable projects
- Green Hydrogen
- Energy efficiency.

The Programme will coordinate localisation initiatives through:

- Actions to support legislative reforms to Public Procurement in line with industrial policy objectives
- Engaging with Organs of State on an aligned Preferential Procurement Policy
- Contribute to monitoring and evaluating the localisation impact of **the dtic** initiatives
- Coordinate with other **dtic** programmes to assure an integrated approach to localisation.

The Programme will drive greater alignment of its Technical Infrastructure with Masterplans and sector interventions including:

- Forging closer alignment between the standards work and that of the Masterplan and other sector work
- Enhancing the role of standards work with respect to green industries and energy efficiency.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 4: Sectors | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Competitiveness | 1 035 834 | 814 358 | 949 029 | 934 121 | 939 641 | 975 764 | 1 016 310 |
| Customised Sector Programmes | 1 040 772 | 811 928 | 689 047 | 815 406 | 782 767 | 813 697 | 848 760 |
| Total | 2 076 606 | 1 626 286 | 1 638 076 | 1 749 527 | 1 722 408 | 1 789 461 | 1 865 070 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 122 174 | 111 972 | 110 535 | 125 013 | 127 609 | 129 504 | 133 080 |
| Compensation of employees | 109 811 | 107 661 | 107 436 | 112 562 | 116 798 | 118 054 | 121 206 |
| Salaries and wages | 97 922 | 95 973 | 96 014 | 95 338 | 100 062 | 100 565 | 102 950 |
| Social contributions | 11 889 | 11 688 | 11 422 | 17 224 | 16 736 | 17 489 | 18 256 |
| Goods and services | 12 363 | 4 311 | 3 099 | 12 451 | 10 811 | 11 450 | 11 874 |
| Administrative fees | 340 | 27 | 48 | 823 | 924 | 970 | 1 013 |
| Advertising | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minor assets | 2 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 47 | 49 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 250 | - | - | 186 | 296 | 309 | 323 |
| Communication (G&S) | 203 | 718 | 918 | 706 | 796 | 831 | 868 |
| Computer services | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 235 | 282 | - | 981 | 1 070 | 1 118 | 1 168 |
| Infrastructure and planning services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laboratory services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services (G&S) | 955 | 635 | 170 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Contractors | 11 | - | - | 52 | 57 | 60 | 63 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | - | - | - | 27 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Consumable supplies | 18 | 2 | 4 | 135 | 151 | 157 | 164 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 2 | - | - | 225 | 315 | 329 | 344 |
| Operating leases | 285 | 18 | - | 82 | 94 | 98 | 102 |
| Rental and hiring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Property payments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 8 616 | 473 | 1 052 | 5 690 | 5 161 | 5 576 | 6 212 |
| Operating payments | 708 | 2 153 | 761 | 2 893 | 1 845 | 1 897 | 1 507 |
| Venues and facilities | 733 | - | 143 | 580 | - | - | - |
| Transfers and subsidies | 1 954 432 | 1 514 310 | 1 527 541 | 1 624 436 | 1 593 673 | 1 658 780 | 1 730 760 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 416 206 | 378 165 | 438 782 | 377 084 | 357 856 | 373 703 | 390 470 |
| Social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 416 206 | 378 165 | 438 782 | 377 084 | 357 856 | 373 703 | 390 470 |
| Foreign governments & international organisations | 6 577 | 7 227 | 7 207 | 10 574 | 10 679 | 11 159 | 11 659 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 1 352 630 | 994 428 | 928 384 | 1 072 902 | 1 061 728 | 1 107 526 | 1 155 121 |
| Public corporations | 1 352 630 | 994 428 | 928 384 | 1 072 902 | 1 061 728 | 1 107 526 | 1 155 121 |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 1 352 630 | 994 428 | 928 384 | 1 072 902 | 1 061 728 | 1 107 526 | 1 155 121 |
| Non-profit institutions | 178 897 | 134 347 | 151 689 | 163 747 | 163 410 | 166 392 | 173 510 |
| Households | 122 | 143 | 1 479 | 129 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 122 | 137 | 1 473 | 129 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | - | - | 78 | 1 126 | 1 177 | 1 230 |
| Machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 78 | 1 126 | 1 177 | 1 230 |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 78 | 1 126 | 1 177 | 1 230 |
| Payments for financial assets | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 2 076 606 | 1 626 286 | 1 638 076 | 1 749 527 | 1 722 408 | 1 789 461 | 1 865 070 |

| Industrial Competitiveness | 2023/24 Baseline | 2024/25 Baseline | 2025/26 Baseline |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Salaries and wages | 29 916 | 32 259 | 33 704 |
| Social contributions | 6 789 | 7 094 | 7 412 |
| | 36 705 | 39 353 | 41 116 |
| | | | |
| Goods and Services | 6 835 | 7 143 | 7 462 |
| | | | |
| National Metrology Institute of South Africa: Operations | 124 041 | 129 612 | 135 419 |
| National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications | 149 012 | 155 704 | 162 680 |
| South African National Accreditation System | 34 153 | 35 687 | 37 286 |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organisation | 8 438 | 8 817 | 9 212 |
| Treaty organisations for metrology | 2 241 | 2 342 | 2 447 |
| South African Bureau of Standards | 340 064 | 355 336 | 371 255 |
| Proudly South African campaign | 41 939 | 43 822 | 45 785 |
| Intsimbi future production technologies initiatives | 68 291 | 71 358 | 74 555 |
| Trade and industrial policy strategies | 18 169 | 18 850 | 19 694 |
| National Metrology Institute of South Africa | 152 167 | 159 001 | 166 124 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 726 | 759 | 793 |
| | 939 241 | 981 288 | 1 025 250 |
| | 982 781 | 1 027 784 | 1 073 828 |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Industrial Competitiveness sub- Programme

Industrial Competitiveness is vital to improving expansion of the productive sectors of the economy and fostering economic growth and job creation. The means to do so include support for firm-level for competitiveness-enhancing measures; sector-level partnerships through compacts in the form of master plans and similar measures and the use of state-instruments such as procurement of locally made products. In order to support this work, R 2, 5 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectorial work on masterplans, industrialisation as well as competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R 402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

| CUSTOMISED SECTOR PROGRAMME | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Salaries and wages | 64 793 | 62 859 | 65 675 |
| Social contributions | 9 399 | 9 822 | 10 262 |
| | 74 192 | 72 681 | 75 937 |
| Goods and Services | 12 676 | 13 507 | 14 112 |
| Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Foundr | 15 412 | 16 329 | 17 061 |
| Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Clean | 27 270 | 28 495 | 29 772 |
| Industrial Development Corporation: Sector programmes | 605 481 | 633 122 | 661 486 |
| Centurion Aerospace Village | 13 771 | 14 389 | 15 034 |
| Automotive supply chain competitiveness initiative | 10 023 | 10 473 | 10 942 |
| Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Aerospace indu | 40 594 | 41 878 | 43 754 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 400 | 418 | 437 |
| New Baseline | 10 023 | 10 473 | 10 942 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL PROGRAMME | 982 781 | 1 027 784 | 1 073 828 |

Customised Sector Programme

Customised Sector Programmes Develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets as set out in the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy. Over the Medium term, R 1.8 billion will be transferred to the IDC to support the textile sector. To date, jobs have been saved through this support and new jobs are being created.

16.5 Programme 5: Regulation

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

A fair economy that promotes efficient and competitive markets and protects consumers through smart regulation and legislation. Over the medium-term, the Programme will be focusing on the work completed on the Companies Amendment Bill towards corporate governance and strengthening the corporate environment in South Africa. The work that started in 2022/23, looking at the amendments to the Companies Amendment Bill, will continue. The programme will prioritise the contribution to localisation, jobs, exports and investment.

The Programme will contribute to investment facilitation, localisation, transformation and supporting industrialisation through its initiatives. To achieve the aforementioned, the Programme has various planned outputs in line with the programme mandate, which directly and indirectly contributes to the Departmental outcomes.

Programme contribution towards 6 Output Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output 7: R15bn support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | Will host 20 workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs and will collaborate with Branches that require resources in this target | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New indicator | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs and women and youth-empowered businesses | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | Education workshops to support SMMEs | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New indicator | 20 | 25 | - |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | 20 000 (liquor and lotteries) estimated number of jobs from liquor distributors & macro manufacturers through; renewal of liquor licence registrations by National Liquor Authority and jobs supported from the national lottery funded projects across the sectors provided in the Lotteries Act | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New indicator | 20 000 | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| | Output 24: Greylisting: Publication of 'Know Your Shareholder' Regulations' and Follow Ups | Grey listing 'Know your Shareholder' regulations' Published; beneficial ownership register establishment; and | Publication of Quarterly reports on Entities in compliance with requirements | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | integrated business ownership register | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | Companies Amendment Bill tabled | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | Output 45: 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023/24

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | 20 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | 20 workshops | Nil | 6 workshops | 8 workshops | 6 workshops |
| Number of jobs supported | 20 000 | 1000 (liquor) and 1000 (lottery) | 1000 (liquor) and 2000 (lottery) | 7000 (liquor) and 4000 (lottery) | 1000 (liquor) and 3000 (lottery) |
| Grey listing 'Know your Shareholder' regulations' Published; beneficial ownership register establishment; and integrated business ownership register | 2 | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |
| Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament | 2 | 1 | Nil | 1 | Nil |
| Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme will contribute to the investment facilitation, localisation, transformation and supporting industrialisation through its initiatives thereby contributing to the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and National Development Plan. To achieve the aforementioned, the Programme has various planned outputs in line with the programme mandate, directly contributing to the Departmental outcomes. Furthermore, the work, which started in the 2022/23 looking at the amendments to the Companies Bill, will be continued.

The Branch will undertake the following additional mandate in the 2023/24 financial year:

- The registration of manufacturers and distributors as per the Liquor Act of 2003. The mandate includes inspections, education, renewals and alterations to registrations. The National Liquor Authority is the internal regulator administering the Liquor Act.
- The Patents Examination Board (PEB) mandate is administered in the Branch in terms of the Patents Act. It includes the registration of patents students, oversight on exams and support to the Board and all the administrative work for the effective running of the patent's examination Board.
- Regulatory oversight of the NGB, NLC, CT, CIPC, NCC, NCT NCR and the Takeover Regulations Panel as well the NLA. The work includes administration of parliamentary questions, transfers to entities, reporting and planning of entities and attending Parliamentary meetings as well as support to the entities.
- Administration of the Specialist Committee on Company Law and the Financial Reporting Standards Council by providing secretarial and policy support.
- Intellectual property applications in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1941 for the use of marks and emblems, the national flag and the protection of major events such as the Rugby.
- On-going litigation work emanating from the various pieces of legislation.
- The National Gambling Amendment Bill is in Parliament and in the Mediation process. It is pending the Parliamentary mediation process.
- Consumer protection mandate and addressing of consumer complaints on an on-going basis.
- Development of regulations to respond to on-going regulatory issues that emerge.
- Engagement with liquor, gambling and lotteries on investment, localisation and job creation. The Branch will be obtaining commitments from industry.
- Addressing enquiries and submissions on issues emanating from the public, parliament, provinces and industry related to the legislation administered by the Branch. These form part of cases from the public.
- Presentations to parliament on the implementation of the various laws administered by programme

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 5: Regulation | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | | |
| Policy and Legislative Development | 16 942 | 314 | 14 | 19 482 | 23 645 | 20 297 | 21 039 | 21 422 |
| Enforcement and Compliance | 42 179 | 370 | 36 | 36 298 | 37 532 | 36 431 | 35 847 | 35 684 |
| Regulatory Services | 270 787 | 800 | 237 | 267 608 | 282 626 | 302 876 | 316 272 | 329 668 |
| Total | 329 908 | 484 | 288 | 323 388 | 343 803 | 359 604 | 373 158 | 386 774 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 70 964 | 924 | 60 | 66 733 | 75 773 | 72 221 | 72 986 | 73 406 |
| Compensation of employees | 54 923 | 929 | 54 | 58 189 | 61 133 | 58 806 | 59 624 | 60 010 |
| Salaries and wages | 48 593 | 444 | 48 | 51 429 | 48 373 | 46 281 | 45 918 | 46 244 |
| Social contributions | 6 330 | 485 | 6 | 6 760 | 12 760 | 12 525 | 13 706 | 13 766 |
| Goods and services | 16 041 | 995 | 5 | 8 544 | 14 640 | 13 415 | 13 362 | 13 396 |
| Administrative fees | 264 | 39 | | 28 | 240 | 161 | 163 | 171 |
| Advertising | 1 468 | - | | 795 | 715 | 1 015 | 1 015 | 1 062 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 451 | - | | 2 | 938 | 1 299 | 1 297 | 1 358 |
| Communication (G&S) | 98 | 335 | | 421 | 471 | 427 | 429 | 447 |
| Computer services | - | - | | - | 715 | 715 | 715 | 748 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 837 | 537 | 3 | 4 751 | 3 677 | 1 425 | 1 751 | 2 071 |
| Legal services (G&S) | 5 824 | 398 | 1 | 1 969 | 1 900 | 1 900 | 1 940 | 1 980 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 219 | 30 | | 15 | 208 | 199 | 200 | 208 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Consumable supplies | 21 | - | 6 | 79 | - | - | - |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Operating leases | 203 | 14 | - | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Rental and hiring | 83 | - | - | 240 | 302 | 302 | 316 |
| Travel and subsistence | 6 313 | 553 | 555 | 5 149 | 4 333 | 3 901 | 3 324 |
| Operating payments | 259 | 88 | - | - | 1 250 | 1 260 | 1 306 |
| Venues and facilities | - | - | - | 289 | 374 | 374 | 390 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 258 702 | 560 | 227 | 256 655 | 267 863 | 287 209 | 313 178 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 252 672 | 073 | 222 | 250 893 | 258 391 | 277 959 | 303 236 |
| Social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 252 672 | 073 | 222 | 250 893 | 258 391 | 277 959 | 303 236 |
| Higher education institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign governments & international organisations | 5 779 | 418 | 5 | 5 668 | 9 207 | 9 250 | 9 942 |
| Households | 251 | 69 | 94 | 265 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 251 | 69 | 88 | 265 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | - | - | 167 | 174 | 182 | 190 |
| Machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 167 | 174 | 182 | 190 |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | - | - | 167 | 174 | 182 | 190 |
| Payments for financial assets | 242 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 329 908 | 484 | 288 | 323 388 | 343 803 | 359 604 | 373 158 |

16.6 Programme 6: Incentives

a) **Purpose:** Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Broadening Participation and Industrial Innovation Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy by businesses owned by individuals from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Incentives** provides incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programmes, the capital projects feasibility programme, the automotive investment scheme, the export marketing and investment assistance scheme, the sector-specific assistance scheme, and the section 12I tax incentive scheme.
- (iii) **Services Investment Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. Programmes include the global business process services programme, and the film and television Production Incentive Support Programme for South African and Foreign Productions.
- (iv) **Infrastructure Investment Support** provides grants for two industrial infrastructure initiatives, SEZs and the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP), which are aimed at enhancing infrastructure and industrial development, increasing investment, and the export of value-added commodities.
- (v) **Product and Systems Development** reviews, monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the industrial strategy, and develops sector strategies to address market failures.
- (vi) **Strategic Partnership and Customer Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing the success of incentive schemes and improving them where possible.

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

To improve the industrial dynamism of a number of sectors and firms, **the dtic** and its entities provide a range of competitiveness-enhancing support programmes. These programmes seek to enable job creation and industrialisation, through improved industrial competitiveness that can support greater localisation and export growth.

In the financial year, the programme and its industrial financing partners, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the National Empowerment Fund (NEF) will seek to provide support in the form of grants, loans and equity of R29 billion. The Programme will administer some of this, while others will be implemented by the IDC and NEF, with the support of the ECIC. The support will seek to attract R74 billions of private sector investment and preserve over 66 000 jobs. The IDC accounts for R48 billion and NEF for R1.2 billion of the total investment. In terms of supported jobs, IDC will contribute approximately 36 000 and the NEF about 4 900.

Indicators for the programme reflect its core financing work, while focusing on expanding the reach of industrial finance to black industrialists, women- and youth-owned enterprises as well as persons with disability-owned enterprises and to under-supported districts. Collectively, the Programme, IDC and NEF aim to inject R25 billion in projects/enterprises to expand economic activity outside of the five metros. It is envisaged that targeted financing and measures put in place to reduce the red tape will improve access to industrial financing.

Programme contribution towards 13 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output 1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Value (R25 bn) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support | R32,2bn | R17,9bn | R23bn | R26,7bn | R25bn | R25bn | R25bn |
| | Output 2: R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved | Value of additional local output committed or achieved | Value (R1.1 bn) of projected additional local output and actual local output | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1.1bn | R1.1bn | R1.3bn |
| | Output 5: R 2.5 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) | Value of exports of Global Business Services | Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R 2.5bn | R 3bn | R 3.5bn |
| | Output 6: R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value (R5 bn) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R5bn | R5bn | R5bn | R5bn |
| | Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | Value (R1 bn) of funding accessed by projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1bn | R1bn | R1bn |
| | Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | Value (R1 bn) of approved funding accessed by SMMEs | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1bn | R1bn | R1bn |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 11: R 40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Value (R3 bn) of output from black industrialist projects through industrial financing support | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R3bn | R4bn | R3bn |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Number (25 000) of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 25 000 | 25 000 | 30 000 |
| | Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs | Number of new permanent jobs created (10 000) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| | | | Construction job opportunities (Part time) | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 3 000 | 3 000 | 3 000 |
| | Output 14: 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Number of jobs supported (retained and new) (3 000) by BIS projects | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 3 000 | 4 500 | 5 000 |
| | Output 18: R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | Value (R240 m) of Energy Resilience loan funding accessed by SMMEs and provide oversight to IDC and NEF to ensure implementation of R1,3 billion fund | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R240m | R200m | R200m |
| | Output 35: Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the | Oversight of IDC and NEF to ensure that at least 95% | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved | of planned KPIs are achieved | | | | | | | |
| | Output 40: 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Implement measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives by reviewing programmes or processes | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023/24

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | R25bn | R3bn | R5bn | R10bn | R7bn |
| Value of additional local output committed or achieved | R1.1bn | Nil | R500m | Nil | R600m |
| Value of exports of Global Business Services | R 2.5bn | Nil | R1bn | R500m | R1bn |
| Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group | R5bn | Nil | Nil | Nil | R5bn |
| Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | R1bn | Nil | Nil | R500m | R500m |
| Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | R1bn | Nil | R200m | R350m | R450m |
| Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | R3bn | Nil | Nil | Nil | R3bn |
| Number of jobs supported | 25 000 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 25 000 |
| Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: | 10 000 (Permanent) | Nil | 2 500 | 3 500 | 4 000 |
| - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; | 3 000 (Part time) | Nil | Nil | 1 500 | 1 500 |
| - 50 000 full-time jobs | | | | | |
| Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | 3 000 | Nil | 1 000 | 500 | 1 500 |
| Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund | R240m | Nil | Nil | R500m | R500m |
| Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | 2 | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

Over the MTEF period, the Programme, IDC and NEF, collectively termed the Industrial Financing Group (IFG), aims to attract over R74 billion of private sector investment through industrial financial support of R29 billion. As IFG continues to attract these strategic projects that drive private sector investments through the direct incentivising of projects, it is estimated that approximately 39 000 new jobs will be created by supported projects/enterprises that will manufacture an estimated value of R3.5 billion in additional local output.

In order for incentives to aptly report on these outcomes, smooth implementation of incentives is required. This is to be achieved through reviewing of processes by the IFG to reduce any unnecessary red tape administrative processes and the reviewing (and, if required, amendment) of incentive guidelines and other documents relating to implementation.

Quarterly reporting will enable tracking of progress against the key outcomes, including that of the Global Business Services Masterplan to ensure that implementation is on track and does not impede the attainment of the outcomes directly linked to this sector, that is, employment, particularly for the youth and export revenue of services. Another key outcome that the IFG continues to track is transformation. IFG encourages this outcome through financial support to black industrialists, women- and youth-owned enterprises as well as providing support to the districts outside the five metros and supporting the development of economic infrastructure in districts with serious infrastructure constraints.

The incentives branch will implement various financial support to businesses affected by load shedding. The support will also include concessionary loans for transition alternative energy solutions that include the installation of solar and inverters.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 6: Incentives | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Broadening Participation and Industrial Incentives | 19 518 | 16 507 | 22 139 | 79 044 | 79 616 | 83 129 | 86 704 |
| Manufacturing Incentives | 3 470 222 | 2 235 762 | 3 661 980 | 2 497 276 | 2 843 794 | 2 956 104 | 3 034 128 |
| Services Investment Incentives | 815 531 | 550 187 | 871 180 | 883 230 | 756 543 | 789 965 | 824 900 |
| Infrastructure Investment Support | 1 567 255 | 2 069 875 | 1 884 168 | 1 822 641 | 1 673 888 | 1 785 999 | 1 865 685 |
| Product and Systems Development | 13 544 | 11 401 | 11 753 | 17 133 | 16 093 | 17 038 | 17 281 |
| Strategic Partnership and Customer Care | 16 859 | 14 742 | 14 725 | 17 667 | 21 433 | 19 912 | 20 250 |
| Total | 5 902 929 | 4 898 474 | 6 465 945 | 5 316 991 | 5 391 367 | 5 652 147 | 5 848 948 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 162 107 | 139 374 | 150 384 | 156 833 | 157 104 | 161 860 | 173 222 |
| Compensation of employees | 139 305 | 132 533 | 139 308 | 137 822 | 136 213 | 137 343 | 139 247 |
| Salaries and wages | 122 513 | 115 760 | 122 083 | 113 883 | 112 814 | 112 890 | 113 721 |
| Social contributions | 16 792 | 16 773 | 17 225 | 23 939 | 23 399 | 24 453 | 25 526 |
| Goods and services | 22 802 | 6 841 | 11 076 | 19 011 | 20 891 | 24 517 | 33 975 |
| Administrative fees | 429 | 79 | 141 | 149 | 171 | 182 | 190 |
| Advertising | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minor assets | 1 | - | - | 25 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 117 | 3 | 9 | 117 | 434 | 453 | 473 |
| Communication (G&S) | 256 | 500 | 704 | 696 | 574 | 602 | 839 |
| Computer services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 6 247 | 3 118 | 4 652 | 6 901 | 5 117 | 6 116 | 10 569 |
| Legal services (G&S) | 4 566 | - | 2 700 | 3 915 | 3 130 | 2 837 | 5 054 |
| Contractors | - | 983 | 296 | 66 | 78 | 81 | 85 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | - | - | - | - | 62 | 65 | 68 |
| Entertainment | - | - | - | 35 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 36 | 12 | 16 | 77 | 165 | 171 | 190 |
| Consumable supplies | 20 | 1 | 9 | 92 | 109 | 114 | 119 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 1 | - | - | 75 | 88 | 92 | 96 |
| Operating leases | 919 | 649 | 1 | 635 | 1 059 | 1 104 | 941 |
| Rental and hiring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Property payments | 104 | - | - | 113 | 133 | 139 | 145 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 10 071 | 1 484 | 2 465 | 5 981 | 8 580 | 10 690 | 13 251 |
| Training and development | - | - | 63 | - | - | - | - |
| Operating payments | 35 | 12 | 20 | 134 | 655 | 684 | 715 |
| Venues and facilities | - | - | - | - | 494 | 1 143 | 1 194 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 5 740 822 | 4 758 820 | 6 315 561 | 5 160 158 | 5 234 263 | 5 490 287 | 5 675 726 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 5 740 167 | 4 758 421 | 6 314 230 | 5 159 161 | 5 233 256 | 5 489 235 | 5 674 627 |
| Public corporations | 2 187 976 | 2 921 552 | 3 751 850 | 1 693 283 | 1 541 401 | 1 647 751 | 1 721 570 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pc) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 2 187 976 | 2 921 552 | 3 751 850 | 1 693 283 | 1 541 401 | 1 647 751 | 1 721 570 |
| Private enterprises | 3 552 191 | 1 836 869 | 2 562 380 | 3 465 878 | 3 691 855 | 3 841 484 | 3 953 057 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pe) | 3 264 584 | 1 777 765 | 2 378 104 | 3 087 932 | 3 288 880 | 3 406 588 | 3 498 678 |
| Other transfers to private enterprises | 287 607 | 59 104 | 184 276 | 377 946 | 402 975 | 434 896 | 454 379 |
| Households | 655 | 399 | 1 331 | 997 | 1 007 | 1 052 | 1 099 |
| Social benefits | 523 | 393 | 1 331 | 997 | 1 007 | 1 052 | 1 099 |
| Other transfers to households | 132 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | 280 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery and equipment | - | 280 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | 280 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 5 902 929 | 4 898 474 | 6 465 945 | 5 316 991 | 5 391 367 | 5 652 147 | 5 848 948 |

16.7 Programme 7: Exports

a) **Purpose:** Increase export capacity and support direct investment flows, through targeted strategies, and an effectively managed network of foreign trade and investment offices.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

Exports provide a significant opportunity for SA to expand industrial output and provide bigger markets for local firms. It is an essential element of the country's industrialisation agenda. The programme will focus on improving the total value of exports, the composition of exports (with greater SA value-addition), the composition of exporters (by drawing in more black and women-led firms) and the spatial composition of exporting firms.

The Programme will continue with initiatives launched in 2022/23 to further support firms to reach strategic export markets, through a more concentrated focus on those markets. The focus will be to unlock the opportunities presented by the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and to obtain opportunities in markets in the United States, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America.

Dedicated plans will be developed for existing networks launched in 2022/23, and additional networks will be developed to create frameworks for companies to succeed in complex markets, while making it easier for companies to access export finance, marketing avenues, and a flexible basket of advice and support suited to their unique needs.

Programme contribution towards 14 Output Indicators.

The following table sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | Estimated Performance | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| Industrialisation | Output 3: R700 billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Value of manufactured exports, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R445bn | R461bn* | R477bn* | |
| | Output 4: R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | Value of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R281bn* | R290bn* | R299bn* | |
| | Output 6: R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R148m | R154m | R161m | |
| | Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | Value of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R65m | R70m | R75m | |
| | Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | Value of support provided to SMME exporters to | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R60m | R65m | R68m | |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | Estimated Performance | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| | and women and youth-empowered businesses | | participate in export promotion initiatives | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 9: R7.5 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Value of support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R58m | R61m | R64m | |
| Transformation | Output 11: R 40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Value of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R10bn | R10.5bn | R11bn | |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Jobs supported through export initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 70 000 | 71 000 | 72 000 | |
| | Output 14: 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms through export initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 6 500 | 6 700 | 6 900 | |
| Industrialisation | Output 25: 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted. | Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment | Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| | Output 28: 10 High impact trade interventions completed | High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the | Number of barriers affecting exports resolved | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 | |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | Estimated Performance | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | |
| | | following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 35: Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved | Action minutes tracking progress of ECIC implementation of corporate plan and meeting targets | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | Output 37: 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Business Forum | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | - | - | |
| | Output 40: 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic , ECIC, IDC and NEF | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023/24

| | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | R445bn | Nil | Nil | Nil | R445bn |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | R281bn | Nil | Nil | Nil | R281bn |
| Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group | R148m | R38.5m | R31.1m | R47.3m | R31.1m |
| Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | R65m | R16.9m | R13.65m | R20.8m | R13.65m |
| Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs | R60m | R15.6mil | R12.6mil | R19.2mil | R12.6m |
| Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | R58m | R15.08mil | R12.18mil | R18.56mil | R12.18m |
| Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | R10bn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10bn |
| Number of jobs supported | 70 000 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 70 000 |
| Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | 6 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6500 |
| Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Business Forum | 1 | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The branch will promote exports to other African countries, through:

- Targeted marketing efforts
- Close working together with the ECIC, IDC and NEF as well as other Programmes of **the dtic**

Promote export growth for jobs by improving institutional support to exporters; through:

- The development of compacts with export councils
- Developing export partnerships and export networks
- Hosting Business Forums aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment
- Addressing and unblocking challenges faced by exporters

Promote the diversification of participants in export activities by expanding support to black industrialists, women- and youth-owned enterprises; through:

- Providing export promotion and capacity development support to 300 black-, women-, youth and persons with disabilities owned enterprises
- Supporting output by black industrialist firms
- Supporting jobs in black industrialist firms

Diversify the composition of South Africa's export basket by providing structured support to priority sectors and markets; through the development of Export Action Plans for Master Plans focusing on AfCFTA, AGOA, Asia and Europe.

Improve the accessibility of exporter support by reducing red tape in the processes of the ECIC and EMIA programme.

Diversify the spatial composition of exporters by undertaking targeted export promotion and capacity building activities in under-supported Districts.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 7: Export | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Africa Bilateral Economic Relations | 20 679 | 17 942 | 19 120 | 21 183 | 21 987 | 22 677 | 24 777 |
| Export Promotion and Marketing | 45 583 | 37 051 | 40 139 | 37 933 | 41 173 | 42 129 | 45 914 |
| Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit | 425 775 | 310 227 | 327 603 | 291 679 | 326 160 | 346 605 | 369 357 |
| Export Development and Support | 13 618 | 12 592 | 12 153 | 15 044 | 18 242 | 16 987 | 18 792 |
| Total | 505 655 | 377 812 | 399 015 | 365 839 | 407 562 | 428 398 | 458 840 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 270 971 | 213 667 | 190 226 | 214 976 | 233 343 | 246 448 | 268 721 |
| Compensation of employees | 197 721 | 171 431 | 152 272 | 178 162 | 185 926 | 189 503 | 207 612 |
| Salaries and wages | 179 703 | 155 366 | 137 257 | 155 420 | 158 820 | 163 930 | 180 918 |
| Social contributions | 18 018 | 16 065 | 15 015 | 22 742 | 27 106 | 25 573 | 26 694 |
| Goods and services | 73 250 | 42 236 | 37 954 | 36 814 | 47 417 | 56 945 | 61 109 |
| Administrative fees | 387 | 88 | 60 | 453 | 450 | 468 | 493 |
| Advertising | 288 | 37 | 59 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 31 |
| Minor assets | 87 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 111 | 14 | 1 | 57 | 309 | 318 | 279 |
| Communication (G&S) | 1 540 | 1 608 | 1 388 | 1 163 | 1 171 | 1 219 | 1 290 |
| Computer services | 846 | 1 168 | 741 | 2 227 | 5 087 | 3 165 | 3 202 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 128 | 62 | 996 | 2 935 | 687 | 4 003 | 2 926 |
| Infrastructure and planning services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laboratory services | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Legal services (G&S) | 323 | 236 | - | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Science and technological services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contractors | 916 | 704 | 445 | - | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | 422 | 629 | 538 | - | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | 628 | 71 | 116 | 612 | 51 | 92 | 148 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 743 | 667 | 541 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Consumable supplies | 415 | 368 | 117 | 153 | 163 | 181 | 191 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 552 | 304 | 245 | 532 | 1 055 | 1 129 | 1 189 |
| Operating leases | 23 428 | 17 174 | 15 864 | 10 034 | 13 918 | 16 491 | 18 050 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rental and hiring | 601 | 181 | 198 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Property payments | 1 360 | 1 006 | 680 | 343 | 346 | 362 | 378 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 20 904 | 2 654 | 4 269 | 6 885 | 9 723 | 14 736 | 16 087 |
| Training and development | 1 344 | 826 | 470 | 1 113 | 2 023 | 2 703 | 2 779 |
| Operating payments | 14 595 | 13 994 | 10 982 | 9 971 | 9 125 | 7 843 | 8 194 |
| Venues and facilities | 3 632 | 425 | 228 | 229 | 1 204 | 2 122 | 3 786 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 233 574 | 163 188 | 208 657 | 150 139 | 172 783 | 180 542 | 188 630 |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 233 511 | 162 710 | 208 078 | 150 000 | 172 783 | 180 542 | 188 630 |
| Public corporations | 233 511 | 162 710 | 208 078 | 150 000 | 172 783 | 180 542 | 188 630 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pc) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 233 511 | 162 710 | 208 078 | 150 000 | 172 783 | 180 542 | 188 630 |
| Households | 63 | 478 | 579 | 139 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 63 | 472 | 579 | 139 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | 1 078 | 957 | 125 | 723 | 1 436 | 1 408 | 1 489 |
| Machinery and equipment | 1 078 | 957 | 125 | 723 | 1 436 | 1 408 | 1 489 |
| Transport equipment | - | 640 | - | 645 | 673 | 703 | 734 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 1 078 | 317 | 125 | 78 | 763 | 705 | 755 |
| Payments for financial assets | 32 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 505 655 | 377 812 | 399 015 | 365 839 | 407 562 | 428 398 | 458 840 |

Electricity Crisis and Just Transition

In order to further support increased investment in and production of machinery and equipment, as well as services in the green energy and power sectors, required for expanding South Africa's electricity capacity, the branch will assist companies in these products and sectors to participate in targeted export promotion initiatives.

Additionally, **the dtic** network of Foreign Offices has been tasked with publicizing opportunities for Independent Power Producer (IPP) projects and component manufacturing in wind, gas, solar PV and inverters. Key to this drive is also monitoring and responding to investor concerns around energy availability.

Linked to the above initiatives, the Branch will also leverage State Visits and associated Business Forums hosted to secure and unlock export and investment opportunities for South African companies in the electricity, New Energy Vehicles (NEVs), and green hydrogen sectors, identified as part of the government's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP).

Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)

The Export branch's key contribution to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) is with regards to the ERRP focus area of strategic localisation, industrialisation and export promotion. The branch's detailed work programme is aimed at expanding the exporter base and promoting South African manufactured exports in support of growing exports, thereby providing larger markets and increased demand, contributing to expanded local industrial output.

16.8 Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

a) **Purpose:** Develop and roll out policy interventions that promote transformation and competition issues through effective economic planning, aligned investment and development policy tools.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **Economic Planning and Advisory:** Promotes integrated economic planning analysis of economic plans and advancement of competition priorities.

(ii) **Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight** promotes the implementation economic development plans that are aligned with competition decisions, orders, and recommendations and to provide support to the minister to carry out responsibilities as required in terms of competition legislation.

(iii) **Investment and Development:** Promotes public and private investment for development.

(iv) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes broad-based black economic empowerment (BEE) and the growth of the industrial base through the black industrialist programme.

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

Competition policy is an important means to build both a more dynamic and a transformed economy. Concentrated markets – namely product sectors where a small number of firms controls the bulk of output and market share – together with exclusionary behaviour by dominant firms limit the ability of new entrants, particularly SMMEs and start-up firms by black South Africans. Policy can assist in a number of ways: by market inquiries conducted by the competition authorities in concentrated sectors; through public interest measures that mitigate higher levels of economic concentration; and through competition law enforcement.

The Programme aims to improve the developmental impact of Competition policy, by ensuring mergers and acquisitions are accompanied by appropriate commitments on those public interest matters set out in the legislation; by working with Competition authorities to address heavily concentrated sectors and by supporting the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy. Indicators for the programme reflect the centrality of development considerations in **the dtic's** approach to Competition issues, and efforts to respond to persistently high levels economic concentration.

Economic transformation has been promoted through empowerment instruments such as B-BBEE legislation, codes and customised sector measures such as Sector Charters. Since 2003 when the B-BBEE legislation was promulgated, there has been substantive progress in B-BBEE implementation, whilst more should be done to create economic opportunities for all South Africans. Work on B-BBEE has placed increased focus on promoting Employee Share Ownership Programmes (ESOPs) and Broad-Based Ownership Schemes (BBOS). Lastly, BBBEE policy is used as an instrument to expand the base of black entrepreneurs and industrialists in the economy.

Programme contribution towards 20 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output 1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R18bn | R15bn | R15bn |
| | Output 2: R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved | Value of additional local output committed or achieved | Actual and projected value of local output | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R6bn | R6bn | R6bn |
| | Output 6: R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group | Value of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1.1bn | R400m | R400m |
| | Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses | Value of funding accessed and support provided to SMMEs | Value of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R1.1bn | R750m | R750m |
| | Output 9: R7.5 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | Value of support programmes from competition to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R408m | R126m | R120m |
| | Output 10: R800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme | Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned enterprises | Value of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned enterprises | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R800m | R900m | R1billion |

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | agreements agreed or administered | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 11: R 40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported through programme 8 | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | R3.3bn | R3.3bn | R3.3bn |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Number of jobs retained and created by programme 8 interventions | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 180 000 | 200 000 | 200 000 |
| | Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 full-time jobs - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; | Number of new jobs created | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 8 000 | 8 000 | 8 000 |
| 50 000 SEF job opportunities created | | | | | | | | - | - | |
| | Output 14: 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group or who benefit from BBBEE policies | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 3 000 | 3 000 | 3 000 |
| | Output 15: 20,000 additional workers with shares in their companies | Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made | Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 20 000 workers | 20 000 workers | 20 000 workers |
| | Output 16: 10 High-impact outcomes on addressing | Impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market | Number of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 |

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | market concentration at sector or firm level | concentration at sector or firm level | market concentration at sector or firm level | | | | | | | |
| | Output 22: Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility to promote energy efficiency | Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users | Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Output 32: 1000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' individuals impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| | Output 36: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities | New indicator | 8 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Output 37: 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordinate the hosting of the black Industrialist Conference - Co-ordinate the hosting of the Worker Ownership Summit | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 38: 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues | Percentage of mergers notified and assessed for public interest | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | | Percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| | | | Percentage of mergers notified will have agreements reached between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| | | | 50 Mergers & acquisitions where public interest considerations have been considered | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| | Output 40: 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations amended & 1 BBEE red tape reduction taken | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 2 | 1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBEE red tape reduction action taken | Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBEE red tape reduction | Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBEE red tape reduction |

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | | | | | | | | action taken | action taken |
| | Output 41: 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA . | Protocols finalised: Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 Competition Protocol for AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | 1 Regulation Developed | 1 Regulation Developed |
| | Output 45: Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023-2024

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | R18bn | R1.8bn | R3.6bn | R5.4bn | R7.2bn |
| Value of additional local output committed or achieved | R6bn | R600m | R1.2bn | R1.8bn | R2.4bn |
| Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group | R1.1bn | R110m | R165m | R275m | R550m |
| Value of funding accessed and support provided to SMMEs | R1.1bn | R110m | R165m | R275m | R550m |
| Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors | R408m | R51m | R51m | 102m | 204m |
| Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned enterprises | R800m | R100m | R100m | R200m | R400m |
| Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | R3.3bn | R0.3bn | R1bn | R1bn | R1bn |
| Number of jobs supported | 180 000 | 18 000 | 27 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: | 8 000 | 800 | 1 200 | 2 000 | 4 000 |
| - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; | | | | | |
| - 50 000 full-time jobs | 50 000 SEF job opportunities created | 6 250 | 6 250 | 12 500 | 25 000 |
| Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group | 3 000 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made | 20 000 workers | 2 500 | 2 500 | 5000 | 10 000 |
| Number of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, | 150 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted | 2 | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |
| Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues | 100% | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| | 15% | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| | 1% | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| | 50 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 25 |
| Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions | 2 | Nil | Nil | 1 | 1 |
| Protocols finalised: Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | 1 Competition Protocol for AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Competition Policy branch will evaluate merger applications and engage firms to secure social compacts that support public interest considerations, including on:

- Employment
- Spatial impact on regions
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Exports
- Transformation

Monitor and support the implementation of previous merger agreements that have public interest commitments, including on

- Employment
- Spatial impact on regions
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Exports
- Transformation

Coordinate initiatives to address market concentration, through:

- Following-up on the recommendations and findings of past market inquiries
- Following-up on the recommendations and findings of the Economic Concentration Report

Exercise oversight over the Competition Authorities by reviewing all regulatory and legislative required documents. Actively assist the Competition Commission and Tribunal to reduce red tape by promoting reduction of timeframes and revision of forms and notices.

Implementation of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) policy framework.

The SSE Policy framework (Draft White Paper) is awaiting sign-off from the Minister. Once the Minister signs off, the draft White Paper can go through the Cabinet and Parliamentary process and be published for public comment.

The Social Employment Fund (SEF), which is managed by the IDC, is a direct consequence of the work done around the Social and Solidarity Economy, and the draft policy that was developed. This policy is awaiting sign-off for further publication and comments.

The target of the SEF, as set by President Cyril Ramaphosa through the Presidential Employment Stimulus, is to create 50 000 jobs.

The SEF allocation for the 2023/24 financial year amounts to R787.9m. This is the final allocation for this fund, and there has been no indication that further funds will be allocated to the SEF. The Project Steering Committee are in discussion on whether to approach the private sector for funding for the SEF.

Programme resource considerations

| Programme 8: Transformation and Competition | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Economic Planning and Advisory | 2 589 | 6 172 | 10 579 | 7 958 | 8 084 | 8 614 | 8 913 |
| Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight | 672 653 | 608 541 | 1 620 103 | 1 733 765 | 1 658 753 | 909 544 | 950 363 |
| Investment and Development | 6 166 | 2 837 | 3 852 | 3 578 | 4 633 | 4 936 | 5 108 |
| Equity and Empowerment | 66 707 | 41 040 | 48 627 | 60 526 | 56 650 | 57 291 | 57 521 |
| Total | 748 115 | 658 590 | 1 683 161 | 1 805 827 | 1 728 120 | 980 385 | 1 021 905 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 69 697 | 61 055 | 68 871 | 87 248 | 86 855 | 91 150 | 92 832 |
| Compensation of employees | 47 977 | 54 938 | 57 014 | 62 827 | 65 715 | 67 970 | 70 110 |
| Salaries and wages | 42 831 | 48 793 | 50 618 | 53 361 | 55 773 | 58 330 | 60 049 |
| Social contributions | 5 146 | 6 145 | 6 396 | 9 466 | 9 942 | 9 640 | 10 061 |
| Goods and services | 21 720 | 6 117 | 11 857 | 24 421 | 21 140 | 23 180 | 22 722 |
| Administrative fees | 370 | 35 | 65 | 317 | 343 | 358 | 374 |
| Advertising | 260 | - | - | 177 | 742 | 812 | 548 |
| Minor assets | 4 | - | - | 244 | 498 | 573 | 688 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 415 | 16 | 75 | 556 | 614 | 644 | 674 |
| Communication (G&S) | 356 | 662 | 874 | 690 | 1 325 | 1 388 | 1 451 |
| Computer services | 3 248 | 576 | 7 | 300 | 617 | 233 | 224 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | 5 730 | 2 122 | 2 909 | 7 846 | 4 173 | 4 075 | 1 959 |
| Legal services (G&S) | 1 180 | 1 530 | 6 694 | 3 677 | 4 709 | 4 681 | 4 891 |
| Science and technological services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contractors | 258 | 221 | - | 685 | 591 | 720 | 797 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 22 | 5 | 2 | 45 | 51 | 53 | 55 |
| Consumable supplies | 54 | 16 | 1 | 430 | 463 | 183 | 205 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 919 | - | 330 | 982 | 222 | 231 | 239 |
| Operating leases | 86 | 24 | - | 279 | 83 | 170 | 392 |
| Rental and hiring | 134 | - | 26 | 348 | 89 | 107 | 125 |
| Property payments | 10 | 24 | - | 351 | 669 | 103 | 242 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 5 126 | 580 | 572 | 6 190 | 4 728 | 6 708 | 7 501 |
| Training and development | - | - | 148 | 323 | 490 | 1 203 | 720 |
| Operating payments | 681 | 306 | 68 | 729 | 510 | 277 | 902 |
| Venues and facilities | 2 867 | - | 86 | 245 | 216 | 654 | 728 |
| Interest and rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP)) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rent on land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers and subsidies | 669 464 | 597 535 | 1 613 953 | 1 717 740 | 1 640 439 | 888 371 | 928 170 |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | 331 610 | 334 928 | 476 520 | 491 804 | 495 898 | 518 169 | 541 383 |
| Social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental agencies (non-business entities) | 331 610 | 334 928 | 476 520 | 491 804 | 495 898 | 518 169 | 541 383 |
| Higher education institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign governments & international organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public corporations and private enterprises | 337 703 | 262 514 | 1 135 655 | 1 224 149 | 1 142 834 | 368 418 | 384 923 |
| Public corporations | 337 703 | 262 514 | 1 135 655 | 1 224 149 | 1 142 834 | 368 418 | 384 923 |
| Subsidies on products and production (pc) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to public corporations | 337 703 | 262 514 | 1 135 655 | 1 224 149 | 1 142 834 | 368 418 | 384 923 |
| Private enterprises | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subsidies on products and production (pe) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to private enterprises | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-profit institutions | - | - | 1 644 | 1 690 | 1 707 | 1 784 | 1 864 |
| Households | 151 | 93 | 134 | 97 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 145 | 87 | 134 | 97 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | 8 954 | - | 337 | 839 | 826 | 864 | 903 |
| Machinery and equipment | 6 755 | - | - | 586 | 826 | 864 | 903 |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | 6 755 | - | - | 586 | 826 | 864 | 903 |
| Software and other intangible assets | 2 199 | - | 337 | 253 | - | - | - |
| Total | 748 115 | 658 590 | 1 683 161 | 1 805 827 | 1 728 120 | 980 385 | 1 021 905 |

16.9 Programme 9: Research

a) **Purpose:** Undertake economic research; contribute to development of trade and industrial policies and guide policy, legislative and strategy processes to facilitate inclusive growth.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **Economic Research and Policy Coordination:** Undertakes economic research, contributes to the development of policy options, and guides policy through consultation with stakeholders.

(ii) **Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy:** Evaluate and develop macro-economic and micro-economic policy options to achieve inclusive growth, promote decent work outcomes, productivity, entrepreneurship and innovation.

(iii) **Growth Path and Decent Work:** Develops and coordinates Master Plans and constituency-based (business, labour and community) interventions to support the creation of decent work, entrepreneurship and innovation.

c) Strategic focus for 2023/24

Policy effectiveness is the product of a number of factors, from evidence-based policymaking, to good market information, to smart implementation. Research on what the evidence shows for particular policy-choices or implementation measures; or that identifies policy or implementation options, can enhance decisions of executive authorities and Programme managers.

This Programme provides services to Programmes 2 to 9 and its effectiveness is a function of how well its products align with the needs of the executive authority and the branches of **the dtic**.

The Programme aims to create an enabling environment for the work of **the dtic**, furnishing officials with the market intelligence and coordination mechanisms they need to deliver. Indicators for the programme reflect a focus on building systems to better understand priority sectors and **the dtic's** own work, with an expanded focus on impact assessment aiming to help guide reforms and improvements across the work of the Department.

This programme has 11 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Industrialisation | Output1: R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state | Value of investment facilitated | Assessment report on investment conference commitments | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Output 3: R700 billion in manufacturing exports | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Output 4: R300 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | Manufacturing exports to rest of Africa | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New indicator | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | Number of the maintained DDM Dashboards | New Indicator | New Indicator | 52 dashboards | 52 dashboards | 52 dashboards | 52 dashboards | 52 dashboards |
| | Output 11: R 40 billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. | Number of reports on the Black Industrialist Census. | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 report on the Black Industrialist Census | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 4 Quarterly Surveys | 4 | 4 |

| Outcome | Output | Output Indicator | Programme contributions | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited /Actual Performance | | | Estimated Performance | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | Output 12: 1 million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans | Number of jobs supported | Reports on jobs supported by the dtic group interventions | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Output 15: 20,000 additional workers with shares in their companies | Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made | Number of the Worker Ownership Dashboard maintained | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Output 10: R800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered | Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises | Report on the Impact Assessment on EEIP | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Output 25: 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted. | Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment | . Number of Bilateral trade reports produced | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Output 29: 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) | High impact trade and climate change strategy and advocacy | White Paper on EV, and Carbon tax border adjustment measures | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2023/24

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Quarterly Targets | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Value of investment facilitated | 1 | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors | 1 | Nil | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros | 52 dashboards | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 |
| Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. | 1 (Census) | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | 4 (Quarterly Surveys) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of jobs supported | 3 | 1 | Nil | 1 | 1 |
| Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 |
| Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises | 1 | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil |
| Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| High impact trade and climate change strategy and advocacy | 1 | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil |

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Research branch will focus on:

- Securing and packaging data of relevance to the work of the branches; including through production of analytical reports in the following areas:
 - Export market opportunities; and
 - Bilateral trade trends.

- Compiling of data and updating of the dashboards for:
 - Worker ownership;
 - Black Industrialist Census;
 - Quarterly Black Industrialist Survey; and
 - District Development Model (DDM) districts.

- Undertaking impact assessments of:
 - SA Investment Conference;
 - EEIP agreements; and
 - The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.

Programme Resource Considerations

| Programme 9: Research | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Audited outcome | Adjusted Appropriation | Medium-term expenditure estimates | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rand thousand | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| Subprogrammes | | | | | | | |
| Economic Research and Policy Coordination | 8 337 | 15 166 | 19 642 | 27 525 | 32 870 | 35 517 | 36 849 |
| Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy | - | 8 267 | 8 583 | 11 419 | 12 966 | 14 687 | 14 968 |
| Growth Path and Decent Work | 23 754 | 9 499 | 9 740 | 11 584 | 14 526 | 15 148 | 15 449 |
| Total | 32 091 | 32 932 | 37 965 | 50 528 | 60 362 | 65 352 | 67 266 |
| Economic classification | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 32 079 | 32 928 | 37 951 | 49 930 | 59 304 | 64 247 | 66 112 |
| Compensation of employees | 30 469 | 28 975 | 33 169 | 38 504 | 42 752 | 45 344 | 46 098 |
| Salaries and wages | 27 255 | 25 865 | 29 701 | 31 034 | 38 493 | 38 729 | 39 193 |
| Social contributions | 3 214 | 3 110 | 3 468 | 7 470 | 4 259 | 6 615 | 6 905 |
| Goods and services | 1 610 | 3 953 | 4 782 | 11 426 | 16 552 | 18 903 | 20 014 |
| Administrative fees | 42 | 761 | 1 748 | 2 192 | 2 851 | 2 879 | 2 878 |
| Advertising | - | - | - | - | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Minor assets | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Catering: Departmental activities | 251 | 135 | 3 | 23 | 230 | 252 | 263 |
| Communication (G&S) | 309 | 213 | 296 | 369 | 372 | 388 | 405 |
| Computer services | - | - | 545 | 629 | 635 | 663 | 693 |
| Consultants: Business and advisory services | - | 1 672 | 1 833 | 6 592 | 6 044 | 7 720 | 8 335 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Contractors | 37 | - | 86 | 3 | 114 | 120 | 125 |
| Agency and support/outsourced services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | - | - | - | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Fleet services (including government motor transport) | 12 | - | - | 87 | 88 | 92 | 96 |
| Consumable supplies | 3 | - | - | 123 | 125 | 130 | 136 |
| Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies | 24 | - | 81 | 228 | 615 | 643 | 672 |
| Operating leases | - | 41 | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Rental and hiring | - | - | - | - | 69 | 122 | 127 |
| Property payments | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Transport provided: Departmental activity | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Travel and subsistence | 863 | 30 | 9 | 973 | 4 609 | 4 796 | 5 140 |
| Training and development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating payments | 69 | 1 101 | 181 | 180 | 347 | 419 | 437 |
| Venues and facilities | - | - | - | 1 | 392 | 617 | 644 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 12 | 4 | 14 | 84 | - | - | - |
| Households | 12 | 4 | 14 | 84 | - | - | - |
| Social benefits | 12 | 4 | 14 | 84 | - | - | - |
| Other transfers to households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments for capital assets | - | - | - | 514 | 1 058 | 1 105 | 1 154 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other fixed structures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery and equipment | - | - | - | - | 521 | 529 | 537 |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other machinery and equipment | - | - | - | - | 521 | 529 | 537 |
| Software and other intangible assets | - | - | - | 514 | 537 | 576 | 617 |
| Total | 32 091 | 32 932 | 37 965 | 50 528 | 60 362 | 65 352 | 67 266 |

17. Updated key strategic risks and mitigation from the Strategic Plan

Risks to the department are:

| Outcome | Key Risk | Risk Mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| Industrialisation- I1. Sector partnerships and social compact through master plans and firm/sector level initiatives | Lack of commitment and buy in for masterplans and the supporting social compacts | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compile and maintain a coherent and consistent group of Masterplan exporters to inform product/markets and for implementation 2. Working with DPME-introducing M&E dashboard to monitor and evaluate progress-across all MPs 3. Conducting training in sectors within Masterplans, re SMMEs dependent on buy-in and commitment 4. Require dedicated resources to facilitate interactions/interventions between government and SEZs 5. IFB to collaborate with ICG for drafting and implementation 6. IFB to collaborate with IIFA and consult with relevant industry on an annual basis 7. Minister to approve Masterplans for the consultations with sectors for social compacts |
| Industrialisation I2. Localisation, beneficiation and COVID industrial production initiatives | Lack of uptake by the private sector for the promotion and implementation of localisation, due to Government not creating the enabling environment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a Matrix for opportunities of each district and their requirements, review against their spend to determine their needs to advise on local procurement. Dedicated assessment program across 4 quarters of the year and produce reports, detect misalignment and advise- 2. Communicate to DDM on reports of noncompliance and requiring intervention 3. Establish inter stakeholder group on Localisation. |
| Industrialisation I3. Increased and diversified exports with African countries and to other global markets | Non delivery of commitments from the industry | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a list of exporters and the countries being exported to-working with SALGA. 2. Engage with exporters on trade barriers and assist in unblocking 3. Seek new markets for exports |
| Industrialisation I4. Green economy initiatives to shift to a less carbon-intensive industry | Inability of the private sector to implement green economy requirements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies must be improved and approved-for certainty and mkt development for business 2. Create strategy to rollout to all other SEZs and IPs-with specialist in the green economy-via modelling 3. Engage with CEOs at the quarterly forum on the importance of the project and its ability to transform the development of SEZs and IPs. 4. Arrange for visits to SEZs and IPs that have implemented initiatives. 5. Biannual targeted awareness sessions to encourage incentive applications 6. Discussions with NT for tax allowance packages and additional budget 7. Arrange for experts from the dtic and the private sector to engage with the SEZs and IPs on the value of green economy initiatives. |

| Outcome | Key Risk | Risk Mitigation |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Industrialisation I5. Investment initiatives to increase the level of investment</p> | <p>Lack of Business/investor confidence and the poor operating environment preventing investments</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and development, building capacity in local municipalities to deal with investors. 2. Will request dedicated political intervention (DDM model) 3. Head: ISA to coordinate the development of MoUs with provinces and municipalities for the branch support on investment promotion 4. Enhancement of the CRM system 5. Maintenance and update of the Ease of Doing Business website 6. Interface with SEZs, IPs and Districts through ICT based platform (Webinars, etc.) 7. One on one stakeholder engagements (meetings and workshops) to ensure that all stakeholders understand what the projects entail and their obligations. 8. Investment promotion activities will be tailored to the needs of individual firms, SEZs and IPs that are at various stages of development (SID and ISA collaboration) |
| <p>Transformation T1. Ownership transformation: Promoting a greater spread of ownership in the economy (black industrialists, women and youth) and worker empowerment – including through review of the impact of current policy.</p> | <p>adequate implementation of the Worker Ownership provision</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review legislation, conduct studies and, stakeholder engagement 2. Expand exporter base by including women owned BI and youth making branch export ready and create awareness. 3. Compile register/portal of major companies who must disclose information and use for stakeholder engagements 4. Longer term solution (over the next years) =change in legislation for company to volunteer information or CIPC via legislation to make it mandatory |
| <p>Transformation T2. Structural transformation: Addressing economic concentration and supporting SMMEs.</p> | <p>Lack of uptake and appetite from SMMEs in rural areas and outside</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine what info is required and for what purpose (needs clarity) 2. DDM model (include in DDM's agenda for discussion) 3. Review incentives available for SMMEs and propose making these less stringent 4. IFB to involve all Branches when creating incentives to understand needs 5. Prioritisation of key recommendations for implementation from past market inquiries 6. Policy instruments will be used for every merger and acquisition 7. Communicate the requirement for a strong competition law and enforcement to drive it |
| <p>Transformation T3. Spatial transformation: Promoting equitable spatial development through District Model Reporting and integration of work into 52 spatial units; and developing a new model for district spatial industrial initiatives (including SEZs</p> | <p>Inability to develop a new model for spatial industrial initiatives and to promote township, economy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Training and development, building capacity in local municipalities to deal with investors. • 2. Political Intervention (DDM include in agenda) • 3. Map areas of concern and obtain solutions via various sources (agencies, offices, depts., municipalities, metros). |

| Outcome | Key Risk | Risk Mitigation |
|--|--|---|
| and Industrial parks model) and promoting the township economy. | | 4. Interface with SEZs, IPs and Districts through ICT based platform (Webinars, etc.) 5. the dtic to advice on governance issues at the Steering Committee meetings. 6. Older and more successful SEZs will be invited to attend steering committee meetings to advise the applicants from the onset of the application. 7. Engage with provinces and SEZs at the quarterly CEO Forum. |
| Capable State C1. Department: Building strong capacity in the dtic and streamlining its work. | Inability to implement a structure which is fit for purpose, to successfully achieve the mandate and service delivery of the department (target missed in previous FY) | 1. Shared Services project seeks to address the efficiencies in the IT space 2. CMSB will be embarking on quarterly customer satisfaction surveys to understand the challenges experienced by all Branches in the services provided by them - Org Design Procurement process - Org Design Project commencement: - Business - Process mapping; - organizational design; -Job Analysis and -Job Evaluation 3. DG and DDG posts targeted for filling and in process 4. Fit for Purpose project to address the structure and skills transfer 5. Approved critical posts and in the process of being filled |
| | Duplications and too many manual processes and reporting requirements in the Department | Continued appointment of project steering committees all projects commissioned to consultants |
| | Exposure to cyber security threats | 1. Upgrade / replace / decommission the old software / systems 2. ICT Security Awareness to the dtic per communication plan 3. Review and approve Cyber Security Strategy 4. Develop and approve Threat and Vulnerability Management Framework NOTE – Cannot phase out BAS (National Treasury System) |
| | Employees of the Department are exposed to fire hazard and potential fatality | 1. Monitoring rectification plan implementation regarding any non-conformances reported per fire engineering report 2. Produce quarterly progress reports and letters of default to concessionaire on significant risks encountered during reviews. |
| | Inability of the Department to meet its service delivery due to the ICT failures | Procurement of additional redundant Internet Services through an external Service Provider |
| Capable State C2. Entities: Building the entity staffing, governance capacity, quick response; developing shared services; and rationalisation of functions and integration of work between entities and with the department. | Inability to provide adequate entity oversight | 1. Proposal for staffing of the PEO Unit submitted to Minister 2. Development and implementation of the Oversight framework 3. Proposals on rationalisation of entities submitted to Minister (per the commissioned study) |
| Capable State | Inability to reduce internal red tape and regulatory burden and promote | 1. CMSB Legal to conduct a review of all legislation in the Department and ensure that |

| Outcome | Key Risk | Risk Mitigation |
|--|--|---|
| C3. Smart regulation: Address red tape and compliance in internal processes and in legislation and regulations; enable fit-for-purpose regulations. | achievement of departmental objectives and inclusive participation in the economy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. only relevant and applicable legislation is on the website 2. Minister to consider and respond to reports, submissions of the Department timeously, for implementation 3. Request minister's intervention where and when required 4. Identify and develop systems to monitor the reduction of red tape 5. Review of EMIA guidelines in order to lessen administration burden 6. Strategies of the Department will include a wide network of consultations with stakeholders |
| Capable State C4. Coordination with other parts of the state: Ensuring effective support functions from other public entities in order to achieve the dtic outcomes. | Uncoordinated planning with the entities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy session for the dtic and entities- led by Minister 2. Implement a Entitles Forum with PEO and Branches 3. MOUs with entities to streamline the processes |
| Capable State C5. Contribute to social compact with other social partners. | Inability to obtain commitments for social compacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain clarity of what is allowable 2. Narratives on practices which NT has, to be imparted to all |

18. Public Entities

| Name of Public Entity | Mandate | Outcomes | Annual Budget (2023/24) | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)  Companies and Intellectual Property Commission a member of the dti group | Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended | Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress | Government grant | N/A |
| | | | Own generated Income | 740 201 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 740 201 000 |
| Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)  ESTABLISHED IN 1957 ECIC EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA | Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957) | Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth | Government grant | 172 783 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 974 236 000 |
| | | | - premiums | 395 326 000 |
| | | | - investment income | 578 910 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 1 147 019 000 |
| National Consumer Commission (NCC)  NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION a member of the dti group | Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008) | Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress | Government grant | 73 566 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 1 259 460 |
| | | | Total revenue | 74 825 460 |
| National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)  national consumer tribunal | National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended | Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress | Government grant | 55 295 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 16 447 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 71 742 000 |

| Name of Public Entity | Mandate | Outcomes | Annual Budget (2023/24) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| <p>Companies Tribunal (CT)</p>  | <p>Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended</p> | <p>Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>28 202 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent Waived</td> <td>2 467 522</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>634 545</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>31 304 067</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 28 202 000 | Rent Waived | 2 467 522 | Own generated Income | 634 545 | Total revenue | 31 304 067 | |
| Government grant | 28 202 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent Waived | 2 467 522 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 634 545 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 31 304 067 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</p>  | <p>National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended</p> | <p>Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>84 060 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>57 591 054</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>141 651 054</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 84 060 000 | Own generated Income | 57 591 054 | Total revenue | 141 651 054 | | | |
| Government grant | 84 060 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 57 591 054 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 141 651 054 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</p>  | <p>National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)</p> | <p>Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>435 841 230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>435 841 230</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 0 | Own generated Income | 435 841 230 | Total revenue | 435 841 230 | | | |
| Government grant | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 435 841 230 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 435 841 230 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>National Gambling Board (NGB)</p>  | <p>National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)</p> | <p>Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>36 836 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>229 340 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>266 176 000</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 36 836 000 | Own generated Income | 229 340 000 | Total revenue | 266 176 000 | | | |
| Government grant | 36 836 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 229 340 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 266 176 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of Public Entity | Mandate | Outcomes | Annual Budget (2023/24) | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| National Lotteries Commission (NLC)  | National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997) | Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress | Government grant | 0 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 2 103 431 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 2 103 431 000 |
| National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)  | Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006) | Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors | Government grant | 195 704 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 26 980 866 |
| | | | Total revenue | 228 684 866 |
| National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)  | National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008) | Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors | Government grant | 154 012 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 443 025 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 597 037 000 |
| South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)  | Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008) | Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors | Government grant | 286 497 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 549 092 000 |
| | | | Total revenue | 835 589 000 |
| South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) | Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, | Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors | Government grant | 34 153 000 |
| | | | Own generated Income | 103 601 773 |
| | | | Total revenue | 137 754 773 |

| Name of Public Entity | Mandate | Outcomes | Annual Budget (2023/24) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
|  <p>sanas South African National Accreditation System</p> | 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006) | | | | | | | | | |
|  <p>The Competition Commission</p> | Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998) | It investigates mergers and/or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>453 194 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>79 740 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>532 934 000</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 453 194 000 | Own generated Income | 79 740 000 | Total revenue | 532 934 000 | |
| Government grant | 453 194 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 79 740 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 532 934 000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  <p>The Competition Tribunal</p> | The Competition Amendment Act (Act No. 18 of 2018) | Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through co-ordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>42 703 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>20 367 220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue</td> <td>63 070 220</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 42 703 000 | Own generated Income | 20 367 220 | Total Revenue | 63 070 220 | |
| Government grant | 42 703 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 20 367 220 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 63 070 220 | | | | | | | | | |
|  <p>The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)</p> | The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940) | Steel Development Fund: to finance initiatives, which directly address steel competitiveness issues | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>14 888 000 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>14 888 000 000</td> </tr> </table> | Government grant | 0 | Own generated Income | 14 888 000 000 | Total revenue | 14 888 000 000 | |
| Government grant | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 14 888 000 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 14 888 000 000 | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of Public Entity | Mandate | Outcomes | Annual Budget (2023/24) | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <p>The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)</p>  | <p>The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)</p> | <p>Creation of fair-trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth. ITAC comprises three core business units, namely Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedy Investigations and Import and Export Control</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government grant</td> <td>121 427 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own generated Income</td> <td>1 485 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total revenue</td> <td>122 912 000</td> </tr> </table> | | Government grant | 121 427 000 | Own generated Income | 1 485 000 | Total revenue | 122 912 000 |
| Government grant | 121 427 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Own generated Income | 1 485 000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total revenue | 122 912 000 | | | | | | | | | |

19. Public-Private Partnerships

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

To address deficient performance that had been reported on earlier regarding the concessionaire party, a new FM Sub-contractor was duly appointed in 2021 and the remedial works that had been required to rectify the under-performance, was continued during the 2022/23 year albeit not at the desired pace anticipated.

The updating of the financial model gave rise to a marginally adjusted unitary payment following its conclusion. Variation orders are initiated from time to time to address small changes to the infrastructure such as office alterations. In this regard the accessibility audit results which require action will be addressed through such means, i.e., an appropriate variation order.

the dtic has during the latter part of 2022-initiated discussions with GTAC of the NT regarding the timely planning of the handover stage of the PPP considering the age of the agreement. In accordance with GTAC advice, procurement of specialist advisors, including of various engineering disciplines, will be initiated towards the latter part of 2023/24. This will be done towards formal condition assessment and timely planning of life cycle replacement processes in line with the handover provisions of the PPP. Options post hand-back will be explored in conjunction with GTAC as subjected to the relevant Treasury Regulations governing PPPs.

the dtic is not planning any other office accommodation infrastructure that would materially impact on the current situation at present.

Matter of importance, **the dtic** is currently proceeding towards an arbitration regarding a dispute related to headcount / occupancy usage of **the dtic** campus, which the concessionaire translated into a claim against the department.

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

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TIDs)

OUTPUT 1

R200 BILLION INVESTMENT PLEDGES SECURED ACROSS THE STATE

| Indicator Title | Value of investment facilitated |
|--|--|
| Definition | This covers Pledges announced at the SA Investment Conferences; investments facilitated by InvestSA, settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas; reciprocal commitments in trade measures; counter-party investment plans for all incentive programmes across the dtic-group, commitments unlocked through masterplans and BEE programmes such as the EEIP |
| Source of data | Web-based projects registry or manual entry, correspondences, information from other contributing Programmes and DFIs |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Based on the Rand/\$ exchange rate at date of entry on the web-based or manual registry, information from other contributing Programmes and DFIs |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 2

R40 BILLION IN ADDITIONAL LOCAL OUTPUT COMMITTED OR ACHIEVED

| Indicator Title | Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>Manufacturing and productive services output, measured on a gross basis, from projects that are championed by the dtic group or through social compacting. This covers two areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. First, increased local output at firm or product level in this FY, confirmed by the company concerned, and which may be based on interventions in current or prior years; and II. Second, projected additional local output in the following five financial years, based on commitments by firms or investors. Where necessary, projections of the levels of output will be made by the dtic-group. Different branches will set sub-targets, for example, the film incentive will have R530 million in local spending target. |
| Source of data | Submitted application forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Reports and Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 3

R700 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

| Indicator Title | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors |
|--|--|
| <p>Definition</p> | <p>Manufactured exports in current Rands, from SARS or trade partner data, measured on the narrative classification system methodology.</p> <p>Technical Note: Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%), declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals), a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive), and a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal). Export targets are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa; and are categorised using the Narrative Classification System. These trends suggest that South African global manufacturing exports might reach ZAR 700 billion as the baseline target informing departmental objectives, which possibly could stretch to ZAR 750 billion should economic conditions be supportive.</p> |
| <p>Source of data</p> | <p>Reports</p> |
| <p>Method of Calculation or Assessment</p> | <p>Simple count</p> |
| <p>Means of verification</p> | <p>SARS, Trade Partner data</p> |
| <p>Assumptions</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| <p>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Calculation type</p> | <p>Cumulative</p> |
| <p>Reporting Cycle</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> |
| <p>Desired performance</p> | <p>Target achieved or exceeded</p> |
| <p>Indicator Responsibility</p> | <p>DDGs of contributing Programmes</p> |

OUTPUT 4

R300 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS TO OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

| Indicator Title | Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa |
|---|---|
| Definition | Manufactured exports in current Rands, from SARS or trade partner data, measured on the narrative classification system methodology |
| Source of data | Signed reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | SARS or Trade Partner data |
| Assumptions | <p>Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories.</p> <p>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022).</p> <p>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</p> <p>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</p> <p>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</p> <p>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations.</p> |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 5

R2.5 BILLION IN EXPORTS OF GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES

| Indicator Title | Value of exports of Global Business Services |
|--|--|
| Definition | GBS exports in current Rands, as reported quarterly by disbursed projects. |
| Source of data | Report, Submitted Claim forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report, Supporting Schedules and report from BPESA, Value of exports of companies in the GBS supported by the dtic in the previous and current FYs. |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 6

R30 BILLION IN SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ADMINISTERED BY OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE dtic-GROUP

| Indicator Title | Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group |
|---|--|
| Definition | Support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic -group covers: the dtic incentives, loans from IDC and NEF, disbursements from competition, trade and BEE-mandated funds (such as the employment equity investment programme) |
| Source of data | Reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed reports, Value of financial support approved |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 7

R15 BILLION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE 5* MAIN METROS

| Indicator Title | Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros |
|---|--|
| Definition | Financial support in line with Output 6* definition approved for firms operating outside of the Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni, Cape Town and Tshwane. |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Reports, Value of financial support approved |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 8:

R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO SMMEs, AND WOMEN AND YOUTH-EMPOWERED BUSINESSES

| Indicator Title | Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs |
|---|--|
| Definition | Financial support in line with Output 6* definition approved to SMME firms as defined by the Small Business Act, and to women and youth-empowered businesses (namely firms with at least 25% equity by the designated group). This also includes actions that will move the dtic procurement progressively towards 40%. |
| Source of data | Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report, Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes, value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by the dtic , IDC and NEF including grants, loans, equity, transformation and competition agreements, and export promotion funds. |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 9

R7.5 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN LABOUR ABSORBING SECTORS

| Indicator Title | Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors |
|---|--|
| Definition | Financial support in line with Output 6* definition approved to enterprises in the furniture, clothing, footwear, leather, forestry, construction, agriculture and agro-processing sectors. |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Value of funding approved |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 10

R 800 MILLION IN EQUITY EQUIVALENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AGREEMENTS

| Indicator Title | Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises |
|---|--|
| Definition | Loans and grant funding committed and available to assist companies, and procurement are committed to in EEIP agreements to support transformation. Measured upon approval of the EEIP agreement by the dtic . |
| Source of data | Agreements reached regarding investment commitments, and investment commitments made orders by the Competition Authorities |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports, value of financial support provided through loans, grants, equity and procurement commitments in EEIP agreements approved by the dtic |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 11

R40 BILLION IN BLACK INDUSTRIALIST OUTPUT ACHIEVED

| Indicator Title | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group. |
|---|--|
| Definition | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group: Through investments, sector interventions, industrial financing support, export initiatives and competition |
| Source of data | Completed claims submitted and signed adjudication committee minutes/ |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Reports, value of production output by Black Industrialist firms that have been supported by the dtic group |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 12:

1 Million Jobs Supported, or covered by Master Plans

| Indicator Title | Number of jobs supported |
|---|--|
| Definition | Number of jobs in sectors and firms who: have accessed the dtic group programmes, have a sector masterplan in place, are linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds, are covered by dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs (including trade, competition and empowerment), or are covered by projects funded by dtic -entities |
| Source of data | Reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | Number of permanent, full-time jobs in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from the dtic group |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 13

100 000 JOBS TO BE CREATED

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs |
| Definition | Number of new jobs in sectors and firms who have accessed dtic programmes or have a sector masterplan in place or are linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds or are covered by dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs; and includes all jobs in the social employment fund. Technical Note: This target consists of two parts. The SEF is designed to create <u>temporary</u> job opportunities responding to high structural unemployment and poverty. The target is to create 50 000 job opportunities and it is unlikely that these jobs will be sustained beyond the period of SEF funding. The second element of this target is the creation of 50 000 full-time jobs. These will be sustainable, permanent jobs which can be tracked over time. |
| Source of data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data base / Quarterly Reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of permanent, full-time jobs created in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from the dtic group total number of 'job opportunities' created which is defined as temporary, construction, part-time, seasonal jobs created |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 14

23 000 JOBS IN BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS' FIRMS

| Indicator Title | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group |
|--|--|
| Definition | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group, or firms that benefit from BEE policies, covering the past 3/5 years and new commitments for the next 3/5 years. This may include, Jobs supported by SASA sugar premium and SAPA investment in contract growers; and feed manufactures, and Steel Master Plans interventions |
| Source of data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects Reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 15

20 000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS WITH SHARES IN THEIR COMPANIES

| Indicator Title | Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made |
|---|--|
| Definition | Additional workers owning shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition agreements. |
| Source of data | Agreements with companies; Tribunal orders; information and reports from the companies and ESOPs |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 16

10 HIGH-IMPACT OUTCOMES ON ADDRESSING MARKET CONCENTRATION AT SECTOR OR FIRM LEVEL

| Indicator Title | Impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level |
|---|---|
| Definition | <p>Written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority, and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – addressing licensing and regulatory measures that facilitates market concentration; – sector interventions; – government-wide interventions; action against abuse of dominance; – implementation of Competition Commission recommendations or decisions. – enabling 20 farmers, firms and stakeholders make submissions to the Fresh Produce Market Inquiry. – 50 firms benefit from the Competition measures to address economic concentration, including for the Market Inquiries for Online Platforms, Groceries Retail and Data Markets. – Investigations by the BEE Commission where outcomes impact on economic inclusion |
| Source of data | Stakeholders, government departments and entities, Competition Authorities, experts in the field, online research, |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed annual report |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e. the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 17

2 NEW SEZs DESIGNATED AND SUPPORT WORK WITH PROVINCES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL PARKS

| Indicator Title | Number of New SEZ designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks |
|--|---|
| Definition | 2 SEZ applications considered for designation |
| Source of data | Proposals for new SEZs designations for Minister's consideration |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Submission to the Minister |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e. the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 18

R1.3 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ENTERPRISES INCLUDING SMMEs TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF LOAD SHEDDING THROUGH ENERGY RESILIENCE FUND

| Indicator Title | Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund |
|--|--|
| Definition | Financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through the energy resilience fund administered through IDC and NEF |
| Source of data | Reports from IDC and NEF |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 19

1400 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY FROM PROJECTS FACILITATED

| Indicator Title | Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated |
|---|---|
| Definition | 1400 Megawatts energy projects mobilised through the dtic group |
| Source of data | Signed reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Estimated electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 8. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 9. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 10. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 11. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 12. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 20

550 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY AVAILABLE FOR THE GRID

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | MW of energy projects completed and available for the grid IDC - 325 MW projects to be completed in FY and connected to the grid ISA 230 MW to be completed by FY |
| Definition | Megawatts of energy available for the grid |
| Source of data | Signed reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 21

1 ENERGY ONE-STOP SHOP (EOSS) OPERATIONAL

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Physical EOSS is established and operating. |
| Definition | Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) |
| Source of data | Business Case, presentations |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 22

EXPEDITED REGULATORY AMENDMENTS AND FLEXIBILITY, TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications. |
| Definition | Expedited conclusion of compulsory specifications for energy efficiency and temporary competition law block exemptions to enable industry collaboration on fast-track small scale renewable investment |
| Source of data | Report submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 23

100 INVESTOR FACILITATION AND UNBLOCKING INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED

| Indicator Title | Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided |
|---|--|
| Definition | Simple count of Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions |
| Source of data | Enquiries, applications, correspondence |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple |
| Means of verification | Approvals, recommendations, and correspondence with departments and agencies |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 24

Greylisting: Publication of 'Know Your Shareholder' Regulations' and Follow Ups

| Indicator Title | Grey listing 'Know your Shareholder' regulations' Published |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>Commitments made to the Financial Action Task Force SA in implementing Phase 1 of a standalone Beneficial Ownership Register by 1 April 2023 and implementation of Phase 2 by end FY23/24 of an integrated Beneficial Ownership Register which will be containing more verification capabilities, triangulation of data using 3rd party data sources to ensure credibility, and timely access to the data on the Beneficial Ownership register in line with FATF standards for the disclosure of shareholders in order to combat money laundering and illicit financial activities by companies.</p> <p>Publication of Quarterly reports on Entities in compliance with the requirements</p> |
| Source of data | Grey listing monitoring actions taken from CIPC |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Grey listing monitoring actions taken from CIPC |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 25

10 BUSINESS FORA AIMED AT SUPPORTING INCREASED FDI, EXPORTS AND OUTWARD INVESTMENT HOSTED

| Indicator Title | Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment |
|---|--|
| Definition | Simple count of Business Fora events hosted as platforms for businesses from South Africa and select trade partners to connect in support of unlocking increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count of the number of fora convened |
| Means of verification | Report on institutional support provided to exporters |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 26

FOUR PIECES OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION AMENDED, TABLED OR SUBMITTED TO EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, CABINET OR PARLIAMENT

| Indicator Title | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament |
|---|--|
| Definition | The legislation that will be prioritised in this financial year Includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Companies Amendment Bill 2. Patents Amendment Bill 3. Design Amendment bill, 4. National Building Regulations and Building Standards Amendment bill |
| Source of data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Patents Bill, Cabinet Memoranda, Public comments and consultation, Engagements at Nedlac, Revised Patents Bill • Submission submitted to DG • Progress reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Patents Bill submitted to Parliament & Progress reports |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 27

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AfCFTA

| Indicator Title | Preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>This output focuses on finalising a number of protocols and the trade offer that would allow SA to begin trading at preferential rates under the AfCFTA</p> <p>1 Implementation of the AfCFTA will entail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential trading in goods to commence under the AfCFTA; • SACU Tariff offer approved by AfCFTA Council of Ministers and adopted by the AfCFTA Summit; and <p>Finalisation of the outstanding AfCFTA rules of origin for clothing and autos.</p> |
| Source of data | SARS data, Reports on implementation of trade agreements, Document setting out SA Country-proposals on Rules of Origin for clothing products and automobiles |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | SACU's offer being accepted by the AfCFTA Council, and the finalisation of the clothing and autos rules of origin |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

OUTPUT 28

10 HIGH IMPACT TRADE INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns |
| Definition | This output focuses on undertaking high-impact trade interventions to facilitate trading and resolve disputes |
| Source of data | Briefings, inputs, technical preparatory documents for trade dispute settlement at the WTO Engagements with other countries |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on the resolution of trade disputes |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 29

1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM))

| Indicator Title | Strategy document and advocacy actions responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism - CBAM) |
|---|--|
| Definition | Development of a widely consulted strategy to respond to the CBAM. The strategy will include lobbying actions, activation of public and stakeholder support for the dtic's position, advisory opinions from international trade bodies, building alliances with like-minded developing countries, discussions within SACU, SADC, AU, engagement with the EU and discussion at the WTO |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches, Research paper submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Research paper, Action Plan on assisting 'hard to mitigate' sectors to retain market access to the European Union produced. |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 30

1 EV STRATEGY FINALISED

| Indicator Title | Increase in Green industrialisation and energy efficiency |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>This output refers to the finalisation of a strategy and roadmap for electric vehicles</p> <p>Conclusion of electric vehicle strategy and roadmap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an appropriate framework for government agencies to purchase SA made NEVs • Develop and implement social compacts with business for participating organisations to develop NEVs • Work with the private sector to incentivise the development of charging infrastructure |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Submission |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

1 FINALISATION OF GREEN HYDROGEN COMMERCIALISATION FRAMEWORK

| Indicator Title | Finalisation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework |
|---|---|
| Definition | This output refers to the finalisation of SA's green hydrogen commercialisation framework. |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Reports on Milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | <p>Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories.</p> <p>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022).</p> <p>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</p> <p>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</p> <p>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</p> <p>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations.</p> |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 32

1000 CASE STUDIES OF FIRMS, WORKERS, ENTREPRENEURS, PROFESSIONALS OR COMMUNITIES' IMPACTED BY THE DTIC MEASURES; INCLUDING 12 LOCAL FILMS/ DOCUMENTARIES TELLING THE SA STORY

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms |
| Definition | Success stories profiled by the dtic programmes and entities through written case studies, examples used in presentations, website highlights, advertising campaigns and social media platforms; as well as financing of 12 films that tell the SA story, including aspects of our painful history. |
| Source of data | Data and stories will be collected from different branches on work performed by the dtic |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Multi-media campaigns, publications, media stories, social media other communication channels used by the dtic |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 33

52 COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES BY THE DTIC GROUP

| Indicator Title | Community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts |
|---|--|
| Definition | Community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts by the dtic programmes and entities |
| Source of data | Previous Financial year used as a baseline |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Executed outreach projects |
| Means of verification | Media Releases, local radio stations, social media platforms, newflash and Mahube |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 34

7 MASTER PLANS MANAGED AND 1 NEW MASTER PLAN FINALISED

| Indicator Title | Number of Master Plans managed, and new Master Plan finalised |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>This output refers to the continued implementation of the 7 existing Master Plans while 1 additional Master Plan is to be finalised in the FY.</p> <p>This output will be achieved through strategic oversight of Master Plans implementation structures and working groups including commitment of time and resources to work streams most likely to deliver economic impact.</p> |
| Source of data | Action minutes submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action minutes |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OUTPUT 35

OVERSIGHT OF IDC, NEF AND ECIC TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 95% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVE

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC APP KPI's are achieved |
| Definition | Oversight of DFIs to ensure that 95% of planned targets are achieved which include all targets set for investment commitments, funding of SMMEs, funding to projects outside 5 metros, funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors, funding of black industrialist projects and jobs supported |
| Source of data | Signed quarterly reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Action Minutes which assess the DFIs performance against their KPI's with a target of 95% achievement of all targets set for investment commitments; funding of SMMEs; funding to projects outside 5 metros; funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors; funding of black industrialist projects; and jobs supported |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

OVERSIGHT OF OTHER ENTITIES TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 95% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVED

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved |
| Definition | The oversight and monitoring of non- financial regulatory entities to ensure the achievement of 90% of planned KPis. The entities include the NLC, CIPC, NGB, CT, NCC, NCT, NCR, SANAS, NMISA, SABS and the NRCS. |
| Source of data | Signed quarterly reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Production of Action Minutes which assess the efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG responsible /CEOs of the dtic Entities |

OUTPUT 37

5 CONFERENCES, SUMMITS, AND INTERNATIONAL FORUMS HOSTED

| Indicator Title | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted |
|---|--|
| Definition | Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted will include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SA Investment Conference 2. Black Industrialist Conference 3. Worker Ownership Summit 4. BRICS Ministerial meeting and BRICS Business Council AGOA Forum |
| Source of data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefings and reports on engagements with relevant stakeholders / Action minutes • Outcome documents |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports on co-ordination of the hosting of conferences, summits and international forums |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

50 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS WHERE PUBLIC INTEREST CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED

| Indicator Title | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues |
|--|---|
| Definition | Number of reports on interventions in mergers on public interest issues, covering one or more of the following: employment protection, transformation including worker ownership, local supplier development, new investments, localisation |
| Source of data | Notification and documentation from the Competition Commission, research, engagement with stakeholders, submission to DG regarding intervention and required forms sent to the Competition Commission notifying them that dtic will be intervening on a merger in terms of the Competition Act, legal documents regarding the merger and public interest, expert opinion, published research papers, research bodies/ universities |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Percentage |
| Means of verification | Signed reports on interventions in mergers on public interest issues |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 8. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 9. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 10. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 11. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 12. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

OUTPUT 39

4 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND/OR EFFECTIVENESS, OF THE DTIC'S POLICY OR PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

| Indicator Title | Number of high-impact policy measures completed |
|---|--|
| Definition | Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority which provide policy recommendations to for example improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, reach, impact of policy or programme interventions implemented by the dtic or the dtic group |
| Source of data | Relevant reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Impact Assessments reports provided |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Research |

OUTPUT 40

10 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO REDUCE RED TAPE OR IMPROVE TURNAROUND TIMES IN ADMINISTRATION OF INCENTIVES AND WORK OF AGENCIES

| Indicator Title | Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>Written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority, and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) Incentives programmes reviewed to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times • (1) Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic, ECIC, IDC and NEF • (3) Finalise and publish the regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC) • Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SABS: publication of standards - NRCS: issuing letters of authorisation |
| Source of data | Signed quarterly reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Impact Assessments reports provided |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG responsible /CEOs of the dtic Entities |

OUTPUT 41

4 PROTOCOLS FINALISED UNDER THE AFCFTA

| Indicator Title | Protocols finalised: |
|---|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of the Competition Protocol to Cabinet and follow up on Cabinet decision 2. Finalisation of Protocol on Women in Trade for approval by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers 3. Finalisation of Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers |
| Definition | <p>Simple count of Protocols under the AfCFTA. The protocols are aimed at broadening African economic integration, improving Africa's competitiveness and enhancing inclusive socio-economic development through legal frameworks to promote cooperation on cross-border anti-competitive practices, increased intra-African investment flows that promote sustainable development, standards for the enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, harmonised rules on digital trade, as well as support measures for women and youth in trade to benefit from the AfCFTA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ratification of the Competition Protocol (2) Outstanding articles in the Investment Protocol approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers (3) Protocol on Women in trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers (4) Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers |
| Source of data | SA position on the Protocol on Investment, |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on the finalisation of the Investment Protocol under the AfCFTA, |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

OUTPUT 42

1 METAL TRADING SYSTEM DEVELOPED TO IDENTIFY STOLEN PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE ENTERING THE SCRAP METAL VALUE-CHAIN, EXPORT MARKET OR LEGITIMATE METAL PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

| Indicator Title | Development of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>This target captures the essence of the Scrap Metal work. The Metal Trading System will provide quarterly reports to assist security structures to identify possible sources of stolen infrastructure.</p> <p>Technical Note: This target focuses on those parts of the metal value-chain where the dtic has policy levers available to it e.g., issuing of export permits. It does not cover those areas where other Departments or entities have the legal or regulatory authority e.g., SAPS, SARS, FIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system: tighter monitoring and evaluation of metal trade. • Evaluation of potential new legislation requiring cashless transactions in scrap metal trade, Shifting regulation of copper to fall under precious metal legislation as a “precious” metal |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to Minister |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Report on milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA’s major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA’s top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

OUTPUT 43

PROMOTION OF A TRANSPARENT AND JUST ADJUDICATION PROCESS FOR INCENTIVE APPLICATIONS

| Indicator Title | Number of Reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee |
|---|---|
| Definition | Redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committee |
| Source of data | Decisions minutes of the Adjudication Review Committee |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Annual Report • Implementation of a redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committees. |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annual |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG CMSB |

6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures

| Indicator Title | Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes |
|---|---|
| Definition | Simple count of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes; • 2 Impact reports on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced; and • 2 Impact reports on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age, and other relevant demographic markers. |
| Source of data | Internal and statutory reports prepared by ITAC |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Calculation type | Quarterly |
| Reporting Cycle | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

OUTPUT 45

10 SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS COMPLETED ON PRICE MONITORING AND EXCESSIVE PRICING OR PRICE GOUGING

| Indicator Title | Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging |
|---|---|
| Definition | The NCC will monitor price gouging through enforcement actions by responding to, complaints by consumers and ensuring compliance with mandatory regulatory standards. |
| Source of data | Approved reports from NCC or other regulations |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | - |
| Assumptions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Quarterly |
| Reporting Cycle | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDGs of contributing Programmes |

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME TIDs

Programme 1: Administration

Linked to Output 32

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms |
| Definition | Information on work and achievements of the dtic |
| Source of data | Data and stories will be collected from different branches on work performed by the dtic |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Multi-media campaigns, publications, media stories, social media other communication channels used by the dtic |
| Assumptions | Branches will provide relevant information on work performed by the dtic to Marketing Communication and Media Relations unit |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | Marketing |

Linked to Output 33

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 Districts |
| Definition | Interactive sessions that afford various stakeholders an opportunity to engage with the Department on its offerings through various platforms |
| Source of data | Previous Financial year used as a baseline |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Executed outreach projects |
| Means of verification | Media Releases, local radio stations, social media platforms, newflash and Mahube |
| Assumptions | Ministry to identify specific area of interest to be visited |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved |
| Indicator Responsibility | Marketing |

Linked to output 8

| Programme Contribution | (%) Procurement approved towards women, youth and PWD owned businesses |
|--|---|
| Definition | The total % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses Women owned businesses are defined as businesses that have at least 51 % ownership by women |
| Source of data | Orders issued by SCM |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses |
| Means of verification | Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates |
| Assumptions | % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | % of all procurement towards Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-annually |
| Desired performance | Target met |
| Indicator Responsibility | CFO |

Linked to Output 43

| Programme Contribution | Operationalisation of the Incentive Review Committee and appointment of panel |
|--|--|
| Definition | Outcomes of the review of the decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committee where disputes or complaints have been lodged |
| Source of data | Decisions minutes of the Adjudication Review Committee |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Approved Annual Report |
| Assumptions | None |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annual |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG CMSB |

Programme 2: Trade

Linked to Output 1

| Programme Contribution | Value of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments |
|--|--|
| Definition | Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support |
| Source of data | Signed reciprocal commitments |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | Signed reciprocal commitments |
| Assumptions | Reciprocal commitments are made and signed, and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to output 2

| Programme Contribution | Value of additional local output as a result of the utilisation of the rebates |
|--|--|
| Definition | Value of additional local output as a result of the utilisation of ITAC rebates -rebate item 311.40 clothing apparel -rebate item 317.04 autos - APDP |
| Source of data | ITAC rebate permits and certificates |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | ITAC rebate permits and certificates |
| Assumptions | Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved, and the volume of applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of manufactured exports facilitated under rebates 470.03 and drawback 521.00 (excluding autos exported under APDP) |
|--|---|
| Definition | Value of Manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 (excluding autos under APDP) |
| Source of data | SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 |
| Assumptions | Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to Output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of vehicle exports |
|--|---|
| Definition | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) |
| Source of data | SARS data |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | SARS data (excluding re-exports) |
| Assumptions | Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to Output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of manufactured exports facilitated through the issue of Non-Proliferation export permits |
|--|--|
| Definition | Manufactured exports facilitated through the issue of Non-Proliferation export permits |
| Source of data | SARS data |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | SARS data |
| Assumptions | None |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade Branch |

Linked to Output 4

| Programme Contribution | Value of vehicle exports to other African Countries |
|--|---|
| Definition | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) to other African Countries |
| Source of data | SARS data |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of verification | SARS data (excluding re-exports) |
| Assumptions | Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to output 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC |
| Definition | 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 or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | Applications from applicants and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place |
| Assumptions | Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to Output 13

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs created by recipients of implemented tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC |
| 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 or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | Applications from applicants and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place |
| Assumptions | Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Linked to Output 18

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Contribution | Trade directive issued to assess tariffs structures for imports of alternative energy components and final goods to ensure that tariffs encourage local manufacturing |
| Definition | Trade Directive to ITAC to review tariff structures |
| Source of data | Draft trade directive |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means verification | Trade Directive submitted to the Minister for ITAC to consider the tariff structure for alternative energy components |
| Assumptions | Trade directive approved by the Minister |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 26

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Patents Bill and Design Amendment Bill to support industrialisation by utilisation of TRIPS flexibilities decision |
| Definition | Report on legislative amendments to the Patents Bill and Designs Amendment Bill, thereby contributing to an enabling intellectual property environment |
| Source of data | Draft Patents Bill Draft Designs Amendment Bill Cabinet Memoranda Public comments and consultation Engagements at Nedlac Revised Patents Bill Revised Design Amendment Bill |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Patents Bill submitted to Executive Authority Designs Amendment Bill submitted to Executive Authority |
| Assumptions | Patent Bill approved by Executive Authority Designs Amendment Bill approved by Executive Authority |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 27

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | SACU 9ariff offer approved by AfCFTA Council of Ministers and adopted by the AfCFTA Summit by July 2023 |
| Definition | Preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA to commence |
| Source of data | SACU Tariff offer submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Document setting out SA Country-proposals on Rules of Origin for clothing products and automobiles Letter to the Minister of Finance to the Customs and Excise Act |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of Verification | Report on the finalisation of Rules of Origin for clothing products and automobiles Changes to the Customs and Excise Act Gazetted to implement SACU tariff offer |
| Assumptions | AfCFTA rules of origin on clothing and autos are agreed SACU tariff offer is approved by the Council of Ministers and the Summit Minister of Finance amends the Customs and Excise Act |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth/N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to output 28

| Programme Contribution | 10 high impact trade interventions completed |
|---|---|
| Definition | High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade concerns and disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, tariff decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns |
| Source of data | Briefings, inputs, technical preparatory documents for trade dispute settlement at the WTO Engagements with other countries Reports on implementation and utilization of certain trade agreements Reports on ITAC tariff and rebate measures SARS data ITAC import sensitivity index ITAC Trade adjustment assistance program Report on the SADC EU EPA review |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of Verification | Report on the 10 high impact trade interventions completed |
| Assumptions | Meetings between relevant countries take place to discuss and resolve the disputes and concerns Applications for tariff adjustments and rebates are approved |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth/N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 29

| Programme Contribution | Strategy finalised responding to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) trade barriers |
|--|---|
| Definition | Development of a widely consulted strategy to respond to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism on affected SA industries |
| Source of data | Terms of reference for study Report outcome of study Document setting out the impact of CBAM on SA industries Engagements with key stakeholders (e.g., industry and relevant government departments) Engagements with SADC, SACU and AU Engagements with like-minded developing countries Engagements with the EU Consultations at the WTO |
| Method of Calculation / Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Strategy finalised to respond to the EU CBAM |
| Assumptions | None |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 37

| Programme Contribution | Report on the co-ordination of the hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministerial meeting |
|--|--|
| Definition | Report on the co-ordination of hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministerial meeting |
| Source of data | Briefings and reports on engagements with BRICS Trade Ministers Joint report of the BRICS Trade Ministers meeting |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means verification | Reports on co-ordination of hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministerial meeting Agreed BRICS Trade Ministers Communique BRICS statement on the multilateral trading system and WTO reform |
| Assumptions | BRICS Ministerial meeting takes place |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 37

| Programme Contribution | Report on the co-ordination of the hosting of the AGOA Forum |
|--|---|
| Definition | Report on the co-ordination of the hosting of the AGOA Forum |
| Source of data | Briefings and reports on engagements with the US, African Union Commission, African Ambassadors in Washington DC and AGOA-eligible countries, as well as with private sector and society. Outcome document of the AGOA Forum |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means verification | Reports on co-ordination of the hosting of the AGOA Forum |
| Assumptions | AGOA Forum takes place |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 40

| Programme Contribution | Finalise and publish 3 regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC) |
|--|--|
| Definition | High impact measures to reduce red tape and improve turnaround time in ITAC application processes |
| Source of data | Draft regulations anti-dumping, Draft regulations on safeguards Draft regulations on tariff investigations |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative count at year end |
| Means of Verification | Publication of regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations |
| Assumptions | Draft regulations are approved by the Executive Authority |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth/N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 41

| Programme Contribution | 4 Protocols under the AfCFTA finalised |
|--|--|
| Definition | Protocols under the AfCFTA aimed at broadening African economic integration, improving Africa's competitiveness and enhancing inclusive socio-economic development through legal frameworks to promote cooperation on cross-border anti-competitive practices, increased intra-African investment flows that promote sustainable development, standards for the enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, harmonised rules on digital trade, as well as support measures for women and youth in trade to benefit from the AfCFTA. |
| Source of data | SA position on the Protocol on Competition SA position on the Protocol on Investment SA position on the Protocol on Women in Trade SA position on the Protocol on Digital Trade |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of Verification | Cabinet memo on the ratification of the Competition Protocol under the AfCFTA Protocol on Women in trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Protocol on digital trade approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers |
| Assumptions | Negotiations concluded and Protocols adopted by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth/N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Trade Policy Branch |

Linked to Output 44

| Indicator Title | 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OR ENHANCEMENTS OF TRADE INSTRUMENTS OR MEASURES |
|--|--|
| Definition | Reports (both internal and statutory) on the impact of trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes, geo-spatially referenced; and considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers |
| Source of data | Internal and statutory reports prepared by ITAC |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes Reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied that are geo-spatially referenced Reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers |
| Assumptions | None |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-annually |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Trade |

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 1

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones |
|--|--|
| Definition | Web-based projects registry or manual entry, correspondences, information from the IF Branch and DFIs |
| Source of data | Web-based projects registry or manual entry, correspondences, information from the IF Branch and DFIs |
| Method of calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Based on the Rand/\$ exchange rate at date of entry on the web-based or manual registry, information from the IF Branch and DFIs |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator responsibility | DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 2

| Programme Contribution | Value of additional local output through investment |
|--|--|
| Definition | Shows the number of investment projects in progress, implemented or launched |
| Source of data | Supporting documents, correspondences from companies such as investment pledges, site visit reports, quarterly progress reports and launches information from the IF Branch and DFIs |
| Method of calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports, emails and correspondences |
| Assumptions | Improved domestic and global economic conditions |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator responsibility | DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of manufacturing exports facilitated through investments |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Definition | R700 Billion in manufacturing exports |
| Source of data | SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Means of verification | SARS data exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 |
| Assumptions | Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 12

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme Contribution | Jobs supported through SEZs -(Existing) and investment unblocking investments |
| Definition | 1 million jobs supported or covered by master plans |
| Source of data | SEZs, Investments |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | Signed reports, Registry / Data base |
| Assumptions | Jobs secured through SEZs and Investment conference |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Investment t and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 13

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme Contribution | Jobs created through SEZs and investment unblocking investments |
| Definition | 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs) |
| Source of data | SEZs, Investments |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative, cumulative year-end count |
| Means of verification | Signed reports, Registry / Data base |
| Assumptions | Jobs secured through SEZs and Investment conference |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Investment t and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 17

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme Contribution | Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation |
| Definition | Designation of Special Economic Zones to attract investment, create jobs and promote value added exports. A submission on the proposed SEZs will be prepared for Minister's consideration for designation, which includes a viable business plan, containing inter alia verifiable investment commitments, and clear roles and responsibilities for all spheres of government and resource allocation by each |
| Source of data | Proposals for new SEZs designations for Minister's consideration |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Submission to the Minister |
| Assumptions | Designated SEZ |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting Cycle | Year end |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 19

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme Contribution | 800 Megawatts (MW) of new energy projects supported |
| Definition | No of MW of energy projects facilitated |
| Source of data | Companies, developers, financial institutions, IPP office, Nersa, Eskom |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Project plans, announcements, applications, reports, emails, correspondence, launches & site visits |
| Assumptions | Projects reaching financial closure |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 20

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Programme Contribution | 230 MW energy projects completed energy available for the grid |
| Definition | Value of investment per energy project facilitated or announced |
| Source of data | Project plans, applications, financial institutions, IPP office, Eskom, Nersa |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Announcement Templates, emails, correspondence, applications |

| | |
|--|--|
| Assumptions | Financial closure and regulatory approval |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target Achieved |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 21

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme Contribution | Establishment of the physical Energy One-Stop-Shop (EOSS) |
| Definition | 1 Energy One-stop Shop operational |
| Source of data | Business Case, presentations |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports |
| Assumptions | Applications submitted via EOSS |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple Type |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Physical EOSS Phase 1 |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 23

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme Contribution | Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided |
| Definition | 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided |
| Source of data | Enquiries, applications, correspondence |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple |
| Means of verification | Approvals, recommendations, and correspondence with departments and agencies |
| Assumptions | |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target Achieved not Achieved |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 37

| Programme Contribution | Hosting of SA Investment Conference |
|--|---|
| Definition | 5 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted (SA Investment Conference) |
| Source of data | Supporting documents such as investment pledges, correspondences, site visits, progress reports and launches information, including information from IFB and DFIs |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports, emails, correspondence from companies |
| Assumptions | Improved domestic and global conditions |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development |

Programme 4: Sectors

Linked to Output 1

| Programme Contribution | Value (R1.5 billion) of investment facilitated by sectors (in addition to the impact of incentives) |
|--|--|
| Definition | Track and monitors the investment facilitated by sectors |
| Source of data | Dashboard submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 2

| Programme Contribution | Value of (R2.5 billion) generated by sectors through localisation (in addition to the impact of incentives) |
|--|---|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the value generated by sectors through localisation interventions |
| Source of data | Dashboard submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply Regulations and instruments available to support localisation |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of (R410 million) contributed by sectors through manufacturing exports (in addition to the impact of incentives) |
|---|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the impact of sector contributions made through manufacturing exports |
| Source of data | Progress report submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 4

| Programme Contribution | Value of (R93 million) contributed by sectors through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa (in addition to the impact of incentives) |
|---|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the contributions made by sectors through manufacturing exports to African markets |
| Source of data | Progress report submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments A support programme for Africa is in place |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 12

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Contribution | 150 000 jobs supported and maintained through sector interventions |
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the number of jobs supported and maintained by sector interventions |
| Source of data | Dashboard submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Not Cumulative but maintained |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 13

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Contribution | 1459 jobs created through sector interventions |
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the number of jobs created through sector interventions |
| Source of data | Dashboard submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 14

| Programme Contribution | 5000 jobs supported through sector interventions |
|--|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the number of jobs created in supported Black industrialist firms |
| Source of data | Dashboard submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Dashboard |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 22

| Programme Contribution | Number of compulsory specifications for Energy efficiency concluded |
|--|---|
| Definition | Tracks the compulsory specifications that are to be enforced within the energy efficiency sector |
| Source of data | Report submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Action minutes |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Commitment by Technical Infrastructure institutions to commit and deliver timeously |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Not applicable |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 26

| Programme Contribution | Amendment of the National Building Regulations (NBR) Act |
|--|---|
| Definition | Reviews and improves the current National Building Regulations |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Submission |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive the amendment of the National Building Regulations |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Not applicable |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 29

| Indicator Title | Develop a strategy and action plan for South Africa's engagement with the EU on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms |
|--|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the impact of Carbon boarder adjustment mechanisms |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Report on Milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Progressive realisation of the social partners commitments towards increased production, sales, investment, jobs and/or transformation |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Not applicable |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 30

| Programme Contribution | Complete New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap |
|------------------------|--|
|------------------------|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| Definition | Outlines a plan for achieving targets towards the completion of the New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Submission |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 31

| Programme Contribution | Implementation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy |
|---|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the implementation of the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Reports on Milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Progressive realisation of the social partners commitments towards increased production, sales, investment, jobs and/or transformation |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 34

| Programme Contribution | Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans |
|--|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the implementation of approved Master Plans |
| Source of data | Action minutes submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action minutes |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 34

| Programme Contribution | Medical Devices Master Plan developed as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy |
|--|---|
| Definition | Tracks the progress made towards the development of the Medical Devices Master Plan |
| Source of data | Progress report submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Report on milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors An investment friendly environment in the Plastics sector Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | Sectors |

Linked to output 36

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Contribution | Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions by ensuring that 95% of KPI's of their APP's are achieved |
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the increased efficiency of Technical Infrastructure institutions |
| Source of data | Action minutes submitted to DG |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action minutes of TI entities |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Progressive realisation of the social partners commitments towards increased production, sales, investment, jobs and/or transformation |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Not applicable |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 40

| Programme Contribution | Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: SABS: publication of standards |
|---|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions: a) SABS to improve turnaround times on publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days |
| Source of data | Action minutes submitted to Minister |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action minutes |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Commitment by SABS to deliver on target |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-annual |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to Output 42

| Indicator Title | Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage |
|---|--|
| Definition | Tracks and monitors the development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system |
| Source of data | Submission submitted to Minister |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Report on milestones achieved |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Linked to output 40

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: 2) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days |
| Definition | Tracks and monitors turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions: b) NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days |
| Source of data | Action minutes submitted to Minister |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action minutes |
| Assumptions | Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Commitment by NRCS to deliver on target |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-annual |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Sectors |

Programme 5: Regulation

Linked to output 7

| Programme contribution | Will host 20 workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs and will collaborate with Branches that require resources in this target |
|--|--|
| Definition | Education and awareness sessions conducted |
| Source of data | Approved reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple |
| Means of verification | Approved reports |
| Assumptions | |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Linked to output 8

| Programme contribution | Number of education workshops to support SMME's conducted |
|--|---|
| Definition | Education workshops to support SMME's |
| Source of data | Approved Reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Approved Reports |
| Assumptions | - |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Linked to output 12

| Programme contribution | Estimated number of jobs from liquor distributors & macro manufacturers through; renewal of liquor licence registrations by National Liquor Authority and jobs from the national lottery funded projects |
|---|---|
| Definition | Estimated number of jobs supported by the liquor distributors / manufacturers on the annual renewal registrations |
| Source of data | Case Management System (CMS) and NLC reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | CMS report/ or approved reports |
| Assumptions | - |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Linked to Output 24

| Indicator Title | Publication of Quarterly reports on Entities in compliance with requirements |
|---|---|
| Definition | Published grey listing monitoring actions taken from CIPC |
| Source of data | Grey listing monitoring actions taken from CIPC |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Grey listing monitoring actions taken from CIPC |
| Assumptions | Limited delays |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Linked to output 26

| Indicator Title | Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament |
|--|---|
| Definition | Legislation amended, tabled or submitted |
| Source of data | Approved reports |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Approved reports |
| Assumptions | Limited delays in the development of legislation at various stages in the legislative process |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-Annual |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Linked to output 45

| Indicator Title | Number of enforcement actions on price monitoring, excessive pricing or price gouging |
|--|---|
| Definition | Enforcement actions on price monitoring, excessive pricing or price gouging |
| Source of data | Approved Reports from NCC or other regulators |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Approved Reports from NCC |
| Assumptions | - |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Regulation |

Programme 6: Incentives

Linked to output 1

| Programme Contribution | Value of investments facilitated through industrial financing support |
|---|--|
| Definition | The total value of projected investments from private sector and foreign direct investments facilitated through industrial financing support from approved enterprises/ projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, GBS, Film and TV); The total value of projected investments in case BIS equals total projected costs (including incentive grant) of all the enterprises/ projects approved. Exception: AIS projected investment is based on qualifying investment. |
| Source of data | Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report, and Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the value of projected investments |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 2

| Programme Contribution | Value of projected additional local output |
|---|---|
| Definition | Turnover projections from the sale of products manufactured by supported projects under AIS, APSS and BIS. The manufactured products are locally manufactured and comprises a new product not manufactured in the country prior to incentive support. |
| Source of data | Submitted application forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the projected local output |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi –Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 2

| Programme Contribution | Value of actual additional local output produced |
|--|--|
| Definition | Actual turnover from the sale of products manufactured by supported projects under AIS, APSS and BIS. The manufactured products are locally manufactured and comprises a new product not manufactured in the country prior to incentive support. |
| Source of data | Submitted Claim forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedules, |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the projected local output |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 5

| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs supported through GBS masterplan |
|--|---|
| Definition | Actual number of jobs supported under GBS masterplan in partnership with BPESA (retained and new) 52 000 of which 25 000 are incentivised through GBS of jobs supported from GBS disbursement |
| Source of data | Submitted Claim forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report, Supporting Schedules and report from BPESA |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will retain jobs as per approval |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 12

| Programme Contribution | Number of new permanent jobs created |
|--|---|
| Definition | Actual number of new jobs supported from disbursed projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, and GBS). |
| Source of data | Submitted Claim forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedules, |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will create new jobs as per approval |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 13

| Programme Contribution | Number of construction job opportunities |
|--|--|
| Definition | Actual number of construction jobs supported from disbursed infrastructure projects (CIP and SEZ). |
| Source of data | Submitted Claim forms by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedules |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will create new jobs as per approval |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 5

| Programme Contribution | Value of Export Revenue |
|---|---|
| Definition | The total actual value (rand) of export revenue generated through supported global business services projects as reported quarterly by disbursed projects |
| Source of data | Claim forms submitted by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule |
| Assumptions | Supported projects are generating export revenue |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 6

| Programme Contribution | Value of approved funding |
|---|---|
| Definition | The total value (rand) of approved funding disbursed to enterprises/projects across all incentives. |
| Source of data | Supporting Schedule with disbursement |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | Approved enterprises/projects will be disbursed as per approval |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 11

| Programme Contribution | Value of outputs from black industrialists' projects |
|--|--|
| Definition | Turnover from the sale of products manufactured by supported BIS projects. |
| Source of data | Completed claims submitted and signed adjudication committee minutes |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report and supporting schedule |
| Assumptions | Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the projected local output |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 12

| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs supported (new and retained) by BIS projects |
|--|---|
| Definition | The total number of jobs supported (new and retained) as reported by BIS projects at disbursement stage |
| Source of data | Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | Supported projects/enterprises are retaining existing baseline jobs and creating new jobs. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 7

| Programme Contribution | Value of funding accessed by projects/enterprises outside of the 5 metros |
|---|---|
| Definition | The total approval amount for all projects that are located outside of the 6 metros |
| Source of data | Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | Enterprises/Projects outside of the 6 metros apply for incentives |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 8

| Programme Contribution | Value of funding accessed by SMMEs |
|---|--|
| Definition | The total approval amount for SMMEs |
| Source of data | Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report, Supporting Schedules, and Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes |
| Assumptions | SMMEs apply for funding |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 18

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of energy resilience loan funding accessed by for SMMEs |
|---|--|
| Definition | The total value (rand) of energy resilience loan funding for SMMEs administered by IDC and NEF |
| Source of data | Reports from IDC and NEF |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | SMMEs will apply for MCEP energy resilience loan funding |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 35

| Programme Contribution | Oversight of IDC and NEF to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved |
|---|---|
| Definition | Oversight of DFIs (IDC and NEF) to ensure that 95% of planned targets are achieved which include all targets set for investment commitments, funding of SMMEs, funding to projects outside 5 metros, funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors, funding of black industrialist projects and jobs supported. |
| Source of data | Reports from IDC and NEF |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | IDC and NEF will achieve at least 95% of planned KPIs |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Linked to output 40

| Programme Contribution | Number of measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives |
|---|---|
| Definition | Total number of measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives. Two incentives programmes or processes reviewed to reduce red tape. |
| Source of data | Incentives programmes or processes identified to be reviewed |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | Reviewing incentive programmes or processes will reduce red tape |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation type | Cumulative Year end |
| Reporting Cycle | Bi-Annually |
| Desired performance | Target met or higher |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Incentives |

Programme 7: Exports

Linked to output 3

| Programme Contribution | Value of manufactured exports, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives |
|--|--|
| Definition | Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS data or data obtained from trading partners or reports by select exporters |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on exports in manufacturing sectors |
| Assumptions | Manufacturing exports to international markets |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 4

| Programme Contribution | Value of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives |
|--|--|
| Definition | Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS data or data obtained from trading partners or reports by select exporters |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors |
| Assumptions | Manufacturing exports to Africa |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 6

| Programme Contribution | Value of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives |
|---|--|
| Definition | Report on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on funding provided to exporters for export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Exports to international markets |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 7

| Programme Contribution | Value of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives |
|---|---|
| Definition | Report on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives outside the 5* main metros |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on funding provided to exporters for export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Exports to international markets |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Metros and districts outside the 5* main metros |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 8

| Programme Contribution | Value of support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives |
|---|---|
| Definition | Report on support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on funding provided to exporters for export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Exports to international markets |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | SMMEs |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 9

| Programme Contribution | Value of support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives |
|---|--|
| Definition | Report on support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on funding provided to exporters for export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Exports to international markets |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Labour absorbing sectors |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 11

| Programme Contribution | Value of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives |
|---|---|
| Definition | Annual report on value of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on value of output supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Support provided to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Black industrialists |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 12

| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs supported through export initiatives |
|---|--|
| Definition | Annual report on jobs supported through export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on jobs supported through export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Support provided to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 14

| Programme Contribution | Jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives |
|---|---|
| Definition | Annual report on jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives |
| Assumptions | Support provided to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Black industrialists |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 25

| Programme Contribution | Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment |
|---|---|
| Definition | Reports on hosting Business Forums hosted |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on institutional support provided to exporters |
| Assumptions | Export growth promoted by providing institutional support to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 28

| Programme Contribution | Number of barriers affecting exports resolved |
|---|--|
| Definition | Reports on number of barriers affecting exports resolved |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on institutional support provided to exporters |
| Assumptions | Export growth promoted by providing institutional support to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing – CD: ABER |

Linked to output 35

| Programme Contribution | Action minutes tracking progress of ECIC implementation of corporate plan and meeting targets |
|---|--|
| Definition | Action minutes (reports) on progress of the ECIC implementing its corporate plan and meeting targets |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on institutional support provided to companies |
| Assumptions | Export growth promoted by providing institutional support to companies |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations |

Linked to output 37

| Programme Contribution | Co-ordinate the hosting of the BRICS Business Forum |
|--|--|
| Definition | Reports on hosting of the BRICS Business Forum |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on institutional support provided to exporters |
| Assumptions | Export growth promoted by providing institutional support to exporters |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Linked to output 40

| Programme Contribution | Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic, ECIC, IDC and NEF |
|--|--|
| Definition | Report setting out progress of implementation of exporter development programme to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic, ECIC, IDC and NEF aimed at reducing red-tape |
| Source of data | Report |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report on implementation of exporter development programme aimed at red-tape reduction |
| Assumptions | Red-tape reduced for effective and accessible export support processes |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative Year-End |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: ABER |

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 1

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments |
|---|--|
| Definition | It is the value of investments facilitated by programme 8 over a financial year. Each investment commitment has an indicated investment value in Rand which collectively equates to the overall investment value |
| Source of data | Agreements reached regarding investment commitments, and investment commitments made orders by the Competition Authorities |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | That a number of large mergers will be notified during the year, and that parties will negotiate investment commitments in mergers where the public interest is advanced. That EEIP applications made support the investment target. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 2

| Programme Contribution | Actual and projected value of local output |
|---|---|
| Definition | Rand value of commitments made to additional local industrial output and rand value of actual output, reported in the financial year |
| Source of data | Agreements reached regarding localisation commitments, localisation commitments made orders by the Competition Authorities; Information/ reports obtained in monitoring |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | Companies will provide requested information for the time periods requested |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 6

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund |
|--|---|
| Definition | Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund |
| Source of data | Orders of the Competition Tribunal; EEIP programme, Information/ reports from implementing companies/ programmes, IDC reports |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | The value may increase where more commitments are made by companies |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 8

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs |
|--|---|
| Definition | Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives |
| Source of data | IDC, EEIP, companies, agreements |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | The value may increase where more commitments are made by companies; companies and IDC report as required |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 09

| Programme Contribution | Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry |
|---|---|
| Definition | Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry |
| Source of data | Orders of the Competition Tribunal; information/ reports from implementing companies/ programmes, IDC reports |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 10

| Programme Contribution | Value of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned businesses |
|---|---|
| Definition | This output reflects the value of financial support provided to black-owned enterprises through EEIP agreements |
| Source of data | Agreements, company reports, research, experts, government departments and entities |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Reports |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative (Year-End) |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Spatial Industrial Development |

Linked to Output 11

| Programme Contribution | Value of output by Black Industrialist firm supported |
|--|--|
| Definition | Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported through programme 8 |
| Source of data | Agreements, Tribunal orders, companies, research, government departments and entities, Competition Authorities; BBBEE Commission, experts in the field |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple |
| Means of verification | Reports |
| Assumptions | That companies will provide the data requested for the time period requested |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple – cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition Policy |

Linked to output 12

| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs retained and created |
|--|--|
| Definition | 180 000 Jobs supported through transformation and competition initiatives |
| Source of data | Competition Tribunal orders, signed agreements with companies, reports/ information from companies |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | Companies are able to implement their commitments and report as requested |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Actual numbers |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 13

| Programme Contribution | Number of new jobs created |
|--|---|
| Definition | Number of new jobs and new job opportunities committed to/ created |
| Source of data | New jobs created through the dtic -group interventions a. 8000 full-time permanent jobs b. 50 000 job opportunities |
| Method of Calculation | Reports from IDC; agreements reached with companies; Competition Tribunal orders, information provided by companies and entities, Reports from SIPS |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly report |
| Assumptions | Companies/ organisations provide information as requested |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Measurement of jobs opportunities for males, females, and youth – in the social economy |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | Measured per province in the social economy |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 14

| Programme Contribution | Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group or who benefit from B-BBEE policies |
|--|---|
| Definition | Jobs in Black Industrialist Firms |
| Source of data | Reports from B-BBEE Commission, IDC, NEF, EEIP program, and Industrial Financing Branch |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | That the companies supported will provide data as requested |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 15

| Programme Contribution | Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives |
|--|---|
| Definition | 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made |
| Source of data | Agreements with companies; Tribunal orders; information and reports from the companies and ESOPs, government departments and entities |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Quarterly Report |
| Assumptions | Assume large mergers take place where companies are prepared to consider and negotiate ESOPS |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 16

| Programme Contribution | Number of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level |
|--|---|
| Definition | Number of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level |
| Source of data | Research, case studies, Competition Authorities; SARS, StatsSA, experts, published articles |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Quarterly report |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 22

| Programme Contribution | Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users |
|--|--|
| Definition | Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users |
| Source of data | Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility to promote energy efficiency |
| Method of Calculation | Government, Entities and Stakeholders |
| Means of verification | Simple count |
| Assumptions | Report |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | Issuing of policy directives and adherence to statutory requirements |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | N/A |
| Reporting Cycle | Cumulative |
| Desired performance | Bi-Annually |
| Indicator Responsibility | Target achieved or exceeded |

Linked to output 32

| Programme Contribution | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies |
|--|---|
| Definition | Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies |
| Source of data | Research, government and entities, Competition Authorities, EEIP programme and BBBEE Commission, online research, interviews with stakeholders, experts in the field, SARS, StatsSA, published articles, IDC, research institutes |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed Report |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 36

| Indicator Title | Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities |
|---|--|
| Definition | <p>Report on the oversight of competition entities</p> <p>Provide oversight of the Competition Commission and Tribunal and improve the performance of competition authorities by reducing any identified red tape in the procedures of the Competition Commission and Tribunal</p> <p>Reports on oversight of competition entities include, though are not restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Statements and Notes • Correspondence on oversight matters, including governance matters • Guidelines • Oversight meetings |
| Source of data | Competition Authorities |
| Method of Calculation or Assessment | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report |
| Assumptions | Issuing of policy directives and adherence to statutory requirements |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target achieved or exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 37

| Programme Contribution | Coordinate the hosting of the Worker Ownership Summit |
|---|---|
| Definition | Coordinate the hosting of the Worker Ownership Summit |
| Source of data | IDC, dtic research, companies, workers, ESOPs, Trusts, JSE, Annual Reports, trade unions, academic articles, Competition Authorities, BBBEE Commission, research, online research, experts, research organisations, government departments and entities |
| Method of Calculation | Count of action minutes |
| Means of verification | Signed Action Minute |
| Assumptions | We will get assistance from other branches and funding additional to the existing budget for the branch be made available to cover the cost of the Summit |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Meet or exceed target |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

Linked to Output 37

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Contribution | Coordinate the hosting of the Black Industrialist Conference |
| Definition | Coordinate the hosting of the Black Industrialist Conference |
| Source of data | IDC, dtic research, companies, workers, ESOPs, Trusts, JSE, Annual Reports, trade unions, academic articles, Competition Authorities, BBBEE Commission, research, online research, experts, research organisations, government departments and entities |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report |
| Assumptions | We will get assistance from other branches and funding additional to the existing budget for the branch be made available to cover the cost of the Conference |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Meet or exceed target |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 38

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator Title | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues – (percentage of mergers notified assessed for public interest) |
| Definition | 100% of mergers notified to the Minister to be assessed for public interest (as define in the Competition Act) |
| Source of data | Merger notification and documentation from the Competition Commission |
| Method of Calculation | Percentage of all merger notifications received from the Competition Commission, that are assessed for public interest |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly report |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Percentage |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Target met |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

Linked output 38

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator Title | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues – (percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest) |
| Definition | The branch will intervene in terms of the Competition Act on public interest issues on 15 % of the mergers notified per annum |
| Source of data | Notification and documentation from the Competition Commission, research, engagement with stakeholders, submission to DG regarding intervention and required forms sent to the Competition Commission notifying them that dtic will be intervening on a merger in terms of the Competition Act |
| Method of Calculation | Percentage |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | Assume that 15% of notifications have significant public interest issues that require intervention |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Percentage – with the annual percentage as the target |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 90% of target met or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 38

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues – (percentage of mergers notified will have agreements reached between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal) |
| Definition | The branch will intervene on large/ strategic mergers on public interest issues where it will negotiate and reach agreement with the acquiring firm on public interest and this will be presented to the Competition Tribunal as part of the intervention. |
| Source of data | Notification and documentation from the Competition Commission, research, engagement with stakeholders, submission to DG regarding intervention and required forms sent to the Competition Commission notifying them that dtic will be intervening on a merger in terms of the Competition Act, legal documents regarding the merger and public interest, expert opinion, published research papers, research bodies/ universities |
| Method of Calculation | Percentage |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | Assume 1% of notifications have significant and strategic public interest issues that require detailed and significant intervention – and that merging parties agree to negotiate an agreement with the dtic on public interest issues |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Percentage – with the annual percentage as the target |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 90% of target met or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 38

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues – (intervene in 50 Mergers and Acquisitions where public interest considerations have been considered) |
| Definition | 100% of mergers notified to the Minister to be assessed for public interest (as define in the Competition Act) |
| Source of data | Notification and documentation from the Competition Commission, research, engagement with stakeholders, submission to DG regarding intervention and required forms sent to the Competition Commission notifying them that dtic will be intervening on a merger in terms of the Competition Act, legal documents regarding the merger and public interest, expert opinion, published research papers, research bodies/ universities |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly reports |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 80% - 90% of target met or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 40

| | |
|---|--|
| Indicator Title | Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations amended & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction taken |
| Definition | Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended to reduce red tape and 1 BBBEE red tape reduction initiative undertaken |
| Source of data | Legislation and regulation, rules and guidelines, Competition Authorities and BBBEE Commission, research, stakeholders, experts, research bodies, published research |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly report |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Meet or exceed targets |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 41

| Indicator Title | Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet |
|--|--|
| Definition | The Competition Protocol for the AfCFTA be submitted to Cabinet and development of regulations for implementation thereof |
| Source of data | AfCFTA, legislation, research, Competition Commission, experts, research institutes, government departments and entities, WTO, OECD, regional trade bodies and regional competition bodies |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Report |
| Assumptions | Cabinet and ESEID, can accommodate item of work in their programme or the year |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | Meet target |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Transformation and Competition |

Linked to output 45

| Indicator Title | 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging |
|--|--|
| Definition | 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging |
| Source of data | Legislation and regulation, rules and guidelines, Competition Authorities and BBBEE Commission, research, stakeholders, experts, research bodies, published research StatsSA |
| Method of Calculation | Simple count |
| Means of verification | Signed quarterly report |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Simple count |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | 80% - 90% of target met or target exceeded |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG Transformation and Competition |

Programme 9: Research

Linked to Output 1

| Programme Contribution | Assessment report on investment conference commitments |
|--|---|
| Definition | Impact assessment report on investment conference commitments |
| Source of data | StatsSA, SARS, the dtic, Reserve Bank ,information received from the SA Investment Conference |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced. |
| Assumptions | The report will provide information on progress made and impact of the investment conference commitments. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 3

| Programme Contribution | Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture |
|--|--|
| Definition | Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Export market strategy for Hemp and Cannabis produced. |
| Assumptions | Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture export growth will be promoted. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Three export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 4

| Programme Contribution | Manufacturing exports to rest of Africa |
|--|--|
| Definition | Data analysis reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools produced. |
| Source of data | Trademap, SARS and the dtic |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Data analysis reports on African market opportunities produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Four reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 7

| Programme Contribution | Support programmes in areas outside the 5* main metros |
|--|---|
| Definition | District-level dashboard covering district-level impact, interventions, and integration opportunities maintained. |
| Source of data | the dtic programmes, research reports and reports from government departments and entities; economic databases. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | District-level dashboard of the dtic and its entities' interventions maintained. |
| Assumptions | District- level Dashboard will provide information on the dtic and entities foot print in the districts and thus inform effective interventions by the department. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 52 district-level dashboards of the dtic and its entities' interventions maintained. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 11

| Programme Contribution | Report on Black Industrialist (quarterly surveys of Black Industrialist sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges) |
|--|---|
| Definition | Reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Source of data | Survey questionnaires |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Four reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 12

| Programme Contribution | Reports on jobs supported by the dtic group interventions |
|--|--|
| Definition | Reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Three reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 15

| Programme Contribution | Additional workers with shares in their companies |
|--|---|
| Definition | A dashboard on worker ownership maintained. |
| Source of data | SARS, JSE Ownership, economic reports, economic development databases, relevant data and reports from industries and companies. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Register on worker ownership developed |
| Assumptions | Register will assist the Department to track and monitor developments on worker ownership so as to advise or give recommendations on how this area can be improved or strengthened. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One dashboard on worker ownership maintained. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 25

| Indicator Title | Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment. |
|--|---|
| Definition | Trade reports to support bilateral engagements for the Executive Authority. |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Bilateral trade reports produced to support the Executive Authority. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Ten Bilateral trade reports produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 29

| Indicator Title | White Paper on EV, and Carbon tax border adjustment measures |
|--|---|
| Definition | Impact assessment report of EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism on assisting 'hard to mitigate' sectors to retain market access to the European Union produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Action Plan on assisting 'hard to mitigate' sectors to retain market access to the European Union produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One impact assessment report of EU Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Programme 9: Research

Linked to output 1

| Programme Contribution | Assessment report on investment conference commitments |
|--|---|
| Definition | Impact assessment report on investment conference commitments |
| Source of data | StatsSA, SARS, the dtic , Reserve Bank ,information received from the SA Investment Conference |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced. |
| Assumptions | The report will provide information on progress made and impact of the investment conference commitments. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 3

| Programme Contribution | Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture |
|--|--|
| Definition | Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Export market strategy for Hemp and Cannabis produced. |
| Assumptions | Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture export growth will be promoted. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Three export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 4

| Programme Contribution | Manufacturing exports to rest of Africa |
|--|--|
| Definition | Data analysis reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools produced. |
| Source of data | Trademap, SARS and the dtic |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Data analysis reports on African market opportunities produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Four reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 7

| Programme Contribution | Number of maintained DDM Dashboards |
|---|--|
| Definition | District-level dashboard covering district-level impact, interventions, and integration opportunities maintained. |
| Source of data | the dtic programmes, research reports and reports from government departments and entities; economic databases. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | District-level dashboard of the dtic and its entities' interventions maintained. |
| Assumptions | District-level Dashboard will provide information on the dtic and entities foot print in the districts and thus inform effective interventions by the department. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | 52 district-level dashboards of the dtic and its entities' interventions maintained. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 10

| Indicator Title | Equity Equivalent Investment impact metric |
|---|--|
| Definition | Impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 11

| Programme Contribution | Number of reports on the Black Industrialist Census |
|--|--|
| Definition | Report on the Black Industrialist Census produced. |
| Source of data | Census questionnaires, the dtic, IDC and NEF |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Report on the Black Industrialist Census produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One report on the Black Industrialist Census produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 11

| Programme Contribution | Quarterly surveys of Black Industrialist sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges. |
|--|--|
| Definition | Reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Source of data | Survey questionnaires |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Four reports on quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 12

| Indicator Title | Reports on jobs supported by the dtic group interventions |
|--|--|
| Definition | Reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Source of data | Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Three reports on jobs supported under GBS, Liquor and SEZs produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to output 15

| Programme Contribution | Number of the Worker Ownership Dashboard maintained |
|--|--|
| Definition | A dashboard on worker ownership maintained. |
| Source of data | SARS, JSE Ownership, economic reports, economic development databases, relevant data and reports from industries and companies. |
| Method of Calculation | Simple Count |
| Means of verification | Register on worker ownership developed |
| Assumptions | The Dashboard will assist the Department to track and monitor developments on worker ownership so as to advice or give recommendations on how this area can be improved or strengthened. |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One dashboard on worker ownership maintained. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 25

| Indicator Title | Number of Bilateral trade reports produced |
|--|---|
| Definition | Trade reports to support bilateral engagements for the Executive Authority. |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | Bilateral trade reports produced to support the Executive Authority. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired performance | Ten Bilateral trade reports produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

Linked to Output 29

| Indicator Title | Strategy responding to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism (CBAM) trade barriers |
|--|---|
| Definition | A strategy to respond to the CBAM will include lobbying actions, activation of public and stakeholder support for the dtic's position, advisory opinions from international trade bodies, building alliances with like-minded developing countries, discussions within SACU, SADC, AU, engagement with the EU and discussion at the WTO. |
| Source of data | Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches |
| Method of Calculation | Quantitative |
| Means of verification | A strategy to respond to the CBAM produced. |
| Assumptions | N/A |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | N/A |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting Cycle | Annually |
| Desired performance | One strategy to respond to the CBAM produced. |
| Indicator Responsibility | DDG: Research |

20. Abbreviations and Acronyms

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|--------|--|
| AAMP | Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan |
| ABER | Africa Bilateral Economic Relations |
| ADEP | <i>Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme</i> |
| AfCFTA | African Continental Free Trade Area |
| AGOA | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| AIS | Automotive Incentive Scheme |
| APDP | The Automotive Production and Development Program |
| APP | APP |
| APSS | Agro-Processing Support Scheme |
| AU | African Union |
| BAS | Basic Accounting System |
| B-BBEE | Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment |
| BBOS | Broad-Based Ownership Schemes |
| BEE | Black Economic Empowerment |
| BI | Black Industrialist |
| BIS | Black Industrialist Scheme |
| BPESA | Business Process Enabling South Africa |
| BRICS | Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa |
| CBAM | Carbon tax border adjustment measures |
| CCRB | Consumer and Corporate Regulation |
| CD | Chief Director |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CIP | Critical Infrastructure Programme |
| CIPC | Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| CMSB | Corporate Management Services Branch |
| COVID | Coronavirus disease |
| CSIR | Council for Scientific and Industrial research |
| CT | Companies Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| CTFL | Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather |
| DALRRD | Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development |
| DBTS | Digital Business Transformation Strategy |
| DDG | Deputy Director-General |
| DDM | District Development Model |
| DFI | Development Finance Institution |
| DG | Director-General |
| DMRE | Department of Mineral Resources and Energy |
| DPME | Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation |
| EA | Executive Authority |
| ECIC | Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Ltd, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| EDIS | Electronic Declaration Information System |
| EEIP | Equity Equivalent Investment Programme |

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|--------|---|
| EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| EMIA | Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance |
| EOSS | Energy One Stop Shop |
| ERRP | Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan |
| ESD | enterprise or supplier development |
| ESIEID | Employment and Infrastructure Development |
| ESOPs | Employee Share Ownership Programmes |
| EU | European Union |
| EV | Electric Vehicles |
| EVP | Employer Value Proposition |
| FATF | Financial Action Task Force |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FER | Foreign Economic Representatives |
| FIC | Financial Intelligence Centre |
| 4IR | Fourth industrial Revolution |
| FM | Facilities Management |
| FY | Financial Year |
| G20 | Group of Twenty |
| GBS | Global Business Services |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIAMA | Government Immovable Asset Management Act |
| GM | General Meeting |
| GTAC | Government Technical Advisory Centre |
| HDP | Historically Disadvantaged People |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilation Air-Conditioning |
| IC&G | Industrial Competitiveness and Growth |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| ICTS | International Cooperation, Trade and Security |
| IDC | Industrial Development Corporation, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| IFB | Industrial Financing Branch |
| IFG | International Financing Group |
| IP | Industrial Parks |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| IPRP | Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme |
| ISA | Investment South Africa |
| IT | Information Technology |
| ITAC | International Trade Administration Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| JET IP | Just Energy Transition Investment Plan |
| JSE | Johannesburg Stock Exchange |
| KZN | KwaZulu – Natal |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCEP | Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme |
| MMS | Middle Management Services |
| MS | Microsoft |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTSF | Medium-Term Strategic Framework |
| MW | Megawatt |

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|--------|--|
| NBR | National Building Regulation Act |
| NCC | National Consumer Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NCOP | National Council of Provinces |
| NCR | National Credit Regulator, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NCT | National Consumer Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NDPWI | National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure |
| NECOM | National Electricity Crisis Committee |
| NEDLAC | National Economic Development and Labour Council |
| NEF | National Empowerment Fund, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NEV | New Energy Vehicles |
| NGB | National Gambling Board, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NLC | National Lotteries Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NMISA | National Metrology Institute of South Africa, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NPV | Net Present Value |
| NRCS | National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| NT | National Treasury |
| ODG | Office of the Director-General |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development |
| PEB | Patents Examination Board |
| PEO | Public Entity Oversight |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| PPPA | Preferential policy Framework Act |
| PSA | Public Servants Association |
| PSR | Public Service Regulations |
| PV | Photovoltaic |
| PWD | Persons with Disabilities |
| RIS | Reimagined Industrial Strategy |
| RoA | Rest of Africa |
| SA | South Africa |
| SABS | South African Bureau of Standards, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| SACU | Southern African Customs Union |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SAIC | South Africa Investment Conference |
| SALGA | South African Local Government Association |
| SANAS | South African National Accreditation System, a public entity reporting to the dtic |
| SANS | South African National Standards |
| SAPA | South African Poultry Association |
| SAREM | South African Renewable Energy Masterplan |
| SARS | South African Revenue Service |
| SASA | South African Sugar Association |
| SCM | Supplier Chain Management |
| SEF | Social Employment Fund |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SID | Spatial Industrial Development |
| SIP | Strategic Infrastructure Projects |
| SMME | Small, Medium and Micro-Sized Enterprises |
| SMS | Senior Management Service |

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|-----------------|---|
| SONA | State of the Nation Address |
| SSE | Social and Solidarity Economy |
| the dtic | Department of Trade, industry and Competition |
| TIDs | Technical Indicator Descriptions |
| TOR | Terms of reference |
| TRIPS | Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| US | United State of America |
| WTO | World Trade Organisation |
| ZAR | South African Rands |

21. Classification of Outputs

Core targets

Our nine core targets speak to the economy we are trying to achieve. These targets represent real impact in the economy, and measure crucial indicators like local output, job creation, and the performance of black industrialists. While all our targets are important, these Core targets are the apex priorities for the Department, and all programmes of the dtic are expected to contribute to the achievement of these essential Outputs.

| Core targets |
|---|
| R200 billion in investment pledges secured across the state |
| R40 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved |
| R700 Billion in manufacturing exports |
| R300 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries |
| R2.5 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS) |
| R40 Billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved |
| 1 Million Jobs Supported or covered by Master Plans |
| 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs) |
| 23 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms |
| 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies |

Programmatic targets

The dtic aims to achieve our Core targets through a very wide range of activities, from effectively providing industrial finance to developing the regulatory environment needed for companies to succeed. While our Programmatic targets do not encompass the entirety of our activities for the year ahead, they track the contribution made by some of our most impactful interventions. These targets represent the minimum our programmes must deliver, and set the floor – not the ceiling – for the reach of the dtic's activities in the year ahead.

| Programmatic targets |
|--|
| R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group |
| R15 Billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros |
| R8 Billion in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses |
| R7.5 Billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors |
| R 800 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements |
| 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration, at sector or firm level. |
| 2 New SEZs designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks |
| 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided |
| 1 Implementation of the AFCFTA |
| 10 High impact trade interventions completed |
| 7 Master Plans managed and 1 new masterplan to be finalised. |
| 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated |
| 4 Protocols finalised under the AfCFTA |

Enabling targets

Delivering on these Programmatic targets, and the overall vision of our Core targets, requires strengthening the capacity of the dtic to deliver. Our Enabling targets include a diverse set of projects to strengthen the strategic direction of the department, make it easier for companies to access dtic support, and connect the dtic with the communities we serve. Some of our enabling targets mirror the previous approach to performance targeting in the dtic, with outputs that include events and reports. However, these Enabling targets now exist within the broader framework of the Core and Programmatic targets defined above, and will be assessed on both their formal achievement, and the extent to which they contribute to these essential outcomes.

| Enabling targets |
|--|
| 10 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted. |
| 4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament. |
| 1 Strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)) |
| 1 EV Strategy finalised |
| 1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework |
| 1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' individuals impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story |
| 52 Community outreach programmes by the dtic group |
| Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved |
| Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved |
| 5 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted |
| 4 High-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions. |
| 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies |
| Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications |
| 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures |
| 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging |

Contextual Response targets

While our core interventions underpin the work of the dtic, the Department must remain responsive to the needs of an economy that often changes faster than our programmes. Our Responsive targets outline some of the ways we are responding to the most pressing challenges facing the country, of which the energy crisis is the foremost priority for the year ahead. As suggested by the name, Responsive targets will be updated regularly, and will always reflect the core challenges and opportunities that require additional attention.

| Contextual response targets |
|--|
| R1.3 Billion in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund |
| 1400 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated |
| 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid |
| 1 Energy One-stop Shop operational |
| Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency |
| Grey-listing: Publication of 'Know your Shareholder' regulations |
| 1 Metal Trading System developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry |

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