

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2023-24 Version 1.0

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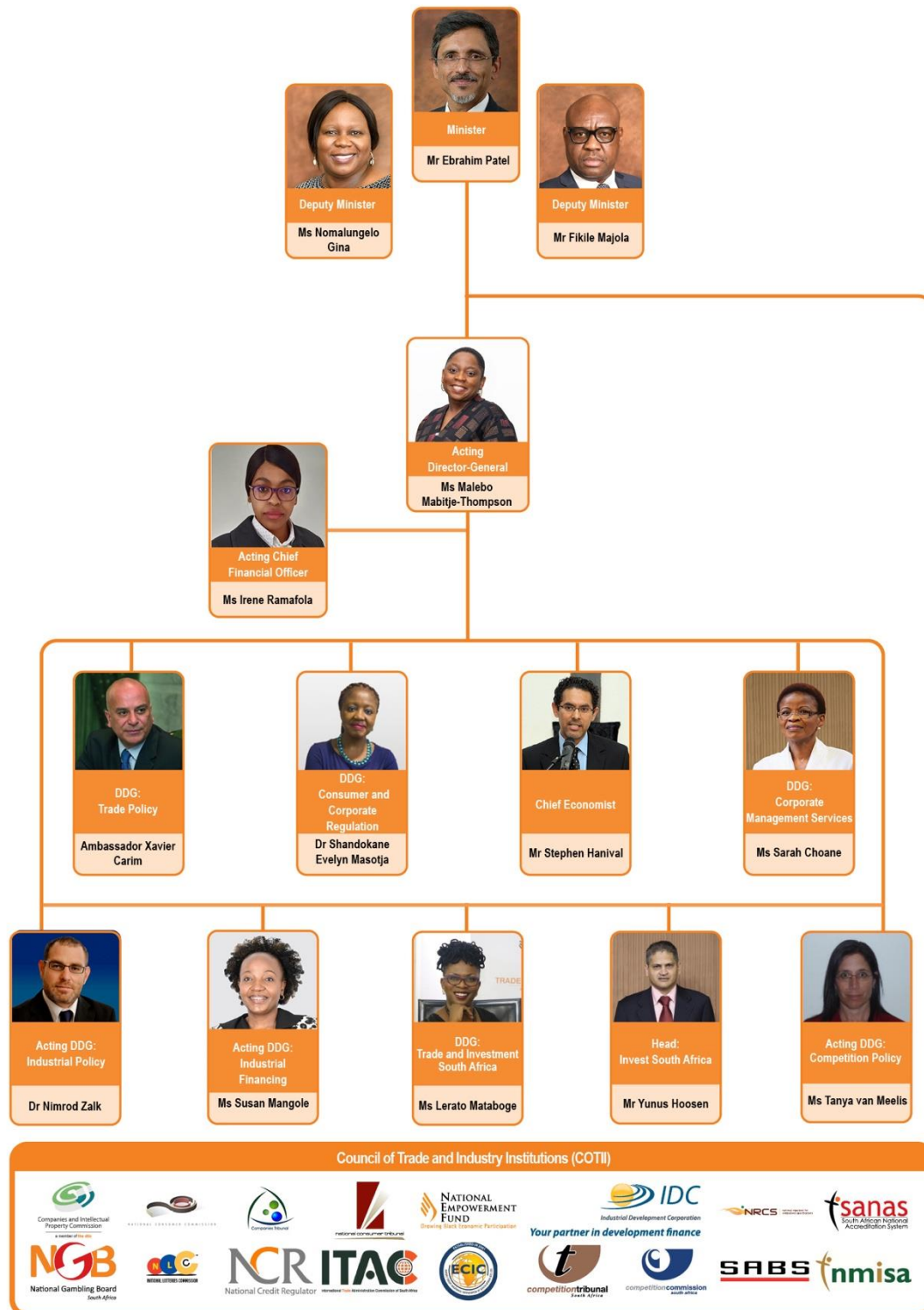
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1. Organisational Structure



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**

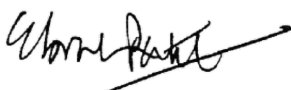
- **Supporting Black Industrialists employing 20,000 workers with R36,8 billion in output**
- **Enabling 20,000 more workers to become shareholders in the firms they work for**
- **Providing R15 billion in support to enterprises outside the five largest metros; and**
- **Providing R8 billion in support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

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:

Dr Nimrod Zalk
Acting DDG: Industrial Policy


Signature:


Dr Evelyn Masotja
DDG: Consumer and Corporate Regulation


Signature:

Ms Susan Mangole
Acting DDG: Industrial Financing


Signature:

Ms Lerato Mataboge
DDG: Trade and Investment South Africa


Signature:

Ms Tanya van Meelis
Acting DDG: Competition Policy ⁽⁰⁸⁾

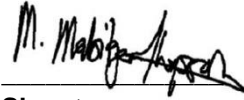

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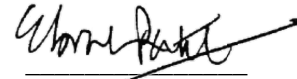
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Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer



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

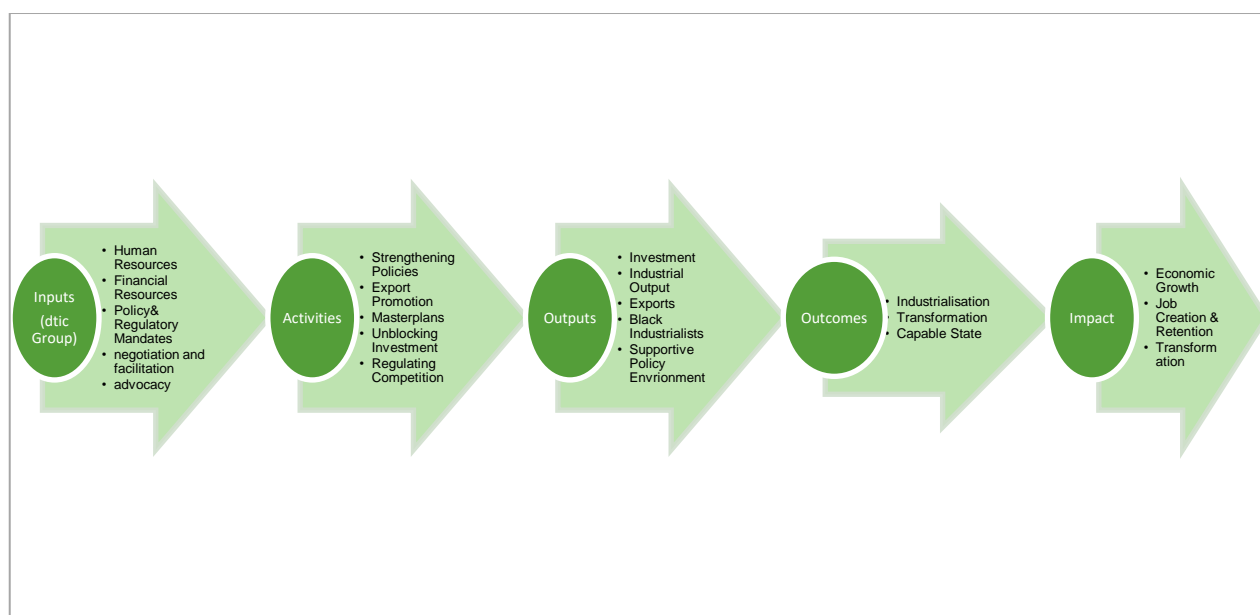
1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.
2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, 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
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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

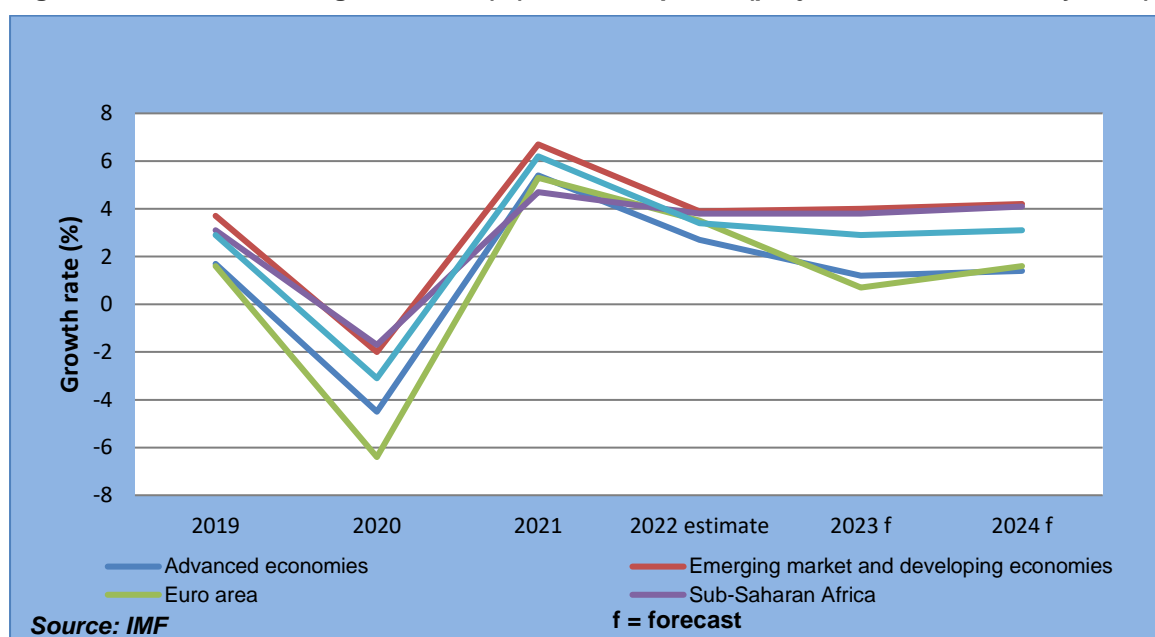
14.1 Global Economic Context

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)

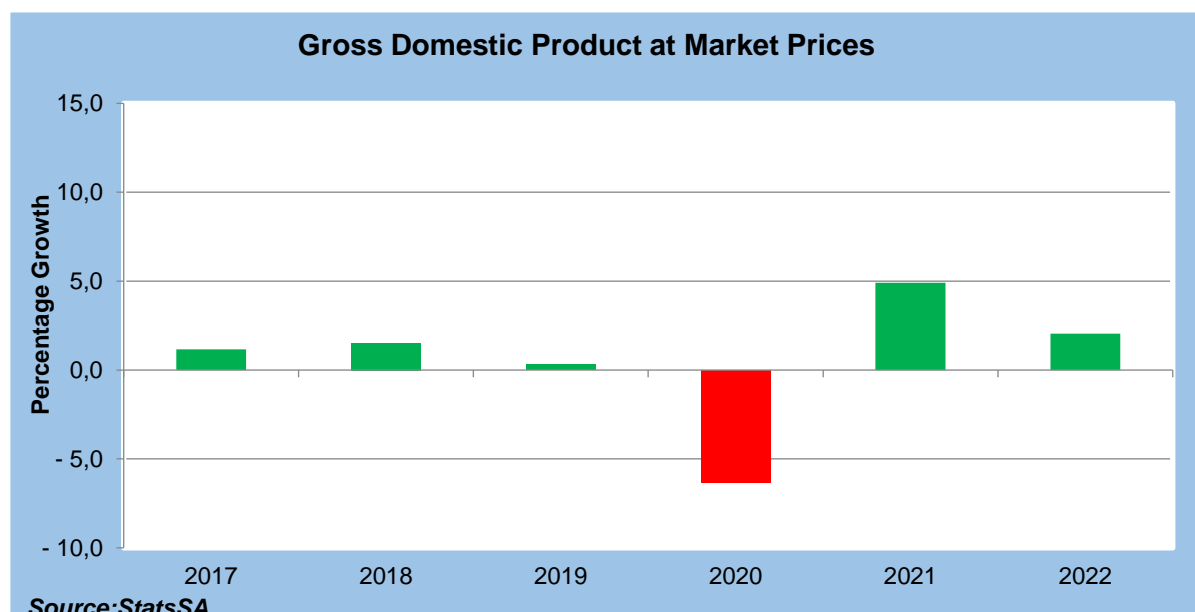


14.2 Domestic economic context

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

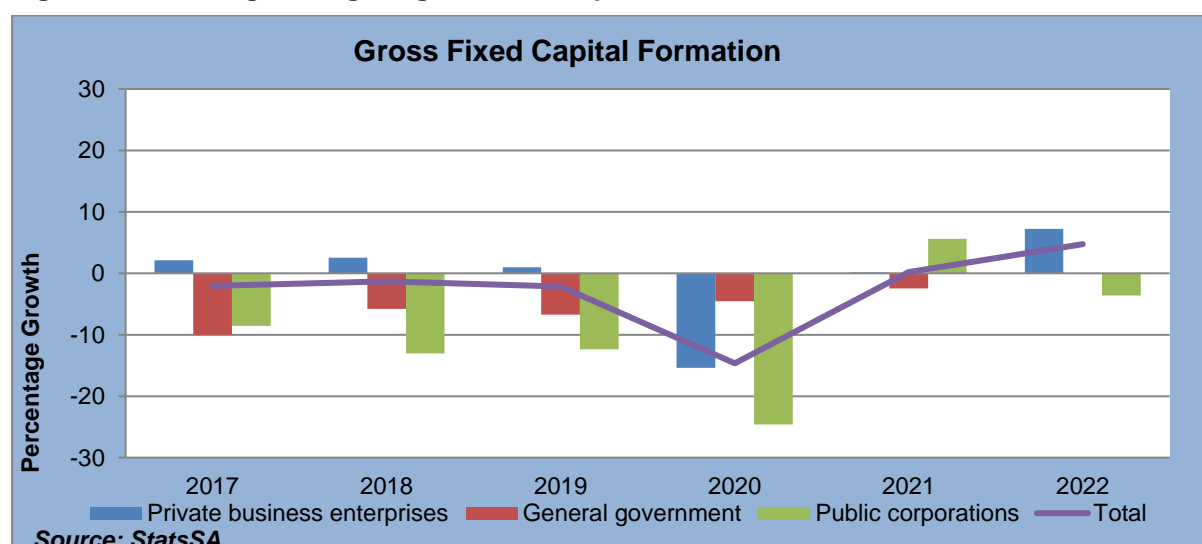
electricity supply, high levels of market concentration, inefficiencies in network industries and the high cost of doing business – limit the rate at which the economy can grow and create jobs.

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.

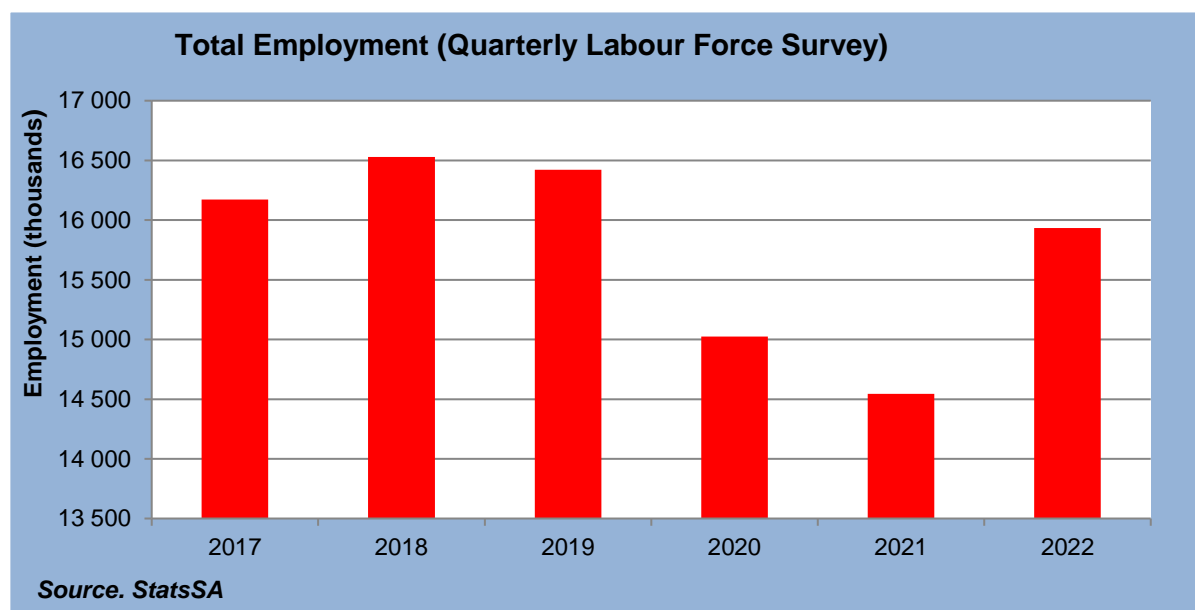
Figure 5: Percentage change in gross fixed capital formation 2017 to 2022



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.

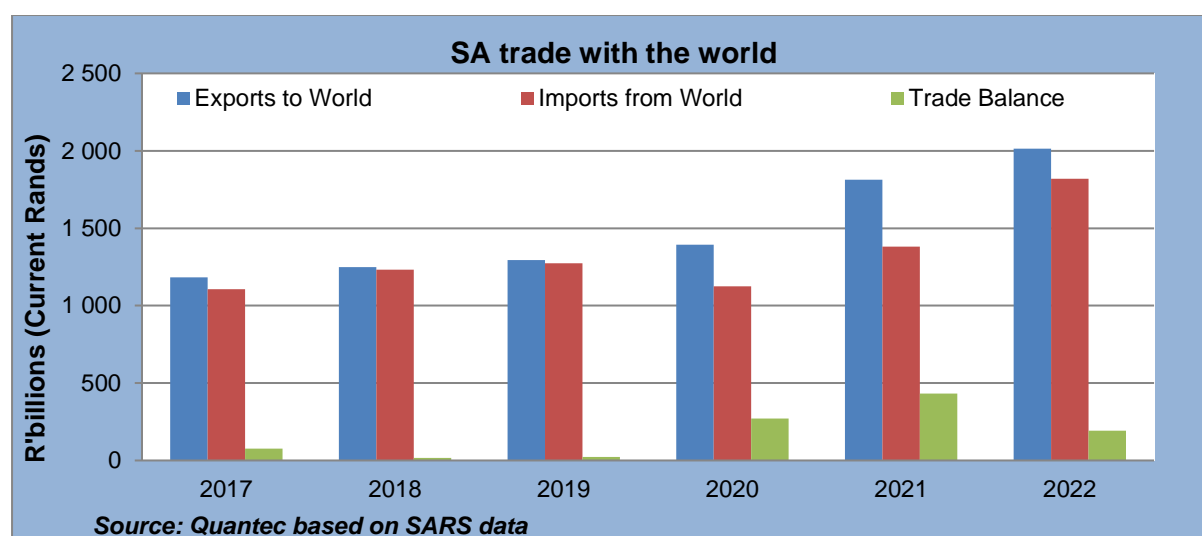
Figure 6: Employment from 2017 – 2022



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%).

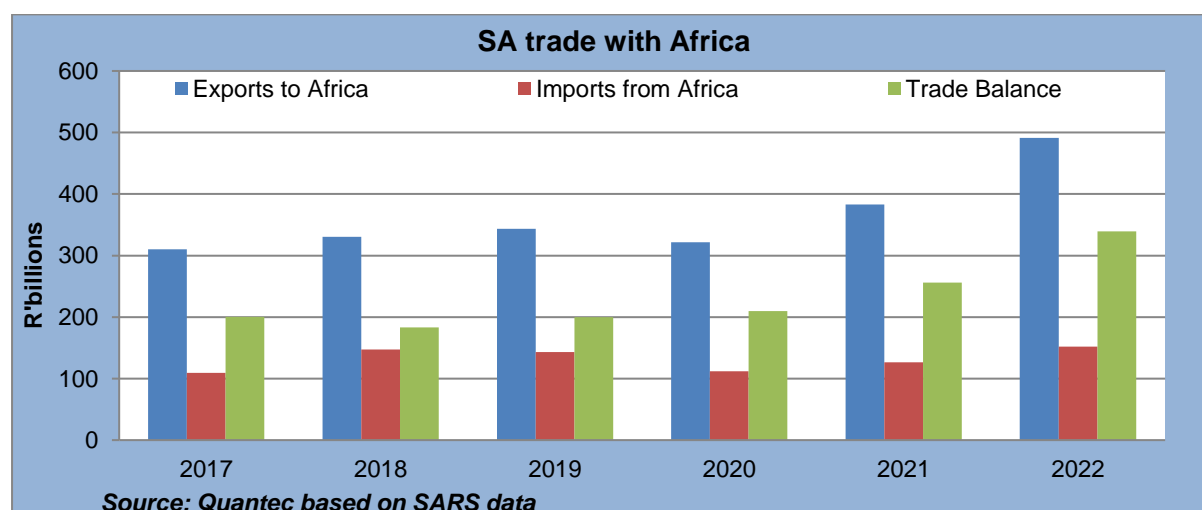
Figure 7: SA Trade with the World



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:	Support for the above			
		Programme1 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				
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
		Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R1.1 billion) projected additional local output: Projected local output and Actual local output			
		Programme 8: Actual and projected value(R6 billion) of local output			
		<u>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</u> Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A	Support for the above		
		Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target			
		Programme 7 Exports: Companies supported through export initiatives			
		Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target, conduct impact Assessment report on investment conference commitments.			

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
			Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R410 million) manufacturing exports Facilitated through sectoral interventions			
			Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R445 billion) manufactured exports, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives			
			SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A	Support for the above		
			Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target			
			Programme 6: Incentives: Provide incentive support through various manufacturing incentives			
			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			
			Programme 9: Research: Export market strategy for Hemp, Cannabis and Furniture Will undertake bilateral trade analysis.			

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: Programme1 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 of manufactured exports to other African countries, supported through investment and SEZs			

Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation				Annual Target (MTEF Period)		
Output Number	Output	Output Indicator	Programme Contribution	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
			Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target			
			Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support through various manufacturing incentives			
			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			
			Programme 9 Research: Will undertake bilateral trade analysis			

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			
			<u>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</u> Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A	Support for the above		
			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: Programme1 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	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
			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			
			<u>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</u> Programme1 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			
			<u>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</u> Programme1 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: Provide support through			

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:	Support for the above			
			Programme1 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	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) Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Number (7860) of Jobs created through SEZs and companies supported through investment Programme 4: Sectors: Number of jobs created (1459) through sector interventions Programme 6: Incentives: Number of new permanent jobs created (10 000) and number of construction job opportunities (3 000)	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
			Programme 8: Transformation and Competition: Number of new jobs created through mergers and support programmes and social economy fund (58000)			
			SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE: Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A Programme 5 Regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target Programme 7 Exports: Companies supported through export initiatives Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.	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:	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: 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: Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A	Support for the above		
			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
			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. Programme 9 Research: Will provide data capturing and impact analysis support.			

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	Support for the above		
			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			
			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			
			<u>SUPPORT FOR THE ABOVE:</u> Programme1 Administration: Will provide a package of support as set out in Note 1 on Section 16A	Support for the above		
			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.			

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: Programme1 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	Support for the above		
			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
			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 Industrial Development: Business Forum hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Programme 4 Sectors: Provide information and non-financial support where required Programme 5 regulation: Will make resources available to other Branches to support the target Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support to projects if required	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: Programme1 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
			Programme 5 Regulation: 20 education and awareness workshops in districts on the legislation overseen by the Branch			
			Programme 6 Incentives: Provide incentive support to qualifying projects in districts			
			Programme 7 Exports: Provide awareness of exporter development and promotion support available			
			Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Attend events/ initiatives and follow up on competition/ BBBEE matters			
			Programme 9 Research: Will update and maintain dashboard.			

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
			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 Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.			

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	Support for the above		
			Programme 6: Incentives Provide resource support if required			

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
			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: Provide resource support if required			
			Programme 9 Research: Will make resources available to other branches to monitor progress with the target.			

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			
			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	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 if required			
			Programme 7 Exports: 1 Exporter development programme implemented to			

			coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic , ECIC, IDC and NEF	
			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	

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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SABS: publication of standards NRCS: issuing letters of authorisation <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	Support for the above		
			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			

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

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	Support for the above		

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	Internal Resource and Policy Environment³: <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	– 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	– 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	– 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	– 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	– 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	– Timely conclusion of consultations with external stakeholders
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	– Partnership with private sector to execute
Output 26	4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	– 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	– 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	– 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))	– Collaboration with supporting Departments such as DEFF, Ministry of Electricity, DPME, National Treasury, and key stakeholders in industry
Output 30	1 EV Strategy finalised	– Financing instruments agreed with National Treasury;
Output 31	1 Finalisation of green hydrogen commercialisation framework	– 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

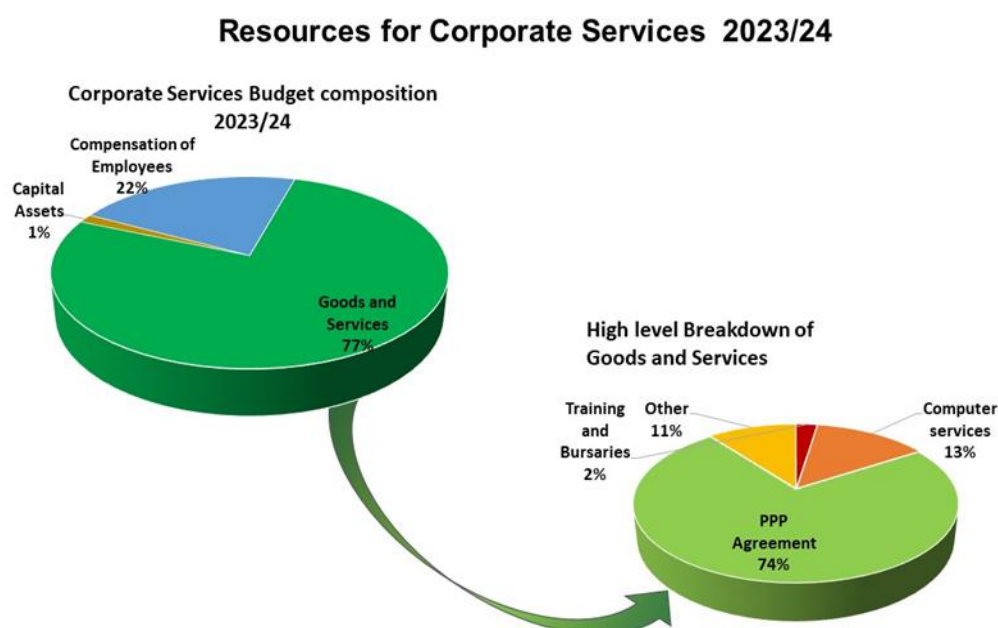
Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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 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	Output1: 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 Cleaned	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	256 655	267 863	287 209	299 990	313 178
Departmental agencies and accounts	252 672	073	250 893	258 391	277 959	290 400	303 236
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	252 672	073	250 893	258 391	277 959	290 400	303 236
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments & international organisations	5 779	418	5 668	9 207	9 250	9 590	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	323 388	343 803	359 604	373 158	386 774

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	Output1: 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:	Number of new permanent jobs created (10 000)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 000	10 000	10 000
		- 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs	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: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs	10 000 (Permanent)	Nil	2 500	3 500	4 000
	3 000 (Part time)	Nil	Nil	1 500	1 500
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 SMMs 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 BBBEE red tape reduction taken	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction action taken	Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction	Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations amended & 1 BBBEE 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: - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs	8 000	800	1 200	2 000	4 000
	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
Industrialisation I5. Investment initiatives to increase the level of investment	Lack of Business/investor confidence and the poor operating environment preventing investments	<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)
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.	adequate implementation of the Worker Ownership provision	<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
Transformation T2. Structural transformation: Addressing economic concentration and supporting SMMEs.	Lack of uptake and appetite from SMMEs in rural areas and outside	<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
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	Inability to develop a new model for spatial industrial initiatives and to promote township, economy	<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"> 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 <small>a member of the dti group</small>	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) 	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)  <small>NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION</small> <small>a member of the dti group</small>	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)  <small>national consumer tribunal</small>	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)								
Companies Tribunal (CT) 	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><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										
National Credit Regulator (NCR) 	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><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										
National Empowerment Fund (NEF) 	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	<table><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										
National Gambling Board (NGB) 	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><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 COMMISSION a member of the dti group	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>2 103 431 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>2 103 431 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	0	Own generated Income	2 103 431 000	Total revenue	2 103 431 000
Government grant	0								
Own generated Income	2 103 431 000								
Total revenue	2 103 431 000								
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)  "Your Measure of Excellence"	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>195 704 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>26 980 866</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>228 684 866</td></tr></table>	Government grant	195 704 000	Own generated Income	26 980 866	Total revenue	228 684 866
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	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>154 012 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>443 025 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>597 037 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	154 012 000	Own generated Income	443 025 000	Total revenue	597 037 000
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	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>286 497 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>549 092 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>835 589 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	286 497 000	Own generated Income	549 092 000	Total revenue	835 589 000
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	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>34 153 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>103 601 773</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>137 754 773</td></tr></table>	Government grant	34 153 000	Own generated Income	103 601 773	Total revenue	137 754 773
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)	
	2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)			
The Competition Commission 	Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	It investigates mergers and/or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	Government grant	453 194 000
			Own generated Income	79 740 000
			Total revenue	532 934 000
The Competition Tribunal 	The Competition Amendment Act (Act No. 18 of 2018)	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through co-ordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm	Government grant	42 703 000
			Own generated Income	20 367 220
			Total Revenue	63 070 220
The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) 	The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)	Steel Development Fund: to finance initiatives, which directly address steel competitiveness issues	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)	
The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) 	The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)	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	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
Definition	<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>
Source of data	Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	SARS, Trade Partner data
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 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	<p>Number of jobs to be created through the dtic programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities; - 50 000 full-time jobs
Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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"> 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 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

OUTPUT 31

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 AGO 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"> 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	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
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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 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	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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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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