

Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

ANNUAL REPORT

2020/21



the **dtic**

Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

VOTE NO. 39

ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21

RP265/2021

ISBN: 978-0-621-49713-7



CONTACT INFORMATION

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 77 Robert Sobukwe Street
Sunnyside
0002

POSTAL ADDRESS: Private Bag X84
Pretoria
0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 012 394 9500 / 0861 843 384

FAX NUMBER: 0861 843 888

EMAIL ADDRESS: contactus@thedtic.gov.za

WEBSITE ADDRESS: www.thedtic.gov.za

CONTENTS

CONTACT INFORMATION

PART A GENERAL INFORMATION

PAGE 1

1.	LIST OF ACRONYMS	2
2.	FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER	4
3.	DEPUTY MINISTERS' STATEMENTS	8
4.	REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER	10
4.1.	Overview of operations of the department	10
4.2.	Overview of the financial results of the department	10
5.	STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT	16
6.	STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	17
6.1.	Vision	17
6.2.	Mission	17
6.3.	Values	17
7.	LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES.	18
8.	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	22
9.	ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER	23

PART B PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PAGE 27

1.	AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES	28
2.	OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE	28
2.1.	Service delivery environment	28
2.2.	Service Delivery Improvement Plan	33
2.3.	Organisational environment	34
2.4.	Key policy developments and legislative changes	35

3.	ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES	37
3.1.	Significant achievements in the 2019-2024 MTSF	37
3.2.	Achievements per programme	38
4.	INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	42
4.1.	Programme 1: Administration	42
4.2.	Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	45
4.3.	Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	48
4.4.	Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	53
4.5.	Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation	57
4.6.	Programme 6: Industrial Financing	60
4.7.	Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	64
4.8.	Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	68
4.9.	Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning	72
4.10.	Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination	77
5.	TRANSFER PAYMENTS	80
5.1.	Transfer payments to public entities	80
5.2.	Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities	82
6.	CONDITIONAL GRANTS	83
7.	DONOR FUNDS	83
7.1.	Donor funds received	83
8.	CAPITAL INVESTMENT	84
8.1.	Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan	84

PART C

GOVERNANCE

PAGE 85

1.	INTRODUCTION	86
2.	RISK MANAGEMENT	86
3.	FRAUD AND CORRUPTION	86
4.	MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST	86
5.	CODE OF CONDUCT	87
6.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	87
7.	PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES	87
8.	SCOPA RESOLUTIONS	91
9.	PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS	91
10.	INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT	91
11.	INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES	91
12.	AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT	92
13.	B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	95

PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PAGE 97

1.	INTRODUCTION	98
2.	OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES	98
3.	HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS	98
3.1.	Personnel-related expenditure	98
3.2.	Employment and vacancies	100
3.3.	Filling of SMS posts	102
3.4.	Job evaluation	103
3.5.	Employment changes	105
3.6.	Employment equity	108
3.7.	Signing of performance agreements by SMS members	110
3.8.	Performance rewards	111
3.9.	Foreign workers	113
3.10.	Leave utilisation	113
3.11.	HIV/AIDS and health promotion programmes	115
3.12.	Labour relations	115
3.13.	Skills development	117
3.14.	Injury on duty	118
3.15.	Utilisation of consultants	118
3.16.	Severance packages	119

PART E

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PAGE 121

1.	REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL	122
2.	ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021	126
2.1.	Appropriation Statement	127
2.2.	Notes to the Appropriation Statement	176
2.3.	Statement of Financial Performance	177
2.4.	Statement of Financial Position	178
2.5.	Statement of Changes in Net Assets	179
2.6.	Cash Flow Statement	180
2.7.	Accounting Policies	181
2.8.	Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	187
2.9.	Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements	211

PART F

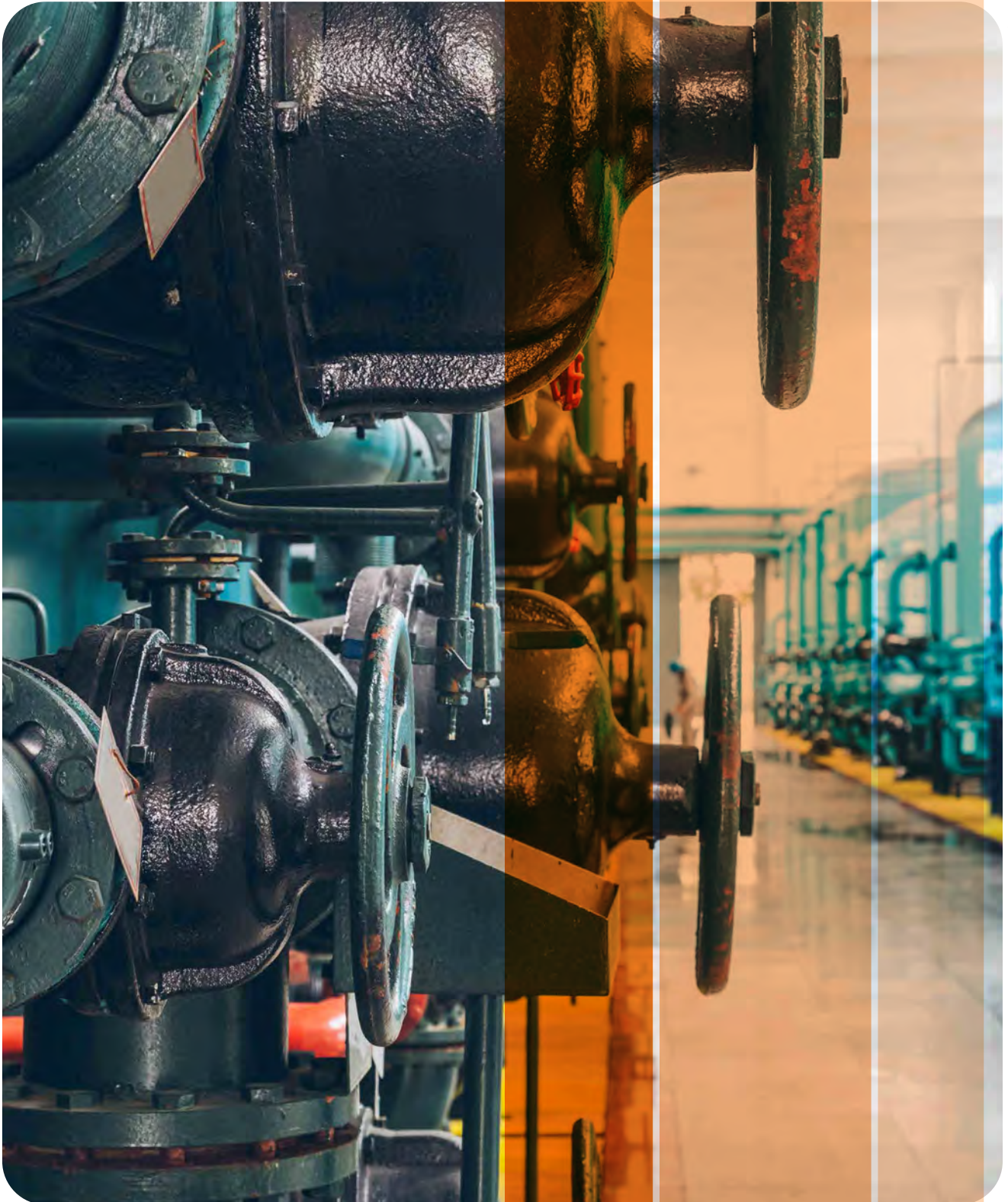
FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICES

PAGE 221

1.	ADDRESS LIST OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICES	222
----	--	-----

PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION



1. LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ATASA	Aerospace Training Academy of South Africa
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BIS	Black Industrialists Scheme
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BPS	Business Process Services
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CGS	Council for Geoscience
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CoE	Compensation of Employees
COTII	Council of Trade and Industry Institutions
CPFP	Capital Projects Feasibility Programme
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSD	Central Supplier Database
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CTFL	Clothing, Textiles, Footwear and Leather
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DG	Director-General
DHP	Digital Hubs Programme
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
the dti	Department of Trade and Industry (former)
the dtic	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DTPSEZ	Dube Trade Port Special Economic Zone
EBMM	Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation
EDA	Export Data Assistant
EDD	Economic Development Department
EDS	Export Development and Support
EE	Employment Equity
EEIP	Equity Equivalent Investment Programme

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EIP	Enterprise Investment Programme
ELIDZ	East London Industrial Development Zone
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPP	Electricity Pricing Policy
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction Recovery Plan
EU	European Union
EVP	Employer Value Proposition
EXBO	Executive Board
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FER	Foreign Economic Representative
FFP	Filtering Face Piece
FMC	Facility Management Company
FRSC	Financial Reporting Standards Council
G20	Group of Twenty (countries)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEIPP	Global Eco-Industrial Park Programme
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GM	General Management
GPSSBC	General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HOA	Home Owner's Allowance
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Intellectual Property
IPRP	Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme
IRPTN	Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISDS	Investor State Dispute Settlement
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
KIPP	Khoebo Innovation Promotion Programme
LAC	Labour Appeal Court

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
LMP	Local Manufacturing Partnership
Logis	Logistical Information System
MAPSEZ	Maluti-A-Phofung Special Economic Zone
MC12	Twelfth Ministerial Conference
MCEP	Manufacturing Competitive Enhancement Programme
MCS	Modified Cash Standard
MinMEC	Ministers and Members of the Executive Council (Forum)
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Mediterranean Shipping Company
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
Natjoints	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NCC	National Consumer Commission
NCCC	National Coronavirus Command Council
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NDP	National Development Plan
Nedlac	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEDP	National Exporter Development Programme
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NGB	National Gambling Board
NIPP	National Industrial Participation Programme
NLC	National Lotteries Commission
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NMOG	National Macro Organisation of Government
NPA	Negotiated Pricing Agreement
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NSG	National School of Government
OCSLA	Office of the Chief State Law Advisor
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPSCOM	Operations Committee
PAA	Public Audit Act
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMDS	Performance Management and Development System
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
PPS	Price Preference System
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
RIS	Reimagined Industrial Strategy
RMC	Risk Management Committee
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAPIA	South African Petroleum Industry Association
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SBIDZ	Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone
SECO	(Swiss) State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
sefa	Small Enterprise Financing Agency
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SI	International System of Unit
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSAS	Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme
SSE	Substantive Search and Examination
TASEZ	Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone
T-FTA	Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol
TIC	Trade and Industry Chamber
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of IP Rights
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
UK	United Kingdom
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on Trade Law
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
US	United States
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VRP	Voluntary Rebuilding Programme
WCIS	Working Capital Interest Subsidy
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organisation

2. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



"The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition has been active in its support of companies and sectors during the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic."

Ebrahim Patel
MINISTER

This report sets out the work of **the dtic** for the 2020/21 financial year. The reporting period started in April 2020, just around the time of the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic that has deeply scarred the South African economy. During this period, the country had to resort to lengthy and costly periods of lockdowns on economic and social activities to try to contain the spread of the virus. By the end of the reporting period in 2021, despite a still prevalent pandemic, there was greater optimism that vaccine rollouts could provide a more effective and substantially less-costly path out of the worst grips of the pandemic than previously expected.

During the financial year, **the dtic** had to refocus its priorities and ways of working, giving greater attention to measures to respond to and manage the effects of the pandemic and using online work methods where possible to deliver to citizens. The report contains the details of work done by the department and I wish to highlight a few areas that illustrate the role it played during a truly unusual year globally.

Setting up platforms for partnership

As the first evidence of the spread of the virus emerged, **the dtic** initiated discussions that led to the formation of the Solidarity Fund in March 2020, bringing together a partnership between the business sector, Government, organised labour and community structures. This approach was repeated in a number of ways during the reporting period: from partnerships with retailers to manage panic buying and supply lines of essential goods, to working with trade unions to improve health measures for essential services workers.

Local manufacturing of critical products

Early in the pandemic, it was clear that global supply lines were being disrupted and, most strikingly, a massive shortage developed across the world for critical medical goods required to fight the virus. Government has long viewed South Africa's industrial base as essential to long-term economic growth, and has invested considerable policy and financial resources in nurturing and

developing industrial capabilities. These investments meant that South Africa could turn to its domestic industrial sector when the disruption of vital global supply chains rendered many other developing countries vulnerable to supply shortages of vital medical supplies.

the dtic and its entities then played a key role in advocating, developing, supporting, financing and repurposing the country's industrial capacity at short notice, through what have become enduring partnerships with private-sector firms. From March 2020, this galvanised efforts to build local industrial capacity – or 'localise' – products vital to South Africa's fight against COVID-19. Over the next few months, new products were developed and solid progress made in a number of areas. These include the following:

- **Face masks:** Capacity to manufacture health-standard face masks was ramped up from six-million units per month at the start of the period, to more than 16-million units per month at the end of the period.
- **Ventilators:** Following a request for proposals issued by **the dtic**, 20 000 continuous positive airway pressure ventilators were manufactured locally, with the design, prototyping, funding, regulatory approval, scale-manufacturing, testing, quality control, procurement and distribution stages concluded in a matter of months.
- **Hand sanitisers:** A large local industry grew from the decision that South Africa made to redirect ethanol to produce hand sanitisers, thereby creating jobs, generating billions of rands of value-addition and providing a highly effective means to limit the spread of COVID-19 that was also readily accessible to poor consumers.
- **Vaccine production:** Based on an investment project supported by **the dtic**, a South African company – Aspen PharmaCare – successfully tendered to manufacture vaccines for J&J; following engagements by **the dtic** with the German Government and vaccine patent holder BioNTech, a South African company,

Biovac was selected for contract manufacturing of the Pfizer vaccine; and discussions between **the dtic** and NantWorks contributed to the announcement of a multibillion-rand health research partnership with South African institutions that holds the promise of possible local production.

These efforts were supported by strong advocacy at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for a waiver of certain intellectual property provisions in the TRIPS Agreement; funding for industrial firms by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and National Empowerment Fund; and procurement of healthcare products by the Solidarity Fund. By the end of the financial year a substantial domestic industrial sector had emerged to aid the response to COVID-19. From inception to date, this industry has generated a turnover estimated at significantly more than R20 billion and accounted for exports of more than R5 billion to other countries, largely on the African continent.

Protecting consumers

Early during the pandemic, evidence began to emerge of panic buying, scarcity and rising prices of basic goods (healthcare, food and cleaning materials). The department and its agencies responded through a range of actions: from working with large retail chains to maintain their supply chain during lockdowns, to issuing a range of regulations only days after the President announced the National State of Disaster to, among other matters, containing price rises and ensuring that the competition authorities could investigate and prosecute companies for excessive prices effectively and expeditiously. The Competition Commission in particular distinguished itself with rapid and effective action when evidence of excessive pricing occurred.

Keeping the economy going during lockdown

the dtic has been active in its support of companies and sectors during the crisis. It assisted a number of firms in the food, logistics, business process services and informal trade sectors to continue to operate safely during lockdown.

South Africa's regulatory environment seeks to foster competition among firms and regulates activities that could contribute to anti-competitive conduct. Yet the very nature of the pandemic required government to encourage firms within sectors such as banking, hospitality, healthcare and retail to cooperate in order to ensure the security of supply of critical products, and to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and associated lockdown levels on the financial positions of enterprises.

The legal regime showed its flexibility – changes made to the Competition Act in 2018 introduced a more flexible exemptions regime, and this proved to be a boon. **the dtic** issued a number of regulations exempting coordination by banks to ensure that the financial system was able to operate; in the private healthcare industry, hospitals and medical facilities were enabled to share information and resources necessary to ensure that the available healthcare facilities could meet the anticipated stresses of increased patient-load and that oxygen supplies could be repurposed; hotels were able to coordinate their efforts to make their facilities available as quarantine sites.

Trade interventions to keep supply lines flowing

With lockdowns in place around the world, South Africa needed to secure a sufficient supply of critical goods such as PPE, hand sanitisers and medicines, while supporting local industries to significantly increase production. To this end, the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) was requested to regulate the export of essential products to ensure that local demand was met and to prioritise exports to the rest of the African continent. This helped to secure supply lines between South Africa and neighbouring countries, and our industrial base contributed very significantly to the supply of disinfectants, medicines and other therapeutics to countries across the region. Other non-medical goods, including food products, continued to be exported to neighbouring countries.

COVID-19 also required the department to rethink the way it operates. With travel severely restricted, our export-promotion activities required an innovative response. As a result, in pursuit of intra-African trade and investment, a number of business-to-business webinars were held, including with enterprises from Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Zambia. These webinars attracted almost 1 000 participants and have contributed to the identification of export opportunities, barriers and areas for public-private partnerships.

Helping workers by sustaining vulnerable firms

the dtic and its entities mobilised resources for COVID-19 relief funding to support companies affected by the pandemic. The funding has been implemented in partnership with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), National Empowerment Fund (NEF) and Small Enterprise Financing Agency (sefa) as an industrial loan facility.

The IDC disbursed R335 million to firms acquiring, developing and manufacturing COVID-19-related industrial products such as sanitisers and masks. In addition, to assist firms deemed to be commercially viable but made vulnerable by the impact of COVID-19, the IDC provided relief of R1.2 billion to client firms by temporarily suspending loan repayments. This assisted these firms' cashflow and reduced the pressure on firms to retrench workers during the pandemic.

The NEF disbursed R200 million to support black-owned and managed businesses that manufacture and supply a broad variety of products including disinfectants, face shields, safety goggles, shoe covers and non-contact thermometers. To support firms struggling to meet their immediate and short-term operating costs during the pandemic, the NEF introduced the Critical Needs and Economic Distress Funds. These Funds provided support of R20 million and R42 million respectively to NEF investees to keep their businesses operational and thereby retain industrial capacity and associated jobs.

Beyond COVID-19

During the period, the department reprioritised resources to economic recovery and worked with other government departments, business and labour to craft an accord at the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) that led to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP).

The economic impacts of the pandemic on jobs, firm and GDP turnover, business confidence and supply chains were harsh and, in many cases, devastating. **the dtic** supported efforts to enable economic recovery, through financial and facilitative measures.

While the economic recovery is better than expected by a number of commentators, it is still slow and its impact uneven, with larger job losses for lower-paid workers, and severe damage caused to many small businesses. More than 11-million South Africans willing to work are unemployed; the growth rate will need to be stepped up in future to effect a full economic recovery and address the reality of so many South Africans, particularly women and youth, who are still left out of the mainstream economy.

While COVID-19 required a refocus of departmental activities, **the dtic** continued to make progress in areas such as master plans, with six agreed to by social partners and now in the implementation phase. These master plans cover more than 700 000 direct workers. The latest covers the furniture sector, supporting South African designers to facilitate the growth of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and localise imported furniture. The Steel Master Plan has been prioritised and approved by stakeholders, given that steel and its related products form a key input to infrastructure investment and offer significant opportunities for growth in associated up and downstream industries.

The master plans and investment pledges made at South Africa's third Investment Conference give us hope that our economic outlook is improving. The conference is a key milestone in South Africa's ambition to raise at least R1,2 trillion in new domestic and international investments over the five-year period to 2023. The 2020 Conference was held in a hybrid format and drew large numbers of domestic and international investors. By the end of the conference, 50 companies had made new investment pledges and commitments to the value of R110 billion. This brings the value of investments committed over the last three conferences to about R774 billion. The total value of investment commitments now represents almost 65% of the five-year target.

South Africa took over the role of Chair of the Council of Ministers responsible for driving the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). As chair of the AfCFTA negotiating process from September 2020, South Africa oversaw the negotiations that led to a framework decision endorsed by the African Union (AU) Summit in December 2020.

This provided the legal and technical basis for preferential trade under the AfCFTA, effective 1 January 2021. This important decision allows individual African Union (AU) members and customs unions to begin preferential trade on an incremental basis once they ratify the agreement and decide among themselves on an appropriate balance of tariff concessions.

Strong growth in the global business sector, which enables companies to provide services to clients located in other parts of the world through call centres located in South Africa, led to the country being voted as the most favoured offshore delivery location for 2021; and thousands of new jobs were created in the sector during the past year.

Finally, **the dtic** continued to improve the impact of its interventions, while maintaining its 'clean audit' status. This was significant given

the challenges of 2020/21 and the need for the department to respond rapidly to its changing economic circumstances.

In the new financial year, the dtic will use a new, integrated approach to guide its work in seven areas, called Joint KPIs, namely:

- Integrated support to drive industrialisation (which includes work on localisation and sector master plans as well as efforts to support beneficiation)
- Contribution to the development of an AfCFTA Export Plan
- Investment facilitation and growth
- Enhanced development model and spatial equity – to enable the impact of all public sector work to be measured and integrated at district level
- Actions to promote transformation
- Supporting the green economy and greening the economy
- Strengthening and building a capable state

In respect of building a capable state and enhancing the ease of doing business, **the dtic** will be required to review its procedures, timeframes for delivery, forms to be filled in and public communication of services to simplify these, make processes expeditious where possible, remove unnecessary red tape where these exist, and make it easier for users to access services.

Many staff and public officials, like large numbers of people across the world, tested positive for COVID-19 and thankfully most persons who were infected recovered and returned to work. Sadly, the pandemic led to the loss of lives within **the dtic** and its entities. I wish to convey my condolences to the families and friends who lost loved ones in this period.

The work of **the dtic** is a reflection of the contributions of a number of persons. I wish to express my appreciation to Deputy Ministers Nomalungelo Gina and Fikile Majola, who provide leadership and policy support within the department; former Director-General Lionel October, who completed a distinguished 10-year stint as accounting officer; Acting Director-General Malebo Mabitje-Thompson and the many dedicated staff of **the dtic** who do the hard day-to-day work in the economy; the Parliamentary Portfolio and Select Committees of Trade and Industry, which provide oversight and critical feedback to our work; and our partners in business and the investor community as well as organised labour representing the country's workforce. **the dtic** entities comprise regulators (competition, consumer, companies and gambling), development financiers (industrial, empowerment and export promotion), technical agencies and others; I wish to acknowledge their contribution and the role played by boards, tribunal members, management and staff. The close working relationship with other departments has been essential to the successes of **the dtic**. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to each of them. Global trade and investment flows require cross-border partnerships and we have worked collaboratively with ambassadors, investors and Cabinet members from other parts of the world.



Mr Ebrahim Patel
Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition



3. DEPUTY MINISTERS' STATEMENTS



*"The COVID-19 pandemic, and the correct government response of implementing national state of disaster regulations and the lockdown meant that **the dtic** had to quickly reorient and respond to emergencies as they presented themselves."*

Nomalungelo Gina
DEPUTY MINISTER

The financial year under review will remain historic for many in government because of its enormous challenges, elasticity and unpredictability. The COVID-19 pandemic, and the correct government response of implementing national state of disaster regulations and the lockdown meant that **the dtic** had to quickly reorient and respond to emergencies as they presented themselves. This included the imposition by many countries of export restrictions and travel bans, in particular our large trading partners in Europe. The consequence of this was the disruption of global value chains that caused our economy to take a plunge. Swift action on the part of **the dtic** resulted in the coordination of business, organised labour and civil society to establish the LMP. Consequently, South Africa emerged self-sufficient in the production of PPEs amidst high demand.

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated South Africa's capacity to industrialise and benefit in various sectors of the economy, both upstream and downstream, giving real meaning to the word 'localisation'. Our naysayers notwithstanding, this LMP experience vindicated our policy efficacy with regard to the potentialities of the all-round building of local industries in various sectors of the economy, as long as tripartite partnerships among industry, organised labour and government are achieved. This is instructive for **the dtic**.

Despite the disruptions caused by the pandemic, and **the dtic's** officials having to work from home for most of 2020, work continued unabated in the achievement of the annual performance targets set for the year under review. We successfully concluded the master plans for the sugar, steel and furniture industries, all of which were signed off by Minister Patel. This brings to six the number of master plans concluded.

Stakeholder consultations on the Social and Solidarity Economy Green Paper resulted in substantial progress towards a White Paper. Minister Patel will release it for public comment. The result of this public participation process will bring it a step closer to finality. If correctly implemented, the social and solidarity economy could be an important catalyst for rebuilding South Africa's economy, particularly in the wake of numerous formal businesses going under as a result of the pandemic. This subsector is an important springboard for the rural and township economy, which has been derided and suffocated on the fringes of the large and formal economy, despite being a proven counterweight to household poverty.

The baptism by fire the pandemic put the department through has emphasised several objective realities: our operational environment has changed dramatically, and our policy space has mutated in line with the permutations of this already evolved trajectory. What is clear is that we cannot afford to operate in the old way. It is against this reality of an agile and enterprising, yet capable state that we have hit the ground running, putting in place a set of economic policy measures for the next financial year with the implementation of the President's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), as announced in 2020.

Sadly, the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Commission's report on national trends, the *National Status Report*, painted a gloomy picture of the strides made by black women in the economy. According to the report, the B-BBEE, management control and ownership scorecard for women is far below acceptable levels in companies' inclusion agenda. The majority of women do not yet sit on company boards where decisions are made. We must discourage women from accepting 'silent shareholding control' in companies where they have no decision-making power. We must fight against corporate patriarchy, where women are bullied into inactive silent-partner status, where they are only good enough to receive dividends without active board participation.

This work must include a push for the appointment of more women at management level, as chief executive officers (CEOs) in the private sector and in state-owned entities. We must insist on companies having a deliberate upskilling and upward mobility pipeline for women.

In conclusion, I want to thank the entire team of **the dtic**, led by Director-General Lionel October. I also want to thank Minister Patel for his leadership and foresight, and Deputy Minister Majola, whose support and equal division of labour in such a huge department renders the responsibilities required of us manageable.

Ms Nomalungelo Gina
Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition



"The global pandemic has hit our economy hard, with GDP contracting by 7% in 2020 and the economy facing a plunging business cycle."

Fikile Majola
DEPUTY MINISTER

As we continue to face one of the most daunting periods for humanity and our nation since our attainment of democracy, we remain hopeful, despite the gloomy contracting global economic outlook. The global pandemic has hit our economy hard, with gross domestic product (GDP) contracting by 7% in 2020 and the economy facing a plunging business cycle. This situation resulted in job losses, and these challenging times have brought hardship to our people. In response to these challenges, government has demonstrated its capacity with the increased efficiency of the Competition Commission in ensuring the protection of citizens in various cases, ranging from PPE to data.

Let me highlight that, in building state capacity to ensure a capable state, we are driven by the National Development Plan (NDP), which correctly points out that the state provides the institutions and infrastructure that enable the economy and society to operate. Its ability to carry out these functions has a profound impact on the lives of all South Africans. The Reimagined Industrial Strategy (RIS) prioritises relations between the state and its social partners, particularly the private sector. The state is an enabler, creating a conducive environment through industrial policy to drive industrialisation and boost private-sector investment, economic growth and inclusion.

This year we celebrated Youth Month by recognising the immense contributions of young people and the critical need to capacitate them as part of increasing the skills bowl. As part of its wide-ranging youth development initiatives, **the dtic**, under Programme 1: Administration, empowered 54 young people through internships for the 2020/21 financial year, with a target of 162 over five years.

Some of the department's gains relating to intra-Africa trade and cooperation for the 2020/21 financial year are reflected in Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) remains a primary trading bloc for South African products and services on the continent, accounting for more than 70% of exports to Africa. This contributed immensely to the surplus increase of about R210 billion in 2020.

The commitments of the AfCFTA to finalise trade liberalisation will contribute to improved trade prospects for the country. Let me also highlight that the engagements of the South African Customs Union (SACU) and AfCFTA on the approach to finalise outstanding Rules of Origin and Tariff Offers have taken place and continue to be significant as part of the commitments. The AfCFTA is part of the drive to ensure the creation of and access to a large united continental market that will serve a catalytic developmental agenda.

The Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Industrial Park Revitalisation and Digital Hubs programmes are at the core of the spatial interventions in the new approach. By the end of the 2020/21 financial year, the SEZ Programme managed to attract 145 operational companies with an estimated investment value of R20.2 billion, with a cumulative growth of R2.6 billion since 2019/20. It furthermore attracted 83 secured but non-operational investors, with a reported investment value of approximately R38.5 billion capable of contributing about 8 078 additional direct jobs.

Eight industrial parks were under construction during 2020/21, with a total of R289 million allocated to this project. Some 262 youths and 67 females were the beneficiaries of 427 construction job opportunities that were created in the local economies of industrial park operations.

the dtic is also rolling out digital hubs in various industrial parks, utilising identified factory spaces to house the hubs.

The construction of the Botshabelo Digital Hub is at an advanced stage, while additional digital hubs in areas such as Seshego and Nkowankowa are at the initiation stage. Of the total infrastructure expenditure budget, R62.5 million was spent on 66 SMMEs operating within the various parks.

Mr Fikile Majola
Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL

4.1. OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Following the proclamation by the President, the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and the Economic Development Department (EDD) merged to form **the dtic**, effective 1 April 2020. In this regard, it is my pleasure to present the first annual report of **the dtic**.

The period under review marked the second year of the implementation of the 2020/24 MTSF, as well as the first year of operation of **the dtic**. The department progressed on the solid foundation laid by the two departments towards fulfilling the mandate of industrialisation, localisation, inclusive growth, investment and trade promotion within a constrained fiscal and operational environment due to the global health pandemic.

It is in this context that the report on performance information includes the audited information on **the dti** and the EDD as the baseline for **the dtic** towards the achievement of the RIS, economic growth and Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities. This is in line with Section 2.4.4 (institutional performance information) of the National Treasury Annual Report Guide for national and provincial departments, to “provide the audited actual achievement in the previous financial year, which must be consistent with the previous annual reports”.

Despite the challenges encountered during the period under review as a result of COVID-19, the department managed to achieve 94% of the outputs and targets set out in its Annual Performance Plan (APP). Detailed performance highlights are contained in the various sections of the Annual Report.

Greater effort was directed at responding to domestic challenges posed by COVID-19. Government and **the dtic** prioritised key interventions towards improving growth prospects for the domestic economy and economic recovery.

the dtic's COVID-19 response included the following interventions:

- Support of health measures and PPE stocks
- Food and hygiene product supply lines
- Solidarity and social protection measures to assist the vulnerable
- Regulatory support to facilitate cooperation and keep firms in business
- Protecting consumers by taking action against unfair price rises
- Global coordination and engagement
- Reopening the economy and reconstruction
- Internal processes of **the dtic** to manage outbreaks among staff

4.2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

As we continue work on the RIS as the key pillar to drive industrialisation, economic growth, investment and job creation, the department has had to do more with the limited budget allocated to its 10 programmes.

It was evident in the 2020/21 financial year that the already constrained fiscal environment, which was further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in a need for government to undertake two budget reviews. The resultant impact was a budget reduction of 16% or R1.77 billion. Depicted in this report is the details of revenue collected, budget and expenditure prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) on mergers – where only comparison information in respect of assets and liabilities is required to be presented.

4.2.1. Departmental receipts

During the 2020/21 financial year, departmental revenue collected amounted to R140.24 million. The impact of COVID-19, among others, resulted in under-collection of revenue in respect of liquor licence fees, patent examination

94%

APP outputs and targets achieved

R140.24m

Departmental revenue collected

fees and penalties imposed on the construction industry in terms of the Voluntary Rebuilding Programme (VRP) settlement agreement for the Tirisano Fund.

Another source of departmental revenue collected is in respect of non-performance by certain companies participating in the National Industrial Participation Programme (NIPP). Furthermore, debt of R881 000 was written off due to non-recoverability.

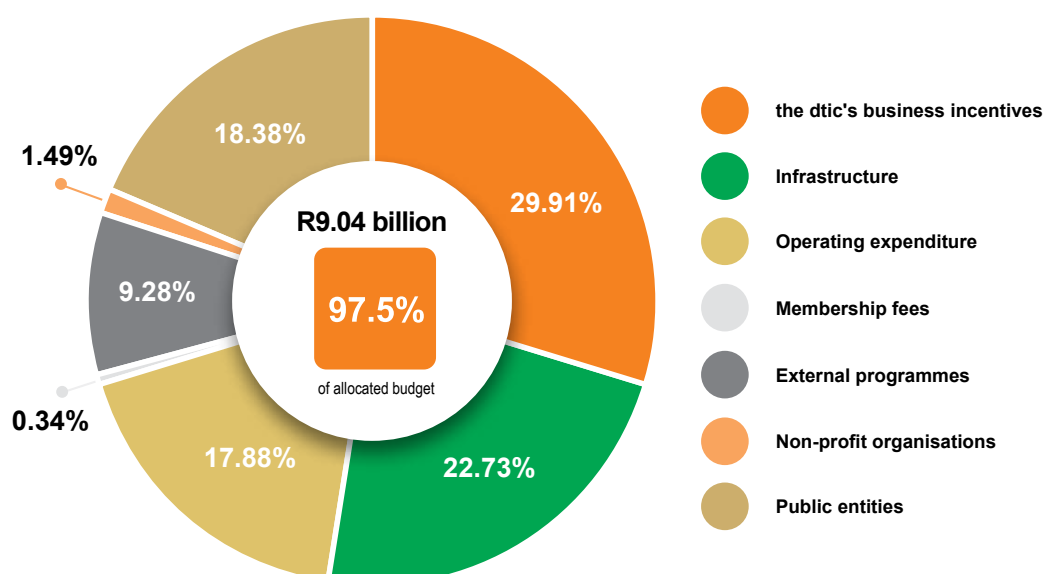
Departmental receipts	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over-)/under-collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over-)/under-collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts	4 900	3 376	1 524	–	–	–
Liquor licences	4 900	3 376	1 524	–	–	–
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	737	662	75	–	–	–
Sale of scrap, waste and other used current goods	11	36	(25)	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	93 890	63 675	30 215	–	–	–
Interest, dividends and rent on land	57 120	678	56 442	–	–	–
Sale of capital assets	360	65	295	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	70 033	71 755	(1 722)	–	–	–
TOTAL	227 051	140 247	86 804	–	–	–

4.2.2. Programme expenditure

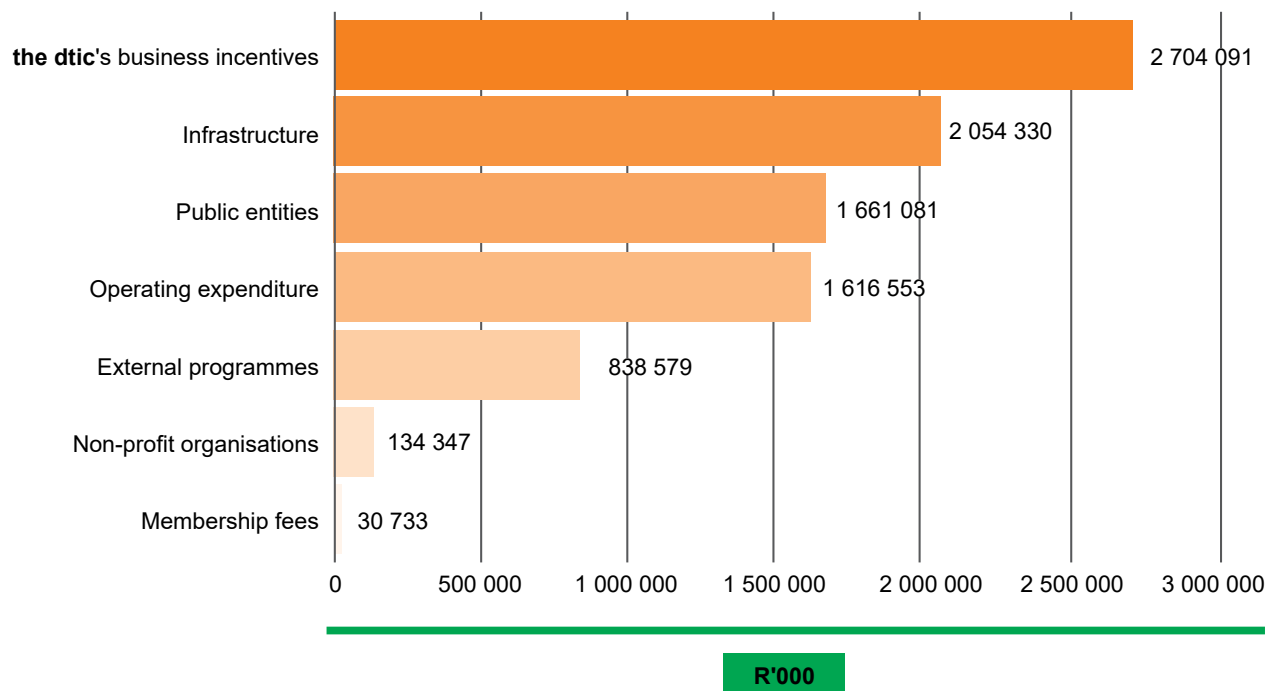
As at 31 March 2021, **the dtic** had spent 97.5% or R9.04 billion of its allocated budget of R9.27 billion. Of the R9.04 billion spent, R4.75 billion or 52.6% was disbursed to beneficiaries across the various incentive programmes, i.e. R2.7 billion was disbursed to beneficiaries in the automotive, black industrialist and agro-processing sectors, as well as industrial loans for manufacturers under the manufacturing development incentives, while R2.05 billion was financial support for bulk infrastructure, top structures and critical infrastructure to improve industrialisation, regional development, exports and employment, and to attract foreign and domestic direct investment in the SEZs, industrial parks and economic areas of various municipalities.

Furthermore, R1.66 billion or 18.4% was transferred to public entities and R838.57 million or 9.2% was disbursed to external programmes, while non-profit organisations and international organisations of which South Africa is a member accounted for R165.08 million or 1.8%. Spending on operational costs was R1.61 billion or 17.9%.

Departmental spending for the 2020/21 fiscal year (percentage by type of spending)



Department spending for the 2020/21 fiscal year (rand value by type of spending)



The table below reflects the department's expenditure at programme level.

Departmental receipts	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over-)/under-collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over-)/under-collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	820 518	814 096	6 422	–	–	–
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	109 400	103 159	6 241	–	–	–
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	110 551	105 388	5 163	–	–	–
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	–	–	–
Consumer and Corporate Regulations	292 289	288 484	3 805	–	–	–
Industrial Financing	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	–	–	–
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	400 457	377 812	22 645	–	–	–
Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	58 921	56 735	2 186	–	–	–
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	775 430	713 548	61 882	–	–	–
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	50 750	32 932	17 818	–	–	–
TOTAL	9 273 272	9 039 714	233 558	–	–	–

4.2.3. Virements

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase R'000	Reasons
Programme 1: Administration		(9 418)	Vacant posts and lockdown restrictions, which have affected the department's activities.
Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation		(9 512)	Suspension of meetings and engagements due to the global outbreak of the COVID-19 lockdown, as well as a favourable exchange rate on certain payments to international organisations of which South Africa is a member.
Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation		(7 774)	Suspension of meetings, engagements and economic activities due to the nationwide lockdown.
Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth		(7 955)	Suspension of meetings, engagements and economic activities due to the nationwide lockdown, as well as a favourable exchange rate on certain payments to international organisations of which South Africa is a member.
Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulations		(11 907)	Suspension of meetings and engagements, as well as education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation that could not take place as planned due to the nationwide lockdown.
	Programme 6: Industrial Financing	74 621	Increased uptake of the industrial financing loan facility by companies across the critical sectors of the economy, as well as top structure support under the SEZ Programme.
Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments		(20 344)	Suspension of meetings, events and engagements due to the global outbreak of COVID-19 and the nationwide lockdown.
	Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	1 701	Funds reprioritised from other programmes for the compensation of employees.
Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning		(5 000)	Suspension of meetings and engagements due to the nationwide lockdown.
Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination		(4 412)	Suspension of meetings and engagements due to the nationwide lockdown.

All virements requiring approval as per the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) have been approved by National Treasury. Internal adjustments to the budget have been approved by the accounting officer or the delegated official.

4.2.4. Unauthorised expenditure

The department did not incur any unauthorised expenditure for the 2020/21 financial year.

4.2.5. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department did not incur any fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the 2020/21 financial year.

4.2.6. Strategic focus over the short to medium term

The department's Strategic Plan and APP for 2021/22 provide details on the strategic focus for the short to medium term,

aligned with government's MTSF priorities and the NDP.

During this period, the department will continue to advance an industrialisation agenda based on building dynamic firms and economic inclusion through local capacity for local and global markets.

4.2.7. Public-private partnerships

the dtic Campus public-private partnership (PPP) is based on a partnership with the City of Tshwane, under which the city owns the land. The agreement was signed in August 2003. In terms of the agreement, **the dtic** will enjoy the peaceful and undisturbed benefits of a sustained collaborative working and unified service delivery environment provided by Rainprop (Pty) Ltd as the private-sector partner that signed an experience delivery agreement with **the dtic**. A separate project enablement agreement, ensuring renewal rights under succeeding re-biddings of the PPP or some other future arrangement, binds the city and **the dtic**.

The construction of **the dtic** Campus was finalised during the first half of 2004, after which the move and decant took place between May and November 2004. The retail areas on the campus became operational shortly afterwards. The campus accommodates **the dtic** and a few of its public entities, the office of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), as well as the Ministry of Small Business Development.

After particular contractual compliance and service-related challenges were experienced, Rainprop initiated a rectification process underpinned by an updated lifecycle replacement and maintenance plan. These plans are based on a complete condition assessment undertaken in 2020 on all moveable assets and infrastructure. The Facility Management Company (FMC) is in the process of being replaced following an open-bid process to ensure sustainable and improved service delivery.

5.2.8. Discontinued key activities or activities to be discontinued

No activities were discontinued during the period under review.

5.2.9. New or proposed key activities

There were no new or proposed activities during the period under review.

5.2.10. Supply chain management

The prescribed transversal system, Logistical Information System (Logis), is utilised for the provisioning of goods and services, as well as their record keeping and reporting. Apart from the system controls, a number of additional internal control measures have been implemented to detect and prevent irregular expenditure. The department also makes use of the Central Supplier Database (CSD), which was implemented by National Treasury.

5.2.11. Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

A list of the nature of in-kind goods and services provided by the department or received from parties other than related parties is disclosed as an annexure to the Annual Financial Statements.

5.2.12. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

The department did not request any exemptions in terms of the PFMA or Treasury Regulations as may be applicable to any reporting requirements.

5.2.13. Events after the reporting date

No events that would impact on the financial position of **the dtic** took place after the reporting date of 31 March 2021.



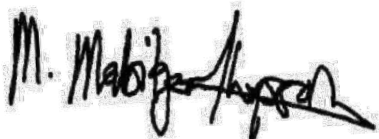
5.2.14 Report in terms of section 32 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA)

Reporting period: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	Number	Comments
(a) Number of PAIA requests received	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One request still in process. Eight requests transferred to other organisations. In three instances, the requested records did not exist. In one instance, the request was referred back. It required reasons or justifications for a decision and should have been requested in terms of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000).
(b) Number of requests granted in full	8	
(c) Number of requests granted despite there being a ground for refusal, but granted in the public interest	0	
(d) Number of requests: (Note: Three parts to be completed)		
(i) Refused in full	4	
(ii) Refused partially	10	
(iii) Number of times a provision of PAIA was relied on to refuse a request in full or partially	11	
(e) Number of instances where the 30-day period to deal with a request was extended	8	
(f) Number of internal appeals: (Note: Two parts to be completed)		
(i) Lodged with the relevant authority	2	
(ii) Number of cases where requests were granted as a result of an internal appeal	0	
(g) Number of internal appeals lodged on account of a deemed refusal	0	
(h) Number of applications to court on the grounds that an internal appeal was dismissed by the relevant authority failing to give notice of its decision in the timeframes stated in section 77(3)	0	
Comments, including those relating to implementation, application, requests or areas of PAIA in respect of which reforms are recommended		N/A

Appreciation

The Minister, deputy ministers, entities reporting to **the dtic**, governance oversight structures and staff of **the dtic** are acknowledged for their continuous dedication, commitment and collaboration.

We also take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank Mr Lionel October for his leadership and immeasurable contribution to the public service during his tenure as Director-General of **the dti** and **the dtic** over the past 10 years.



Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

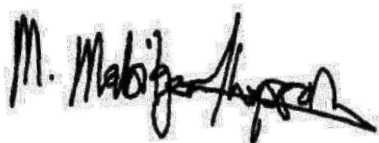
5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the Annual Report are consistent.
- The Annual Report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.
- The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and judgments made in this information.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.
- The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, performance information, human resources information and financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

Yours faithfully



Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1. VISION



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

6.2. MISSION



the dtic's mission is to do the following:

- 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
- Improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its entities, and government's political and economic objectives and mandate

6.3. VALUES



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

7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

the dtic is responsible for the following legislation:

Act	Purpose
Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	Repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963 (Act No. 35 of 1963) and provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees of the Fuel Research Institute to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	Provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for South Africa by establishing the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in South Africa for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration, as well as the monitoring of good laboratory practice (GLP).
Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	Regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and provide for matters connected therewith.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	Establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment (BEE), empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and publish transformation charters, establish the B-BBEE Advisory Council and provide for matters connected therewith.
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	Provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and National Consumer Tribunal; and provide for matters connected therewith.
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	Provide the Competition Commission with the powers to conduct investigations and market inquiries on competition abuses, regulate mergers and acquisitions, and promote the administrative efficiency of the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal.
Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	Promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose, establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; provide for improved standards of consumer information; prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; promote responsible consumer behaviour; promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; establish the National Consumer Commission; and repeal certain laws.
Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	Provide for the application in South Africa of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	Regulate copyright in respect of, among other things, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, and musical and literary works.
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	Strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confer powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant; and confer powers on customs and excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	Consolidate the law relating to designs, provide for the registration of designs, and delineate the rights pertaining thereto.
Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Establish the Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) and promote trade with countries outside South Africa by providing for the insurance, on behalf of the South African government, of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions.
Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	Provide for the expropriation of land and the taking of the right to use land temporarily for or in connection with the objects or undertakings of national importance.
Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)	Regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons, and provide for matters connected therewith.

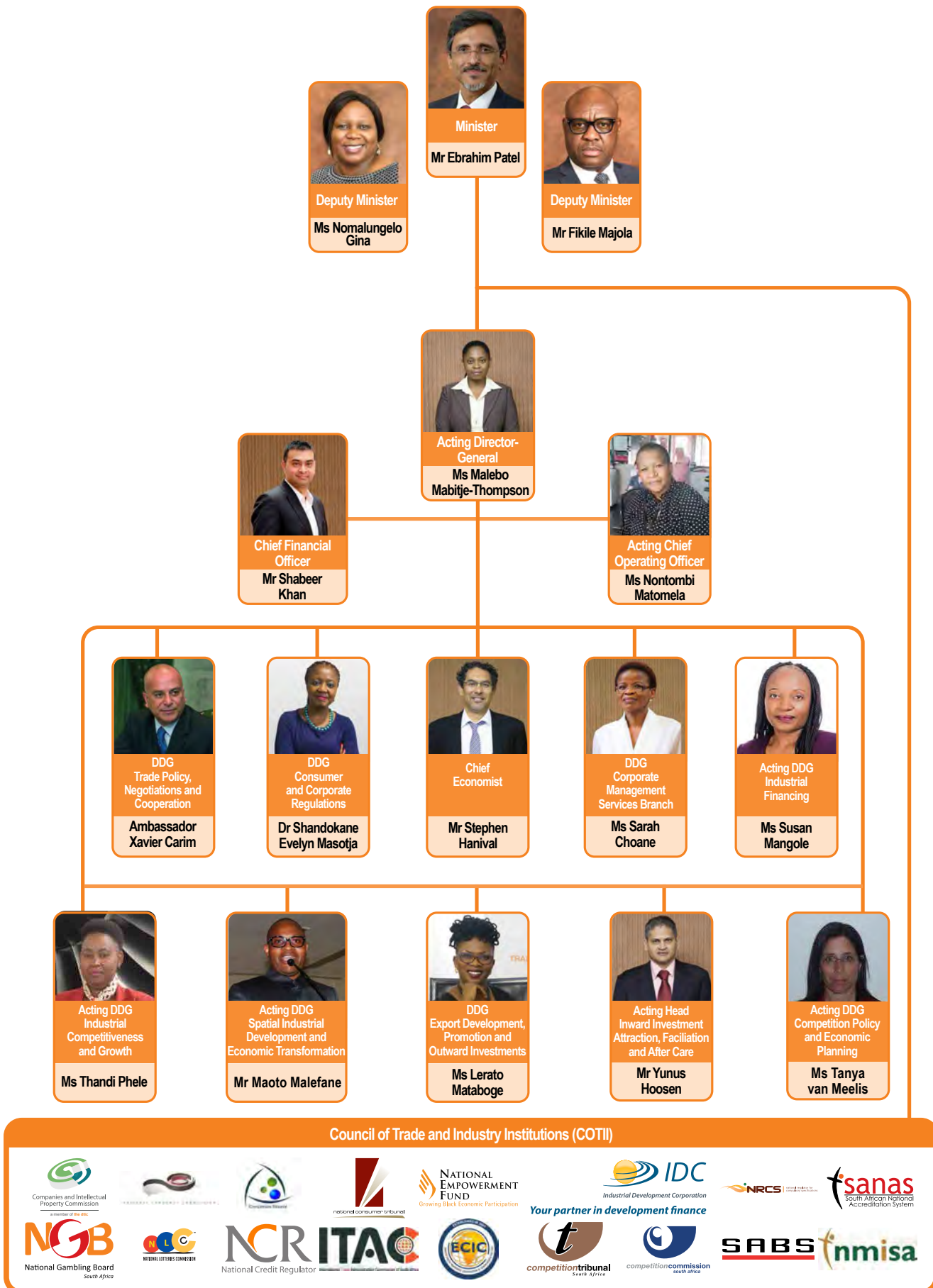
Act	Purpose
Industrial Development Corporation Act (Act No. 22 of 1940)	Constitute a corporation, the object of which shall be to promote the establishment of new industries and industrial undertakings and the development of existing industries and industrial undertakings, and to provide for other incidental matters.
Intellectual Property Laws Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	Provide for the integration of intellectual property (IP) rights subsisting in the former homelands (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system; extend South African IP rights legislation throughout South Africa; and repeal certain IP laws.
International Trade Administration Act (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in the Republic and within the Common Customs Area by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade subject to this Act
Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No. 9 of 2014)	Provide for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations in order to promote fair trade and protect public health and safety and the environment, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	Establish national norms and standards to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry, provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services, provide for measures to promote cooperative governance in the area of liquor regulation, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Establish the National Lotteries Commission (NLC), and regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools.
Manufacturing Development Act, 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	Establish the Manufacturing Development Board, provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development, and provide for matters incidental thereto.
Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Provide for the use of the measurement units of the International System of Units, provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards, provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA), and provide for the repeal of certain laws.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	Make provision concerning the marking of merchandise and of coverings in or with which merchandise is sold, and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business.
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	Provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards.
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	Establish the National Credit Regulator (NCR) and Consumer Tribunal, and promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit, and, for that purpose, provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.
National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	Establish a trust for the promotion and facilitation of the ownership of income-generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons; set out the objects of the trust; provide for the powers, appointment and mode of operation of the trustees; provide for the establishment of other investment entities for the attainment of the objects; provide for the powers of the Minister to give implementation directives; provide for the sale of shares in state-owned commercial enterprises at a discount to the trust or by the trust to the beneficiaries; provide for the control of the financial affairs of the trust; provide for the establishment of an investment-holding company by the trust; provide for the promulgation of regulations; provide for the dissolution of the trust; and provide for other incidental matters.
National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Provide for the coordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; provide for the continued regulation of those matters, and, for that purpose, establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and the licensing of certain gambling activities; provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout South Africa; retain the National Gambling Board; establish the National Gambling Policy Council; repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996 (Act No. 33 of 1996); and provide for matters incidental thereto.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS).

Act	Purpose
National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	Empower the responsible minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods, acquire, hire or supply services, exercise control over goods and services, and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods, and provide for the establishment and administration of a National Supplies Procurement Fund.
Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	Provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in South Africa, determine its objectives and functions, and prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	Provide for the registration and granting of letters, patents for inventions, and for the rights of a patentee.
Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	Provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
Property Time-Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	Regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.
Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	Restrict the enforcement in South Africa of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; and prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.
Protection of Investment Act, 2015 (Act No. 22 of 2015) [assented to by the President on 15 December 2015, but has not yet commenced]	Provide for the protection of investors and their investments, achieve a balance of rights and obligations that apply to all investors, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	Provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout South Africa, repeal certain corporate laws, and provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	Provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	Control the operation of share block schemes – any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever, confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	Provide for the establishment of a council to manage and control certain space affairs in South Africa, determine its objectives and functions, and prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Special Economic Zones Act, 2014 (Act No. 16 of 2014)	Provide for the designation, development and management of special economic zones, establish an advisory board and a fund, regulate the issuing, suspension, withdrawal and transfer of permits, and provide for matters connected therewith.
Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services, and, for that purpose, provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) as the peak national institution; provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993), and provide for transitional arrangements.
Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry, and provide for matters incidental thereto.
Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	Empower the President to suspend temporarily laws or conditions, limitations or obligations thereunder if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	Consolidate the law relating to trade marks; and provide for the registration of trade marks, the certification of trade marks and collective trade marks, and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	Provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations, and extend the scope of such laws.

The following legislation of **the dtic** is subject to amendment process in Parliament:

Act	Purpose
Companies Amendment Bill in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	Amend various provisions of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008). Reprioritised on Parliamentary Legislative Programme 2021.
Copyright Amendment Bill in terms of the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	Define certain words and expressions in the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978).
Performers' Protection Amendment Bill in terms of the Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	Amend certain definitions of the Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967). Reprioritised on Parliamentary Legislative Programme 2021.
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Amendment Bill in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	Ensure that all buildings being erected in the Republic are subject to the application of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977). Reprioritised on Parliamentary Legislative Programme 2021.
Patents Bill to repeal the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	Repeal the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978), and the accompanying Regulations. Reprioritised on Parliamentary Legislative Programme 2021.
National Gambling Amendment Bill in terms of the National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Amend certain definitions of National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004). Reprioritised on Parliamentary Legislative Programme 2021.
Trade Marks Amendment Bill in terms of the Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	Establish the premise in law for Parliament to accede to the Madrid Protocol concerning the international registration of trade marks.
South African Space Industry (Regulatory) Bill in terms of the Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	Repeal the Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993), and provide for matters connected thereto.
Designs Amendment Bill in terms of the Designs Act, 1993 (Act No 195 of 1993)	Amend the Designs Act, 1993 (Act 195 of 1993), so as to delete and insert certain definitions.
Liquor Amendment Bill in terms of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	Amend the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003), so as to amend certain definitions.

8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER



Companies and Intellectual
Property Commission
a member of the dtic

COMPANIES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (CIPC)

Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended

Financial relationship: Self-funded

The CIPC was established by the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as a juristic person to function as an organ of state within the public administration, but as an institution outside the public service. The main functions of the commission are as follows:

- Registration of companies, cooperatives and intellectual property rights (trade marks, patents, designs and copyright) and the maintenance thereof
- Disclosure of information on its business registers
- Promotion of education and awareness of Company and Intellectual Property Law
- Promotion of compliance with relevant legislation
- Efficient and effective enforcement of relevant legislation
- Monitoring compliance with and contraventions of financial reporting standards, and making recommendations thereto to the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC)
- Licensing business rescue practitioners
- Report, research and advise the Minister on matters of national policy relating to Company and Intellectual Property Law.



EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (ECIC)

Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The ECIC is established by the Export Credit and Foreign Investment Re-Insurance Amendment Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957), as amended. It promotes trade with countries outside the Republic by providing for the insurance, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions, and provides for matters connected therewith.



NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION (NCC)

Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NCC is charged with the responsibility to enforce and carry out the functions assigned to it in terms of the Act, which aims to promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose, establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; provide for improved standards of consumer information; prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; promote responsible consumer behaviour; and promote a consistent legislation and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions.



NATIONAL CONSUMER TRIBUNAL (NCT)

National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NCT adjudicates any application that may be made to it, and makes any order provided for in respect of such an application, or allegations of prohibited conduct by determining whether prohibited conduct has occurred and, if so, by imposing a remedy. It grants orders for costs and can exercise any other power conferred on it by law. It also reviews decisions made by the National Credit Regulator, the National Consumer Commission and single-member panels of the tribunal. Decisions made by a three-member panel of the tribunal may, in turn, be taken on appeal or review to the High Court.



COMPANIES TRIBUNAL

Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The Companies Tribunal adjudicates in relation to any application that may be made to it in terms of this Act, and makes any order provided for in this Act in respect of such an application. It also assists in the resolution of disputes as contemplated in Part C of Chapter 7 of the Act, and performs any other function assigned to it by or in terms of the Act, or in any law mentioned in Schedule 4.



NATIONAL CREDIT REGULATOR (NCR)

National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NCR promotes a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access of consumer credit; provides for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information; promotes black economic empowerment and ownership within the consumer credit industry; promotes responsible credit granting and use; provides for debt reorganisation in cases of over-indebtedness; regulates credit information; and provides for the registration of credit providers, credit bureaux and debt-counselling services.



NATIONAL EMPOWERMENT FUND (NEF)

National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)

Financial relationship: Self-funded

The NEF's focus is to promote and facilitate black economic equality and transformation. The NEF provides finance and financial solutions to black business across a range of sectors, and structures accessible retail savings products for black people based on state-owned equity investments. Its mandate and mission is to be government's funding agency in facilitating the implementation of B-BBEE in terms of the BEE Codes of Good Practice.



NATIONAL GAMBLING BOARD (NGB)

National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NGB was established to monitor and investigate, when necessary, the issuing of national licences by provincial licensing authorities. It establishes and maintains national registers regarding various gambling activities.



NATIONAL LOTTERIES COMMISSION (NLC)

National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)

Financial relationship: Self-funded

The NLC monitors and enforces the implementation of the national lottery. It manages the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund, which distributes proceeds from its share of lottery sales to worthy causes.



NATIONAL METROLOGY INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA (NMISA)

Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NMISA is responsible for realising, maintaining and disseminating the International System of Unit (SI). It maintains and develops primary scientific standards of physical quantities for South Africa and compares those standards with other national standards to ensure global measurement equivalence.



NATIONAL REGULATOR FOR COMPULSORY SPECIFICATIONS (NRCS)

National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The NRCS is responsible for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications and the implementation of regulatory and compliance systems for compulsory specifications.



SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS (SABS)

Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The SABS aims to develop, promote and maintain South African national standards, promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services, and render conformity assessment services and matters connected therewith.



SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ACCREDITATION SYSTEM (SANAS)

Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The aim of SANAS is to accredit or monitor for Good Laboratory Practice compliance purposes organisations that fall within its scope of activity; promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing South Africa's economic performance and transformation; promote competence and equivalence of accredited bodies; and promote the competence and equivalence of GLP-compliant facilities.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IDC)

Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act No. 22 of 1940)

Financial relationship: Self-funded

The IDC's mandate includes proactively maximising its development impact through effective and sustainable industrial development, not only in South Africa, but across the continent. It is further mandated to contribute to an inclusive economy by, among others, funding black-owned companies, black industrialists, women and youth-empowered enterprises.



COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The Competition Tribunal is an independent adjudicative body. It is required to grant exemptions, authorise or prohibit large mergers or prohibit a merger, adjudicate in relation to any conduct prohibited in terms of chapter 2 or 3 of the Act, and grant an order for costs in terms of section 57 of the Act on matters presented to it by the Competition Commission.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA (ITAC)

International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The aim of the ITAC, as stated in the Act, is to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Union Area by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade subject to this Act and the Southern African Customs Union agreement. Its core functions are customs tariff investigations, trade remedies, and import and export control.



COMPETITION COMMISSION

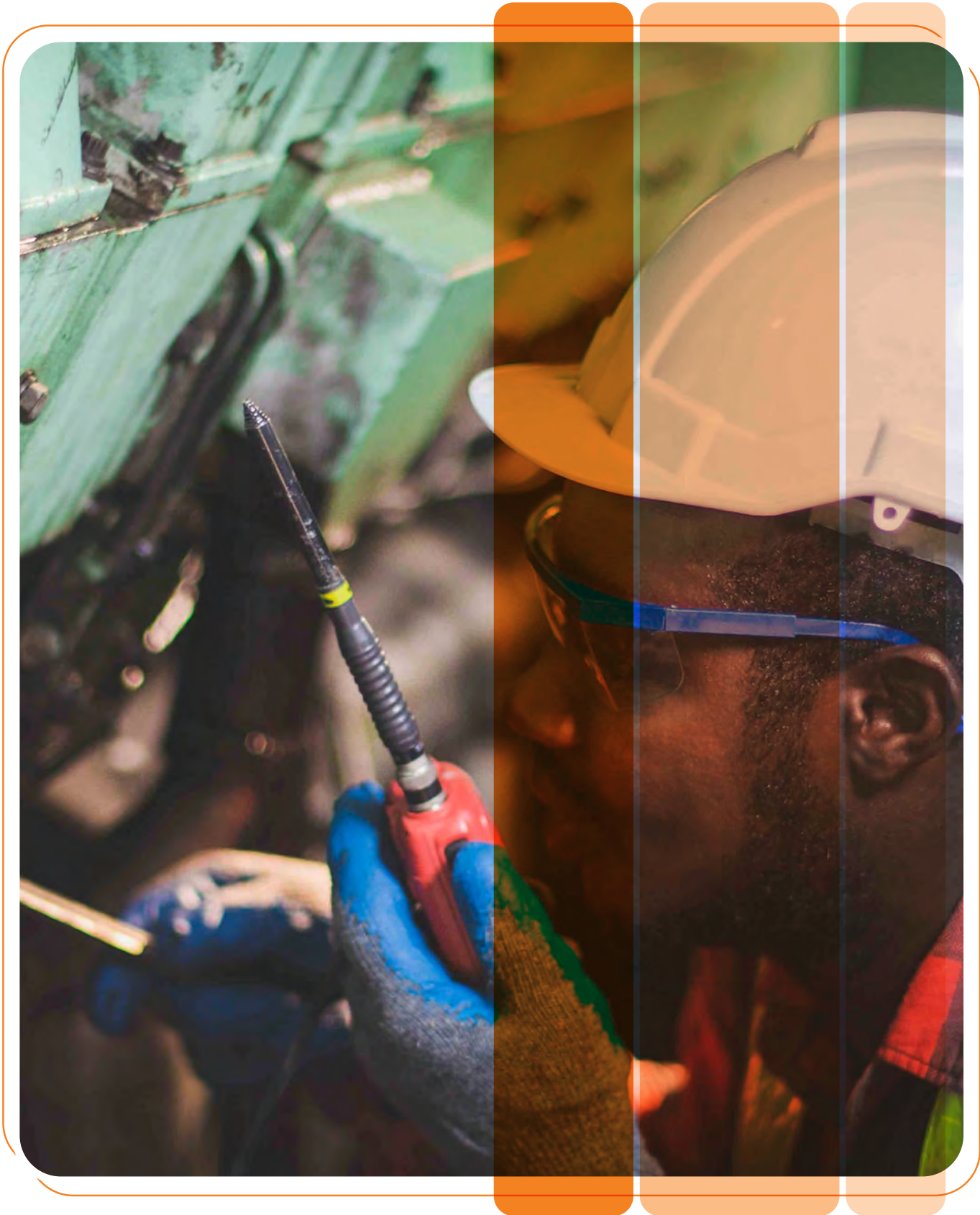
Competition Commission Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)

Financial relationship: Transfer payment

The Competition Commission was established in terms of the Competition Act, 1998, to regulate competition between firms in the market.

PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the Auditor's Report.

Refer to page 122 for the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The department concluded the National Macro Organisation of Government (NMOG) process, which focused on the start-up structure and amalgamation functions from the former departments into **the dtic**. The new structure of **the dtic** came into effect on 1 April 2020 following the placement of staff, which was done in consultation with organised labour. The next phase of finalising **the dtic**'s structure involves the optimisation of resources through the alignment of the organisational structure, culture and interim values to fit the purpose of **the dtic**. A robust hybrid leadership programme has been developed and will be introduced through a phased-in approach to deepen the skills and capability at senior management level. Equally, an upskilling programme has been designed for employees on levels 1–12 to broaden the competency base and create strong bench strength. Collectively, this enables **the dtic** to be resilient to structural and cultural changes, maintaining business continuity.

Values

The department's values are based on the rudiments of quality relationships, operational excellence and intellectual excellence. These values hinge upon promoting individual excellence and cohesive teams for building a high-performing department. Such an approach is essential as it places people at the forefront of business and pivots on caring for its people.

Quality relationships

The value dimension of quality relationships is intended to create a culture and environment where people are valued. Quality relationships extend to respect for one another, encouraging team excellence and promoting continuous ethical conduct.

Operational excellence

Operational excellence focuses on service delivery with the emphasis on the Batho Pele principles, service delivery standards and continuous improvement. The operational plans of the various branches in the department are supported by service delivery improvement plans based on these standards.

Intellectual excellence

As a knowledge-based department, learning, development, skills improvement, information management, automation and innovation are critical for delivering departmental programmes and services.

2.1. SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

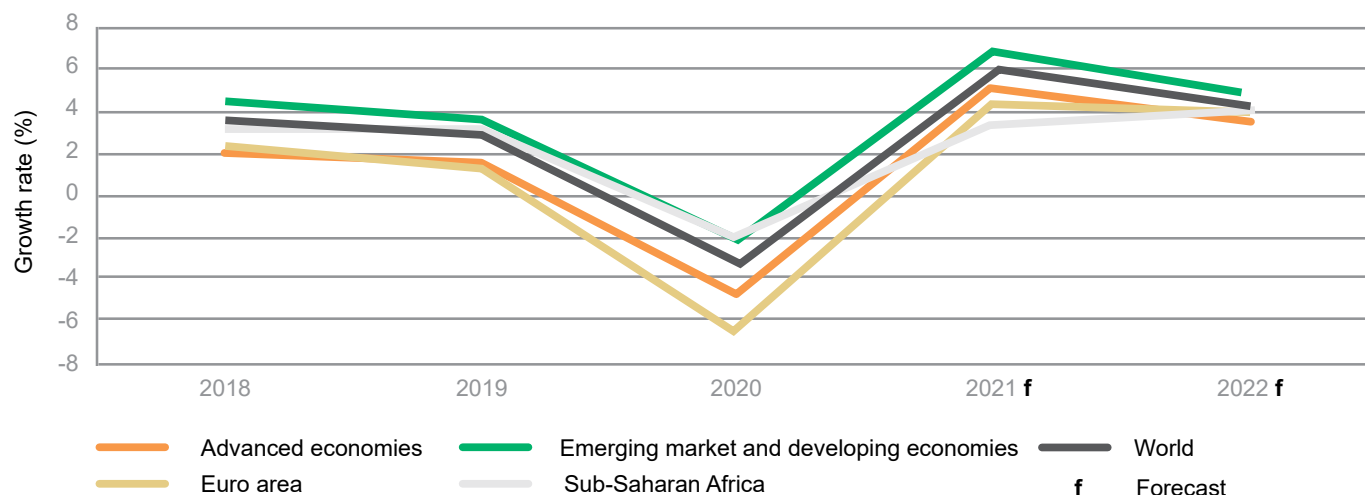
Global economic context

The global economy experienced an unprecedented contraction in economic activity in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The speed and synchronised manner in which nationwide lockdown levels were implemented created deep economic downturns in output. Both consumption and services dropped drastically. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates global growth to have contracted by 3.3% in 2020. This reflects a surprisingly strong recovery across many regions in the second half of 2020. The IMF estimates that the economic damage would have been substantially worse had it not been for the extraordinary policy measures put in place by many governments across the globe.

Advanced economies contracted by 4.7% in 2020, compared to a 2.8% growth experienced in 2019, with the Euro area declining by 6.6% in 2020 compared to a 1.3% growth in 2019 (IMF: World Economic Outlook, April 2021). The Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDE) group contracted by 2.2% in 2020 compared to a growth of 3.6% in 2019. Sub-Saharan Africa contracted by 1.9% in 2020 compared to a 3.2% growth in 2019, which is the largest contraction ever experienced by the region. The Nigerian economy contracted by 1.8% in 2020, which was less severe than the -7.0% decline experienced by the South African economy (IMF: World Economic Outlook, April 2021).

Forecast growth rates of key country categories (percentages)

Source: International Monetary Fund



Domestic economic context

Real GDP contracted by 7.0% in 2020, following weak growth of just 0.2% in 2019. While COVID-19 has severely affected South Africa's economic growth trajectory, it is important to emphasise that the economy had already entered a downward phase in the business cycle. This was primarily due to well-known structural constraints such as the continued electricity supply challenges, limited broadband rollout stifling the information and communication technology (ICT) sector, and stagnant global commodity prices and low business confidence across most sectors of the South African economy.

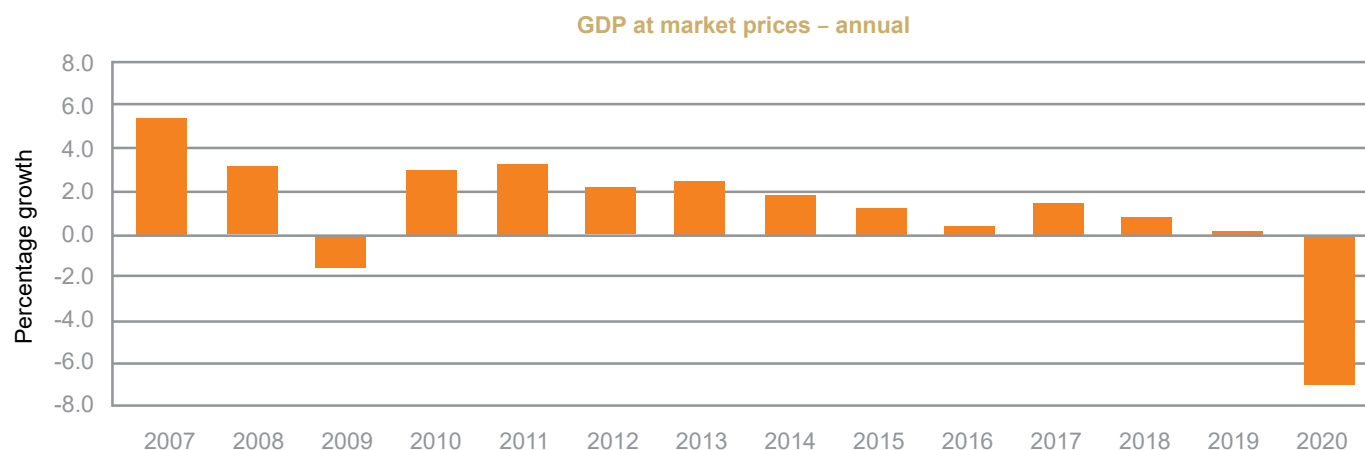
The onset of COVID-19 exacerbated these economic conditions, which were compounded by the need for the near-complete lockdown of the economy to preserve lives as COVID-19 infections spread. All but two sectors of the economy contracted in 2020. The worst-affected sectors were construction (-20.3%), transport and communication services (-14.8%), manufacturing (-11.6%), mining (-10.9%) and trade (including tourism) (-9.1%).

Nevertheless, the speed with which government responded to the onset of COVID-19 protected large parts of the South African economy from the temporary impact of the lockdown levels. More importantly, **the dtic** led government's response to critical shortages of health-related equipment such as PPE, ventilators and pharmaceuticals by partnering with the private sector to rapidly scale-up local production and develop new capabilities, for example in the production of ventilators, which are critical in the fight against COVID-19. Moreover, South Africa has been able to not only secure sufficient supplies for the domestic market, but also produce sufficient volumes to export to neighbouring countries and the African continent more broadly, thereby assisting these countries to respond to COVID-19 while many global suppliers were imposing export bans.

The South African economy is expected to recover robustly in 2021, driven by stronger exports as the rest of the world recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown restrictions. Strengthening commodity prices have already led to substantial growth in government revenue amid a broad recovery in South African exports.

Percentage change in GDP

Source: Data – Statistics South Africa



Employment

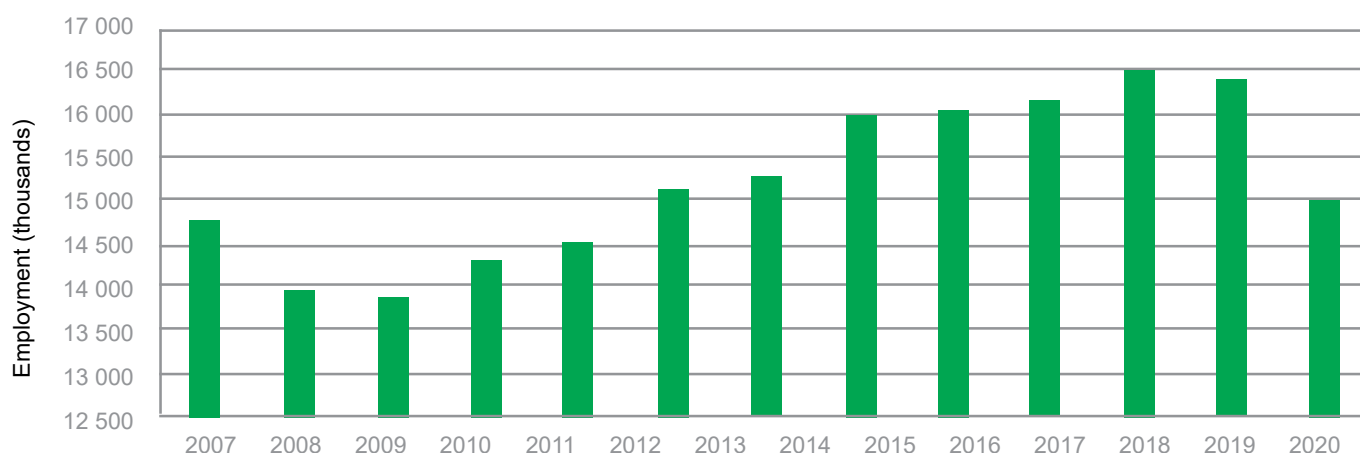
On an annual basis, employment fell by 1.4 million from 16.4 million at the end of 2019. This reflects the jobs bloodbath experienced in 2020 due to the unprecedented disruption in economic activity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Consequently, unemployment increased by 10.7% (quarter-on-quarter), rising from 6.5 million in the third quarter to 7.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. While quarter-on-quarter unemployment increased by 701 000, it increased by 507 000 on a year-on-year basis. A modest increase in employment, accompanied by an increase in unemployment, has resulted in the labour force expanding by 1.0 million (quarter-on-quarter) in the fourth quarter of 2020. As a result, the formal unemployment rate increased to an all-time high of 32.5% in the fourth quarter of 2020.

While the unemployment rate remains cause for serious concern, the recovery of the economy closely correlates with job creation. Early indications are somewhat positive, with total employment at the end of the fourth quarter of 2020 increasing by 333 000 new jobs on a quarter-on-quarter basis.

Total employment: Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Source: Statistics South Africa



Trade performance

The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented disruption to the global economy as production and consumption are scaled back across the globe. According to new estimates by the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the volume of world merchandise trade is expected to increase by 8.0% in 2021, after having fallen by 5.3% in 2020, continuing its rebound from the pandemic-induced collapse that bottomed out in the second quarter of 2020.

South Africa's trade with the world

In the past five years (2016–2020), South Africa has been trading in surplus with the rest of world. In 2020, South Africa's trade balance rose to its highest in a decade, with a surplus of R246 billion. On a quarterly basis, the fourth quarter of 2020 recorded a substantial R372 billion surplus. This is attributed to a sustained increase in the agricultural sector, which was one of only two sectors in which real output increased in 2020. This reflected the bumper maize and citrus harvests, increased foreign demand and – as an essential goods provider – the relatively smaller impact the COVID-19 restrictions had on the sector.

Although the value of South Africa's net gold and merchandise exports rose further to a new all-time high in the fourth quarter of 2020, the trade surplus narrowed from the record high in the third quarter as the value of merchandise imports increased at a faster pace. The higher value of merchandise exports reflected further increases in the export values of mining and manufactured goods, supported by the continued recovery in global trade and the surge in international commodity prices.

The increase in the value of merchandise imports reflected a relatively firm domestic demand for manufactured goods and certain mining commodities to replenish low stock levels to facilitate increased production.

South African trade with the world

Source: Data – South African Reserve Bank; Graph – the dtic



Trade with Africa

South Africa has been trading in surplus with the rest of Africa for the past 10 years. The surplus increased slightly to R210.6 billion in 2020 from R100 billion in 2019. However, the value of trade (export and import) declined, with import declining faster than export. From 2011 to 2019, South Africa's exports to Africa increased significantly, from R194 billion to R343 billion. Trade with Africa had been falling from the fourth quarter of 2019 until the second quarter of 2020. In the third quarter of 2020, however, exports recovered to R87 billion from R62 billion in the second quarter of 2020, and imports recovered to R26 billion from R21 billion in the second quarter of 2020.

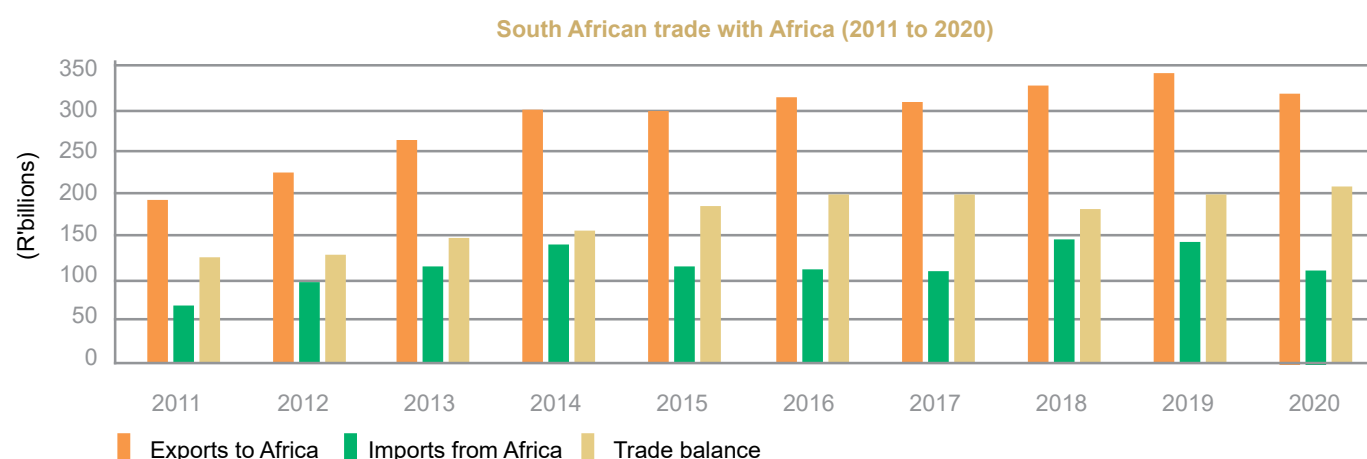
SADC is South Africa's most significant trading bloc for exports and imports, accounting for more than 70% of all South Africa's exports to Africa. Key markets in SADC are Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

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

South African trade with Africa

Source: Data and Quantec-the dtic



Export of agro-processed fruits (grapes, avocados and citrus)

South Africa's export shares of grapes, avocados and citrus to the world was ranked among the top five in the world in 2020, and the shares improved as follows: grapes – 8.9% in 2019 to 11.4% in 2020; avocados – 11.1% in 2019 to 12.3% in 2020; and citrus – 12.0% in 2019 to 16.2% in 2020. The export value of grapes to the world dropped slightly in 2020, from R7.5 billion in 2019 to R6.7 billion in 2020, while export values of avocados and citrus increased, from R1.3 billion in 2019 to R1.5 billion in 2020 for avocados, and from R19.7 billion in 2019 to R27.9 billion in 2020 for citrus.

In 2020, the top two export partners for grapes, avocados and citrus were the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, accounting for the following shares: 56.7% for grapes, 79.8% for avocados and 30.8% for citrus. South Africa's exports of these products to the top two export partners were significantly higher compared to the other partners ranked in the top 10.

South African export partners for grapes, avocados and citrus

Grapes

World market trends for HS 080610

Market trends in selling countries from 2019 to 2020

Country		Market share	
		2019	2020
1.	United States of America	1.00%	16.89%
2.	Italy	11.87%	16.68%
3.	Netherlands	12.19%	12.53%
4.	South Africa	8.91%	11.38%
5.	Peru	9.99%	9.52%
6.	Spain	5.60%	9.31%
7.	Australia	6.60%	5.48%
8.	India	5.14%	3.56%
9.	Hong Kong	6.58%	3.45%
10.	Uzbekistan	0.86%	2.15%

Avocados

World market trends for HS 080290

Market trends in selling countries from 2019 to 2020

Country		Market share	
		2019	2020
1.	United States of America	7.27%	54.47%
2.	Germany	32.27%	15.80%
3.	South Africa	11.08%	12.23%
4.	Netherlands	12.94%	5.51%
5.	Italy	5.62%	3.34%
6.	Spain	4.64%	1.66%
7.	Portugal	1.80%	1.17%
8.	Belgium	1.24%	0.89%
9.	Canada	0.94%	0.87%
10.	United Kingdom	1.14%	0.78%

Citrus

World market trends for HS 0805

Market trends in selling countries from 2019 to 2020

Country		Market share	
		2019	2020
1.	Spain	31.66%	35.44%
2.	South Africa	11.95%	16.24%
3.	United States of America	0.75%	9.36%
4.	Netherlands	7.15%	9.01%
5.	Egypt	6.42%	6.66%
6.	Turkey	6.64%	3.29%
7.	Australia	3.16%	3.14%
8.	Greece	1.82%	2.75%
9.	Italy	2.29%	2.41%
10.	Israel	1.83%	2.08%

South African export partners for grapes, avocados and citrus

South African export of grapes			South African export of avocados			South African export of citrus		
Country	Market share		Country	Market share		Country	Market share	
	2019	2020		2019	2020		2019	2020
Netherlands	30.5%	35.7%	Netherlands	64.5%	59.3%	Netherlands	17.9%	21.2%
United Kingdom	20.5%	21.0%	United Kingdom	16.0%	20.5%	United Kingdom	9.5%	9.6%
Canada	6.8%	7.4%	Russian Federation	2.5%	5.4%	United Arab Emirates	6.5%	7.4%
Germany	9.7%	6.9%	Portugal	1.0%	1.8%	Russian Federation	6.7%	7.3%
Hong Kong, China	3.5%	2.4%	Spain	5.1%	1.5%	China	7.6%	5.6%
United States of America	1.5%	2.0%	Namibia	1.6%	1.3%	United States of America	3.6%	5.3%
United Arab Emirates	2.1%	2.0%	Botswana	0.9%	1.1%	Portugal	3.8%	4.9%
Russian Federation	1.2%	1.9%	Saudi Arabia	0.6%	1.1%	Canada	3.8%	4.5%
China	1.8%	1.8%	Australia	0.1%	1.1%	Saudi Arabia	6.4%	4.3%
Malaysia	2.0%	1.6%	France	0.2%	1.0%	Hong Kong, China	6.3%	4.3%

2.2. SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department completed a service delivery improvement plan. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and achievements to date.

2.2.1. Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide financial support through Black Industrialists Scheme (BIS) incentive	Medium, large black business.	Completed applications approved within 40 working days after receipt	Completed applications approved within 30 working days after receipt	Completed applications approved within 495 working days after receipt

2.2.2. Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (consultation access, etc.)

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
A total of 120 information-sharing and consultative sessions with strategic stakeholders	Conduct 120 information-sharing and consultative sessions with strategic stakeholders	Conducted 93 information-sharing and consultative sessions with strategic stakeholders

2.2.3. Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Distributed brochures in one national office and three regional offices and uploaded information about incentive on the dtic website	Distribute brochures in one national office and three regional offices and upload information about incentive on the dtic website	Brochures and information about incentive uploaded on the dtic website.
Conducted six BIS workshops	Conduct six BIS workshops	Conducted five BIS workshops
Increased awareness on BIS by advertising in three print and two voice media	Increase awareness on BIS by advertising in one print and two voice media	Nil

2.2.4. Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
100% of enquiries and complaints responded to or referred to the relevant office within 48 hours	100% of enquiries and complaints responded to or referred to the relevant office within 48 hours	100% of enquiries and complaints responded to or referred to relevant office within 48 hours
Send an apology to applicant for application not processed within 40 working days.	Send an apology to applicant for application not processed within 40 working days.	Apologies sent to applicants for applications not processed within 30 working days

2.3. ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

the dtic offers many innovative and renowned corporate services solutions to improve business performance tantamount to leading industry standards. Likewise, **the dtic** is recognised as one of the best-practice departments on leadership, management, learning and development. This manifests in an ongoing effort to improve corporate services solutions and processes. These efforts are noticed in the incremental improvement over time of variables such as turnaround times, automation initiatives and expanding progress in human resources learning and development. The department's RIS with the new focal points becomes central to addressing challenges of the economy. As a direct response, the improvements in corporate services will significantly contribute to the RIS.

The department is implementing the "fit-for-purpose" structure (NMOG Phase 2). The roles and responsibilities identified via the structure will assist with capacitating new focal areas within each programme in line with the MTSF and the APP. The more considerable benefit of Phase 2 aims to address working in silos, streamline business processes, reduce administrative burdens and reprioritise resources.

Employer value proposition

The employer value proposition (EVP), which is underpinned by **the dtic's** values, positions the department as one of the employers of choice. It provides prospective employees with career offerings regarding what is in it for them should they choose to join the department. The EVP encourages employees to want to stay by providing a benchmark of what they stand to lose should they leave the department. The EVP will be repositioned during the 2021/22 financial year to create more symbiotic offerings across **the dtic**.

Workforce

Despite the COVID-19 challenges, the workforce has remained stable due to austerity measures that prompted the scaling down of its recruitment efforts. To ensure that operations were not adversely affected, the department focused its energies on optimising staff through the reassignment of roles and responsibilities. Ongoing assessments of the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the workforce were undertaken in compliance with the directives of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The assessments informed and shaped the responses of corporate services to the situation. Consequently, immediate development responses in this crisis were undertaken with a foresight to the future. Despite the sudden and rapid emergence of COVID-19, the total capacity of resources was mobilised to support **the dtic** in developing preparedness and response plans to the crisis. The strategies deployed within the department contributed to an immediate flattening of the curve, safeguarding its human resources, and creating a safe and protective environment.

Employment relations

The department maintains a healthy working relationship with organised labour to promote good relations between the employer and employees. Only 34 disciplinary matters were recorded during the 2020/21 financial year, of which 23 were informal and 11 were formal cases. The informal and formal cases were addressed within an average period of 30 and 244 days, respectively. The average turnaround time of 244 days in the formal cases is mainly due to a matter being handled by the General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC). The majority of the other cases related to failure to disclose financial interests in time.

The department dealt with 37 grievances during the period under review, which resulted in average turnaround times of 92 days for the 21 cases below Senior Management Service (SMS) level, and 92 days for the eight SMS cases, against the targets of 30 days and 45 days, respectively. A total of 78% of the 37 grievances were resolved. The number of grievances lodged represented 3% of the staff complement of 1 290 employees. The reduction in turnaround times to acceptable levels will receive attention in the 2021/22 financial year.

Employee health and wellness

the dtic's staff are the department's most valued asset. It therefore has one of the most progressive and holistic wellness programmes, which includes a flexi-time policy, a nearby early learning centre, an on-site medical clinic with an occupational nursing sister and visiting doctor, and a 24/7 counselling service for staff and family. In addition to the several measures and good practices put in place, employees were encouraged to work remotely and subsequently on a rotational basis during the period under review to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Performance management

The automated performance management and development system is another critical tool that **the dtic's** management uses to ensure that services are rendered according to set standards. The service standards form the basis for concluding performance agreements and facilitate the effective monitoring of good performance and underperformance. The department has put corrective measures in place to deal with non-compliance in terms of the submission of performance agreements.

Towards intellectual excellence

As a knowledge-based department, learning, skills improvement, information management, automation and innovation are critical for delivering the department's programmes and services. Various training needs have been identified and rolled out. A total of 780 employees attended planned and unplanned training interventions, including policy formulation and implementation, information and capacity-building sessions, workshops, seminars and conferences. In addition, the department continued to support employees in developing themselves through formal studies. To this end, 60 employees participated in the departmental bursary programme. These comprised 39 undergraduate and honours qualifications, 14 master's degree qualifications and seven doctorates.

Enabling business through office accommodation

Challenges in the PPP environment culminated in the termination of the facilities management subcontractor's agreement by the concessionaire. The procurement of a replacement facilities maintenance service provider was concluded through an open, fair and competitive procurement process. The new facilities management subcontractor was appointed and started working on-site on 1 June 2021. A transitional arrangement is in place to ensure that service delivery is maintained. Due to the neglect by the former facilities management subcontractor, an assessment of the condition of the buildings has been initiated. A programme for the lifecycle and rectification of the buildings has been presented to **the dtic** to determine the extent of the work required and the concomitant financial resources to bring the buildings to the required standard.

The PPP for accommodation comprises blocks A to F, with Block F sublet to the Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC). As Block G is not part of the PPP contract, **the dtic** had entered into leasing arrangements with the landlord of Block G for additional office space. However, it has been determined that blocks A to E are adequate to accommodate all **the dtic**'s staff. Therefore, the leasing of Block G will terminate as from 31 May 2021. Lease agreements for the three regional offices are in different phases of renegotiation of extension under the leadership of the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Compliance with COVID-19 protocols such as social distancing and remote working have brought to the fore the need to develop innovative strategies for accommodation, as the current strategies have proven to be inefficient due to the under-utilisation of the facility and office equipment.

2.4. KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Phase I of South Africa's Intellectual Property Policy was approved by Cabinet in 2018. It recommends a series of policy reforms to bring South Africa's outdated IP regime in line with the Constitution and the country's broader development objectives, as reflected in the NDP.

The Patents Bill, Designs Amendment Bill and Trade Marks Amendment Bill are currently being processed to Cabinet for approval for publication and public comment. Thereafter, the Bill should be submitted to the Parliamentary legislative process. The proposed legislative amendments aim to implement the recommendations of the IP Policy.

The South African Space Industry Regulatory Bill is given preliminary certification by both the state law advisors and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. Consultation on the draft Bill has taken place with various stakeholders, government departments and committees in preparation for gazetting and approval by Cabinet. The intention is to have a supportive regulatory framework for the space industry to attract much-needed investment and become equipped to contribute to economic growth and current COVID-19 interventions.

In addition, the following overall changes were made in the industrial policy environment within key specific sectors of the economy:

Industrial procurement

- An instruction was made for Emergency Procurement in Response to the National Disaster to be revised to emphasise local content requirements. Any procurement of PPE that includes designated products should be subjected to the local content requirements (a list of commodities with minimum thresholds for local production was provided).
- Engagements were held with social partners, which led to the publication of the new Practice Note by National Treasury (NT Instruction No. 11 of 2020-2021 Procurement in response of COVID-19 and the repeal of Instruction No. 5) on 25 August 2020, which came into effect on 1 September 2020.
- Inputs were provided for designated products that fall under PPE and compliance, as well as the localisation of locally produced PPE items that are not yet designated be 'self-designated' through the implementation of Circular 11 of 2019/20 (Standard for implementation of Regulation 8.4). Inputs were also provided on the reporting of awarded bids by procuring organs of state on a monthly basis (including additional information on manufacturers of the awarded PPE items) for verification purposes.
- The NIPP Guidelines are being revised to address the challenges and gaps identified in the deployment of the programme.
- In January 2021, National Treasury published the revised circular on electrical powerline designation. This will reduce the interpretation issues and circumvention of local content requirements.

Metals and minerals beneficiation

- In August 2020, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy signed the amended framework for short-term Negotiated Pricing Agreements (NPA) issued in terms of the Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) of the South African electricity supply industry (2008), in which the request for an NPA by the applicant must be supported by **the dtic**.
- The ITAC published a proposed amendment to the price preference system (PPS). The following key issues should be noted in the proposed amendment:
 - more detailed discounts for specific types of scrap metal;
 - the seller must cover the cost of transporting the scrap metal to the buyer – this can no longer be negotiated;
 - scrapping the additional discount of 10% for companies selling scrap from coastal provinces; and
 - scrap metal export permit applications submitted to the ITAC may not be withdrawn unless a local sale has been made.
- Scrap metal will only be allowed to be exported as breakbulk cargo with containerised exports prohibited.
- The ITAC proposed to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition the termination of the safeguard investigation into structural steel products (U, I, H, L and T sections of iron or non-alloy steel). The applicant had requested a 120% safeguard duty.
- The ITAC announced a 31.8% preliminary safeguard duty on bolts with hexagon heads of iron or steel classifiable under the tariff subheading 7318.15.43. The safeguard duty is applied on top of the normal 30% duty and will remain in place until 31 May 2021.
- Cabinet approved the revised White Paper on National Transport on 26 February 2021, which replaces the 1996 National Transport Policy.

Agro-processing

- The content of the Sugar Master Plan was finalised and agreed to by all participating stakeholders.
- Transitional provisions in respect of the Sugar Industry Regulations were extended.
- Designation of the industry under section 10 of the Competition Act was gazetted on 23 June 2020.

Clothing, textiles, footwear and leather

- The development and submission of the new clothing, textiles, footwear and leather (CTFL) GP 2021-2022 framework, including COVID-19 Working Capital Interest Subsidy (WCIS) relief schemes.
- Guidelines on the WCIS were effected from 1 October 2020 in response to COVID-19 relief to the CTFL industry.

Chemicals, cosmetics, plastic and pharmaceuticals

- Rescheduling of low and high Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) cannabis, in terms of Act No. 101, announced in May 2020, thereby paving way for the commercialisation of products and a mechanism that will allow for the registration of cannabis-related dossiers with the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA), as well as the introduction of regulated complementary medicine products.



3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

3.1. SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE 2019–2024 MTSF

Impact statement: Reimagined Industrial Strategy towards economic growth

The sixth administration is prioritising policy implementation as a central feature over the next five years. In June 2019, Cabinet endorsed the RIS as the key pillar to drive industrialisation, economic growth, investment and job creation in the current MTSF. The RIS re-emphasises the role of the state in changing the growth trajectory of the South African economy through supporting improved industrial performance, dynamism and competitiveness. The critical driver of the RIS is the development of sector master plans. Central to these is a strong social compact between government, industry and organised labour, where each social partner commits to implement concrete interventions to transform and build the economy.

The outbreak of COVID-19 demonstrated the fragility of global supply chains through unprecedented disruptions in production and distribution in various parts of the world. While this imposed immediate costs on the economy, it also provided a stronger rationale for localisation efforts. The sector master plans will play a critical role in this regard. The department adjusted and aligned sector master plans to take into consideration the ERRP as government's response to the pandemic.

the dtic's commitments are captured under two priorities in the current MTSF: Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation, and Priority 7: A better Africa and world. The RIS is a key element of Priority 2. The main intervention is the development and implementation of national priority sector master plans.

Despite the outbreak of the pandemic, notable progress has been made in terms of the development of sector master plans. Six master plans have been completed to date. The clothing and textile, automotive, sugar and poultry master plans have already been launched, while the furniture and steel master plans are awaiting final approval from their respective executive oversight committees. The implementation of the commitments of completed master plans is under way, with investment commitments of R6.7 billion in the clothing and textile, R60 billion in the automotive, R1 billion in the sugar and R1.5 billion in the poultry sectors.

Industrialisation, localisation and exports

In terms of supporting localisation and industrialisation through government procurement, a public-sector tender-monitoring tool was established to monitor tenders issued by all organs of state and advertised on various online platforms. The tool searches for tenders issued for designated products using key words. Advertised bids are forwarded to the dtic to intervene when tenders are issued and not after tenders have been awarded or contracts concluded. The tender monitoring system assisted in increasing levels of compliance by organs of state in implementation. Compliance levels are reported to be 80% since the tender monitoring system was developed in the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year.

Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

Since the first investment conference, investment commitments of both foreign direct investment and domestic investment totalled R773.6 billion, representing 64% of the R1.2 trillion five-year target. Significant progress has been made to improve the ease of doing business in South Africa. A number of reforms have been undertaken in areas of paying taxes, trading across the border and starting a business. To improve the rankings on the ease of doing business, however, South Africa requires extensive coordination across multiple national government departments, provinces and metros.

Regarding the revitalisation of industrial parks, eight industrial parks were under construction during the 2020/21 financial year, with Dimbaza reaching completion of Phase 1 in March 2021. The department is rolling out digital hubs in various industrial parks, utilising identified factory spaces. In this regard, construction of the Botshabelo Digital Hub is at an advanced stage. Additional hubs in Seshego, Isithebe, Babelegi and Nkowankowa are at the initiation stage. In terms of investment expenditure, R289 million has been allocated for eight industrial parks, R62.5 million of which was allocated to SMMEs, including women-owned SMMEs.

Reduced concentration and monopolies, and expanded small business sector

In terms of addressing economic concentration and monopolies, and expanding the small business sector, two market inquiries (data and online intermediate platforms) were initiated for the period ending March 2021. In addition, the Competition Commission reached an agreement with MTN, Cell C and Vodacom regarding data price reductions, the structure of data pricing, and zero rating for educational material and essential government services and websites.

3.2. ACHIEVEMENTS PER PROGRAMME

3.2.1. Programme 1: Administration

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Implement transformation through employment equity and B-BBEE	Percentage of people with a disability employed	3.5%	3.9%
	Percentage of women employed in senior management positions	50%	53%
Youth empowerment	Number of interns appointed	162	54 interns appointed for 2020/22 cycle Number of interns limited based on reduced compensation of employees (CoE) budget
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	Percentage of eligible creditors' payments processed within legal timeframes	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days
COVID-19 workplace readiness	–	–	100% implementation of COVID-19 action plan 10 reports produced
Aligned institutional capabilities and capacity	–	–	Consolidated inputs from branches and submitted proposed movements to the Director-General (DG). Approval obtained.
Implementation of shared services for the dtic's portfolio of entities to ensure long-term sustainability through increased efficiencies and effectiveness	–	–	Draft Shared Services Framework Development position paper completed

3.2.2. Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased intra-Africa trade to support Africa's regional development	Percentage tariffs progressively eliminated	90% of tariff lines reduced by 20% per year over a five-year period	SACU and AfCFTA engagements on approach to finalise outstanding Rules of Origin and Tariff Offers have taken place and continue The Extraordinary Summit on 5 December 2020 set out minimum conditions to operationalise AfCFTA tariff preferences with a degree of flexibility, but within the overall targets set out in the agreed modalities

3.2.3. Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Increased investment through SEZs and industrial parks	10 implementation reports on SEZs 10 implementation reports on industrial parks	Two implementation reports on SEZs and two implementation reports on industrial parks submitted
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Increased investment through industrial parks	27 industrial parks revitalised based on the current budget, should budget increase, the target will be revised	Eight industrial parks revitalised

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	Increased number of black people and black-owned businesses that participate in the mainstream economy	10 implementation reports on B-BBEE legislation	To date, six reports on the implementation of B-BBEE legislation have been produced for the MTSF 2019–2024

3.2.4. Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors	Developed master plans as per the RIS	Five master plans developed by end of 2021 20 progress reports on the implementation of the master plans	Five master plans developed by the end of 2021/20. i.e. automotives, retail CTFL, poultry, sugar and furniture Four progress reports of implementation of master plans
Increased localisation through the designation of products	Designations prepared	Two designations per year	Seven designations prepared for Minister, i.e. plastic pipes and fittings products, bulk materials handling (conveyor system equipment), ester oil, instrument transformers, light motor vehicles, poultry and cement
	Increased localisation through the designation of products	10 products designated by 2025	27 products designated to date

3.2.5. Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies, as well as providing access to redress	Improved regulatory environment in the areas of gambling, companies, consumer protection, credit and lotteries	Development or review of legislation in the areas of gambling, companies, consumer protection, credit and lotteries or any legislation announced by the Minister at State of the Nation Address	<p>Review of the Companies Act, Gambling Act, Liquor Act, Copyright Act and Performers' Protection Act is in progress</p> <p>Companies Amendment Bill is at National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) for finalisation on disagreements in the report</p> <p>Final voting mandates from provinces were received by the Select Committee on the National Gambling Amendment Bill – report of the Committee was adopted</p> <p>Legal opinion was sought on “increase of liquor purchasing age to 21” and “legal liability” as part of the review of the Liquor Amendment Bill</p> <p>The Copyright and Performers' Protection Amendment Bills were referred to Parliament by the President, who raised six constitutional reservations. The Portfolio Committee commenced with deliberations on the Bills to make a determination on the way forward</p>

3.2.6. Programme 6: Industrial Financing

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved master plans	Value (rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from enterprises or projects approved	R75 billion private-sector investment leveraged and annual targets on jobs and enterprises achieved	R17.968 billion private-sector investment leveraged

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

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Exports to grow 1% faster than output growth in productive sectors	Export growth in constant rands to grow 1% faster than GDP growth in constant rands for primary and secondary sectors, based on a five-year rolling average	Progress significantly disrupted due to COVID-19-induced economic recession. Focus is on promoting exports through new and innovative initiatives to access strategic market opportunities, particularly those flowing from AfCFTA, thereby supporting the country's economic recovery. Aiming to contribute to stabilising and increasing exports in priority sectors. The unblocking and facilitation of export barriers will also be a key focus.
Diversify the export bundle by promoting export growth in priority sectors	Exports in priority sectors to grow 2% faster than output growth in manufacturing sectors	Export growth for selected HS codes in constant rands to grow 2% faster than GDP growth in constant rands for manufacturing, based on a five-year rolling average	Progress significantly disrupted due to COVID-19-induced economic recession. Focus is on facilitating export promotion initiatives in priority and value-adding sectors, which will also include funded trade missions and innovative solutions based on digital export promotion and marketing platforms, and will be offered to a diversified group of exporters, inclusive of other-sized companies, black industrialists and women entrepreneurs
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and export	–	–	Responding to COVID-19 cancellations of physical missions and exhibitions globally, the dtic moved to hosting virtual export promotion events. Companies participating in these virtual events did not end up utilising or benefitting financially from export, marketing and investment assistance funding, which was linked to the original indicator. Going forward, this indicator will consider the range of support measures the branch provides when determining the number of companies assisted through export-promotion activities
Diversify and grow the exporter base as a contribution to inclusion and the transformation of the economy	–	–	Initially there was a severe impact on physical export training and capacity development activities in light of lockdown regulations. The easing of lockdown regulations and coordination with provincial stakeholders allowed for an improved roll-out of capacity building and training events in various provinces, resulting in better-than-expected numbers for 2020/21

3.2.8. Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased strategic investment	Percentage growth per annum in the value (rand) of investment projects facilitated in the pipeline	R500 billion in domestic and foreign direct investment	R67.77 billion

3.2.9. Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Policy tools and implementation strategies that contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development	Number of policy initiatives, strategic interventions and implementation strategies enhancing competition and development in the economy	20 competition oversight reports	Eight competition oversight reports COVID-19 exemptions that were required by the national disaster as requested by the Minister
		20 reports on strategic participation in competition matters	Four reports on strategic participation in competition
		20 reports on the impact of co-ordination efforts with regard to recommendations, commitments and orders Total: 60 reports	Six reports on the impact of coordination efforts with regard to recommendations, commitments and orders Total: 18 reports

3.2.10. Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Socio-, macro- and microeconomic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth	Economic policy reports	48 reports	9
Policymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analyses	Socioeconomic research reports	38 reports	6



4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

c) Institutional outcomes that the programme contributes towards

- (i) Implement transformation through employment equity (EE) and B-BBEE
- (ii) Youth empowerment
- (iii) Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery
- (iv) COVID-19 workplace readiness
- (v) Aligned institutional capabilities and capacity
- (vi) Implementation of shared services for **the dtic**'s portfolio of entities to ensure long-term sustainability through increased efficiencies and effectiveness

4.1.1 Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

the dtic's values are based on the essentials of quality relationships, operational excellence and intellectual excellence. The values describe the core principles of the department and inspire the best efforts of its employees. The values create a foundation to guide strategic and operational decisions, ethical character and accountability. In turn, the values serve as a reflection for appropriate workplace behaviour, positive culture building and a caring department. As part of continuous improvement, the values will be refreshed during 2021/22.

Leadership development

A robust hybrid leadership programme was developed and will be introduced through a phased-in approach to deepen skills and capability at senior management level. The programme will assist in building strengthened leadership and creating cross-functional competency pollination across the department. This approach will enable **the dtic** to be resilient to structural and turnover challenges and maintain business continuity.

Recruitment efforts

For the period under review, **the dtic** recruited 106 employees, 53 of whom were intern appointments, 38 new appointments and 15 internal promotions. The vacancy rate is currently 9% against the public service target of 10%. **the dtic** has successfully retained 97% of its skills and institutional memory base, as evidenced by the cumulative turnover rate of 3%.

Employment equity

Another critical aspect of building an equitable, diverse and inclusive environment is transformation in the workplace. **the dtic** has vigorously transformed the workplace and is regarded as one of the forerunners in the public service. Persons with disabilities now represent 3.9% of the workforce, exceeding the 2% target set by Cabinet. **the dtic** exceeded the target of 50% for women in senior management positions by 3%, with the representation of women in senior positions standing at 53% since the previous financial year. Further efforts have been expended to facilitate an inclusive and diverse workforce.

Youth empowerment

the dtic's flagship programme for youth empowerment is its internship programme. A total of 53 interns were provided with experiential learning as of 31 March 2021. The next intake of interns is planned for 2022/23.

A significant achievement on targets during lockdown was the processing of payments to all eligible creditors within 30 days. This ensured that businesses could function as they were not compromised. Furthermore, the department managed to maintain the clean audit status it had attained in the previous financial years.

4.1.2. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Administration									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	
Implement transformation through EE and B-BBBE	Increase in employment of people with a disability – annual adjusted Human Resources (HR) Plan	Percentage of people with a disability employed	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	0.4%	Based on the current headcount, one declaration during Quarter 4	
	Increase in employment of women at senior management service level – annual adjusted HR Plan	Percentage of women employed in senior management positions	54%	54%	50%	53% women employed in senior management positions	3%	Based on the current headcount, the 1% drop in women in SMS posts is as a result of staff movements, which resulted in one more male being appointed or transferred	
Youth empowerment	Increase the number of interns appointed for a two-year contract	Number of interns appointed	69	-	54	54	Target achieved	None	
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	Percentage of eligible creditors' payments processed within legal timeframes	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% eligible creditors' payments made within 30 days	100% of 5 854 eligible creditors' payments were made within 30 days (74% of 5 854 payments were made within 15 days and the remainder were processed within 30 days)	Target achieved	None	
COVID-19 workplace readiness	Implementation plan for the protocol on new working arrangements	Percentage implementation of the COVID-19 Plan	New indicator	New indicator	100% implementation of the COVID-19 action plan	100% implementation of the COVID-19 action plan	Target achieved	None	
Aligned institutional capabilities and capacity	NMOG Phase 2 implementation plan	Number of COVID-19 reports produced	New indicator	New indicator	10 (monthly from June)	10 reports produced	Target achieved	None	
Implementation of shared services for the dtic's portfolio of entities to ensure long-term sustainability through increased efficiencies and effectiveness	Optimisation of resources within the dtic's portfolio of entities through the implementation of a shared services model for the dtic's entities	Report on implementation of the NMOG Phase 2 plan to unlock greater value	New indicator	New indicator	One report covering no less than 30% of the target	Consolidated inputs from branches and submitted proposed movements to the DG. Approval obtained.	One report covering no less than 30% of target	Executive Board decided to take a different approach.	
		A report on the implementation of the Shared Services Framework to address budget reductions and efficiency goals	New indicator	New indicator	Development of a framework on shared services	Draft Shared Services Framework Development position paper completed	Target achieved	None	

4.1.3. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.1.4. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.1.5. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

When the world was hit by the unprecedented COVID-19, **the dtic** established the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Steering Committee to monitor developments and implement corrective measures in accordance with the Disaster Management Act Regulations and DPSA circulars. The committee was chaired by the Deputy Director-General (DDG): Corporate Management Services Branch as the department's COVID-19 Compliance Officer. Membership of the committee comprised management and organised labour. Initially, the committee held weekly meetings, but once the environment had stabilised, these meetings took place monthly. A standard operating procedure (SOP) was put in place to facilitate, upon notification of a positive case, the shut-down and disinfection of affected buildings, as well as to inform contacts and **the dtic's** staff of corrective measures to be taken.

The timely sharing of information about positive cases, and raising awareness on the protocols and disinfection of buildings resulted in a relatively low impact of 3.09% during the first wave, which was 0.5% below the campus average at the end of December 2020. **the dtic** experienced the effects of the second wave with positive cases increasing by 90% to 76 cases in January 2021 from the 40 cases reported in December 2020. In line with proclamations by the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC) to place the country back on lockdown level 3, the department reduced the number of staff at the office to a third of the establishment, with the remaining staff working remotely on rotation. Work and action plans are in place to manage remote working.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, **the dtic** managed lockdown exemptions and permit-related queries, introduced and adapted to new ways of working by allowing staff to work remotely and ensured that the required work tools were available. Events and media briefings were conducted through various virtual mediums to afford the department a channel to engage with stakeholders.

COVID-19 campus-wide statistics as at 19 March 2021¹

Entity name	Total headcount of entity	Total cases	Cases as a percentage of the headcount	Number of active cases	Reported deaths	Number of recoveries
CIPC*	477	23	4.82%	5	1	17
Competition Commission	230	5	2.17%	0	0	5
Competition Tribunal	45	3	6.67%	0	0	3
Companies Tribunal	14	1	7.14%	0	0	1
Department of Small Business Development	209	25	11.96%	0	0	25
ITAC	118	4	3.39%	0	1	3
Rainprop/Experience Delivery Company	250	26	10.40%	0	0	26
the dtic ²	1 295	83	6.41%		2	81
UNIDO	14	0	0.00%	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 652	170	6.41%	5	4	161

COVID-19 had the following impact on operations:

- Inadequate number of on-site human resources due to necessary rotation scheduling, the quarantining of exposed or positive staff members and the closure of buildings for disinfection purposes.
- An unprecedented number of urgent litigations during the lockdown from March 2020 to 31 March 2021. Of the 101 legal disputes lodged against **the dtic**, 59 matters (58%) emanated from the lockdown regulations alone.
- Slow progress on ordinary litigation matters currently pending before the various courts owing to the lockdown.

¹ Information only as per the responses from entities, entities marked with an asterisk (*) did not submit updated information and thus the status quo is reported.

² Permanent staff and interns as at 31 July 2020.

4.1.6. Linking performance with budgets

The programme had a total expenditure of R814.09 million for the 2020/21 financial year. As a support programme, expenditure incurred was towards the human resources, goods, services and investment in capital assets to support the programme's work of ensuring effective and efficient service delivery.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	31 957	31 662	295	–	–	–
Office of the Director-General	82 335	81 988	347	–	–	–
Corporate Management Services	556 766	556 746	20	–	–	–
Office Accommodation	4 399	4 397	2	–	–	–
Financial Management Services	102 200	100 762	1 438	–	–	–
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	42 861	38 541	4 320	–	–	–
TOTAL	820 518	814 096	6 422	–	–	–

4.2. PROGRAMME 2: TRADE POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS AND COOPERATION

a) Purpose

Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates development by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering African development, including regional and continental integration and development cooperation in line with the African Union's 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) Institutional outcomes that the programme contributes towards

- (i) Increased intra-Africa trade to support African regional development

4.2.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Programme 2 focuses on negotiation and the implementation of South Africa's international trade and investment agreements at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. In negotiating such agreements, **the dtic** seeks to create opportunities to increase South African exports of higher value-added products and encourage inward investment, while ensuring that it preserves the development policy space to protect and strengthen domestic industrial capacity and employment, particularly in sensitive sectors.

The implementation of trade and investment agreements is ongoing, notably in respect to the legal commitments arising from South Africa's membership of the WTO, and trade agreements with the SADC, the European Union (EU), European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) and MERCOSUR communities. Programme 2 also manages South Africa's wider bilateral trade cooperation engagements with trading partners around the world. Engagement in Africa is at the centre of its work, particularly in respect to trade integration processes under the SACU, SADC and AfCFTA.

By September 2020, negotiations on AfCFTA resumed with the objective of operationalising preferential trade by 1 January 2021. As chair of the AfCFTA negotiating process from September 2020, South Africa oversaw the negotiations that led to a framework decision, endorsed by the AU Summit in December 2020, which provides the legal and technical basis for preferential trade under AfCFTA to begin from 1 January 2021.

Rather than requiring all AU members to complete all processes at once to operationalise AfCFTA, the framework decision allows individual AU members and customs unions to begin preferential trade on an incremental basis once they have ratified the agreement and agreed among themselves on an appropriate balance of tariff concessions.

In July 2020, South Africa assumed chairship of SACU for one year, which requires oversight of all SACU work and institutions on finance and trade matters. South Africa successfully advanced a proposal for more dedicated work on industrialisation in SACU as a basis for further engagement in AfCFTA.

The 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (WTO MC12), initially scheduled for June 2020, is now scheduled for December 2021. While members remain apart on all issues, a great deal of attention has focused on reaching agreement to limit fishery subsidies. In light of the pandemic, South Africa, together with India, spearheaded a proposal for a trade-related aspects of IP rights (TRIPS) waiver that seeks to ensure that IP rules do not impede affordable and equitable access to medical supplies, equipment and medicines (including vaccines).

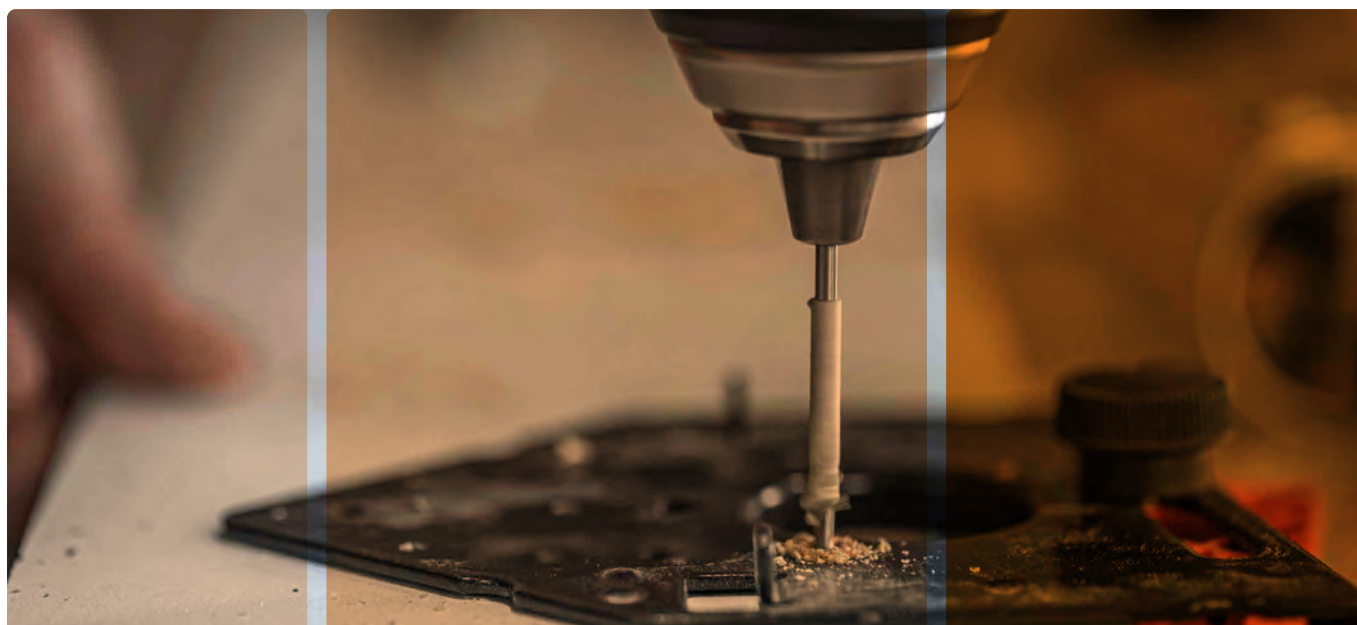
Engagements with the EU on a range of important trade matters (automotives, wine and poultry) under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) continued in 2020. **the dtic** finalised the entry into force of the EPA between the SACU, Mozambique and the United Kingdom (UK) on 1 January 2021 that allows bilateral preferential trade to continue seamlessly with the UK as it exited the EU.

The Draft Patents Bill and Draft Designs Amendment Bill were finalised in 2020 and submitted for precertification. The Draft Patents Bill provides for the implementation of a substantive search and examination (SSE) system to ensure greater legal certainty and promote innovation. The Draft Patents Bill further proposes a streamlined procedure for compulsory licensing that could improve access to health products and technology, including those related to COVID-19. The Draft Bill also aims to enhance access to the IP rights regime for small business and marginalised individuals. The precertification of the Patents Bill has been received and, once the precertification of the Designs Amendment Bill is received, both will be submitted to Cabinet for approval to initiate the parliamentary legislative process.

During 2020, **the dtic** participated in the United Nations Commission on Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) reform negotiations, where it advanced an investment for a sustainable development approach to reform. This included proposals to update dispute settlement processes that protect public policy interests and encourage equitable relationships between investors and government.

Programme 2 is responsible for the implementation of South Africa's policy on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). In light of the growing international concern about terrorist activities and the use of WMD, **the dtic** aims to ensure that South Africa remains a responsible and reliable producer, possessor, trader and recipient of sensitive goods and technologies that not only have vast applications in day-to-day commercial activities, but can also be used to manufacture WMD. Certain sectors of the South African industry are in possession of these advanced "dual-use" technologies and capabilities that need to be closely managed, protected and encouraged through the implementation of an effective non-proliferation export control regime.

the dtic continued its close consultations with business and labour constituencies in Nedlac that provide mandates for trade negotiations in the WTO, AfCFTA and other trade matters. An intensive work programme to define **the dtic**'s position on tariffs and rules of origin negotiations in AfCFTA was conducted during 2020. Work on these matters will continue in 2021, as well as in preparation for the SADC-EU EPA.



4.2.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased intra-Africa trade to support Africa's regional development	Africa regional development programme implemented	Number of status reports on regional economic integration	Two status reports produced on progress on Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA)	Two status reports produced on progress on T-FTA	Two status reports produced on progress on T-FTA negotiations	Nil	N/A	There was no target planned for Quarter 1	Target was adjusted for annual reporting due to the slow progress in the conclusion of the T-FTA negotiations

4.2.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Increased intra-Africa trade to support Africa's regional development	Africa regional development programme implemented	Number of status reports on regional economic integration	Two status reports produced on progress for T-FTA	Two status reports produced on progress for T-FTA	One status report produced on progress for T-FTA	One status reports produced on progress for T-FTA	Target achieved	None
	Implementation of trade agreements to facilitate market access	Number of status reports on implementation of trade agreements	Four status reports produced on progress on AfCFTA negotiations	Four status reports produced on tariff and trade-related matters under the AfCFTA	Four status reports produced on tariff and trade-related matters under the AfCFTA	Four status reports produced on tariff and trade-related matters under the AfCFTA	Target achieved	None
Global rule-making to enable policy space to support and grow priority sector	Implementation of trade agreements to facilitate market access	Number of status reports on implementation of trade agreements	Two reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	Two reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	Two status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	Two status reports on implementation of SADC-EU EPA	Target achieved	None
			New indicator	New indicator	Two status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	Two status reports on implementation of SACU-Mozambique EPA with the UK	Target achieved	None
	Global rule-making to enable policy space to support and grow priority sector	Number of status reports on engagements in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), the Group of Twenty (G20) and the WTO	Four status reports	Four status reports	Two status reports on implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, 2000 (AGOA)	Two status reports on implementation of AGOA	Target achieved	None
			16 status reports produced on engagements in global fora	16 status reports produced on engagements in global fora	Two status reports on engagements in BRICS Two status reports on engagements in G20 Two status reports on engagements in the WTO	Two status reports on engagements in BRICS Two status reports on engagements in G20 Two status reports on engagements in the WTO	Target achieved	None

4.2.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.2.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.2.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

COVID-19 initially disrupted the work of **the dtic** in March 2020. Consultations with domestic stakeholders and almost all international engagements were suspended or postponed. The rapid implementation of technology-based solutions allowed work to resume after a few months. An immediate focus was to ensure that the supply of essential medical goods and food products from and through South Africa to SACU and SADC members was not impeded by border closures. The use of digital platforms soon allowed engagement in the G20 and BRICS to proceed.

the dtic strengthened coordination with the ITAC, notably to manage exports of some medicines, medical products and PPEs at the start of the nationwide lockdown to ensure an adequate domestic supply, and that flows to the region and the rest of Africa were not unduly impeded. Close cooperation with the ITAC ensured the placement of a duty and value-added tax (VAT) rebate system for imports needed during the lockdown. A VAT rebate system was also put in place through the ITAC for the import of COVID-19 vaccines. Work with the ITAC will continue in 2021 on the use of instruments available in the International Trade Administration Act to address some of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.

4.2.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme had a revised budget of R107.631 million. Some 22% (R23.819 million) was used for transfer payments to international bodies for South Africa's membership fees (WTO and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)), while 75% (R81.147 million) of the budget was for compensation of employees and 3% (R2.665 million) comprised expenditure on goods and services.

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
International Trade Development	92 382	90 058	2 324	–	–	–
African Multilateral Economic Development	17 018	13 101	3 917	–	–	–
TOTAL	109 400	103 159	6 241	–	–	–

4.3. PROGRAMME 3: SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

a) Purpose

Drive economic transformation and increase participation in industrialisation.

b) Description of sub-programmes

- Enterprise Competitiveness** fosters and stimulates industrialisation and structural change through the development and deployment of technologies and skills for the department's economic programmes.
- Equity and Empowerment** promotes B-BBEE and the growth of the industrial base through the Black Industrialist Programme.
- Regional Industrial Development** promotes regional industrial development through policies, strategies and programmes such as SEZs and industrial parks.

c) Institutional outcomes that the programme contributes towards

- Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation
- Industrialisation, localisation and exports
- Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

4.3.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The sterling performance of the SEZ Programme saw a substantial increase in investments in the zones. As at the end of 2020/21, the SEZ Programme had managed to attract 145 operational companies with an estimated investment value of R20.2 billion. The cumulative value of operational investment located within the respective designated SEZs has grown by R2.6 billion since 2019/20.

The East London Industrial Development Zone (ELIDZ) (R1.7 billion), Maluti-A-Phofung (MAPSEZ) (R775 million), Dube Trade Port Special Economic Zone (DTPSEZ) (R391 million) and Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (SBIDZ) (R117 million) accounted for most of the increase in rand value of operational investments. Despite a challenging national and global trading environment, the majority of the existing direct jobs were sustained. The cumulative number of direct jobs created by operational investors was reported to be 15 301 as at the end of 2020/21. Job losses were limited to 581 between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Current indications suggest that the aforementioned value of operational investments is likely to increase further in the near future. To this effect, there was an additional 83 secured but non-operational investments, with a reported investment value of approximately R38.5 billion, as of the end of the 2020/21 financial year. Notably, the foregoing prospective investment figure has grown by an estimated R6.3 billion since the end of the 2019/20 financial year. Significantly, these potential investors are expected to create an estimated 8 078 additional direct jobs. It is worth noting that these figures could have been higher. The unpredictable global trading environment due to COVID-19, however, has resulted in other prospective investors opting to shelve their investment plans until there is greater clarity on the future prospects of the global economic environment.

In addition to the above, the following achievements were recorded:

- The Tshwane Automotive SEZ (TASEZ) is completing the construction of 12 factories with a private investment value of R4.33 billion. These investments are expected to create approximately 2 088 jobs.
- The SBIDZ is completing the construction of two manufacturing facilities with a combined investment value of R380 million. These are expected to create approximately 90 direct jobs.
- The Richards Bay IDZ is completing the construction of an edible oil factory and a titanium dioxide factory with a combined private investment value of R5.8 billion. Combined, these factories are expected to create approximately 600 direct jobs.

The Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP) has, to date, approved R810 million for funding Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the revitalisation of state-owned industrial parks in seven provinces. Since inception, an estimated cumulative 65 000 people have been employed by companies operating within the 12 industrial parks that went through Phase 1 revitalisation. A detailed actual audit pertaining to the impact on job retention and opportunities created along all demographics will be undertaken in 2021/22.

Since inception, the IPRP managed to assist in the creation of 2 272 construction job opportunities. All these were jobs localised within respective regions of industrial park operations. A special effort has been made to improve the inclusion of women and youth during the construction phase, with 262 of the 427 people employed being youth and 67 being women. Of the total infrastructure expenditure budget, R60 million was spent on 56 SMMEs operating within the various industrial parks.

Another noteworthy development was the launch of the Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme (GEIPP), funded by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), administered by UNIDO. It seeks to enhance the work in industrial parks by improving the competitiveness of investors. This programme forms part of **the dtic's** Eco-Industrial Programme to enhance the IPRP and SEZs.

Three entities have been identified under this GEIPP Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with UNIDO and SECO that was launched on 7 December 2020: the ELIDZ, and the Phuthaditjhaba and Ekandustria industrial parks. The aim is to help develop green economy support tools for the sustainability of industrial complexes. To this end, extensive engagements with the identified industrial parks have been undertaken to develop energy, water and waste systems as a value proposition in the SEZs and industrial parks.

Regarding the implementation of the Digital Hubs Programme (DHP) in the state-owned industrial parks and SEZs, the construction of the Botshabelo Digital Hub (located in the Botshabelo Industrial Park in the Free State) is at an advanced stage and is earmarked to be launched by the end of the second quarter of the 2021/22 financial year. The DHP is aimed at connecting communities through the digital economy of ICT-related skills, business development support services, access to work spaces and training in cross-cutting skills development. Additional digital hubs for the Seshego, Isithebe, Babelegi and Nkowankowa industrial parks have been earmarked for support in 2021/22. Financial support was approved from the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) for R11 million that will be utilised towards the development of the Seshego and Nkowankowa digital hubs.

One of the significant outputs to be highlighted under B-BBEE is the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Sappi Southern Africa Limited to collaborate to drive localisation and economic transformation guided by B-BBEE legislation. Work is under way with Sappi to unlock opportunities within key areas of its value chains and avail opportunities for black-owned enterprises.

the dtic collaborated with stakeholders to conceptualise the EEIP, which is a component of the B-BBEE policy. The programme was created for multinational companies that cannot sell equity to black South Africans and have never sold equity outside their country of origin. Such multinationals are allowed to make an investment contribution towards the EEIP. In return, they will be awarded B-BBEE ownership points for an agreed period based on the investment amount. Areas of investment include skills development programmes, support for enterprise and supplier development, including black industrialist support, and research and development.

In the 2020/21 financial year, the following multinationals created 768 job opportunities through the EEIP: Microsoft, Turner and Townsend, Samsung, IBM SA, Dell SA, Frigoglass, Caterpillar, Pharma dynamics, Amazon and the Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC). Other noteworthy highlights under the EEIP include the following:

- A total of 87 enterprises or black industrialists were supported through the EEIP during the year under review. Of these, 39 are owned by black women.
- A total of 2 509 beneficiaries received skills development intervention conducted through programmes such as the apprenticeship factory for software developers, high-performance computer training, electronic, refrigeration and air-conditioning programmes, marine tourism, and repair and maintenance (artisans, welders and vessel generator maintenance) programmes.
- Seven new multinationals were approved to participate in the programme during the year under review. These were Toyota, Nissan, Mercedes Benz South Africa, BMW, Ford, Volkswagen and Isuzu, with an investment commitment of R6 billion. This brings total cumulative EEIP investment commitments to more than R8 billion. The investments support the outcome of investing for accelerated inclusive growth.



4.3.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Number of implementation reports submitted to the Minister	Number of implementation reports on SEZs submitted to the Minister	New indicator	1	2	Nil	There was no planned target in Quarter 1	None	The output indicator was revised due to the establishment of the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit)

4.3.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Number of implementation reports on SEZs and the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit) submitted to the Minister	Number of implementation reports on SEZs and the National SEZ Capacity Support (Project Management Unit) submitted to the Minister	New indicator	2	2	2	Target achieved	None
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Number of implementation reports on industrial parks submitted to the Minister	Number of implementation reports on industrial parks submitted to the Minister	Two reports submitted to the Minister	Two reports submitted to the Minister	2	2	Target achieved	None
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	Number of implementation reports on economic transformation submitted to the Minister.	Number of implementation reports on economic transformation submitted to the Minister.	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	Target achieved	None

4.3.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.3.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.3.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

the dtic initiated a fund called the COVID-19 Relief Fund to provide financial relief to affected companies. The Khoebo Innovation Promotion Programme (KIPP) was identified as one of the programmes that could provide financial relief to companies affected by the COVID-19 lockdown.

The fund reimbursed companies for expenses in terms of salaries, electricity, rent, raw material and new equipment related to COVID-19. However, this relief was kept to a maximum of R3 million per company. A total budget of R100 million from the KIPP was set aside for the COVID-19 Relief Fund and 15 companies were approved, with a total amount of R22 687 548.

4.3.7. Progress on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the outputs in the APP	Immediate outcomes
Khoebo Innovation Promotion Programme	COVID-19 Relief Fund	Various provinces	15	Various beneficiaries	100 000	22 687 548		Companies continue to operate

4.3.8. Linking performance with budgets

The programme's budget allocation for the 2020/21 financial year was R110.55 million. As at 31 March 2021, spending on this programme stood at R105.38 million or 95.3% of the allocated budget. It comprised costs for human resources, goods and services, as well as transfer payments, which have ensured continued work to drive economic transformation and increase participation in industrialisation.

4.3.9. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Enterprise Competitiveness	25 606	25 604	2	–	–	–
Equity and Empowerment	42 472	41 040	1 432	–	–	–
Regional Industrial Development	42 473	38 744	3 729	–	–	–
TOTAL	110 551	105 388	5 163	–	–	–

4.4. PROGRAMME 4: INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

c) Institutional outcomes the programme contributes towards

- (i) Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors
- (ii) Increased localisation through additional support measures and designation of products

4.4.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The medium-term strategy set out a review of previous interventions, lessons learnt and the path towards a better-coordinated industrial policy. The success of industrial policy is underpinned by a collaborative approach with industry, labour and other stakeholders, the prioritisation of sectors, the centrality of the policy to the growth strategy and, importantly, coordination at The Presidency. The modality to operationalise the RIS was the application of a master planning process that sought to create a shared vision between industry, government and labour.

The RIS envisaged that the adoption of master plans would harness the commitment of all role players, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and purposefully implement the actions required to fulfil the vision. The development and deployment of comprehensive industrial policy levers to support national priority sectors, such as the automotive, retail CTFL, poultry, sugar, furniture and steel sectors, have been highlighted as some of the key interventions.

To date, six master plans have been approved and implementation has commenced. These plans find expression in the ERRP and focus on increasing local production; improving industrial dynamism and overall competitiveness in key sectors; job creation; and inclusion. To quote our Honourable President, “To place our economy on a new trajectory, we are going to support a massive growth in local production and make South African exports much more competitive.” The department will continue to drive implementation of the approved plans and other sector strategies to stabilise industries and protect jobs. In addition, priority will be given to the development of two new master plans in key sectors that can meaningfully contribute to industrial development, while continuing to place greater emphasis on partnerships and collaboration.

A significant level of success has been achieved in the implementation of the master plans, however, we will highlight the achievements in one of them, the Retail CTFL Master Plan:

- Proudly South African launched its “Buy Local” campaign in August 2020, and an online CTFL-specific “What’s in your Wardrobe” campaign in September 2020.
- The success of Woolworths opening its new baby products and T-shirt factories, thereby contributing to the localisation agenda of **the dtic**. Woolworths also supported Juanre Clothing in its expansion operation and building a new factory, which resulted in 200 new jobs and the shifting of production orders from India to South Africa.
- Pepkor’s investment of R25 million in a new flip-flop sandal factory, which has been operational since January 2021 and resulted in 40 new jobs, furthering the localisation agenda.
- The Foschini Group, as a signatory to the master plan, made an investment of R350 million in the opening of new stores. In addition, Glodina made an investment of R184 million as its contribution to the master plan.
- The forfeiture of illegal second-hand clothing imported in 32 containers by the South African Revenue Service (SARS). In February 2021, 51 consignments were examined with outcomes dominantly showing non-compliance, which indicated an overall 77% success.

Transformation, aimed at driving industry structural transformation, inclusivity and sharing of economic opportunities, is a common thrust and key objective across all master plans. There are opportunities to target women empowerment, youth development and support to people with disabilities at various levels of the supply chains. This will help to contribute to the increased participation of women, youth and people with disabilities in the economy.

In terms of designated groups across various sectors, priority has been given to women, as indicated below:

- Msinga Clothing Factory was launched, which employs 100 women on-site and is currently making garments for the Foschini Group, Mr Price and Ackermans.
- Mobicel, one of South Africa's fastest-growing mobile technology suppliers, launched a cellphone assembly plant in Midrand, which employs 65 black women and aims to increase its operations with an additional 50 jobs in the coming months.
- At least 40 women participated in the Cosmetics Supplier Development Programme.

The department continues to focus on initiatives that emphasise transformation and prioritise the designated groups.

South Africa and the rest of the world have had to endure a pandemic of unprecedented measures. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic has been devastating. The pandemic has demonstrated the fragility of global supply chains through unprecedented disruptions. While these imposed immediate costs on the economy, they also provided a stronger rationale for localisation efforts. The country has had to intensify its support to the industry during this period. As a result, **the dtic** has been heavily involved in significant efforts to strengthen the manufacturing and localisation of PPE jointly with the private sector, which has been extremely successful. The state has to adjust to the lessons from COVID-19 in order to build economic resilience and purposefully drive strategic autonomy in critical products.

South Africa initiated a full lockdown early in the pandemic, a decision that was welcomed because it limited the spread and allowed healthcare facilities to prepare sufficiently. About 60 million people needed PPE, of which the healthcare sector and other emergency workers would need daily replacements, as stipulated by health regulations. Another known fact was that about 92% of medical equipment was imported at that stage and, with international shipping and transport shut down, it would be challenging to sustain imports as countries were looking to serve their own interests first before exporting much-needed PPE. Business for South Africa, along with government and labour, established the LMP on 15 May 2020. The primary objective of the LMP was to help local manufacturing companies produce PPE and medical devices to close the gap between supply and demand. **the dtic** had committed to providing oversight to the local manufacture of PPE and ensuring adequate local production and capacity to deliver on the demand that was being generated during the pandemic.

A great business model was developed, which gave a strong indication of what PPPs can achieve by effectively bringing together industry, labour and government. This collaborative initiative has not only helped to repurpose existing manufacturing facilities, but also to work relentlessly to address and unlock delays and regulatory issues in a variety of work streams and areas, including accreditation, testing, financing, supplier and product vetting, and even procurement processes to promote the "Buy Local" strategy and save local jobs.



4.4.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors	Developed master plans in national priority sectors in order to foster industrialisation with a view to bring about economic transformation and job creation	Number of master plans as per the RIS submitted to the Minister by March 2020	New indicator	New indicator	Four master plans as per the RIS submitted to the Minister per year	One sugar master plan developed and submitted to the Minister as per the RIS	The reported achievement is based on the Quarter 1 target for the originally tabled APP	None	The target was reduced from four to three on account of the inability to conduct stakeholder engagements
Increased localisation through the designation of products	Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement	Number of monitoring reports on the percentage of adverts that comply with local content requirements across designated products	New indicator	New indicator	Four quarterly monitoring reports on the percentage of compliance of compliance	One monitoring report on the percentage of compliance developed and submitted	The reported achievement is based on the Quarter 1 target for the originally tabled APP	None	Due to COVID-19 interventions that had to be put in place, the output and output indicator were moved to the Operational Plan

4.4.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	
Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors	Developed master plans in national priority sectors in order to foster industrialisation with a view to bring about economic transformation and job creation	Number of master plans as per the RIS submitted to the Minister by March 2021	New indicator	New indicator	Three master plans as per the RIS submitted to the Minister per year	Three master plans as per the RIS submitted to the Minister per year, i.e. the Sugar Master Plan, the Furniture Master Plan, and the Steel and Metal Fabrication Master Plan	Target achieved	None	
Increased localisation through additional support measures and the designation of products	Progress reports on the implementation of master plans	Number of progress reports on the implementation of master plans	New indicator	New indicator	Four quarterly progress reports on the implementation of master plans	Four quarterly progress reports on the implementation of master plans	Target achieved	None	
	Progress reports on the support measures to increase the localisation of various PPE and other products	Number of progress reports on the support measures to increase the localisation of PPE and other products	New indicator	New indicator	Four quarterly progress reports on the support measures to increase the localisation of PPE and other products	Four quarterly progress reports on the support measures to increase the localisation of PPE and other products	Target achieved	None	
	Designation requests prepared for the Minister	Number of designation requests prepared for the Minister per year	Four designation requests prepared for the Minister	Two designation requests prepared for the Minister per year	Two designation requests prepared for the Minister for the year	Three designation requests prepared for the Minister per year, i.e. for light motor vehicles, poultry and cement.	1	Completed two designation reports ahead of time and received the Minister's approval in Quarter 3	Also fast-tracked the work on the cement designation to timeously capture the infrastructure opportunities

4.4.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.4.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.4.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, **the dtic** has supported local manufacturers to understand the regulatory landscape that defines the specifications and requirements needed to manufacture PPE. In May 2020, **the dtic** joined forces with business, organised labour and civil society to form the Medical Equipment and PPE LMP. The LMP activated laser-focused streams to combat shortages in the market and expand manufacturing capacities in face shields, gloves, testing, filtering face piece (FFP) masks, textile PPE, sanitisers and medical device consumables. This work included interventions to support black enterprise development in order to enhance economic inclusivity. The LMP has supported local manufacturers to supply PPE in both the public and private sectors. This is helping to retain jobs in the country and manufacture PPE products for export.

To date, 62 companies can now provide PPE to the market. These include the following products

- **Isolation gowns:** 17 companies produce four million isolation gowns per month (one company manufactured 135 000 isolation gowns in July 2020). For example, Pepkor clothing is now able and fully compliant to produce medical gowns. It has a new capacity to manufacture a minimum of 50 000 and a maximum of 700 000 isolation gowns per month.
- **Three-ply surgical masks:** Two companies produced 3.1 million surgical masks in July 2020, whereas 11 companies now produce 20.7 million surgical masks per month.
- **FFP respirators:** Two companies produced 5.8 million respirators in July 2020, whereas nine companies now produce 17.4 million respirators per month.
- **Sanitisers:** In our database, there were three companies producing 1.5 million units per month in July 2020, which increased to seven companies currently producing 81 million sanitisers per month. (It should be noted, however, that there is a vast number of companies in the economy producing sanitisers with the capacity to supply the public and private demand. The market is capable of manufacturing more and meeting the requirements.) In addition, R1.7 billion worth of hand sanitisers are exported to other African countries.
- **Gloves:** One company produced seven million gloves in July 2020. Now, two companies have increased production to 24 million nitrile and 16 million latex gloves.

The country developed capacity to manufacture ventilators, with 20 000 units produced. Akacia Medical assembled, tested and packaged 18 000 CSIR LIFE Save-P, and CPAC 100 Device produced 2 000 units in October 2020 through MCR Manufacturing. Through this process, the average cost of producing ventilators was reduced.

4.4.7. Progress on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the outputs in the APP	Immediate outcomes
–	Setting up of an LMP	National	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	Monitoring the development and localisation of PPE	Refer to highlights

4.4.8. Linking performance with budgets

Programme 4 has a total budget of R5.4 billion over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period, of which 91% (R4.9 billion) is expected to be transferred to public corporations and private enterprises, departmental entities, non-profit institutions, and foreign governments and international organisations. Spending on compensation of employees accounts for 8% (R438 million) of the divisional budget, increasing from R124.1 million in 2022/23 to R129.6 million in 2023/24. The ongoing court battle between government and trade unions over the proposed salary freeze may affect the above salary figures.

During 2020/21, Programme 4 underspent by 1% on the planned annual budget of R1.6 billion, following a similar trend in 2019/20 where the division was under-projected by 0.5%. Some 93% of the spending was attributed to transfer payments, while 7% was ascribed to goods and services. Compensation of employees underspent by 9% due to performance bonuses and planned salary increases that were not paid, even though they were budgeted for. Although the division underspent by 1%, it was still within the department's target of 2% under-/over-expenditure.

4.4.9. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Industrial Competitiveness	824 539	814 358	10 181	–	–	–
Customised Sector Programmes	817 990	811 928	6 062	–	–	–
TOTAL	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	–	–	–

4.5. PROGRAMME 5: CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

c) Institutional outcomes that the programme contributes towards

- (i) Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies, as well as providing access to redress.

4.5.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The annual target to be achieved by Programme 5 was four quarterly reports on progress in the areas of companies, liquor and national gambling. The target for the year under review was achieved. The achievements below serve as highlights in the area of legislation for 2020/21.

Companies Amendment Bill

Nedlac's Trade and Industry Chamber (TIC) meetings, chaired by the Minister, continued on issues raised by constituencies in the Nedlac report. The main aim of the TIC engagements and task team meetings was to conclude on the disagreements of Nedlac's social partners as reflected in the report. The process aims to ensure a strengthened Nedlac report that will be taken to Cabinet and Parliament. The Companies Amendment Bill is critical to ensuring a sound regulatory environment for companies for the ease of doing business and growing the economy.

National Gambling Amendment Bill

The Select Committee on Trade and Industry, Economic Development, Small Business Development, Tourism, Employment and Labour held a meeting on 16 February 2021 to adopt the report on the National Gambling Amendment Bill. The report includes the final voting mandates from provinces on the Bill. Four provinces voted against the Bill, three voted in favour of it and two abstained from voting.

The committee resolved to refer the mandates to the National Council of Provinces as they were not able to take a decision because of the votes received. This is because the Bill is not supported or rejected by the required majority of five or more votes. Technical errors will be referred back to the provinces for rectification.

Liquor Amendment Bill

The review of the Liquor Amendment Bill was under way, particularly on issues of constitutionality. This is significant as these issues impact on the passage of a Bill. The Minister was briefed on the Bill in the second quarter. Issues relating to “increasing the purchase age to 21” and “civil liability” were deliberated upon extensively. Subsequently, a legal opinion was commissioned. In the third quarter, a legal opinion was received from senior counsel coordinated by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA). The final legal opinion on the Bill was received on 15 February 2021.

National Credit Amendment Act Implementation

The President passed the National Credit Amendment Act, Act No. 7 of 2019, into law in August 2019. A regulatory impact assessment was conducted in 2019, which found that there could be costs to the fiscus that must be addressed, and possible risks to poor over-indebted consumers in the credit market who may be pushed to the informal credit market. The implementation of the Act requires careful consideration given the constrained macro- and micro-economic market conditions, as well as socioeconomic implications to citizens and society.

Various credit industry segments, including credit providers and debt counsellors, will be impacted by the implementation of the Act, hence the department commenced with deliberations with key credit industry stakeholders and the responsible regulators. **the dtic** met with the industry and regulators in September 2020 to deliberate on the proposed approach to the implementation of the Act. Given the complexity and implications of the Act, deliberations and planning will continue until a workable, viable implementation approach is achieved that will not burden the economy or negatively harm consumers with unintended consequences.

The remitted Copyright Amendment Bill and the Performers’ Protection Amendment Bill

The President referred the Copyright Amendment Bill and the Performers’ Protection Amendment Bill to the National Assembly on 16 June 2020, in terms of section 79(1) of the Constitution. The President raised six constitutional reservations. The issues are incorrect tagging, the retrospective and arbitrary deprivation of property on clauses related to royalties, fair use and insufficient consultation, impermissible delegation of legislative powers to the Minister, copyright exceptions, and international treaty implications. The Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry was briefed on the position of **the dtic** on the six reservations. The department briefed the committee on the details on the Bills, as well as the Treaties. The committee is in the process of making a determination on the six constitutional reservations.

Regulatory impact assessments on the Consumer Protection Act and Companies Act

The department conducted a regulatory impact assessment on the Consumer Protection Act of 2008 and the final report has been completed. It focused on key provisions of the Act related to enforcement and processes affecting consumers. The other related study was the audit of the functions and powers of the NCC as prescribed by the Act. The aim is for the studies to culminate in a policy development process that will inform the review of the Act.

The regulatory impact assessment on the Companies Act of 2008 was conducted and a final report completed. The study focused on various provisions in the Act and issues that affected the implementation of the Act since it came into effect in 2011. This study will inform the broader and comprehensive policy review of the Act.

Contribution towards empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities

Programme 5 has maintained a 60% appointment rate of women in SMS positions, and is in the process of disaggregating data on liquor licensing for women, youth and persons with disabilities. The Liquor Act does not provide for this type of information. Going forward, efforts will be made to collate this data.



4.5.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Consumer and Corporate Regulation								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies, as well as providing access to redress.	Progress reports developed for the Minister's approval	Number of progress reports on the development or review of legislation for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development of the Gambling, Liquor, Credit, Performers' and Copyright Amendment Bills developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development of the Companies Amendment Bill developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation developed for the Minister's approval	One progress report on the review of the Companies and Gambling legislation for the Minister's approval.	The reported achievement is based on the Quarter 1 target for the originally tabled APP	None
	Education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for the Minister's approval	Number of education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for the Minister's approval	32	27	28 education and awareness sessions on policies and legislation conducted and report produced for the Minister's approval	Nil	28	Due to the nationwide lockdown declared on 23 March 2020, education and awareness sessions could not be held
								The output was removed from the APP due to the nationwide lockdown and consequent regulations related to the national state of disaster. Education and awareness sessions could not be feasible.

4.5.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Consumer and Corporate Regulation							
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21
Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies, as well as providing access to redress.	Progress reports developed for the Minister's approval	Number of progress reports on the development or review of legislation developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development or review of the Gambling, Liquor, Credit, Performers' and Copyright Amendment Bills developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development or review of the Companies Amendment Bill developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for the Minister's approval	Four progress reports on the development or review of the Companies, Liquor and National Gambling legislation developed for the Minister's approval.	Target achieved
							None

4.5.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.5.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.5.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Not applicable

4.5.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme's budget allocation for the 2020/21 financial year was R292.28 million. As at 31 March 2021, spending on this programme stood at R288.48 million, with 76.98% disbursed to the regulatory entities, being the NCT, NCR, NGB, NCC and Companies Tribunal.

4.5.8. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Policy and Legislative Development	14 325	14 314	11	–	–	–
Enforcement and Compliance	37 788	36 370	1 418	–	–	–
Regulatory Services	240 176	237 800	2 376	–	–	–
TOTAL	292 289	288 484	3 805	–	–	–

4.6. PROGRAMME 6: INDUSTRIAL FINANCING

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

- (i) **Broadening Participation and Industrial Innovation Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy of 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 Competitive Enhancement Programme (MCEP), the Capital Projects Feasibility Programme (CPFP), the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) scheme, the Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) and the Section 12I tax incentive scheme.
- (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 (BPS) 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, the SEZs and the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP), which aim to enhance infrastructure and industrial development, and increase investment, and 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) Institutional outcomes the programme contributes towards

- (i) Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved master plans.

5.6.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

During the 2020/21 financial year, **the dtic** continued to support investment in priority sectors and those aligned with the master plans. In fact, despite the tough COVID-19 conditions, **the dtic** managed to exceed the target of R5 billion and attracted projects that will generate investment of approximately R17 billion over the next two to three years. Significant contributions towards the overshooting of the target include investments in projects operating in the automotive sector, the construction of infrastructure to unlock economic activities, and global business services. Approved projects across all incentives will support about 26 000 jobs in the economy.

the dtic has improved accessibility towards industrial financing over the past financial year through the following mechanisms:

- Establishing and implementing the COVID-19 Fund in partnership with the NEF and IDC to support manufacturers of essential products. A total of 43 companies have been approved for this loan funding.
- Establishing an Economic Recovery Programme, consisting of a distress loan facility approved for implementation in partnership with the IDC and NEF.
- An interest make-up scheme grant that was approved for implementation in partnership with banks and other financial institutions.
- Establishing the Women Empowerment Fund, which was approved for implementation in partnership with the NEF.
- Developing an industrial financing web portal to enhance access to the financial products offered by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF. The system, which is a work in progress, will streamline industrial financing offered by the three institutions.



4.6.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Industrial Financing									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved master plans	Private-sector investment leveraged across all incentives	Value (rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from enterprises or projects approved	R30.1 billion	R32.208 billion	R15 billion	R314 million	R14.686 billion	Fewer applications received and processed due to the lockdown has resulted in the Quarter 1 target not being met	Productive sectors of the economy have been closed due to COVID-19
	Jobs supported	Projected number of new jobs supported from enterprises or projects approved	16 178	18 242	8 500	345	8 155		
		Projected number of jobs retained from approved enterprises or projects	30 983	24 247	10 000	Nil	10 000	Moreover, the reported achievement is based on the Quarter 1 target for the originally tabled APP	
	Financial support	Number of enterprises or projects approved for financial support across all incentives	755	510	600	4	596		

4.6.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Industrial Financing									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved master plans	Private-sector investment leveraged across all incentives	Value (rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from enterprises or projects approved	R30.1 billion	R32.208 billion	R5 billion	R17.966 billion	R12.966 billion	High Investment leveraged under the global BPS, CIP and AIS, resulting in the target being exceeded	
	Economic recovery programme developed to support greenfield and brownfield investments and companies in distress in order to retain jobs and industrial capacity	Economic recovery programme submitted for approval	New indicator	New indicator	Economic recovery programme developed and implemented with a greater focus on saving and expanding jobs and retaining or protecting industrial assets	Economic recovery programme consisting of economic distress and interest make-up scheme developed and implemented	Target achieved	None	
	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system, which includes development of finance institutions (DFIs) and other funders to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support	Enhancement of domestic industrial finance system to crowd in more funding to enterprises and streamline industrial support	New indicator	New indicator	One report on developing a more integrated assessment system between the dtic's grants and DFI approvals, to reduce overhead costs and enhance impact and effectiveness	Report on developing a more integrated assessment system between the dtic's grants and DFI approvals, to reduce overhead costs and enhance impact and effectiveness, developed MoA on the interest make-up scheme developed for consideration by the bank	Target achieved	None	

4.6.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.6.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.6.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

the dtic established a COVID-19 Fund loan facility in partnership with the IDC and NEF to the value of R700 million to support manufacturers of essential goods and services. Furthermore, it established an economic distress programme to support companies in financial distress due to COVID-19.

4.6.7. Progress on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the outputs in the APP	Immediate outcomes
R700 million	COVID-19 Fund	Nationally	46 companies supported	–	R700 million	R700 million	–	–
R500 million	Economic Distress Programme	Nationally	–	–	R500 million	R500 million	–	–

4.6.8. Linking performance with budgets

The programme spent more than R4.9 billion of its allocated budget for 2020/21, of which 76% of incentive disbursements was paid to companies that are Level 1-4 B-BBEE compliant.

4.6.9. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Broadening Participation Incentives	16 926	16 507	419	–	–	–
Manufacturing Incentives	2 299 097	2 235 762	63 335	–	–	–
Services Investment Incentives	569 528	550 187	19 341	–	–	–
Infrastructure Investment Support	2 093 523	2 092 675	848	–	–	–
Product and Systems Development	15 041	11 401	3 640	–	–	–
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	18 312	14 742	3 570	–	–	–
TOTAL	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	–	–	–

4.7. PROGRAMME 7: EXPORT DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION AND OUTWARD INVESTMENTS

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

c) Institutional outcomes the programme contributes towards

- (i) Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and export
- (ii) Diversify the export bundle by promoting export growth in priority sectors
- (iii) Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth

4.7.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Programme 7 focused primarily on working with the export sector to find solutions to stabilise and navigate the export shocks. Initially, this has taken the form of coordinating and addressing trade facilitation issues, in particular, non-tariff barriers. This effort has culminated in the launch of the Export Barriers Monitoring Mechanism (EBMM), which provides a single channel for companies to report and receive assistance in resolving export barriers. Firms making use of the EBMM receive dedicated support from officials of **the dtic** throughout a process designed to address their specific concerns. **the dtic's** COVID-19 Exporter Support Task Team used the EBMM methodology during the initial phase of the national lockdown to assist with 76 barriers related to COVID-19, while the core project registered 168 export barriers by 31 March 2021.

Global demand for South African exports has declined and continues to be suppressed as key markets turn inwards. As part of the drive to stimulate demand, however, export promotion activities have focused on migrating activities towards virtual trade fairs and digital marketing. To that end, **the dtic** collaborated with provincial entities and export councils to support South African companies in exhibiting at and participating in virtual trade fairs. This resulted in joint collaborations with local and international partners to host 15 virtual trade missions – including trade seminars, business-to-business engagements and outward-selling missions – and reflected strong private-sector participation. Support continued through the processing of trade leads and connecting export opportunities with relevant exporters.

In pursuit of intra-Africa trade and investment, a number of business-to-business trade and investment webinars had been undertaken by 31 March 2021, notably with Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Mozambique and Zambia. The webinars with Mozambique and Zambia resulted in the establishment of a number of PPP consultative forums, which will identify and resolve exports or trade barriers, pursue export opportunities, and fast-track the implementation of trade-related infrastructure and investment projects. Furthermore, such initiatives have been planned for the near future as part of **the dtic's** comprehensive strategy to forge a more effective and results-oriented partnership with the private sector.

the dtic's support activities continued to contribute to the expansion of the exporter base and the realisation of the transformation agenda, with priority being given to women and youth enterprises through export training and capacity building.

The programme continues to coordinate and monitor the FERs stationed abroad. The FERs contributed throughout the 2020/21 financial year on reporting and the resolution of key non-tariff barriers, promotion and the participation of new business in export markets, and the facilitation of export and investment opportunities. In addition, the FERs and South African missions proved instrumental in the hosting of the virtual trade missions, including with markets such as Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, the US and Vietnam, as well as the business-to-business trade and investment webinars held in the rest of Africa. The work of the foreign offices also continues within the context of a broader project to review and rationalise **the dtic's** FER footprint, which will consider and respond to the implementation of the Foreign Service Act in conjunction with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). Additionally, work has commenced on a digital solution to put mechanisms in place to work effectively with DIRCO's missions in key markets where **the dtic** does not have economic representation.

4.7.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Exports to grow 1% faster than output growth in productive sectors	Increased export sales of value-added products and services as a result of the department's support initiatives	Value of export sales projected	R4.425 billion	R2.672 billion	R4.25 billion	Nil	R4.25 billion	There was no planned target for Quarter 1 on the originally tabled APP	Due to significant slowdown in international trade, as well as a fall in demand with key partners due to COVID-19. Cancellation of major international export promotion and trade shows.
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and exports	Number of companies financially benefitted from EMIA funding	Number of companies assisted under EMIA	1 023	828	864	Nil	864	There was no planned target for Quarter 1 on the originally tabled APP	Cancellation of major export promotion trade shows resulted in the temporary freeze of EMIA incentives
Diversify the export bundle by promoting export growth in priority sectors	Number of companies benefitted from Export Development and Support (EDS)	Number of companies benefitted from EDS, inclusive of women, youth and people with disabilities	837	–	850	Nil	850	There was no planned target for Quarter 1 on the originally tabled APP	COVID-19-induced restrictions and lockdown resulted in cancellation and temporary suspension of physical workshop

4.7.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments							Reasons for deviation		
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21		
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and export	Number of new companies participating for the first time in export promotion initiatives provided by the dtic	Number of new companies financially benefitted from EMIA support for digital export promotion initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	25	Nil	25	Responding to COVID-19 cancellations of physical promotions and exhibitions globally, the dtic moved to hosting virtual export promotion events. Although the dtic supported 10 companies that participated in virtual events, such companies did not utilise EMIA financial assistance	

Programme / Sub-programme: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Diversify and grow the exporter base as a contribution to inclusion and the transformation of the economy	Number of companies benefitted from EDS	Number of companies assisted under EDS inclusive of women, youth and people with disabilities	837	–	100	491	391	Easing of lockdown regulations and provincial stakeholder relation resulted in an over-achievement of the targets. Activities were coordinated and consolidated the roll-out of training and capacity building in the various provinces, reaching out to a broader network or database
Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Identify and resolve priority export barriers	Number of barriers processed by the EBMM with material impact on expanding exports to other African countries	New indicator	New indicator	50	168 barriers processed	118	Due to the uptake of the EBMM offering being higher than anticipated, and special reporting measures put in place to manage barriers related to COVID-19
	Develop tools that empower evidence-based exports	Number of new applications developed or improved on the Export Data Assistant (EDA) platform	New indicator	New indicator	3	7	4	Due to arising requests
		Number of research reports produced	New indicator	New indicator	3	3	Target achieved	N/A

4.7.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

the dtic moved to hosting virtual export promotion events owing to the COVID-19 cancellations of physical missions and exhibitions globally. Companies participating in these events did not end up utilising or financially benefitting from EMIA funding. Going forward, this indicator will consider the range of support measures the dtic provides when determining the number of companies assisted through export promotion activities. Additionally, the EMIA guidelines are under revision to consider further support for virtual export promotion initiatives.

4.7.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.7.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The EBMM was integrated into the South African government's response to the pandemic in the form of the COVID-19 Exporter Support Task Team. Based primarily at the dtic, a small team of officials became a central clearing house for challenges companies were facing in resuming exports. Many of these challenges arose from the difficult circumstances of states and officials rapidly having to put complex health control measures in place, while maintaining the flow of trade in the region.

Certain lessons can be learnt from the barriers encountered during COVID-19, and the challenges of trying to resolve them. The core lesson of the COVID-19 crisis is the importance of having close coordination between the various entities of government that impact on the administration of trade. In many cases, the introduction of COVID-19 regulations created sharp, sudden crises at ports and border crossings, which were then resolved in the coming days and weeks as regulations were adapted to the need to balance health standards and the flow of traffic.

the dtic's COVID-19 Exporter Support Task Team assisted with 76 barriers related to COVID-19, while the overall EBMM project had registered 168 export barriers by 31 March 2021.

In general, five categories of barriers were identified during support efforts for firms during COVID-19.

- **Border closures or blockages:** A mix of either the closure of borders (in the early stages of the crisis) and the rapid implementation of complex border-crossing requirements, such as health screening (particularly later in the crisis).
- **Impact on operation of logistics networks:** The partial closure of seaports was particularly damaging for seasonal exporters, while the suspension of commercial air travel was particularly disruptive to firms that are dependent on airfreight. A combination of surging costs and disruptions to normal timelines proved to be some of the most serious challenges during the COVID-19 crisis.
- **Financing and cash flow:** Firms struggled to fulfil orders, future orders were delayed or cancelled, and completed orders went unpaid, with a number of firms reporting concerns about their ability to survive a severe shock to their cash flow. These concerns were exacerbated by the fact that some firms did not qualify for the support measures in place, often because they were too large to qualify for core state-funding interventions.
- **Supply disruptions:** Pronounced in the case of inputs for key medical products like sanitisers, the export environment was able to maintain an adequate supply of inputs during the core of the crisis. Later during the crisis, a number of concerns were raised when new regulations were introduced in neighbouring countries that had the potential to disrupt supply. In most cases, however, arrangements were put in place to continue the flow of essential inputs.
- **Lockdown regulations:** This by far created the majority of barriers, both in direct impact and among firms struggling to interpret or comply with regulations. A flood of queries accompanied the introduction of the CIPC certificate for essential service providers, with firms struggling to understand the way the form worked and to navigate the overloaded web portal. Firms would later run into similar problems with systems meant to facilitate business activity during lockdown, and encountered particular problems with obtaining permission to travel outside South Africa's borders.

4.7.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme's main contribution is enhancing South Africa's export competitiveness, increasing South Africa's exporter base, promoting trade and the economic footprint in the rest of Africa, and developing a sustainable long-term market positioning and international trade and investment profile for the country. In this context, the budget was employed to leverage long-term market opportunities to benefit South Africa's economic development priorities in targeted markets, to ensure that exports to conventional markets stabilise, and to ensure higher growth to emerging markets.

The mandate of promoting the export of value-added goods and services within priority sectors, with a view to broadening the export base, anchored the programme's work. The devastating impact of COVID-19 on global markets, the local economy and traditional methods of export promotion, however, demanded an innovative and new approach for **the dtic** to contribute to the country's economic recovery. Innovative virtual promotion initiatives were employed to stabilise and increase exports in priority sectors, while the EBMM was launched to unblock and facilitate barriers.

4.7.8. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Trade Invest Africa	20 569	17 942	2 627	–	–	–
Export Promotion and Marketing	39 760	37 051	2 709	–	–	–
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	324 639	310 227	14 412	–	–	–
Export Development and Support	15 489	12 592	2 897	–	–	–
TOTAL	400 457	377 812	22 645	–	–	–

4.8. PROGRAMME 8: INWARD INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, FACILITATION AND AFTER CARE

a) Purpose

Support foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and promote domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation and after-care support for investors.

b) Description of sub-programmes

- Investment Promotion** facilitates an increase in the quality and quantity of FDI, and domestic and outward investment by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.
- Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service, and fast-tracks and unblocks processes, and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.
- Investor Support and After Care** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, after-care and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.

c) Institutional outcomes the programme contributes towards

- Increased strategic investment

4.8.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The broader mandate of the programme gained significant traction during 2020/21, notwithstanding the challenges posed by COVID-19. The effective mobilisation of relevant national and provincial government departments, and provincial and subnational investment promotion entities during the lockdown ensured the continued operational functioning of key industries, adequate medical and food supplies, and the rapid response to challenges emanating from the implementation of disaster management regulations across the country.

The effective virtual partnerships established since the start of the 2020/21 financial year enabled closer cooperation between **the dtic**, provincial investment promotion agencies, SEZs or industrial development zones (IDZs) and the re-establishment of the CEO/General Management (GM) Forum. The key strategic focus areas of this structure include the following:

- Enhancing South Africa's lure as an investment destination
- Developing an investment issues list
- Finalising the investor retention toolkit
- Improving coordination across the three spheres of government and delivery of the South African investment pipeline

the dtic exceeded the annual revised investment target of R40 billion by R27.77 billion during the period under review. It furthermore collaborated with other national government departments and entities, as well as The Presidency, to host the third annual South Africa Investment Conference from 17 to 18 November 2020. The conference is a key milestone in South Africa's ambition to raise at least \$100 billion in new domestic and international investment over the next five years. This hybrid event drew a number of domestic and international investors.

Fifty companies have made investment pledges and commitments to the value of R109.6 billion. This brings the cumulative value of investment commitments over the last three conferences to R773.6 billion. The total value of investment commitments now represents 64% of the five-year target of R1.2 trillion. The investment conference served as the catalyst for continuous engagement between government and business to significantly grow the South African economy.

the dtic successfully assisted various investors with the unblocking of 139 regulatory and administrative issues as part of its facilitation and retention focus area. The turnaround time to start and operate a business is a critical indicator of a country's overall competitiveness. The improved turnaround time for company registration, in particular, remains a key contributor to the overall ease of doing business programme of government.

The CIPC developed the BizPortal platform to improve the ease of doing business in South Africa, specifically in relation to starting a business. It offers company registration and related services in a simple, seamless, digital manner that is completely paperless. Implementation is in collaboration with SARS, the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), the Compensation Fund, the B-BBEE Commission, the .za Domain Name Authority and South African banks. The CIPC facilitated the cumulative registration of 482 022 companies in the 2020/21 financial year – companies were registered in less than one day. Additionally, 490 000 essential services companies were issued with certificates during lockdown levels 4 and 5. The digital registration of businesses and other reforms will exponentially enhance South Africa's ratings in the annual World Bank Survey.



4.8.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	*Actual achievement 2020/21 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased strategic investment	Investment facilitation in targeted sectors	Value (rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipelines	R249.656 billion	R220.852 billion	R100 billion	R1.359 billion	R98.541 billion	The COVID-19 lockdown impacted negatively on planned activities. Moreover, the reported achievement is based on the Quarter 1 target for the originally tabled APP	The COVID-19 lockdown impacted negatively on planned investment mobilisation activities, which resulted in a reduction of the annual target.

4.8.3. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs, output indicators or annual targets
Increased strategic investment	Investment facilitation in targeted sectors	Value (rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipelines	R249.656 billion	R220.852 billion	R40 billion	R67.77 billion	R27.77 billion	the dtic stepped up its liaison with companies to convert investment leads into projects	
		Preserve investments and implement investment projects of 2018 and 2019 investment conference	New indicator	New indicator	24 unblockings and fast-tracking of investor issues	139 unblockings – companies assisted with various regulatory matters	115 unblockings	Increased requests for the facilitation of regulatory challenges by investors during the lockdown period and reopening of the economy.	
	Improve ease of doing business through improved turnaround time for company registration	Number of statistical reports on company registration within one day	New indicator	New indicator	Four statistical reports on company registration within one day	Four statistical reports on company registration within one day	Target achieved	None	

4.8.4. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance

4.8.5. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.8.6. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The effective mobilisation of relevant national and provincial government departments and entities, provincial and subnational investment promotion entities during the lockdown period ensured the continued operational functioning of key industries, adequate medical and food supplies, and the rapid response to challenges emanating from the implementation of the disaster management regulations across the country.

the dtic has assisted more than 100 companies since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown. This included an assessment of the impact of the disaster management regulations on their manufacturing or production capacity. **the dtic** further conducted outreach to the largest food processors and healthcare product manufacturers, assessed the international supply chain disruption risks, unblocked regulatory and administrative issues, supported the repurposing of manufacturing capacities, advised on linkages with suppliers and facilitated contacts with smaller suppliers.

The department also established nine virtual one-stop shops through provincial investment agencies to disseminate information, provide clarity on disaster management regulations, and unblock challenges for investors.

The established virtual collaborative partnerships laid a solid foundation for the continued coordination of all inward investment attraction, facilitation and after-care activities across the three spheres of government.

4.8.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme had a revised budget of R58.92 million. As at 31 March 2021, the programme's spending was R56.73 million. Spending of R56.73 million was towards the programme's work to support FDI flows and the promotion of domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation and after-care support for investors.

4.8.8. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Investment Promotion	49 284	47 516	1 768	–	–	–
Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	9 632	9 215	417	–	–	–
Investment Support and After Care	5	4	1	–	–	–
TOTAL	58 921	56 735	2 186	–	–	–

4.9. PROGRAMME 9: COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

c) Institutional outcomes that the programme contributes towards

- (i) Policy tools and implementation strategies that contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development

4.9.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Policy development and interventions

A number of exemption applications were granted to industry to engage in behaviour that would otherwise be prohibited under the Competition Act. An exemption was granted to the sugar industry to facilitate interventions agreed to in the Sugar Master Plan, aimed at stabilising the sustainability of the industry. COVID-19 block exemptions were granted to assist the healthcare, retail property and banking sectors in their response to the pandemic. Regulations were published to address price gouging of COVID-19 products. Details are provided in the section on the COVID-19 response below.

The third key policy intervention to be highlighted from 2020/21 is the development of the Social and Solidarity Framework. **the dtic** led engagements on the recently developed Social and Solidarity Economy Policy Green Paper and presented it to a range of stakeholders, including provincial leadership, international experts and government. The draft Green Paper was also presented to the Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Directors-General Cluster, and was well received and signed off. A Draft White Paper was then developed, based on the feedback and inputs gathered, and signed off by Deputy Minister Gina. The finalisation of the Social and Solidarity Economy Framework has been included as a key performance indicator in the 2021/22 APP of **the dtic**.

Advancing the public interest

The Competition Act requires **the dtic** to intervene in mergers to advance public interest issues. The Competition Act requires the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal to assess mergers on grounds of competition and public interest. Five public-interest grounds are defined in the Act: The impact that a proposed merger will have on a particular industrial sector or region, employment, the ability of small and medium businesses or firms, or firms controlled or owned by historically disadvantaged persons, to effectively enter into, participate in or expand within the market. the ability of national industries to compete in international markets, and the promotion of a greater spread of ownership, in particular to increase the levels of ownership by historically disadvantaged persons and workers in firms in the market.

The department was advised on 242 mergers and participated in 63 mergers to advance the public interest. Major gains included advancing worker ownership, saving and creating jobs, and advancing localisation. Examples include saving and securing 5 200 jobs in the Edcon/Reliability merger (when Edgars was sold as a going concern), and a commitment by merging parties to have no merger-related retrenchments for three years; saving 371 Jet store outlets and at least 4 664 jobs when the Foschini Group acquired Jet, a division of Edcon; saving a local airline and increasing B-BBEE ownership in the airline industry; and reaching agreement in the IRL (South Africa) Resources Investments and Mapochs Mine related to investment into the mine, supporting local communities by creating jobs in the mine and throughout the supply chain, and ensuring continued supply to local beneficiaries on a non-discriminatory basis.

Market inquiries

The department collaborated with other departments and the Competition Commission to implement recommendations from completed market inquiries. This collaboration resulted in the lowering of data prices, and major retailers (Shoprite and Pick n Pay) entering into consent agreements that phase out exclusivity agreements in shopping centres, thus providing smaller suppliers such as spaza shops, supermarkets, greengrocers and butchers with better access to letting space in shopping centres.

The Public Passenger Transport Market Inquiry was concluded and published. It had been initiated based on complaints by stakeholders and the Commission's view that there were several features, or a combination of features, in the passenger public transport sector that were distorting or inhibiting competition. Public transport is critical to economic growth and ensuring sustainable development by reducing carbon emissions from private vehicles. South Africans also spend a considerable portion of their income on public transport. More than 73% of rural workers spend more than 20% of their monthly household income per capita on public transport, while, in urban areas, the percentage is 60%.

The market inquiry made a number of recommendations, including the following: Subsidised bus contracts should be put out for tender and government should consider breaking some into smaller contracts to create opportunities for new entrants and smaller bus operators; dedicated transport authorities should be established at provincial, metropolitan, district or municipal level to improve coordination; government and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) should create capacity at local government level to ensure that transport is prioritised by municipalities; the Department of Transport should finalise its subsidy policy, with consideration given to fragmented subsidies in the public sector to improve coordination and correct the skewed distribution of subsidies between urban and rural areas, as well as the equitable allocation of subsidies to the taxi industry and rural bus operators; infrastructure grants should be prioritised, especially to improve access to marginalised areas, resuscitate previously decommissioned rail networks and prioritise expansion into high-density corridors; and municipalities should review the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)/Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (IRPTN) model to consider long-term fiscal and financial sustainability, as well as the inclusion and participation of the minibus taxi industry.

The Competition Commission published terms of reference for a market inquiry into online intermediation platforms and invited public comment. The market inquiry will start 20 days after the publication of the final terms of reference.



4.9.2. Originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme: Competition Policy and Economic Planning								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Policy tools and implementation strategies that contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development	Reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of the Ministry	Number of reports on policy and statutory initiatives in support of the Ministry	New indicator	New indicator	4	8	4	COVID-19 exemptions required by the national disaster, sugar industry designation to support Sugar Master Plan
								South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA) designation expired and was extended
								PPP was extended in order to allow export tax preparations to be finalised
	Analysis reports on public interest matters	Number of analysis reports on public interest matters	New indicator	New indicator	4	4	Target achieved	None
	Reports on coordination efforts of recommendations, commitments and orders	Number of reports on coordinated actions in implementing competition policy commitments, recommendations and orders	New indicator	New indicator	4	6	2	Finalised MTN data price agreement and implementation of market inquiry work stream

4.9.3. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas of underperformance.

4.9.4. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.9.5. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

After consultation with the Competition Commission, COVID-19 block exemptions were granted to assist the key sectors of healthcare, retail property and banking in their response to the pandemic. Under normal circumstances, coordination or collaboration between companies in a sector would have contravened the Competition Act. The exemptions, however, allowed market players in the sectors to collaborate and coordinate their response to the crisis, with the aim of mitigating the negative economic and social impact of the pandemic.

Examples of how this worked in practice include healthcare-sector participants sharing information insofar as patients from the public sector were moved to and cared for at private hospitals, and the exemptions used as a platform for collaboration and agreements to reduce the costs of COVID-19 testing from between R1 000 and R1 500 to R850, saving patients and medical aid schemes in excess of R1.5 billion over the year.

In the retail property sector, collaborative efforts and discussions centred around payment holidays and relief. These engagements provided a clearer picture of the challenges faced by stakeholders and the potential contours of an agreement. Given the diverse nature of retail property landlords and tenants, it became clear that an industry-wide agreement could not be achieved. However, actual agreements were reached between individual landlords and tenants, where many tenants were granted payment holidays and relief.

In the banking sector, banks and financial services providers used the block extensions to discuss and seek solutions on how to respond to the crisis. They discussed and agreed on types of activities that they could embark on to assist clients during the disaster. One outcome of such discussions was the recognition by the lending institutions that payment holidays were necessary. The approach taken by the industry was that each company should agree to relief terms with each client on a bilateral basis.

Another key intervention was the regulation and enforcement work on price gouging of COVID-19-related products. Following the President's declaration of COVID-19 as a national disaster, **the dtic** published regulations in March 2020 to protect consumers and customers from unconscionable, unfair, unreasonable, unjust or improper commercial practices during the national disaster. The regulations addressed excessive pricing in terms of the Competition Act for products relating to COVID-19, including basic food and consumer items, emergency products and services, medical and hygiene supplies, and emergency clean-up products and services. Further regulations were published in April 2020, providing rules for referring complaints of alleged contraventions to the Competition Tribunal, so that it could deal with complaints on an urgent basis and apply a remedy. During the year, a significant number of COVID-19 complaints were received, and investigations fast-tracked. Fines were imposed and settlement agreements reached.



4.9.6. Progress on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the outputs in the APP	Immediate outcomes
–	Price Hiking Task Team with Competition Commission and NCC – led by the Consumer and Corporate Regulations Branch	National	National	–	–	–	Regulatory oversight (KPI 1)	Various cases with settlements and orders finalised by competition authorities
–	Merger considerations	National	National	–	–	–	Participation in mergers, especially involving foreign acquiring firms	Protection of South African economic assets
–	Block exemptions for healthcare, retail property and banking	National	National	National	Competition budget	Operational	COVID-19-related interventions; Act implementation	Companies in designated sectors were able to engage in collaborative activities that would, under normal circumstances, be regarded as unlawful cartel conduct
–	Competition Commission Food Pricing Report	National	–	National	Competition budget	Operational	COVID-19-related interventions; Act implementation	Further consideration requirements
–	Competition Commission COVID-19 Price Gouging Report	National	–	National	Competition budget	Operational	COVID-19-related interventions; Act implementation	Ongoing

4.9.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme spent R713.54 million (92%) of the R775.43 million allocated. A large portion was allocated to the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal, and the ITAC, as economic regulatory bodies, enabling them to fulfil their mandate in terms of their respective Acts.

Funding was transferred to the IDC as the administrator of the Tirisano Fund. Allocation from National Treasury is on the basis of the seven construction companies paying their annual dues into the National Revenue Fund. **the dtic** only transfers funds once they have actually been transferred into **the dtic's** account (as opposed to allocated), and such transfer happens after the construction companies pay their dues into the National Revenue Fund. Underspending in this area of work in the year under review is a result of certain construction companies not paying their annual dues to the National Revenue Fund, owing to one entering into business rescue proceedings and requests for deferment of payment due to COVID-19.

Funds further assisted **the dtic** in its evaluation of mergers and engagements on public interest issues, monitoring the implementation of merger conditions and market inquiry recommendations.

4.9.8. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic Planning	6 176	6 172	4	–	–	–
Spatial Economic Development Action Plans	98 961	40 330	58 631	–	–	–
Investment and Development	32 340	32 286	54	–	–	–
Provincial Economic Coordination	722	108	614	–	–	–
Competition Oversight	271	22	249	–	–	–
Economic Regulatory Bodies	433 919	433 517	402	–	–	–
Development Finance Institutions	198 024	197 951	73	–	–	–
Sector and Workplace Dialogue and Capacity Building	3 189	3 162	27	–	–	–
Market Inquiries, Mergers and Acquisitions, and Abuse of Dominance	1 828	–	1 828	–	–	–
TOTAL	775 430	713 548	61 882	–	–	–

4.10. PROGRAMME 10: ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND COORDINATION

a) Purpose

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

b) Description of sub-programmes

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

This work focuses on actively supporting and enhancing the core outputs of programmes 2 to 9 above.

c) Institutional outcomes the programme contributes towards

- Socio-, macro- and micro-economic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth
- Policymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analysis

4.10.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Key outputs for the programme include developing economic policy and research reports to inform policy and decision-making in the department and economic cluster. The programme achieved its targets of high-impact policy and research reports for the financial year. Key outputs include representing **the dtic** at the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (Natjoints) and Nedlac when the state of disaster was announced.

The following was achieved through these engagements:

- Contributing to the development of the business and social relief packages
- Undertaking research on the likely impact of COVID-19 on the South African economy
- Contributing to discussions in the Natjoints Economic Workstream regarding the reversal of the ban on the operation of spaza shops and general dealers during the first lockdown, and supporting the continued operation of the business process outsourcing (BPO) sector, and agricultural/food sector logistics during the lockdown
- Assisting in responding to requests from enterprises wishing to be designated as essential services
- Coordinating the development of the in-kind donation portal, where companies and individual donors could register their donations.

The programme represented **the dtic** on the various structures of Nedlac, including the Nedlac Executive Committee (at Minister level), Management Committee (at DG level) and the TIC. In addition, it ensured that government was represented at all Nedlac's TIC meetings and the Rapid Response Task Team meetings that Nedlac convened to respond to COVID-19.

Through its strategic research partners, the programme achieved the following in terms of research support:

- Commissioning research that underpins the development of master plans that are not led by **the dtic**
- Capacity building for government, business and labour social partners on how to develop high-impact master plans
- Research assistance to identify sectoral strengths and opportunities
- Convening of consultation fora for social partners to evaluate progress and highlight challenges

The programme provided capacity-building support to departments and research support for the following master plans, where **the dtic** was not the lead department:

- Forestry (approved by Cabinet)
- Digital economy (awaiting Executive Oversight Committee approval)
- Renewable energy
- Creative industries
- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Aerospace and defence
- Oceans economy
- Global business services
- Cannabis

In addition, the programme represented **the dtic** in a multi-departmental team that coordinates the economic development, tourism and small business development Ministers and Members of the Executive Council (MinMEC) meetings. Technical MinMEC meetings were convened in July, August and October 2020, and in March 2021. The meetings monitored the implementation of the MinMEC resolutions, and provided an opportunity for national government to receive feedback from provinces on measures undertaken to address challenges emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic. Provinces were consulted on the ERRP.

The programme is currently developing a programme for the economic empowerment of women and gender equity within the department. It has performed a statistical analysis of women economic empowerment programmes within the department to compile data in terms of **the dtic**'s contribution to the economic empowerment of women. Through its strategic research partners, the programme is developing a systematic gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation framework for women's economic empowerment for **the dtic** and its entities. The programme has developed a reporting framework to coordinate this work.



4.10.2. Re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme: Economic Research and Coordination								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2018/19	Audited actual performance 2019/20	Planned annual target 2020/21	**Actual achievement 2020/21	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2020/21	Reasons for deviation
Socio-, macro- and micro-economic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth	Economic policy reports	Number of analytical policy reports produced that supports the work of programmes 2-9	4	4	8	9	1	Due to the impact of COVID-19 in the economy, an additional Investment Analysis Report was prioritised to track developments with regard to investments
Policy-makers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analyses	Policy-relevant and high-quality economic research	Number of research reports produced that enhance economic reconstruction and recovery programmes	New indicator	New indicator	6	6	Target achieved	None

4.10.3. Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There were no areas underperformance.

4.10.4. Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.10.5. Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The programme represented **the dtic** at Natjoints when the state of disaster was announced. The following outputs and milestones were achieved:

- Contributing to the development of the business and social relief packages
- Presenting economic analysis in support of the amendment of the ban on the operation of spaza shops and general dealers during the first lockdown
- Presenting economic analysis to support the continued operation of export industries, the global business services, agriculture, food and logistics sectors during the lockdown
- Supported by **the dtic's** call centre, responding to more than 10 000 email enquiries from enterprises wishing to register as essential services.
- Providing support to The Presidency to engage stakeholders on non-medical COVID-19-related matters, in particular.
- Supported by **the dtic's** Office of the Chief Information Officer, coordinating the development of the in-kind donation portal, where companies and individual donors can register their donations
- Supported by **the dtic's** Marketing Unit, creating the COVID-19 webpage on **the dtic's** homepage to bring together all COVID-19 related regulations, forms, permits, frequently asked questions (FAQs) and contact details of relevant government personnel dealing with COVID-19-related matters
- Contributing to the discussion in the Natjoints Economic Workstream on economic interventions to mitigate the economic impact of the various lockdown levels
- Facilitating the entry of aircraft and international experts essential to South Africa's COVID-19 response
- Undertaking research on the likely impact of COVID-19 on the South African economy and presenting this to Natjoints

The programme undertook studies on the impact of COVID-19 on the economy to provide responsive research to the department and influence post-COVID-19 economic recovery strategies. These included the studies titled "Economic impact of COVID-19", and "COVID-19 and South African manufacturing: Impact assessment and recovery options".

4.10.6. Progress on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Intervention	Geographic location	Number of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the outputs in the APP	Immediate outcomes
Economic Research and Policy Coordination operational budget	Provided research and data to Natjoints and Nedlac to show the impact of the lockdown on economic sectors, including liquor, call centres, export sectors and informal traders.	Nationally	Large number of formal enterprises and informal traders	Enterprises in the export sectors, and informal traders who were completely shut in the first lockdown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Economic sectors were in lockdown for the shortest possible time, thereby mitigating job losses, and allowing informal traders to re-start trading to serve local communities' needs relatively quickly.

4.10.7. Linking performance with budgets

The programme's budget allocation for the 2020/21 financial year was R50.75 million. As at 31 March 2021, spending on this programme stood at R32.93 million of the allocated budget. It comprised costs for human resources, as well as goods and services, which enabled the programme to develop and roll out legislative processes to facilitate an inclusive economy through interventions to increase competitiveness in the economy, and continued work to drive economic transformation and increase participation in industrialisation.

4.10.8. Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	21 992	15 166	6 826	–	–	–
Macro-Economic Policy	6 879	5 272	1 607	–	–	–
Micro-Economic Policy	7 292	2 995	4 297	–	–	–
Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work	8 752	5 532	3 220	–	–	–
Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	5 835	3 967	1 868	–	–	–
TOTAL	50 750	32 932	17 818	–	–	–

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1. TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC ENTITIES

Public entities receive sizeable transfer payments from government and are often the frontline providers of services on behalf of government. It is therefore important to understand the impact of these services on the community. Departments are requested to provide information on the services provided by these public entities, transfer payments to the public entities, the actual amount spent from the transfer received by the public entities, and strategic achievements of the public entity. Departments must also comment on monthly monitoring systems or the lack thereof to monitor spending on such transfer payments. If such monitoring took place, departments must provide details of difficulties experienced and what steps (if any) were taken to rectify such difficulties.

Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
National Empowerment Fund	Promote savings and investments among historically disadvantaged persons through its retail activities, and fund economic empowerment and black business through its investment division	–	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Gambling Board	Provide advice on the national gambling industry, and promote uniform norms and standards across provinces	31 027	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity

Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
National Lotteries Commission	Exercise national control over lottery activities	–	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	Support global competitiveness through the provision of fit-for purpose internationally acceptable measurement standards and measurements	223 291	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
South African National Accreditation System	Provide an accreditation system for laboratories, certification, inspection and Good Laboratory Practice. Establish laboratory, personnel and certification bodies in South Africa, as well as mutual recognition agreements with international accreditation organisations	28 748	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Credit Regulator	Regulate the South African credit industry	71 272	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	Registration of companies, cooperatives and IP rights (trade marks, patents, designs and copyright) and the maintenance thereof	–	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Consumer Tribunal	Adjudicate a variety of applications, and hear cases against credit providers that contravene the Act	47 492	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Regulator for Compulsory Specification	Administer compulsory specifications, otherwise known as technical regulations	126 126	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
National Consumer Commission	Charged with the responsibility to enforce and carry out the functions assigned to it in terms of the Act, which aims to promote, protect and advance the social and economic welfare of consumers in South Africa by providing leadership, advocacy and a system of rapid redress, thereby creating a fair and accessible consumer marketplace	51 530	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Companies Tribunal	May adjudicate in relation to any application that may be made to it, and make any order as provided for in the Companies Act in respect of such an application, and in addition serve as a forum for voluntary alternative dispute resolution	20 752	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
South African Bureau of Standards	Provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services	270 421	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa	Facilitate and encourage South African export trade by underwriting export credit loans and investments outside South Africa and enabling South African contractors to secure capital goods and services in other countries	162 712	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Competition Commission	The investigative and enforcement arm of the Competition Act. It investigates mergers and/or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	302 586	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Competition Tribunal	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through coordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm.	32 342	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
International Trade Administration Commission	Aims to create fair trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth.	95 998	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Small Enterprise Finance Corporation	Provides access to SMMEs via direct lending and intermediaries	196 786	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity
Industrial Development Corporation	A national development finance institution with the objective of leading industrial capacity development.	–	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity	To be reported in the Annual Report of this entity

5.2. TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO ALL ORGANISATIONS OTHER THAN PUBLIC ENTITIES

This section provides information on transfer payments made to provinces, municipalities, departmental entities (excluding public entities), higher education institutions, public corporations, private enterprises, foreign governments, non-profit institutions and households. This excludes payments to public entities as it is included in the previous section. This section also provides information on where funds were budgeted to be transferred, but transfers were not made, and the reasons for not transferring funds.

Departments are requested to provide the name of the transferee, the purpose for which these funds were transferred, whether the department complied with section 381(j) of the PFMA, the amount transferred, the amount spent from the transfer received by the transferee (excluding individuals or social grant payments), and the reasons for unspent funds by the transferee. Departments must also comment on monthly monitoring systems or the lack thereof to monitor spending on such transfers. If such monitoring took place, departments must provide details of difficulties experienced and what steps (if any) were taken to rectify such difficulties.

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Name of transfer	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the department comply with section 38(1)(j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)
National Productivity Institute	Departmental agency	Workplace challenge	Yes	10 741
Council for Geoscience (CGS)	Departmental agency	The objectives underlying the establishment of the CGS are to develop and publish world-class geoscience knowledge products and to render geoscience-related services to the South African public and industry	Yes	1 052
Centurion Aerospace Village	Non-profit institution	Aerospace	Yes	15 531
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Public corporation	Fibre and Textile Centre of Excellence, Aerospace Industry Support, National Cleaner Production, and National Foundry Technology Network	Yes	88 583
Industrial Development Corporation	Public corporation	Customer Sector Programme, Clothing and Textiles Production Incentive, MCEP industrial loan, Tirisano Trust Fund, Steel Development	Yes	1 134 372
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	Non-profit institution	Rehabilitation and growth of the tool, die and mould manufacturing industry	Yes	61 840
Protechnik Laboratories	Public corporation	Chemical laboratories	Yes	3 645
World Trade Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	14 671
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	3 417
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	4 735
World Intellectual Property Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	5 418
Proudly South African Campaign	Non-profit institution	Promotes the buying of locally manufactured products and services, rolling out national campaigns to create awareness of the economy-wide benefits of buying locally manufactured products.	Yes	35 475
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies	Non-profit institution	Facilitates policy development and dialogue in pursuit of sustainable and inclusive growth	Yes	18 243
Auto Supply Chain Competitive Initiative	Non-profit institution	National non-profit initiative jointly established by government, industry and labour to facilitate, coordinate and oversee supplier competitiveness improvement initiatives in the South African automotive industry and to set the strategic direction for specific practically oriented competitiveness improvement projects	Yes	3 258
Treaty Organisation for Metrology	International organisation	Intergovernmental treaty organisation addressing legal metrology, including provisions related to units of measurement, measurement results (e.g. pre-packages) and measuring instruments	N/A	2 492

The table below reflects the transfer payments that were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, but for which no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be used (R'000)	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
Black Business Council	–	1 425	–	Outstanding compliance documentation

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

There were no conditional grants for the reporting period.

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1. DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be used (R'000)
Name of donor	Government of Flanders
Full amount of the funding	EU411 665 (R5 960 909) EDD contributed R4870 410 in-kind towards the project
Period of the commitment	Three years, which was due to end on 31 March 2020. A no-cost extension was, however, granted for a project to end on 31 March 2021, and subsequently to 2022 during April 2021.
Purpose of the funding	To develop a Social and Solidarity Economy Policy for South Africa
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Paper and draft White Paper on the Social and Solidarity Economy for South Africa Establish an Expert Reference Panel Conduct stakeholder consultations Obtain socioeconomic impact assessment system approval
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Paper finalised and converted into a draft White Paper Second Expert Reference Panel appointed in September 2020, and eight meetings were held for the period until the end of March 2021, with some being chaired by the Deputy Minister Six webinars held with stakeholders on the implementation plans of the draft Green Paper Deputy Minister Gina led consultations with the leadership of the following provinces: Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, North West, Limpopo and Gauteng Preliminary socioeconomic impact assessment system approval obtained in December 2020
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R2 006 000,00 (received on 25 August 2020)
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R845 501,44
Reasons for the funds unspent	Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the project was not able to spend all the funds as initially planned, as operations moved to virtual engagements.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<p>Progress reports are submitted to the donor and National Treasury. The donor sits on the Project Steering Committee, along with National Treasury, which meets four times a year. The donor also interacts with the project as required between Project Steering Committee meetings, as well as having an open invitation to the Intergovernmental Advisory and Expert Reference Panel meetings that are held quarterly.</p> <p>Besides the project structure, regular ad-hoc meetings are held with the funder to keep them abreast of any new developments on the project</p>

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure projects	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under-expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
New and replacement assets						
Existing infrastructure assets						
- Upgrades and additions						
- Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments						
- Maintenance and repairs						
Infrastructure transfer						
- Current						
- Capital						
TOTAL						

PART C

GOVERNANCE



1. INTRODUCTION

the dtic is fully committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance. The governance structures in the department comprise the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the ICT Steering Committee, all of which hold meetings on a quarterly basis. In compliance with the corporate governance principles, the Office of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is tasked with the mandate of ensuring proper governance with relevant and satisfactory risk management, ethics, corporate governance and fraud-risk management functions.

In addition to the oversight structures, the department holds Executive Board (EXBO) and Operations Committee (OPSCOM) meetings every six weeks to monitor progress towards meeting the department's outcomes.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The department has a Risk Management Policy and Strategy that guides the function of risk management.

- The risk management process is aligned with the department's planning and objective-setting process. Strategic risks (and emerging risks) that could impede the achievement of **the dtic**'s strategic objectives are identified, assessed and managed or mitigated. The assessment is conducted annually before the start of the new financial year, and updated every quarter with potential, actual and emerging risks. The management of strategic risks is the responsibility of the EXBO. The strategic risks are discussed at EXBO on a quarterly basis.
- Operational or divisional risk assessments are conducted in line with the APP and the division's operational plans. The assessment is conducted annually before the new financial year and updated every quarter or as critical and/or emerging risks are identified.
- On a quarterly basis, the Risk Management Unit monitors and reports on the progress of interventions put in place to mitigate or manage the risks identified, for discussion at the RMC.
- The RMC assesses the effectiveness of risk management processes within the department and advises management on the overall system of risk management and the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk.
- **the dtic**'s risk profile is monitored quarterly at committee meetings, and reported to EXBO. The Audit Committee is chaired by an external member, who is a member of the department's Audit Committee. The RMC is attended by risk champions of all divisions of the department, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Director: Legal, the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and Internal Audit. The Risk Management Unit monitored both the strategic and operational risks of the department. No risks had materialised.

The Internal Audit function assesses the effectiveness of the system of risk management and advises management on any deficiencies in the risk-management process.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

the dtic is committed to zero tolerance to fraud and corruption. The Fraud Prevention Policy, Strategy and Plan assist in driving initiatives to ensure that both employees of **the dtic** and the public are encouraged to report any suspicious activities. There is also a strong focus on ethics awareness as a deterrent to incidents of fraud. The National Anti-Corruption Hotline (0800 701 701, toll-free) is promoted as part of **the dtic**'s initiative of encouraging the reporting of any form of fraudulent and/or corrupt activity. The Internal Audit function investigates all incidents of fraud and the appropriate action is taken.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In an effort to promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment, the Head of Ethics and Ethics Officer facilitated the disclosure of financial interests by members of the SMS and achieved 100% compliance for the financial year, as reported by the Public Service Commission. Verification of the financial disclosures revealed no instances of conflict of interest.

To further assist and enhance the ethical culture in the department, all employees are required to obtain approval to perform any remunerative work outside the public service and disclose all business interests. All such applications are submitted to the Head of Ethics for scrutiny to ensure there are no conflicts of interest before approval can be granted. The Director-General approves or declines all applications.

The Head of Ethics continued to promote ethical conduct through internal awareness news flashes. The Head of Ethics and Ethics Officer provide appropriate guidance to management and staff on all matters that may involve a conflict of interest.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct sets out the core values and overall culture of **the dtic**. The Code of Conduct empowers employees to manage operational and strategic matters, decision making, ethics and compliance. It fosters an environment of risk mitigation by reducing financial and other risks.

The conduct of employees is regulated by the Disciplinary Framework of Government, the Ethics Management Framework, Fraud Prevention Plan, and Fraud Prevention Policy and Strategy. Training on ethical conduct and the Code of Conduct is provided to employees. The department is committed to upholding the highest standard of professionalism by promoting ethical behaviour and good conduct that inspires loyalty and integrity in every employee. This is emphasised by the department's Fraud Prevention Policy, which states that the dtic has a zero-tolerance attitude towards fraud.

The department has recognised ethics training as an organisational developmental need, and attempts are under way to secure further training and development from the National School of Government (NSG). The NSG is implementing mandatory online Code of Conduct and Ethics training, which will be compulsory for all employees.

The Departmental Induction Programme includes a Code of Conduct training module, in conjunction with ethics, which is provided to all new employees as a standardised approach to orientation. In addition, all new employees must sign a Code of Conduct, thereby ensuring that they are held accountable for any breach of contract.

The specified measures have proven highly effective as employees have maintained general compliance with departmental rules, regulations, policy frameworks, and training and development opportunities. This is evident in the clean audits the department has been receiving to date. To ensure business continuity and compliance with the specified frameworks for increased operational efficiencies, the department applies a strong stance on employee training and development, particularly in light of compliance measures. Disciplinary action is taken against employees who are not in compliance.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Occupational health and safety is of utmost importance to **the dtic** as an employer. The department implemented a health and safety programme to ensure compliance with health and safety legal requirements, and the health and safety of all employees, contractors and visitors.

the dtic's Health and Safety Committee is fully functional and all statutory meetings were held. In addition, meetings were held to address COVID-19-related occupational health and safety matters. The appointed Health and Safety representatives conducted inspections at the campus to identify anomalies. The DPSA's reporting in terms of employee health and wellness (EHW) practices was completed successfully for all quarters. Two evacuation drills were held. A programme, facilitated by an appointed service provider, provides training to all health and safety team members. Twelve employees were trained. The compliance of contractors of the concessionaire in terms of health and safety procedures was strictly enforced and monitored.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry meetings April 2020 to March 2021

Date	Meeting title
1 May 2020	Briefing by the Minister on government's response to the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on the economy and measures to mitigate against this
6 May 2020	Deliberations on the Committee's Report on the dti and EDD's Quarter 3 performance
11 May 2020	Briefing by the Minister on the the dtic's 2020/21 APP
12 May 2020	Briefing by the CIPC and the NCR on their contributions to government's COVID-19 response Deliberations on the dti and EDD's Quarter 3 performance
13 May 2020	Briefing by the IDC and the NEF on their contribution to government's COVID-19 response
19 May 2020	Briefing by the Competition Commission and the NCC on the contribution to government's COVID-19 response
22 May 2020	Briefing by the dtic on COVID-19 measures as they pertain to its mandate
26 May 2020	Briefing by the Minister on COVID-19 measures as they pertain to the dtic's mandate

**The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry meetings
April 2020 to March 2021**

Date	Meeting title
28 May 2020	Briefing by the Technical Infrastructure Institutions on their contributions to government's COVID-19 response
2 June 2020	Briefing by the ITAC on its contribution to government's COVID-19 response Briefing on the dti and EDD's Quarter 4 performance reports for 2019/20
19 June 2020	Briefing by the dtic on beneficiation and localisation Deliberations on the first draft of the dti and EDD's Quarter 4 reports for 2019/20
24 June 2020	Briefing by SABS and the NRCS on their turnaround progress Briefing on the NLC's allegations
8 July 2020	Briefing by the Minister on the dtic's 2020/21 Special Adjustment Budget
15 July 2020	Deliberations on the dtic's Budget Report The NLC's legal opinion
16 July 2020	Deliberations on the dtic's Budget Report Resolution requesting the NLC to provide a beneficiary list
28 July 2020	Briefing by the Minister on the steel and sugar industries, and the NLC beneficiaries
18 August 2020	Briefing by the Minister and Legal Advisor on the remitted Bills: the Copyright and the Performers' Protection Amendment Bills
19 August 2020	Update on government's COVID-19 interventions
25 August 2020	Copyright and Performers' Protection Amendment Bills: briefing and deliberations on the President's procedural reservations
26 August 2020	Briefing and deliberations on the Copyright and Performers' Protection Amendment Bills, and the President's substantive reservations
1 September 2020	Briefing by the Minister on the Black Industrialists Programme
2 September 2020	Briefing by the dtic on NLC investigations Briefing by the NLC on COVID-19 and outstanding matters
6 October 2020	Briefing by the dti and EDD on their 2019/20 performance, and on the dtic's 2020/21 Quarter 1 performance
7 October 2020	Briefing by the SABS and the NRCS on their turnaround strategies
13 October 2020	Briefing on trade negotiations and existing trade agreements and trade relations
20 October 2020	Briefing on the implementation of the Competition Act COVID-19 investigations and cases by the Competition Commission and the Tribunal
21 October 2020	Briefing on the implementation of the Protection of Investment Act and the Legal Metrology Act
23 October 2020	NLC Chairperson appointment
27 October 2020	Briefing on status and implementation of master plans
28 October 2020	Briefing on the challenges facing the ferrochrome and cement industries
3 November 2020	Briefing on the National Intellectual Property Policy (Phase 1) and its implementation
10 November 2020	the dti and EDD audit outcomes Briefing by the AGSA and the dti and EDD on the 2019/20 annual reports
17 November 2020	the dtic Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report: discussion Selection of NLC Chairperson appointment process
19 November 2020	the dtic Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report NLC Chairperson appointment process
24 November 2020	NLC Chairperson appointment process: deliberations
25 November 2020	NLC Chairperson appointment process: deliberations
2 December 2020	NLC Chairperson appointment process: timeframe
3 December 2020	NLC Chairperson appointment: shortlisting criteria
16 February 2021	Update by the NRCS on implementation of its Turnaround Strategy
17 February 2021	Briefing on the dtic's Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 performance 2020/21
23 February 2021	Briefing on the implementation of master plans
24 February 2021	NLC Chairperson vacancy: shortlisting candidates for interviews

**The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry meetings
April 2020 to March 2021**

Date	Meeting title
26 February 2021	NLC Chairperson vacancy: finalisation of shortlisting
2 March 2021	Briefing by the Minister on the impact of the State of the Nation Address, budget and ERRP as they relate to the dtic's mandate
3 March 2021	Briefing by the NEF and the IDC on their contribution to the ERRP
9 March 2021	NLC Chairperson vacancy: interviews
12 March 2021	NLC Chairperson vacancy Committee's recommendation
16 March 2021	Briefing by the Minister on the implementation of the AfCFTA agreement Committee Report on the dtic's performance
17 March 2021	Update on SEZ implementation Briefing by the SABS on its Turnaround Strategy Committee Report on the dtic's performance
31 March 2021	Briefing by the Minister on the position of the Acting NLC Chairperson Update on the NLC appointment process



ANNEXURE A dated 03 December 2020

TABLING OF BUDGETARY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY, DATED 19 NOVEMBER 2020

CONCLUSIONS

Based on its deliberations, the Committee drew the following conclusions:

- 7.1 Notwithstanding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Committee welcomed the fact that the DTI and the EDD and the majority of its entities had achieved clean audits, which according to the Office of the Auditor-General was an indication of effective leadership. The Committee also welcomed the progress made by the South African Bureau of Standards in addressing its previous audit findings.
- 7.2 The Committee welcomed the merger of the two departments into the new **dtic**. The Committee also applauds **the dtic** on the progress made in the reconfiguration process.
- 7.3 The Committee welcomed the decisive measures implemented by the Government to stem the spread of the COVID-19 virus and welcomed the initial support measures implemented by **the dtic** to mitigate against the negative impact on the economy. However, there is a need to ramp up industrial policy strategies to accelerate the recovery of the economy.
- 7.4 The Committee welcomed the development and implementation of four of the Master Plans and was encouraged by **the**



ANNEXURE A dated 03 December 2020

- dtic's** progress in developing the outstanding Master Plans. However, there may be a need to reconfigure certain aspects to accommodate the effects of the pandemic.
- 7.5 According to **the dtic**, the launch of the Bizportal in 2019 alleviated the regulatory burden for the registration of companies, as was evident with the increased number of company registrations since the 2018/19 financial year. The Bizportal could be modified to also facilitate the registration and certification of companies manufacturing and/or offering essential goods and services during the COVID-19 lockdown.
 - 7.6 A concern for the Committee was the slow progress in tabling its legislative programme, noting that the Liquor Amendment Bill and the Companies Amendment Bill, among others, had been outstanding since the fifth Parliament.
 - 7.7 The Committee welcomed the fact that the Industrial Development Corporation still retains a strong balance sheet and would continue to implement its industrial development mandate, notwithstanding Moody's Investors Service recent downgrading of the Industrial Development Corporation's long-term foreign currency ratings.
 - 7.8 The Committee welcomed the continued support by **the dtic** of the economy through incentives and other non-financial measures thereby attracting investment and creating jobs.
 - 7.9 The Committee welcomed **the dtic's** response regarding the plan to address the current impasse regarding the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Commission's independence. It was however concerned that there were no specific

timeframes set for the process to amend the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act.

- 7.10 The Committee welcomes the active role **the dtic** plays to secure investment commitments garnered at the Presidential Investment Conferences and to facilitate their implementation.
- 7.11 The Committee welcomed the current support offered by **the dtic** to its entities. However, there should be a closer oversight relationship and an early warning mechanism to detect and intervene in regard to possible challenges.
- 7.12 The Committee encourages **the dtic** to continue providing support to the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications and the South African Bureau of Standards to ensure the implementation of their turnaround strategies.

	monitor interventions aimed at the recovery of the economy, and where immediate collaboration and co-ordination can achieve quick wins and make demonstrable progress.
9.2 Fast-tracking the tabling of legislation.	The report is noted. The Liquor Amendment Bill is currently being reviewed and will be consulted with Cabinet. The Companies Amendment Bill is under review at Nedlac.
9.3 Expediting the necessary legislative changes to the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act that would enable the listing of the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Commission as an independent entity.	B-BBEE legislation will be introduced into the Parliamentary calendar in the next financial year.

Approved



Mr Lionel October

Director-General: Trade, Industry and Competition

26/01/2021

RECOMMENDATIONS

Informed by its deliberations, the Committee recommends that the House requests that the Minister of Trade and Industry should consider:

9.1 Engaging the relevant Ministers to ensure compliance and adherence with localisation, beneficiation and local content prescripts across government in line with the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan of government.	(a) The Preferential Procurement Regulations make it mandatory for organs of state, including state owned companies (SOCs) to implement local production and content in the procurement of goods designated for such purpose in the public procurement system. In ensuring compliance to the local content requirements, the Proudly South African (PSA) working closely with the Department of Trade, Industry & Competition (the dtic) has instituted the tender monitoring system which monitor tenders for compliance on local content and production on a daily basis. Where there are incidences of non-compliance, the dtic asks organs of state to either amend or cancel tenders. Some of the non-compliant tenders are referred to the National Treasury's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) for intervention. the dtic is also working closely with the Office of the Auditor General to scale up the auditing of tenders designated for local production; audit opinions are being issued in this matter. the dtic is also working closely with the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in making sure that the biggest SOCs reporting to it such as Denel, Eskom and Transnet implement local content requirements in their tenders. Further, the dtic is part of localisation work stream at NEDLAC, the work stream is critical for to
--	---

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
N/A				

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

No prior modifications to audit report.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Systems of internal control are designed to provide cost-effective assurance that assets are safeguarded, and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently and effectively managed.

In line with the PFMA and King IV, the Internal Audit Unit provides the Audit Committee and management with assurance that internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of an appropriate quarterly reporting process, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to controls and processes. The RMC monitors and oversees the control of risk areas throughout **the dtic**.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

Key activities and objectives of Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Unit continued to increase its audit coverage in line with identified risks, and performed more specialist audits in areas such as performance, ICT and corporate governance. The majority of the audits focused on incentive administration. Internal Audit audited the APP targets (performance information) per quarter for 10 programmes.

Summary of audit work done

The Internal Audit Unit managed to capacitate the Unit as the two former departments (**the dti** and EDD) had merged to become **the dtic**. In addition, **the dtic** managed to appoint two performance auditors, one compliance auditor and one Assistant Director for performance audits. Internal Audit enabled **the dtic** and some of its entities to improve their internal and risk management controls, and corporate governance processes. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) rendered co-sourced specialist audit services. **the dtic** has co-sourced the forensic work to Nexia SAB&T for the 2020/21 financial year.

For the period under review, the Internal Audit Unit spent an estimated 12 200 direct hours (including in-house forensic investigations of 4 582 hours) on audit work at **the dtic**. Various internal audit reports, forensic audit reports and forensic case assessments were issued to management and presented to the Audit Committee as at the end of March 2021.

Key activities and objectives of the Audit Committee

the dtic's Audit Committee Charter requires a maximum of six independent members, who have sufficient qualifications and experience, to render the services associated with the Audit Committee function. During the period under review, four Audit Committee meetings were held. The terms of some committee members were extended until 31 March 2021 due to the merger of **the dti** and EDD on 1 April 2020. The DG attended four Audit Committee meetings as an executive member.

Attendance of Audit Committee meetings by Audit Committee members

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Mr Sikkie Kajee (Chairperson)	Chartered Director (SA), MBA, CIA, FCIS and BCompt (Hons)	External	N/A	31/08/2013	31 March 2021 (Termination)	4
Ms Rene van Wyk	CA (SA), MBA and B Compt (Hons & CTA)	External	N/A	04/09/2013	31 March 2021 (Termination)	4
Ms Simangele Sekgobela	MSc Economics, BCom Hons in Economics, BCom, Certificate in Corporate Governance, a Senior Secondary Teacher's Certificate, Executive Leadership Programme certificate	External	N/A	27/06/2017	N/A	5
Dr Pritish Dala	PhD (IT), M.IT, BSc Hons in Computer Science, B.IT, CISA, CISM, CISSP, CRISC, CGEIT, CEH, CHFI and LA27001	External	N/A	27/06/2017	N/A	5

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Prof DP van der Nest	DTech (Internal Auditing), MCom (Development Economics), BCom Hons (Economics), Higher Education Diploma, BCom (Accountancy)	External	N/A	3 March 2014	N/A	5
Ms S Makhathini	CA(SA), Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting Science, BCompt Hons (Accounting Science) with Certificate of Theory in Accounting (CTA), BCom (Accounting)	External	N/A	17 May 2017	N/A	5
Mr Lionel October	Master of Economics, BA Hons, Bluris	Internal	Director-General	1 May 2011	N/A	4

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

In line with its strategic commitment to be a well-governed national department, **the dtic** strives for effective oversight and monitoring of its governance regime. Vital to the achievement of this aim is a competent and independent Audit Committee. We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.8 and 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The Committee formalised an annual work plan that monitors its progress against its responsibilities.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Audit Committee conducted separate meetings with the assurance providers and reviewed the following:

- Quarterly financial statements and performance reports
- Unaudited Annual Financial Statements before submission to the AGSA
- The appropriateness of accounting policies and procedures
- The effectiveness of the risk management system
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations
- IT governance and its systems
- The Annual Report and predetermined objectives prior to submission to the AGSA and final publication
- The plans, work and reports of Internal Audit and the AGSA
- The Internal Audit and Audit Committee charters
- The internal Audit three-year rolling plan, Internal Audit Coverage Plan and Operational Plan
- The Internal Audit reports and outcomes
- The AGSA report and audit opinion

Six Audit Committee meetings (an additional two meetings for the EDD to close off the 2019/20 financial year) were held during the year under review. The table below discloses information on the Audit Committee members:

Name	Internal or external	Position	Number of meetings attended
Mr Sikkie Kajee	External	Chairperson	4
Ms Rene van Wyk	External	Member	4
Ms Simangele Sekgobela	External	Member	5
Dr Pritish Dala	External	Member	5
Prof DP van der Nest	External	Member	5
Ms Sijabulile Makhathini	External	Member	5
Mr Lionel October	Internal	Standing invitee (DG)	4

The terms of some committee members expired and were extended until 31 March 2021 in anticipation of the merger of **the dti** and the EDD on 1 April 2020.

Effectiveness of internal control

The systems of internal control are designed to provide cost-effective assurance that assets are safeguarded, and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed.

The Committee has considered the work performed by Internal Audit on a quarterly basis, and tracked outstanding audit findings.

In line with the PFMA, Internal Audit provides the Audit Committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of an appropriate quarterly reporting process, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes.

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit work, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the department, revealed certain control weaknesses, which were then raised with the department.

The following Internal Audit work completed during the year under review consists of 74 audit reports and memoranda in the following categories:

Type of audit	Number	Frequency
Compliance audits	4	Per annum
Performance audits	3	
IT audits	5	
Performance information audits (11 divisions)	51	Quarterly
Follow-ups:		
Compliance audits	6	
Performance audits	2	
IT audits	3	
TOTAL	74	

One audit was deferred to the 2021/22 financial year due to delays in systems or processes of the auditable areas.

The following were areas of concern, in that the controls or processes require certain improvement measures:

- The administration of certain incentive projects
- Resource constraints within certain units
- Contingent liability reconciliations
- HR appointment processes
- Implementing the business continuity plan

In-year management and monthly or quarterly reports

The department has been reporting monthly and quarterly to National Treasury as required by the PFMA.

Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed the Annual Financial Statements prepared by the department. The Audit Committee had the opportunity to review the final Annual Financial Statements before and after the AGSA's review and discussed them with management. The Audit Committee noted the following:

- Assurance provided by management in terms of financial status, fair representation, state of the control environment and quality assurance processes in relation to the audited Annual Financial Statements
- The accounting policies and practices applied were appropriate
- We are satisfied that, based on accounting conventions, the financial statements reflect a well-run organisation
- Management takes the comments by Internal Audit and the AGSA seriously and is committed to taking the appropriate corrective action

The Audit Committee wishes to congratulate the management team of **the dtic** and the DG, especially those managers in the areas of finance, performance and Internal Audit services, on their continued commitment to the improvement of **the dtic's** internal control environment, and noted the clean audit report from the AGSA.

Resolution of internal control weaknesses

The follow-up Internal Audit processes indicated that management is instituting adequate corrective actions to address control weaknesses identified.

The Audit Committee is of the view that management is appropriately balancing delivery and continuous improvement.

Integrated assurance

The Audit Committee reviewed the plans and reports of the external auditors, Internal Audit and other assurance providers, including management, and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business.

Internal Audit effectiveness

Internal Audit forms part of the third line of defence as set out in the Integrated Assurance Strategy, and engages with the first and second lines of defence to facilitate the escalation of key control breakdowns.

The Internal Audit Branch has a functional reporting line to the Audit Committee (via the Chairperson) and an administrative reporting line to the DG. The Audit Committee receives quarterly reports from Internal Audit and assesses the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function, reviews and approves the Internal Audit operational plans coverage, as well as the approved three-year rolling plans.

The Audit Committee monitored and challenged, where appropriate, actions taken by management to clear significant Internal Audit findings.

The Audit Committee has overseen a process by which Internal Audit has performed audits according to a risk-based audit and evaluated the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal controls. The Audit Committee is satisfied with the independence and effectiveness of the Internal Audit function. During the 2020/21 financial year, the Internal Audit function received three additional resources from the EDD.

Performance information

The performance information fairly reflects the operations and actual output against planned targets for performance indicators as per the APP of **the dtic** for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The performance information has been reported on in accordance with the requirements of the guidelines on Annual Reports issued by National Treasury. A system of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the “integrity and reliability” of performance information. This includes the quarterly auditing of all APP targets by Internal Audit. An action plan will also be developed by management to address the issues raised by the AGSA, which relate to the reporting of performance information within the next financial year. These matters will be overseen by the Audit Committee.

Risk management

A separate RMC monitors and oversees the control of risk identification throughout **the dtic**. One of the independent Audit Committee members represents the Audit Committee as Chairperson during quarterly meetings.

The department assessed strategic, operational and emerging risks that could negatively impact on the achievement of its objectives. Risks were prioritised based on likelihood and impact (inherently and residually). Mitigations were implemented to reduce risks to acceptable levels. New and emerging risks were identified in line with the COVID-19 pandemic and business continuity.

Internal Audit also performed its own assessment of the risk environment of the organisation and also included the strategic and operational risks identified by management as part of this assessment. As part of the 2020/21 Internal Audit coverage plan, Internal Audit performed a review of the updated Risk Management Framework practices and processes.

Governance and ethics

the dtic has adopted the Public Sector Corporate Governance Framework. The Audit Committee continues to monitor the key governance interventions of **the dtic**. However, due to its nature, there is a need for continued improvement.

There is a focus to imbed further enhancements of awareness and understanding of ethics at all levels within **the dtic**. There is a need to relook at the design and functions of the Ethics Committee.

the dtic requires all members of the SMS, at levels 10 to 12, and officials in the Finance Unit, to complete a financial disclosure declaration on an annual basis.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the continuing progress made by **the dtic** in improving and progressing with the areas outlined in this report. Management is committed to good governance and clean administration.

The Audit Committee noted no significant or material non-compliance with prescribed policies and procedures. From observations, analyses and reports presented to the Audit Committee by management and assurance providers, the Audit Committee concludes that internal control systems tested were adequate and materially effective for most areas. The Audit Committee wishes to express its appreciation to management, the AGSA and Internal Audit, who supported the Audit Committee in performing its functions effectively.

Ms S Sekgobela
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Date: 31 July 2021

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with compliance to the B-BBEE requirements of the B-BBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by **the dtic**.

Has the department applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate levels 1–8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Yes / No	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	Yes	The Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003) provides for the registration of the macro-manufacture and distribution of liquor. The Act promotes the economic transformation of the liquor industry. Section 13 of the Act requires a commitment made by the applicant in terms of black economic empowerment. The manufacturers and distributors complied with this requirement of the Act.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	N/A	
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	N/A	
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	N/A	
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of B-BBEE?	Yes	It is a mandatory condition that each applicant of the incentives be B-BBEE compliant in terms of the B-BBEE codes (achieve Level 1 to 4) and submit a valid B-BBEE certificate of compliance or affidavit.



PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Based on various priorities identified, Human Resources Management and Development supported the department through organisational initiatives such as the merger of **the dti** and EDD into **the dtic**. Following the finalisation of the merger, immediate support was provided in the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown with the provision of PPE to employees and the reporting of positive cases. As at the end of March 2021, 83 employees had tested positive, 81 employees had recovered and two employees had passed on. Further organisational support was provided through recruitment, performance management, human resource development, health and wellness, and transformation initiatives.

The current structure of **the dtic** provides for 1 349 approved positions, 1 228 of which were filled and 121 were vacant on 31 March 2021. This excludes the positions in respect of the three political office-bearers. The reduction in the vacancy rate amid the challenges in the compensation of employees' budget is still an important focus area and is closely monitored. During the period under review, 54 interns were appointed for a period of 24 months.

The status of people with a disability is at 3.9% and women in senior management is at 53%, which both exceed Cabinet's targets.

Its staff are **the dtic's** most valued asset. The department therefore has one of the most progressive and holistic wellness programmes. The programme includes an early learning centre, on-site medical clinic with an occupational nursing sister and visiting doctor, and a 24/7 counselling service for staff and their family. In addition to the several measures and good practices put in place, employees were encouraged to work remotely and subsequently on a rotational basis to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The automated performance management and development system is another critical tool used by **the dtic's** management to ensure that services are rendered according to set service standards. The service standards form the basis for concluding performance agreements and facilitating the effective monitoring of good performance and underperformance. The department has put corrective measures in place to deal with non-compliance in terms of submitting performance agreements. The status of its performance agreements as at the end of March 2021 was 96%, which is indicative of a well-managed performance management system.

As a knowledge-based department, learning, skills improvement, information management, automation and innovation are critical for delivering the departmental programmes and services. Various training needs have been identified and rolled out – 390 employees attended planned and unplanned training interventions, including policy formulation and implementation, information and capacity-building sessions, workshops, seminars and conferences. In addition, the department continued to support employees in developing themselves through formal studies, and, to this end, 234 employees participated in the department's bursary programme (158 undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications, 65 master's qualifications and 11 doctorates).

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1. PERSONNEL-RELATED EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final audited personnel-related expenditure by programme and salary bands. In particular, they provide an indication of the following:

- Amount spent on personnel
- Amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowance (HOA) and medical aid

3.1.1. Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Total expenditure	Personnel expenditure	Training expenditure	Professional and special services expenditure	Personnel expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	Percentage	R'000
Administration	814 097	300 880	730	19 812	36.96%	676
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	103 159	77 726	0	45	75.35%	864
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	105 387	78 498	0	8 394	74.49%	793
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1 626 287	107 662	0	282	6.62%	786
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	288 485	54 929	0	3 263	19.04%	742
Industrial Financing	4 921 273	132 533	0	3 392	2.69%	690
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	377 812	171 431	826	62	45.37%	1 319
Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	56 736	45 633	0	0	80.43%	661
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	713 550	19 609	0	236	2.75%	980
Economic Research and Coordination	32 935	28 975	0	1 672	87.98%	616
TOTAL	9 039 721	1 017 876	1 556	37 158	11.26%	781

3.1.2. Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Personnel expenditure	Percentage of total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee
	R'000	Percentage	R'000	R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	185	0.0%	1	185
Skilled (levels 3–5)	32 098	3.2%	118	272
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	175 330	17.2%	378	464
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	487 581	47.9%	560	871
Senior and top management (levels 13–16)	322 682	31.7%	246	1 312
TOTAL	1 017 876	100.0%	1 303	781

3.1.3. Salaries, overtime, home owner's allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home owner's allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage
Administration	212 538	70.6%	299	0.1%	4 661	1.5%	10 408	3.5%
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	54 074	69.6%	0	0.0%	623	0.8%	1 998	2.6%
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	54 157	69.0%	6	0.0%	940	1.2%	1 789	2.3%
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	74 794	69.5%	0	0.0%	874	0.8%	2 099	1.9%

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home owner's allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	38 623	70.3%	0	0.0%	521	0.9%	1 522	2.8%
Industrial Financing	94 874	71.6%	5	0.0%	1 865	1.4%	4 480	3.4%
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	72 318	42.2%	0	0.0%	2 841	1.7%	3 106	1.8%
Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	32 870	72.0%	0	0.0%	517	1.1%	1 089	2.4%
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	14 290	72.9%	0	0.0%	258	1.3%	434	2.2%
Economic Research and Coordination	19 403	67.0%	0	0.0%	111	0.4%	611	2.1%
TOTAL	667 941	65.6%	310	0.0%	13 211	1.3%	27 536	2.7%

3.1.4. Salaries, overtime, home owner's allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home owner's allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage	R'000	Percentage
Skilled (levels 1–2)	78	42.0%	0	0.0%	51	27.7%	0	0.0%
Skilled (levels 3–5)	19 452	60.6%	3	0.0%	1 990	6.2%	1 657	5.2%
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	109 791	62.6%	73	0.0%	6 137	3.5%	9 394	5.4%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	318 390	65.3%	234	0.0%	4 388	0.9%	10 483	2.2%
Senior management (levels 13–16)	220 230	68.3%	0	0.0%	645	0.2%	6 002	1.9%
TOTAL	667 941	65.6%	310	0.0%	13 211	1.3%	27 536	2.7%

3.2. EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- Programme
- Salary band
- Critical occupations (see definition in notes below)

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. The vacancy rate therefore reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

3.2.1. Employment and vacancies by programme as at 31 March 2021

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	465	422	9%	18
Consumer and Corporate Regulation	71	67	6%	6
Competition Policy and Economic Planning	26	20	23%	0
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	142	125	12%	4
Economic Research and Coordination	49	43	12%	4
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	143	131	8%	5
Industrial Financing	194	183	6%	7
Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	59	56	5%	12
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	105	93	11%	5
Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	95	88	7%	1
TOTAL	1 349	1 228	9%	62

3.2.2. Employment and vacancies by salary band as at 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	1	1	0%	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	73	65	11%	52
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	398	369	7%	5
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	608	552	9%	2
Senior management (levels 13–16)	269	241	10%	3
TOTAL	1 349	1 228	9%	62

3.2.3. Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as at 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administrative-related, permanent	173	164	5%	52
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc., permanent	1	1	0%	0
Communication and information-related, permanent	7	6	14%	0
Economists, permanent	10	10	0%	0
Finance and economics-related, permanent	53	48	9%	0
Financial and related professionals, permanent	12	10	17%	0
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	4	3	0%	0
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	12	12	0%	0
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	3	2	33%	0
Head of Department / Chief Executive Officer, permanent	1	1	0%	0
Household and laundry workers	6	3	50%	0
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	1	1	0%	0
Human resources clerks, permanent	5	5	0%	0
Human resources-related, permanent	43	38	12%	0
Information technology-related, permanent	29	27	7%	0
Legal-related, permanent	15	14	7%	0
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	19	17	11%	0
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	7	7	0%	0
Logistical support personnel, permanent	25	22	12%	0
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	6	3	50%	0
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	29	27	7%	0

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Other information technology personnel	3	3	0%	0
Other occupations, permanent	3	3	0%	0
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	126	119	6%	0
Security officers, permanent	18	17	6%	0
Senior managers, permanent	255	225	12%	3
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	3	2	33%	0
Trade and industry advisors and other related professionals, permanent	480	438	9%	7
TOTAL	1 349	1 228	9%	62

3.3. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the SMS by salary level. It also provides information on the advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes, and disciplinary steps taken.

3.3.1. SMS post information as at 31 March 2021

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	1	100%	0	0%
Salary Level 16	3	2	0%	1	0%
Salary Level 15	14	11	73%	3	21%
Salary Level 14	72	66	91%	6	8%
Salary Level 13	182	164	89%	18	10%
TOTAL	272	244	89%	28	10%

3.3.2. SMS post information as at 30 September 2020

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	1	100%	0	0%
Salary Level 16	3	2	0%	1	0%
Salary Level 15	14	11	73%	3	21%
Salary Level 14	71	63	87%	8	11%
Salary Level 13	183	158	84%	25	14%
TOTAL	272	235	84%	37	14%

3.3.3. Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in six months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary Level 16	0	0	0
Salary Level 15	0	0	0
Salary Level 14	3	0	1
Salary Level 13	8	0	4
TOTAL	11	0	5

3.3.4. Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

Delays mainly due to reductions in the CoE budget resulting in processes being halted while priorities are reviewed.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months

Delays mainly due to reductions in the CoE budget resulting in processes being halted while priorities are reviewed, as well as the nationwide lockdown, which required a review of all processes

3.3.5. Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

None

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

None

3.4. JOB EVALUATION

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in their organisation. In terms of the regulations, all vacancies on salary level 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

3.4.1. Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	Percentage of posts evaluated	Number	Percentage of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	73	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	398	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	608	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0
SMS (Band A)	181	0	0%	0	0	0	0
SMS (Band B)	71	0	0%	0	0	0	0
SMS (Band C)	13	0	0%	0	0	0	0
SMS (Band D)	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 349	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded because not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts, and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

3.4.2. Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	1

Employees with a disability

0

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

3.4.3. Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Administrative-related	1	6	7	Out of adjustment (foreign economics officers), grade progression, job evaluation, grievance settlement and retentions
Administrative-related	4	7	8	
Administrative-related	1	7	9	
Administrative-related	1	8	9	
Administrative-related	1	7	10	
Administrative-related	1	8	10	
Administrative-related	1	9	10	
Administrative-related	2	10	11	
Administrative-related	10	11	12	
Administrative-related	2	11	13	
Communication and information-related	1	8	9	
Communication and information-related	1	11	12	
Finance and economics-related	1	6	8	
Finance and economics-related	2	8	9	
Human resources-related	1	8	10	
Human resources-related	2	9	10	
Human resources-related	3	11	12	
Information technology-related	4	6	8	
Information technology-related	1	9	12	
Light vehicle drivers	1	4	6	
Logistical support personnel	2	6	7	
Logistical support personnel	1	11	13	
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers	1	10	12	
Other information technology personnel.	1	9	10	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	4	7	8	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	8	9	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	9	10	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	11	12	
Security officers	1	6	7	
Security officers	1	7	9	
Security officers	1	11	12	
Senior managers	4	13	14	
Senior managers	2	14	15	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	1	8	9	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	4	9	10	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	5	10	11	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	1	8	12	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	1	10	12	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	13	11	12	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	2	10	13	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	8	11	13	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	4	12	13	
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	2	11	14	
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				103
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED				8%

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender and disability.

3.4.4. Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	30	6	3	12	51
Male	41	5	1	5	52
TOTAL	71	11	4	17	103

Employees with a disability	2	2	0	2	6
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

3.5. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the department's employment profile. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

3.5.1. Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of employees at the beginning of the period: 1 April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	1	0	0	0%
Skilled (levels 3–5)	122	59	46	38%
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	383	12	19	5%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	574	11	22	4%
SMS (Band A)	157	6	7	4%
SMS (Band B)	62	3	1	2%
SMS (Band C)	12	0	0	0%
SMS (Band D)	4	0	0	0%
Contracts				
TOTAL	1 315	91	95	7%

3.5.2. Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Number of employees at the beginning of the period: 1 April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Administrative-related, permanent	215	58	51	24%
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc., permanent	1	0	0	0%
Communication and information-related, permanent	7	0	0	0%
Economists, permanent	13	0	0	0%
Finance and economics-related, permanent	48	3	3	6%
Financial and related professionals, permanent	15	1	1	7%
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	4	0	0	0%
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	12	0	0	0%
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	3	0	0	0%
Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer, permanent	1	0	0	0%
Household and laundry workers	3	2	2	0%
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0	0%
Human resources clerks, permanent	5	0	0	0%
Human resources related, permanent	39	1	2	5%

Critical occupation	Number of employees at the beginning of the period: 1 April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Information technology related, permanent	28	0	1	4%
Legal related, permanent	10	0	1	10%
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	19	0	2	11%
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	6	0	0	0%
Logistical support personnel, permanent	22	0	2	9%
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	7	0	2	29%
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	33	2	1	3%
Other information technology personnel	3	0	0	0%
Other occupations, permanent	3	0	0	0%
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	119	5	4	3%
Security officers, permanent	17	0	0	0%
Senior managers, permanent	222	9	5	2%
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	1	1	0	0%
Trade and industry advisors and other related professionals, permanent	458	9	18	4%
TOTAL	1 315	91	95	7%

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

3.5.3. Reasons why staff left the department for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations
Death	6	6%
Resignation	32	34%
Expiry of contract	44	46%
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0%
Dismissal – misconduct	1	1%
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0%
Discharged due to ill-health	0	0%
Retirement	7	7%
Transfer to other public service departments	1	1%
Other	4	4%
TOTAL	91	100%
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO LEFT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	7%	

3.5.4. Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a percentage of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by occupation
Administrative-related, permanent	215	19	9%	114	53%
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc., permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
Communication and information-related, permanent	7	0	0%	2	29%
Economists, permanent	13	0	0%	9	69%
Finance and economics-related, permanent	48	3	6%	39	81%
Financial and related professionals, permanent	15	1	7%	12	80%

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a percentage of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by occupation
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	4	0	0%	2	0%
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	12	0	0%	2	17%
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	3	1	33%	0	0%
Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer, permanent	1	0	0%	0	0%
Household and laundry workers, permanent	3	0	0%	0	0%
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0%	2	200%
Human resources clerks, permanent	5	0	0%	6	0%
Human resources related, permanent	39	0	0%	22	0%
Information technology related, permanent	28	0	0%	15	54%
Legal-related, permanent	10	0	0%	6	60%
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	19	0	0%	15	79%
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	6	0	0%	4	67%
Logistical support personnel, permanent	22	0	0%	18	82%
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	7	0	0%	1	14%
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	33	0	0%	6	18%
Other information technology personnel	3	0	0%	2	67%
Other occupations, permanent	3	0	0%		0%
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	119	2	2%	83	70%
Security officers, permanent	17	0	0%	11	69%
Senior managers, permanent	222	5	2%	150	68%
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0%	2	200%
Trade and industry advisors and other related professionals, permanent	458	4	1%	319	70%
TOTAL	1315	35	3%	843	64%

3.5.5. Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a percentage of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	1	0	0%	1	0%
Skilled (levels 3–5)	122	17	14%	26	21%
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	383	4	1%	270	70%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	574	5	1%	368	64%
Senior management (levels 13–16)	235	9	4%	178	76%
TOTAL	1 315	35	3%	843	64%

3.6. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

3.6.1. Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as at 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	70	16	9	14	71	8	20	17	225
Professionals	240	12	7	11	283	12	19	19	603
Technicians and associate professionals	84	5	2	2	135	8	4	10	250
Clerks	29	0	0	0	126	4	0	9	168
Service and sales workers	3	1	2	1	9	0	0	1	17
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Elementary occupations	4	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	22
Total	434	35	20	28	641	33	43	56	1 290
Employees with disabilities	19	0	1	2	19	2	3	4	50

3.6.2. Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as at 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	2	3	3	1	6	1	0	0	16
Senior management	79	13	6	16	80	9	24	18	245
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	209	14	9	6	212	13	14	23	500
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	99	4	2	3	270	9	5	15	407
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	45	1	0	2	72	1	0	0	121
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	434	35	20	28	641	33	43	56	1 290

3.6.3. Recruitment for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	9
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	16
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	23	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	59
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	35	0	1	3	50	1	1	0	91
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

3.6.4. Promotions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17
Unskilled and defined decision making		0	0	0		0	0		
TOTAL	19	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	35

Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3.6.5. Terminations for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	3	1	0	3	7	0	1	0	15
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	14
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	4	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	15
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	26	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	51
Unskilled and defined decision making									
TOTAL	44	1	0	4	42	2	1	1	95

Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3.6.6. Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Verbal warning	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Written warning	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	6
Final written warning	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Suspended without pay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pending	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Dismissal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Case withdrawn	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8
TOTAL	18	1	1	0	11	1	1	1	34

3.6.7. Skills development for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5	1	0	3	15	2	4	5	35
Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	33	7	2	3	46	4	2	9	106
Clerks	96	0	1	6	136	1	0	1	241
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	134	8	3	12	197	7	6	15	382

Employees with disabilities	4	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	11
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

3.7. SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken are presented here.

3.7.1. Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as at 31 May 2021

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as percentage of total number of SMS members
Director-General/Head of Department	1	1	1	100%
Salary Level 16	3	2	1	50%
Salary Level 15	14	11	11	100%
Salary Level 14	72	66	64	97%
Salary Level 13	182	164	158	96%
TOTAL	272	244	235	96%

3.7.2. Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as at 31 March 2021

Reasons	
Director-General/Head of Department (HOD)	None
Salary Level 16 but not HOD	One employee: no reasons provided
Salary Level 15	None
Salary Level 14	One employee: suspension One employee: new appointment
Salary Level 13	Three employees: new appointments Two employees: no reasons provided One employee: manager did not sign

3.7.3. Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as at 31 March 2021

Reasons
None – no action required.
Officials were penalised by not being paid the pay progression in terms of the Departmental Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) Policy. Hence, an official cannot be penalised twice for the same transgression.

3.8. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the department granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

3.8.1. Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African					
Male	0	434	0.0%	0	0
Female	3	641	0.5%	125	42
Asian					
Male	1	20	5.0%	56	56
Female	1	43	2.3%	131	131
Coloured					
Male	0	35	0.0%	0	0
Female	0	33	0.0%	0	0
White					
Male	0	28	0.0%	0	0
Female	0	56	0.0%	0	0
TOTAL	5	1290	0.4%	312	62

3.8.2. Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below SMS for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	1	0.0%	0	0	0%
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	117	0.0%	0	0	0%
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1	374	0.3%	13	13	0.01%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	3	554	0.5%	144	48	0.03%
TOTAL	4	1 046	0.4%	157	39	0.02%

3.8.3. Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Financial clerks and credit controllers	0	2	0.0%	0	0
Human resources clerks	0	5	0.0%	0	0
Security officers	0	17	0.0%	0	0
Household and laundry workers	0	3	0.0%	0	0
Messengers, porters and deliverers	0	3	0.0%	0	0
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals	0	1	0.0%	0	0
Risk management and security services	0	1	0.0%	0	0
Finance and economics related	0	48	0.0%	0	0
Logistical support personnel	0	22	0.0%	0	0
Other administration and related clerks and organisers	0	27	0.0%	0	0
Other occupations	0	3	0.0%	0	0
Legal related	0	14	0.0%	0	0
Financial and related professionals	0	10	0.0%	0	0
Administrative related	1	216	0.5%	56	56
Communication and information related	0	6	0.0%	0	0
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	119	0.0%	13	13
Library, mail and related clerks	0	17	0.0%	0	0
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc.	0	1	0.0%	0	0
Human resources related	1	38	2.6%	30	30
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	2	445	0.4%	131	66
Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer	0	1	0.0%	0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	0	2	0.0%	0	0
Statisticians and related professionals	0	2	0.0%	0	0
Senior managers	1	228	0.4%	82	82
Economists	0	10	0.0%	0	0
Other information technology personnel	0	3	0.0%	0	0
Light vehicle drivers	0	7	0.0%	0	0
Food services aids and waiters	0	12	0.0%	0	0
Information technology related	0	27	0.0%	0	0
TOTAL	6	1 290	0.5%	312	52

3.8.4. Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band, for SMS for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	1	164	0.6%	73	73	0.05%
Band B	1	66	1.5%	82	82	0.05%
Band C	0	11	0.0%	0	0	0%
Band D	0	3	0.0%	0	0	0%
TOTAL	2	244	0.8%	155	78	0.05%

3.9. FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

3.9.1. Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	1 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Lower skilled	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Contract (levels 9–12)	3	50%	2	29%	-1	-50%
Contract (levels 13–16)	3	50%	5	71%	2	40%
TOTAL	6	100%	7	100%	1	14%

3.9.2. Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	1 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	17%	0	0%	-1	-14%
Senior managers	3	50%	4	57%	1	14%
Statisticians and related professionals	0	0%	1	14%	1	14%
Trade/industry advisors and other related professions	2	33%	2	29%	0	0%
TOTAL	6	100%	7	100%	1	14%

3.10. LEAVE UTILISATION

The Public Service Commission identified the need for the careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

3.10.1. Sick leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skills (levels 1–2)	150	81.3	34	5	4	131
Skilled (levels 3–5)	1084	78.9	238	35.2	5	1 707
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1245	78.2	292	43.2	4	3 770
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	468	83.5	94	13.9	5	2 246
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	41	51.2	18	2.7	2	15
TOTAL	2988	79.4	676	100	4	7 869

3.10.2. Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	Percentage of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	31	100	2	100	16	27
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	186	100	6	100	31	293
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	60	100	7	100	8.57	177
Senior management (levels 13–16)	10	100	1	100	10	47
TOTAL	287	100	16	100	23	544

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) in 2000 requires the management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

3.10.3. Annual leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	36	1	36
Skilled (levels 3–5)	1 138	72	29
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	6 219	375	26
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	10 013	563	25
Senior management (levels 13–16)	4 924	257	33
Not available	689	99	7
TOTAL	23 019	1 367	17

3.10.4. Capped leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 December 2020
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	0	0	0	13
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	2	2	1	28
Senior management (levels 13–16)	44	4	11	28
TOTAL	46	6	8	26

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

3.10.5. Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2020/21 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	34	1	34
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2020/21	343	8	43
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2020/21	1 924	78	25
TOTAL	2 301	87	26

3.11. HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

3.11.1. Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
None	N/A

3.11.2. Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide their name and position.	Yes		Ms Thuli Lebuso
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and wellbeing of employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	Yes		Three employees (annual budget excluding compensation budget is R560 000)
3. Has the department introduced an employee assistance or health promotion programme for its employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.	Yes		Counselling (telephonic, face-to-face), trauma debriefing, managerial support services, life management services, training and development, awareness and prevention
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.		No	
5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.		No	Employment practices are not unfairly discriminatory
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	Yes		Occupational clinic has measures in place for monitoring and making referrals
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	Yes		Due to COVID-19, no screening services were conducted.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	Yes		Monitor trends and interventions introduced. Interventions facilitated and feedback from clients.

3.12. LABOUR RELATIONS

3.12.1. Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Subject matter	Date
Total number of collective agreements	None

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

3.12.2. Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	2	5.8%
Verbal warning	6	17.7%
Written warning	6	17.7%
Final written warning	6	17.7%
Suspended without pay	1	2.9%
Fine	0	0%
Demotion	0	0%
Dismissal	1	2.9%
Not guilty	0	0%
Case withdrawn	8	23.5%
Pending	4	11.8%
TOTAL	34	100%

3.12.3. Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Disgraceful/unprofessional conduct	1	2.94%
Abscondment	1	2.94%
Insubordination	1	2.94%
Refusal to adhere to office etiquette	1	2.94%
Failure to disclose financial interest on time	9	26.47%
Non-adherence to rotation schedule	1	2.94%
Dereliction of duties or misrepresentation	3	8.82%
Dereliction of duties, insubordination or negligence	2	5.88%
Refusal to take lawful instruction, gross negligence	3	8.82%
Poor management of staff, gross negligence and insubordination	1	2.94%
Misrepresentation or conducted himself in an improper, disgraceful manner	1	2.94%
Dereliction of duties or alleged fraud	3	8.82%
Dereliction of duties or absenteeism	1	2.94%
Dereliction of duties	2	5.88%
Alleged fraud	4	11.76%
TOTAL	34	100.00%

3.12.4. Grievances logged for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Grievances	Number	Percentage of total
Number of grievances resolved	29	78%
Number of grievances not resolved	8	22%
TOTAL NUMBER OF GRIEVANCES LODGED	37	100%

3.12.5. Disputes logged with councils for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Disputes	Number	Percentage of total
Number of disputes upheld	2	29%
Number of disputes dismissed	5	71%
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES LODGED	7	100%

3.12.6. Strike actions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Total number of persons working days lost	N/A
Total costs working days lost	N/A
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	N/A

3.12.7. Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Number of people suspended	1
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	1
Average number of days suspended	1 000
Cost of suspension (R'000)	R5 530 249.17

3.13. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

3.13.1. Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2020	Training needs identified at the start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	116	0	52	92	144
	Male	108	0	62	67	129
Professionals	Female	333	0	194	220	414
	Male	282	0	164	156	320
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	161	0	77	79	156
	Male	94	0	54	40	94
Clerks	Female	141	0	83	75	158
	Male	33	0	14	17	31
Service and sales workers	Female	10	0	3	6	9
	Male	7	0	11	3	14
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	1	2	3
Elementary occupations	Female	20	0	21	2	23
	Male	5	0	2	2	4
Subtotal	Female	781	0	430	474	904
	Male	534	0	308	287	595
TOTAL		1 315	0	738	761	1 499

3.13.2. Training provided for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2020	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	116	0	26	0	26
	Male	108	0	9	0	9
Professionals	Female	333	0	42	0	42
	Male	282	0	34	0	34
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	161	0	141	0	141
	Male	94	0	107	0	107
Clerks	Female	141	0	14	0	14
	Male	33	0	6	0	6
Service and sales workers	Female	10	0	2	0	2
	Male	7	0	9	0	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	20	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	781	0	225	0	225
	Male	534	0	165	0	165
TOTAL		1 315	0	390	0	390

3.14. INJURY ON DUTY

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

3.14.1. Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required basic medical attention only	0	0
Temporary total disablement	0	0
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

3.15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

The following tables relate to information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations, "consultant" means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides, in terms of a specific contract on an ad-hoc basis, any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- The rendering of expert advice
- The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks
- The execution of a specific task that is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department

3.15.1. Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration	Percentage of total
Compilation and printing of the 2019/20 Annual Incentive Report and repackaging two policy briefs	7	80	R499 518.40
Audit Review to determine whether the National Consumer Commission has exercised its functions and powers within the parameters set by the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	6	120	R608 741.00
Conduct a regulatory impact assessment in respect of selected provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008	6	179	R1 872 200.00
Conduct a regulatory impact assessment in respect of selected provisions of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)	4	160	R3 215 966.00
Research on mechanisms to accelerate industrialisation in South Africa and the Broader Subcontinent Development Think Tank	8	720	R15 000 000.00
Advisory consulting services and investigative study into the case load of the Companies Tribunal for the period 2014/15 to 2019/20	3	60	R499 347.50

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Percentage of total
6	34	1 319	R21 695 772.90

3.15.2. Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDI) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Compilation and printing of the 2019/20 Annual Incentive Report and repackaging two policy briefs	100	100	7
Audit Review to determine whether the National Consumer Commission has exercised its functions and powers within the parameters set by the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	51	51	4
Impact assessment in respect of selected provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008	51	51	6
Conduct a regulatory impact assessment in respect of selected provisions of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 7 of 2008)	20	20	3
Research on mechanisms to accelerate industrialisation in South Africa and the Broader Subcontinent Development Think Tank	0	0	3
Advisory consulting services and investigative study into the case load of the Companies Tribunal for the period 2014/15 to 2019/20	100	100	3

3.15.3. Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in rand
None			

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Duration (work days)	Total contract value in rand
None			

3.15.4. Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
None			

3.16. SEVERANCE PACKAGES

3.16.1. Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the Minister of Public Service and Administration	Number of applications supported by Minister of Public Service and Administration	Number of packages approved by department
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (levels 13–16)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0



PART E

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



1. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 39: DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition set out on pages 126 to 220, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **the dtic** as at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in Note 34 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2020 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the department (then the Department of Trade and Industry) at and for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Merger of departments

8. I draw attention to Note 35 in the financial statements, which deals with the merger of the former Department of Trade and Industry and the Economic Development Department into the dtic as a result of a proclamation for the reconfiguration of departments.

Other matter

9. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

10. The supplementary information set out on pages 211 to 220 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

11. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
12. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to a going concern and using the going-concern basis of accounting, unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

13. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
14. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Introduction and scope

15. In accordance with the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings, but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
16. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
17. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 6 – Industrial Financing	60–63

18. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
19. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Introduction and scope

20. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings, but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
21. I did not identify any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Other information

22. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the Auditor's Report and those selected programmes presented in the Annual Performance Report that have been specifically reported in this Auditor's Report.
23. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
24. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with financial statements and the selected programme presented in the Annual Performance Report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or that otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
25. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this Auditor's Report. When I receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this Auditor's Report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected, this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

26. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation. However, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Pretoria

Date: 31 July 2021



ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for the selected programme and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements, as described in this Auditor’s Report, I also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going-concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the dtic to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my Auditor’s Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this Auditor’s Report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

2. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Appropriation Statement	127
2. Notes to the Appropriation Statement	176
3. Statement of Financial Performance	177
4. Statement of Financial Position	178
5. Statement of Changes in Net Assets	179
6. Cash Flow Statement	180
7. Accounting Policies	181
8. Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	187
9. Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements	211

2.1. APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Appropriation per programme		2020/21						2019/20		
Programme	Voted funds and direct charges	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Administration		829 936	—	(9 418)	820 518	814 096	6 422	99.2%	—	—
2. Trade, Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation		118 912	—	(9 512)	109 400	103 159	6 241	94.3%	—	—
3. Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation		118 325	—	(7 774)	110 551	105 388	5 163	95.3%	—	—
4. Industrial Competitiveness and Growth		1 650 484	—	(7 955)	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	99.0%	—	—
5. Consumer and Corporate Regulation		304 196	—	(11 907)	292 289	288 484	3 805	98.7%	—	—
6. Industrial Financing		4 937 806	—	74 621	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	98.2%	—	—
7. Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments		420 801	—	(20 344)	400 457	377 812	22 645	94.3%	—	—
8. Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care		57 220	—	1 701	58 921	56 735	2 186	96.3%	—	—
9. Competition Policy and Economic Planning		780 430	—	(5 000)	775 430	713 548	61 882	92.0%	—	—
10. Economic Research and Policy Coordination		55 162	—	(4 412)	50 750	32 932	17 818	64.9%	—	—
TOTAL		9 273 272	—	—	9 273 272	9 039 714	233 558	97.5%	—	—
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance										
		Add: Departmental receipts				140 247				
		Aid assistance				207 165				
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (total revenue)						9 620 684				
		Add: Aid assistance				189 654				
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance expenditure						9 229 368				

Appropriation per economic classification

Appropriation per economic classification									
	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 759 525	(10 167)	(96 176)	1 653 182	1 568 865	84 317	94.9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	1 093 049	-	-	1 093 049	1 017 876	75 173	93.1%	-	-
Salaries and wages	927 821	16 923	3 372	948 116	901 063	47 053	95.0%	-	-
Social contributions	165 228	(16 923)	(3 372)	144 933	116 813	28 120	80.6%	-	-
Goods and services	666 476	(10 167)	(96 176)	560 133	550 989	9 144	98.4%	-	-
Administrative fees	4 635	(1 176)	(1 565)	1 894	1 658	236	87.5%	-	-
Advertising	14 015	(804)	(9 544)	3 667	3 617	50	98.6%	-	-
Minor assets	1 930	(795)	(1 100)	35	22	13	62.9%	-	-
Audit costs: External	16 059	(4 781)	(700)	10 578	10 578	-	100%	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	5 335	(2 665)	-	2 670	2 669	1	98.6%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	4 146	(1 366)	(1 693)	1 087	884	203	81.3%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	17 619	1 439	(4 241)	14 817	13 294	1 523	89.7%	-	-
Computer services	37 120	13 824	5 652	56 596	56 593	3	98.6%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	49 291	16 949	(27 968)	38 272	37 819	453	98.8%	-	-
Legal services	28 932	1 426	(11 852)	18 506	18 503	3	98.6%	-	-
Contractors	15 157	4 705	(8 035)	11 827	11 338	489	95.9%	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	266	630	(251)	645	629	16	97.5%	-	-
Entertainment	1 358	(1 052)	(174)	132	71	61	53.8%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 043	(3)	(1 167)	873	769	104	88.1%	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	3 513	(789)	(1 540)	1 184	1 040	144	87.8%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10 005	(4 745)	(1 824)	3 436	2 172	1 264	63.2%	-	-
Operating leases	366 236	(19 787)	(4 023)	342 426	342 175	251	99.9%	-	-
Property payments	8 762	(1 649)	833	7 946	7 927	19	99.8%	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	40 454	(9 123)	(15 705)	15 626	12 853	2 773	82.3%	-	-
Training and development	6 045	(4 333)	(152)	1 560	1 555	5	99.7%	-	-
Operating payments	22 685	4 424	(4 208)	22 901	22 461	440	98.1%	-	-
Venues and facilities	9 951	(368)	(6 478)	3 105	2 051	1 054	66.1%	-	-
Rental and hiring	899	(127)	(441)	331	311	20	94.0%	-	-

Appropriation per economic classification

	2020/21						2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	7 497 018	2 904	75 676	7 575 598	7 427 227	148 371	98.0%	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 041 265	-	1 692	1 042 957	1 042 957	-	100%	-
Departmental agencies	1 041 265	-	1 692	1 042 957	1 042 957	-	100%	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	39 854	-	(8 063)	31 791	30 733	1 058	96.7%	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 273 839	-	82 047	6 355 886	6 215 124	140 762	97.8%	-
Public corporations	3 219 310	1 112 319	82 047	4 413 676	4 355 455	58 221	98.7%	-
Other transfers to public corporations	3 219 310	1 112 319	82 047	4 413 676	4 355 455	58 221	98.7%	-
Private enterprises	3 054 529	(1 112 319)	-	1 942 210	1 859 669	82 541	95.8%	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	2 898 336	(1 016 000)	-	1 882 336	1 800 565	81 771	95.7%	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	156 193	(96 319)	-	59 874	59 104	770	98.7%	-
Non-profit institutions	140 882	-	-	140 882	134 347	6 535	95.4%	-
Households	1 178	2 904	-	4 082	4 066	16	99.6%	-
Social benefits	1 178	1 062	-	2 240	2 225	15	99.3%	-
Other transfers to households	-	1 842	-	1 842	1 841	1	99.9%	-
Payments for capital assets	16 729	6 332	20 500	43 561	42 693	868	98.0%	-
Machinery and equipment	13 328	9 264	20 500	43 092	42 693	399	99.1%	-
Transport equipment	590	51	-	641	640	1	99.8%	-
Other machinery and equipment	12 738	9 213	20 500	42 451	42 053	398	99.1%	-
Software and other intangible assets	3 401	(2 932)	-	469	-	469	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	931	-	931	929	2	99.8%	-
TOTAL	9 273 272	-	-	9 273 272	9 039 714	233 558	97.5%	-

Programme 1: Administration

	2020/21						2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Sub-programme								
1.1 Ministry	38 059	(5 587)	(515)	31 957	31 662	295	99.1%	-
1.2 Office of the Director-General	84 713	7 190	(9 568)	82 335	81 988	347	99.6%	-
1.3 Corporate Management Services	545 624	2 682	8 460	556 766	556 746	20	99.1%	-
1.4 Office Accommodation	3 300	45	1 054	4 399	4 397	2	99.1%	-
1.5 Financial Management Services	91 048	(4 962)	16 114	102 200	100 762	1 438	98.6%	-
1.6 Marketing Communication and Media Relations	67 192	632	(24 963)	42 861	38 541	4 320	89.9%	-
	829 936	-	(9 418)	820 518	814 096	6 422	99.2%	-

Programme 1: Administration

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	816 442	(9 272)	(31 753)	775 417	769 002	6 415	99.2%	-	-
Compensation of employees	313 957	-	(8 388)	305 569	300 881	4 688	98.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	274 720	(3 128)	(5 016)	266 576	263 345	3 231	98.8%	-	-
Social contributions	39 237	3 128	(3 372)	38 993	37 536	1 457	96.3%	-	-
Goods and services	502 485	(9 272)	(23 365)	469 848	468 121	1 727	99.6%	-	-
Administrative fees	2 133	(1 298)	(270)	565	544	21	96.3%	-	-
Advertising	10 885	(694)	(7 002)	3 189	3 180	9	99.7%	-	-
Minor assets	481	(423)	(55)	3	2	1	66.7%	-	-
Audit costs: External	16 059	(4 781)	(700)	10 578	10 578	-	100%	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	5 335	(2 665)	-	2 670	2 669	1	99.1%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	1 588	(224)	(643)	721	716	5	99.3%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	10 544	(208)	(1 308)	9 028	8 204	824	90.9%	-	-
Computer services	29 386	15 531	9 669	54 586	54 585	1	99.1%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	17 624	10 382	(7 528)	20 478	20 473	5	99.1%	-	-
Legal services	15 928	2 593	(3 818)	14 703	14 703	-	100%	-	-
Contractors	9 592	3 098	(3 569)	9 121	9 112	9	99.9%	-	-
Agency and support/outourced services	266	-	(251)	15	-	15	-	-	-
Entertainment	286	(141)	(140)	5	-	5	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 617	(648)	(899)	70	43	27	61.4%	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	2 556	(555)	(1 345)	656	653	3	99.5%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	7 197	(3 760)	(875)	2 562	1 867	695	72.9%	-	-
Operating leases	337 529	(14 272)	(354)	322 903	322 883	20	99.1%	-	-
Property payments	8 209	(2 353)	1 054	6 910	6 897	13	99.8%	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	12 524	(5 206)	(3 164)	4 154	4 093	61	98.5%	-	-
Training and development	4 182	(3 452)	-	730	729	1	99.9%	-	-
Operating payments	6 704	(886)	(1 089)	4 729	4 722	7	99.9%	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 844	573	(1 078)	1 339	1 338	1	99.9%	-	-
Rental and hiring	15	118	-	133	130	3	97.7%	-	-

Programme 1: Administration

Programme 1: Administration									
2020/21								2019/20	
Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Transfers and subsidies	160	2 015	542	2 717	2 713	4	99.9%	—	
Households	160	2 015	542	2 717	2 713	4	99.9%	—	
Social benefits	160	197	542	899	896	3	99.7%	—	
Other transfers to households	—	1 818	—	1 818	1 817	1	99.9%	—	
Payments for capital assets	13 334	6 332	21 793	41 459	41 456	3	99.9%	—	
Machinery and equipment	10 402	9 264	21 793	41 459	41 456	3	99.1%	—	
Other machinery and equipment	10 402	9 264	21 793	41 459	41 456	3	99.1%	—	
Software and other intangible assets	2 932	(2 932)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Payment for financial assets	—	925	—	925	925	—	100%	—	
TOTAL	829 936	—	(9 418)	820 518	814 096	6 422	99.2%	—	

Sub-programme 1.1: Ministry

Sub-programme 1.1: Ministry	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	37 848	(5 587)	(500)	31 761	31 469	292	99.1%	—	—
Compensation of employees	31 329	(5 066)	—	26 263	26 261	2	99.8%	—	—
Salaries and wages	28 765	(4 805)	—	23 960	23 959	1	99.8%	—	—
Social contributions	2 564	(261)	—	2 303	2 302	1	99.8%	—	—
Goods and services	6 519	(521)	(500)	5 498	5 208	290	94.7%	—	—
Administrative fees	121	(35)	—	86	84	2	97.7%	—	—
Advertising	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor assets	10	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	218	(194)	—	24	22	2	91.7%	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	1 851	(1 288)	—	563	377	186	67.0%	—	—
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4	(2)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Contractors	96	(96)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entertainment	28	(23)	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	574	(28)	(500)	46	35	11	76.1%	—	—
Consumable supplies	101	(40)	—	61	60	1	98.4%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	519	(450)	—	69	65	4	94.2%	—	—
Operating leases	830	878	—	1 708	1 705	3	99.8%	—	—
Property payments	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—

Sub-programme 1.1: Ministry

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence	1 989	707	-	2 696	2 637	59	97.8%	-	-
Operating payments	150	20	-	170	166	4	97.6%	-	-
Venues and facilities	-	57	-	57	57	-	100%	-	-
Rental and hiring	12	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	62	62	61	1	98.4%	-	-
Households	-	-	62	62	61	1	98.4%	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	62	62	61	1	98.4%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	211	-	(77)	134	132	2	98.5%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	211	-	(77)	134	132	2	98.5%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	211	-	(77)	134	132	2	98.5%	-	-
TOTAL	38 059	(5 587)	(515)	31 957	31 662	295	99.1%	-	-

Sub-programme 1.2: Office of the Director-General

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	84 001	7 190	(8 999)	82 192	81 846	346	99.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	61 300	10 297	-	71 597	71 273	324	99.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	52 494	11 153	-	63 647	63 355	292	99.5%	-	-
Social contributions	8 806	(856)	-	7 950	7 918	32	99.6%	-	-
Goods and services	22 701	(3 107)	(8 999)	10 595	10 573	22	99.8%	-	-
Administrative fees	114	(95)	-	19	12	7	63.2%	-	-
Advertising	259	(105)	(154)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	136	(80)	(55)	1	-	1	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	2 011	(1 311)	(700)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	397	(20)	-	377	376	1	99.7%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	999	474	(445)	1 028	1 027	1	99.9%	-	-
Computer services	633	(393)	(240)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8 980	119	(1 876)	7 223	7 222	1	99.7%	-	-
Legal services	4 460	(642)	(3 818)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	929	(85)	(844)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	251	-	(251)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sub-programme 1.2: Office of the Director-General

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Entertainment	89	(49)	(40)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	117	(115)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	—	(1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventory: Other supplies	1	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumable supplies	447	(325)	(116)	6	5	1	83.3%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	991	(599)	(388)	4	3	1	75.0%	—	—
Operating leases	246	(115)	(72)	59	56	3	94.9%	—	—
Travel and subsistence	798	(495)	—	303	302	1	99.7%	—	—
Training and development	—	5	—	5	5	—	100%	—	—
Operating payments	840	726	—	1 566	1 565	1	99.9%	—	—
Rental and hiring	3	(1)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	—	—	143	143	142	1	99.3%	—	—
Households	—	—	143	143	142	1	99.3%	—	—
Social benefits	—	—	143	143	142	1	99.3%	—	—
Payments for capital assets	712	—	(712)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	712	—	(712)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other machinery and equipment	712	—	(712)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	84 713	7 190	(9 568)	82 335	81 988	347	99.6%	—	—

Sub-programme 1.3: Corporate Management Services

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	537 647	(1 832)	7 716	543 531	543 512	19	89.7%	—	—
Compensation of employees	128 677	(5 231)	(2 684)	120 762	120 752	10	99.7%	—	—
Salaries and wages	117 002	(9 261)	(2 684)	105 057	105 047	10	99.7%	—	—
Social contributions	11 675	4 030	—	15 705	15 705	—	100%	—	—
Goods and services	408 970	3 399	10 400	422 769	422 760	9	89.7%	—	—
Administrative fees	1 215	(888)	—	327	326	1	99.7%	—	—
Advertising	2 395	(1 651)	—	744	743	1	99.9%	—	—
Minor assets	133	(133)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursaries: Employees	5 335	(2 665)	—	2 670	2 669	1	99.7%	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	211	(202)	—	9	9	—	100%	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	5 973	(391)	—	5 582	5 582	—	100%	—	—

Sub-programme 1.3: Corporate Management Services

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	24 216	18 195	10 400	52 811	52 811	—	100%	—	—
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 197	10 030	—	12 227	12 226	1	99.7%	—	—
Legal services	11 414	3 150	—	14 564	14 564	—	100%	—	—
Contractors	5 734	3 369	—	9 103	9 103	—	100%	—	—
Entertainment	7	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	314	(313)	—	1	1	—	100%	—	—
Consumable supplies	460	109	—	569	569	—	100%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	205	(196)	—	9	8	1	88.9%	—	—
Operating leases	335 055	(16 398)	—	318 657	318 656	1	99.7%	—	—
Property payments	4 857	(2 357)	—	2 500	2 500	—	100%	—	—
Transport provided: Departmental activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	2 112	(1 600)	—	512	511	1	99.8%	—	—
Training and development	4 182	(3 457)	—	725	724	1	99.9%	—	—
Operating payments	2 949	(1 321)	—	1 628	1 628	—	100%	—	—
Venues and facilities	6	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rental and hiring	—	131	—	131	130	1	99.2%	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	—	1 712	311	2 023	2 022	1	99.9%	—	—
Households	—	1 712	311	2 023	2 022	1	99.7%	—	—
Social benefits	—	—	311	311	311	—	100%	—	—
Other transfers to households	—	1 712	—	1 712	1 711	1	99.9%	—	—
Payments for capital assets	7 977	2 802	433	11 212	11 212	—	100%	—	—
Machinery and equipment	5 089	5 690	433	11 212	11 212	—	100%	—	—
Other machinery and equipment	5 089	5 690	433	11 212	11 212	—	100%	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	2 888	(2 888)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	545 624	2 682	8 460	556 766	556 746	20	88.9%	—	—

Sub-programme 1.4: Office Accommodation

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	3 300	45	1 054	4 399	4 397	2	99.9%	—	—
Goods and services	3 300	45	1 054	4 399	4 397	2	99.7%	—	—
Property payments	3 300	45	1 054	4 399	4 397	2	99.7%	—	—
TOTAL	3 300	45	1 054	4 399	4 397	2	99.9%	—	—

Sub-programme 1.5: Financial Management Services

Sub-programme 1.5: Financial Management Services									
Economic classification	2020/21						Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance		Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments	86 454	(9 038)	(5 750)	71 666	70 230	1 436	98.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	56 220	-	(4 923)	51 297	51 255	42	99.9%	-	-
Salaries and wages	45 867	-	(1 551)	44 316	44 274	42	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	10 353	-	(3 372)	6 981	6 981	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	30 234	(9 038)	(827)	20 369	18 975	1 394	93.2%	-	-
Administrative fees	333	(235)	-	98	87	11	88.8%	-	-
Advertising	96	(85)	-	11	4	7	36.4%	-	-
Minor assets	202	(200)	-	2	2	-	100%	-	-
Audit costs: External	14 048	(3 470)	-	10 578	10 578	-	100%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	76	(75)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	761	1 057	(84)	1 734	1 097	637	63.3%	-	-
Computer services	4 537	(2 447)	(491)	1 599	1 598	1	99.9%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	697	235	-	932	931	1	99.9%	-	-
Legal services	54	85	-	139	139	-	100%	-	-
Contractors	144	(90)	(36)	18	9	9	50.0%	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Entertainment	38	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18	(3)	-	15	2	13	13.3%	-	-
Consumable supplies	92	(91)	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 998	(2 432)	(89)	2 477	1 789	688	72.2%	-	-
Operating leases	1 176	1 384	(127)	2 433	2 422	11	99.5%	-	-
Property payments	41	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 459	(2 412)	-	47	47	-	100%	-	-
Operating payments	449	(180)	-	269	269	-	100%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	160	117	26	303	302	1	99.7%	-	-
Households	160	117	26	303	302	1	99.7%	-	-
Social benefits	160	111	26	297	296	1	99.7%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	4 434	3 034	21 838	29 306	29 305	1	99.9%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 390	3 078	21 838	29 306	29 305	1	99.9%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	4 390	3 078	21 838	29 306	29 305	1	99.9%	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	44	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	925	-	925	925	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	91 048	(4 962)	16 114	102 200	100 762	1 438	98.6%	-	-

Sub-programme 1.6: Marketing Communication and Media Relations

Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	67 192	(50)	(25 274)	41 868	37 548	4 320	89.7%	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	36 431	-	(781)	35 650	31 340	4 310	87.9%	-	-	-
Salaries and wages	30 592	(215)	(781)	29 596	26 710	2 886	90.2%	-	-	-
Social contributions	5 839	215	-	6 054	4 630	1 424	76.5%	-	-	-
Goods and services	30 761	(50)	(24 493)	6 218	6 208	10	99.8%	-	-	-
Administrative fees	350	(45)	(270)	35	35	-	100%	-	-	-
Advertising	8 130	1 152	(6 848)	2 434	2 433	1	99.8%	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	686	267	(643)	310	309	1	99.7%	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	960	(60)	(779)	121	121	-	100%	-	-	-
Computer services	-	176	-	176	176	-	100%	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	5 746	-	(5 652)	94	94	-	100%	-	-	-
Contractors	2 689	-	(2 689)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	124	(24)	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	594	(189)	(399)	6	5	1	83.3%	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	1 456	(208)	(1 229)	19	18	1	94.7%	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	484	(83)	(398)	3	2	1	66.7%	-	-	-
Operating leases	222	(21)	(155)	46	44	2	95.7%	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	5 166	(1 406)	(3 164)	596	596	-	100%	-	-	-
Operating payments	2 316	(131)	(1 089)	1 096	1 094	2	99.8%	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 838	522	(1 078)	1 282	1 281	1	99.9%	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	186	-	186	186	-	100%	-	-	-
Households	-	186	-	186	186	-	100%	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	86	-	86	86	-	100%	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	100	-	100	100	-	100%	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	496	311	807	807	-	100%	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	496	311	807	807	-	100%	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	496	311	807	807	-	100%	-	-	-
TOTAL	67 192	632	(24 963)	42 861	38 541	4 320	89.9%	-	-	-

Programme 2: Trade, Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
2.1 International Trade Development	99 051	399	(7 068)	92 382	90 058	2 324	97.5%	-	-
2.2 African Multilateral Economic Development	19 861	(399)	(2 444)	17 018	13 101	3 917	77.0%	-	-
	118 912	-	(9 512)	109 400	103 159	6 241	94.3%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	92 674	(24)	(7 093)	85 557	80 306	5 251	93.9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	81 147	-	-	81 147	77 726	3 421	95.8%	-	-
Salaries and wages	70 903	(952)	-	69 951	68 690	1 261	98.2%	-	-
Social contributions	10 244	952	-	11 196	9 036	2 160	80.7%	-	-
Goods and services	11 527	(24)	(7 093)	4 410	2 580	1 830	58.5%	-	-
Administrative fees	197	(141)	(45)	11	10	1	90.9%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	115	-	(115)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	863	242	(424)	681	610	71	89.6%	-	-
Computer services	-	204	-	204	204	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	273	16	(243)	46	45	1	97.8%	-	-
Legal services	1 667	-	(1 667)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	555	-	(236)	319	318	1	99.7%	-	-
Consumable supplies	22	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	264	(30)	(45)	189	188	1	99.5%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	4 807	(315)	(2 356)	2 136	1 205	931	56.4%	-	-
Operating payments	486	-	(486)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 970	-	(1 146)	824	-	824	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	308	-	(308)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	26 238	24	(2 419)	23 843	22 853	990	95.8%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 052	-	-	1 052	1 052	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies	1 052	-	-	1 052	1 052	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	21 496	-	(2 419)	19 077	18 088	989	94.8%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Households	45	24	-	69	68	1	98.6%	-	-
Social benefits	45	24	-	69	68	1	98.6%	-	-
TOTAL	118 912	-	(9 512)	109 400	103 159	6 241	94.3%	-	-

Sub-Programme 2.1: International Trade Development

Sub-Programme 2.1: International Trade Development									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	72 858	375	(4 649)	68 584	67 249	1 335	98.1%	-	-
Compensation of employees	66 541	-	-	66 541	65 279	1 262	98.1%	-	-
Salaries and wages	61 178	(2 140)	-	59 038	57 777	1 261	97.9%	-	-
Social contributions	5 363	2 140	-	7 503	7 502	1	98.1%	-	-
Goods and services	6 317	375	(4 649)	2 043	1 970	73	96.4%	-	-
Administrative fees	149	(95)	(45)	9	9	-	100%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	90	-	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	863	242	(424)	681	610	71	89.6%	-	-
Computer services	-	204	-	204	204	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	273	16	(243)	46	45	1	97.8%	-	-
Legal services	1 667	-	(1 667)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	22	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	232	(3)	(42)	187	187	-	100%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 207	11	(1 302)	916	915	1	99.9%	-	-
Operating payments	486	-	(486)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	318	-	(318)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	26 193	24	(2 419)	23 798	22 809	989	95.8%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 052	-	-	1 052	1 052	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 052	-	-	1 052	1 052	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	21 496	-	(2 419)	19 077	18 088	989	94.8%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	24	-	24	24	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	24	-	24	24	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	99 051	399	(7 068)	92 382	90 058	2 324	97.5%	-	-

Sub-programme 2.2: African Multilateral Economic Development

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	19 816	(399)	(2 444)	16 973	13 057	3 916	76.9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	14 606	-	-	14 606	12 447	2 159	85.2%	-	-
Salaries and wages	9 725	1 188	-	10 913	10 913	-	100%	-	-
Social contributions	4 881	(1 188)	-	3 693	1 534	2 159	41.5%	-	-
Goods and services	5 210	(399)	(2 444)	2 367	610	1 757	25.8%	-	-
Administrative fees	48	(46)	-	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	25	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	545	-	(226)	319	318	1	99.7%	-	-
Operating leases	32	(27)	(3)	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 600	(326)	(1 054)	1 220	290	930	23.8%	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 652	-	(828)	824	-	824	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	308	-	(308)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	45	-	-	45	44	1	97.8%	-	-
Households	45	-	-	45	44	1	97.8%	-	-
Social benefits	45	-	-	45	44	1	97.8%	-	-
TOTAL	19 861	(399)	(2 444)	17 018	13 101	3 917	77.0%	-	-

Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
3.1 Enterprise Competitiveness	29 263	(3 657)	-	25 606	25 604	2	95.5%	-	-
3.2 Equity and Empowerment	42 997	5 350	(5 875)	42 472	41 040	1 432	96.6%	-	-
3.3 Spatial Industrial Economic Development (Special Economic Zones)	46 065	(1 693)	(1 899)	42 473	38 744	3 729	91.2%	-	-
TOTAL	118 325	-	(7 774)	110 551	105 388	5 163	95.3%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	104 381	(118)	(7 602)	96 661	92 924	3 737	96.1%	-	-
Compensation of employees	82 225	-	-	82 225	78 498	3 727	95.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	65 042	4 787	-	69 829	69 827	2	95.5%	-	-
Social contributions	17 183	(4 787)	-	12 396	8 671	3 725	69.9%	-	-
Goods and services	22 156	(118)	(7 602)	14 436	14 426	10	99.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	510	(408)	(34)	68	66	2	97.1%	-	-

Programme 3: Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation

Advertising	500	(500)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor assets	1 317	(317)	(1 000)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catering: Departmental activities	597	(546)	(34)	17	16	1	94.1%	–	–
Communication (goods and services)	1 620	102	(970)	752	751	1	99.9%	–	–
Computer services	1 030	546	(1 000)	576	576	–	100%	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 907	5 472	(984)	8 395	8 394	1	99.9%	–	–
Legal services	1 327	355	(151)	1 531	1 531	–	100%	–	–
Contractors	1 800	(78)	(1 500)	222	221	1	99.5%	–	–
Entertainment	5	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	64	(5)	(50)	9	8	1	88.9%	–	–
Consumable supplies	308	(292)	–	16	16	–	100%	–	–
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	820	(570)	(250)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating leases	714	218	246	1 178	1 177	1	99.9%	–	–
Property payments	100	24	(100)	24	24	–	100%	–	–
Transport provided: Departmental activity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	3 646	(1 615)	(864)	1 167	1 166	1	99.9%	–	–
Training and development	910	(758)	(152)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating payments	1 414	(570)	(536)	308	308	–	100%	–	–
Venues and facilities	1 167	(771)	(223)	173	172	1	99.4%	–	–
Rental and hiring	400	(400)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	13 772	118	–	13 890	12 464	1 426	89.7%	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 741	–	–	10 741	10 741	–	100%	–	–
Departmental agencies	10 741	–	–	10 741	10 741	–	100%	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 606	–	–	1 606	1 606	–	100%	–	–
Public corporations	1 606	–	–	1 606	1 606	–	100%	–	–
Other transfers to public corporations	1 606	–	–	1 606	1 606	–	100%	–	–
Non-profit institutions	1 425	–	–	1 425	–	1 425	–	–	–
Households	–	118	–	118	117	1	99.2%	–	–
Social benefits	–	118	–	118	117	1	99.2%	–	–
Payments for capital assets	172	–	(172)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	172	–	(172)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other machinery and equipment	172	–	(172)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payment for financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	118 325	–	(7 774)	110 551	105 388	5 163	95.3%	–	–

Sub-programme 3.1: Enterprise Competitiveness

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	16 916	(3 657)	-	13 259	13 257	2	99.4%	-	-
Compensation of employees	15 595	(2 564)	-	13 031	13 031	-	100%	-	-
Salaries and wages	12 472	(938)	-	11 534	11 534	-	100%	-	-
Social contributions	3 123	(1 626)	-	1 497	1 497	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	1 321	(1 093)	-	228	226	2	99.1%	-	-
Administrative fees	83	(78)	-	5	4	1	80.0%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	53	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	234	(234)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	1	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Operating leases	31	(26)	-	5	5	-	100%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	566	(522)	-	44	44	-	100%	-	-
Operating payments	37	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	317	(144)	-	173	172	1	99.4%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	12 347	-	-	12 347	12 347	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 741	-	-	10 741	10 741	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	10 741	-	-	10 741	10 741	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 606	-	-	1 606	1 606	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	1 606	-	-	1 606	1 606	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	1 606	-	-	1 606	1 606	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	29 263	(3 657)	-	25 606	25 604	2	99.8%	-	-

Sub-programme 3.2: Equity and Empowerment

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	41 572	5 271	(5 875)	40 968	40 962	6	80.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	25 072	10 258	-	35 330	35 329	1	99.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	18 134	13 277	-	31 411	31 410	1	99.5%	-	-
Social contributions	6 938	(3 019)	-	3 919	3 919	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	16 500	(4 987)	(5 875)	5 638	5 633	5	99.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	286	(255)	-	31	31	-	100%	-	-
Advertising	500	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	1 317	(317)	(1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	397	(380)	-	17	16	1	94.1%	-	-

Sub-programme 3.2: Equity and Empowerment

Sub-programme 3.2: Equity and Empowerment									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (goods and services)	1 211	138	(827)	522	522	–	100%	–	–
Computer services	1 030	546	(1 000)	576	576	–	100%	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 505	(218)	(400)	1 887	1 886	1	99.9%	–	–
Legal services	1 077	530	(77)	1 530	1 530	–	100%	–	–
Contractors	1 800	(78)	(1 500)	222	221	1	99.5%	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	50	5	(50)	5	4	1	80.0%	–	–
Consumable supplies	305	(289)	–	16	16	–	100%	–	–
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	820	(570)	(250)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating leases	648	(638)	–	10	9	1	90.0%	–	–
Property payments	100	24	(100)	24	24	–	100%	–	–
Travel and subsistence	1 371	(876)	4	499	499	–	100%	–	–
Training and development	910	(758)	(152)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating payments	1 171	(436)	(436)	299	299	–	100%	–	–
Venues and facilities	602	(515)	(87)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rental and hiring	400	(400)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	1 425	79	–	1 504	78	1 426	5.2%	–	–
Non-profit institutions	1 425	–	–	1 425	–	1 425	–	–	–
Households	–	79	–	79	78	1	98.7%	–	–
Social benefits	–	79	–	79	78	1	98.7%	–	–
TOTAL	42 997	5 350	(5 875)	42 472	41 040	1 432	96.6%	–	–

Sub-programme 3.3: Spatial Industrial Economic Development (Special Economic Zones)

Sub-programme 3.3: Spatial Industrial Economic Development (Special Economic Zones)									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
	45 893	(1 732)	(1 727)	42 434	38 705	3 729	91.2%	—	—
Compensation of employees	41 558	(7 694)	—	33 864	30 138	3 726	89.0%	—	—
Salaries and wages	34 436	(7 552)	—	26 884	26 883	1	99.6%	—	—
Social contributions	7 122	(142)	—	6 980	3 255	3 725	46.6%	—	—
Goods and services	4 335	5 962	(1 727)	8 570	8 567	3	99.6%	—	—
Administrative fees	141	(75)	(34)	32	31	1	96.9%	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	147	(113)	(34)	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Sub-programme 3.3: Spatial Industrial Economic Development
(Special Economic Zones)**

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (goods and services)	409	(36)	(143)	230	229	1	99.6%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 168	5 924	(584)	6 508	6 508	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	250	(176)	(74)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	14	(10)	-	4	4	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	3	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	35	882	246	1 163	1 163	-	100%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 709	(217)	(868)	624	623	1	99.8%	-	-
Operating payments	206	(97)	(100)	9	9	-	100%	-	-
Venues and facilities	248	(112)	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	39	-	39	39	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	39	-	39	39	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	39	-	39	39	-	100%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	172	-	(172)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	172	-	(172)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	172	-	(172)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	46 065	(1 693)	(1 899)	42 473	38 744	3 729	91.2%	-	-

Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Sub-programme	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 Industrial Competitiveness	830 555	(1)	(6 015)	824 539	814 358	10 181	98.8%	-	-
4.2 Customised Sector Programmes	819 929	1	(1 940)	817 990	811 928	6 062	99.3%	-	-
	1 650 484	-	(7 955)	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	99.0%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	128 649	(149)	(5 397)	123 103	111 972	11 131	91.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	118 785	-	-	118 785	107 661	11 124	90.6%	-	-
Salaries and wages	99 519	1 683	-	101 202	95 973	5 229	94.8%	-	-
Social contributions	19 266	(1 683)	-	17 583	11 688	5 895	66.5%	-	-
Goods and services	9 864	(149)	(5 397)	4 318	4 311	7	99.8%	-	-
Administrative fees	747	(240)	(479)	28	27	1	96.4%	-	-

Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Minor assets	45	(27)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	217	(134)	(83)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	757	332	(371)	718	718	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 296	(14)	(1 000)	282	282	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	16	635	(16)	635	635	-	100%	-	-
Contractors	41	(4)	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	12	(5)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18	(3)	(12)	3	3	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	131	(5)	(123)	3	2	1	66.7%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	221	(56)	(165)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	48	8	(36)	20	18	2	90.0%	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3 712	(1 619)	(1 618)	475	473	2	99.6%	-	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	2 252	1 006	(1 104)	2 154	2 153	1	99.3%	-	-
Venues and facilities	351	(23)	(328)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 521 835	144	(2 558)	1 519 421	1 514 310	5 111	99.7%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	378 165	-	-	378 165	378 165	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies	378 165	-	-	378 165	378 165	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	9 785	-	(2 558)	7 227	7 227	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	994 428	-	-	994 428	994 428	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	994 428	-	-	994 428	994 428	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	994 428	-	-	994 428	994 428	-	100%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	139 457	-	-	139 457	134 347	5 110	96.3%	-	-
Households	-	144	-	144	143	1	99.3%	-	-
Social benefits	-	138	-	138	137	1	99.3%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	5	-	5	4	1	80.0%	-	-
TOTAL	1 650 484	-	(7 955)	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	99.0%	-	-

Sub-programme 4.1: Industrial Competitiveness

Sub-programme 4.1: Industrial Competitiveness									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	56 626	(94)	(3 457)	53 075	42 896	10 179	80.8%	-	-
Compensation of employees	51 279	-	-	51 279	41 102	10 177	80.2%	-	-
Salaries and wages	41 489	-	-	41 489	36 805	4 684	88.7%	-	-
Social contributions	9 790	-	-	9 790	4 297	5 493	43.9%	-	-
Goods and services	5 347	(94)	(3 457)	1 796	1 794	2	99.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	339	(74)	(257)	8	8	-	100%	-	-
Minor assets	36	(18)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	127	(72)	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	308	459	(51)	716	716	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 296	(14)	(1 000)	282	282	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	-	635	-	635	635	-	100%	-	-
Contractors	41	(4)	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	7	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18	(5)	(12)	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	103	-	(101)	2	2	-	100%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	37	-	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	3	-	3	2	1	66.7%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 810	(897)	(782)	131	130	1	99.2%	-	-
Operating payments	1 125	(107)	(1 000)	18	18	-	100%	-	-
Venues and facilities	100	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	773 929	88	(2 558)	771 459	771 458	1	99.9%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	378 165	-	-	378 165	378 165	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	378 165	-	-	378 165	378 165	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	9 785	-	(2 558)	7 227	7 227	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	270 421	-	-	270 421	270 421	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	270 421	-	-	270 421	270 421	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	270 421	-	-	270 421	270 421	-	100%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	115 558	-	-	115 558	115 558	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	88	-	88	87	1	98.9%	-	-
Social benefits	-	88	-	88	87	1	98.9%	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	5	-	5	4	1	80.0%	-	-
TOTAL	830 555	(1)	(6 015)	824 539	814 358	10 181	98.8%	-	-

Sub-programme 4.2: Customised Sector Programmes

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	72 023	(55)	(1 940)	70 028	69 076	952	98.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	67 506	-	-	67 506	66 559	947	98.6%	-	-
Salaries and wages	58 030	1 683	-	59 713	59 168	545	99.1%	-	-
Social contributions	9 476	(1 683)	-	7 793	7 391	402	94.8%	-	-
Goods and services	4 517	(55)	(1 940)	2 522	2 517	5	99.8%	-	-
Administrative fees	408	(166)	(222)	20	19	1	95.0%	-	-
Minor assets	9	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	90	(62)	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	449	(127)	(320)	2	2	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	16	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	2	-	2	2	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	28	(5)	(22)	1	-	1	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	184	(56)	(128)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	48	5	(36)	17	16	1	94.1%	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 902	(722)	(836)	344	343	1	99.7%	-	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 127	1 113	(104)	2 136	2 135	1	100%	-	-
Venues and facilities	251	(23)	(228)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	747 906	56	-	747 962	742 852	5 110	99.3%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	724 007	-	-	724 007	724 007	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	724 007	-	-	724 007	724 007	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	724 007	-	-	724 007	724 007	-	100%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	23 899	-	-	23 899	18 789	5 110	78.6%	-	-
Households	-	56	-	56	56	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	50	-	50	50	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	819 929	1	(1 940)	817 990	811 928	6 062	99.3%	-	-

Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
5.1 Policy and Legislative Development	17 296	1 000	(3 971)	14 325	14 314	11	99.9%	-	-
5.2 Enforcement and Compliance	45 817	(1 044)	(6 985)	37 788	36 370	1 418	96.2%	-	-
5.3 Regulatory Services	241 083	44	(951)	240 176	237 800	2 376	99.0%	-	-
	304 196	-	(11 907)	292 289	288 484	3 805	98.7%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	76 624	(61)	(11 907)	64 656	60 924	3 732	94.2%	-	-
Compensation of employees	58 635	-	-	58 635	54 929	3 706	93.7%	-	-
Salaries and wages	45 731	2 716	-	48 447	48 444	3	99.6%	-	-
Social contributions	12 904	(2 716)	-	10 188	6 485	3 703	63.7%	-	-
Goods and services	17 989	(61)	(11 907)	6 021	5 995	26	99.6%	-	-
Administrative fees	243	(20)	(180)	43	39	4	90.7%	-	-
Advertising	1 578	-	(1 578)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	586	-	(586)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	177	158	-	335	335	-	100%	-	-
Computer services	600	-	(600)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 736	(43)	(4 156)	3 537	3 537	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	1 945	-	(545)	1 400	1 398	2	99.9%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	69	7	(45)	31	30	1	96.8%	-	-
Consumable supplies	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	13	(4)	(8)	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Operating leases	53	(8)	(29)	16	14	2	87.5%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3 706	(16)	(3 124)	566	553	13	97.7%	-	-
Operating payments	845	(62)	(693)	90	88	2	97.8%	-	-
Venues and facilities	413	(73)	(340)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	23	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	227 572	61	-	227 633	227 560	73	99.6%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	222 073	-	-	222 073	222 073	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies	222 073	-	-	222 073	222 073	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	5 487	-	-	5 487	5 418	69	98.7%	-	-
Households	12	61	-	73	69	4	94.5%	-	-
Social benefits	12	61	-	73	69	4	94.5%	-	-
TOTAL	304 196	-	(11 907)	292 289	288 484	3 805	98.7%	-	-

Sub-Programme 5.1: Policy and Legislative Development

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments	17 296	1 000	(3 971)	14 325	14 314	11	99.9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	13 058	1 000	-	14 058	14 057	1	99.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	10 994	1 526	-	12 520	12 519	1	99.5%	-	-
Social contributions	2 064	(526)	-	1 538	1 538	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	4 238	-	(3 971)	267	257	10	96.3%	-	-
Administrative fees	110	(4)	(97)	9	8	1	88.9%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	377	-	(377)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 000	-	(1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	7	-	7	7	-	100%	-	-
Operating leases	5	(3)	-	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 809	-	(1 648)	161	153	8	95.0%	-	-
Operating payments	781	-	(693)	88	88	-	100%	-	-
Venues and facilities	156	-	(156)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	17 296	1 000	(3 971)	14 325	14 314	11	99.9%	-	-

Sub-Programme 5.2: Enforcement and Compliance

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments	45 817	(1 044)	(6 985)	37 788	36 370	1 418	96.2%	-	-
Compensation of employees	33 538	(1 000)	-	32 538	31 127	1 411	95.7%	-	-
Salaries and wages	26 728	575	-	27 303	27 302	1	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	6 810	(1 575)	-	5 235	3 825	1 410	73.1%	-	-
Goods and services	12 279	(44)	(6 985)	5 250	5 243	7	99.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	100	1	(83)	18	17	1	94.4%	-	-
Advertising	1 578	-	(1 578)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	145	-	(145)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer services	600	-	(600)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 468	-	(3 035)	3 433	3 433	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	1 945	-	(545)	1 400	1 398	2	99.9%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	69	-	(45)	24	23	1	95.8%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	1	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-

Sub-Programme 5.2: Enforcement and Compliance

Sub-Programme 5.2: Enforcement and Compliance									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Operating leases	44	(1)	(29)	14	13	1	92.9%	—	—
Travel and subsistence	1 059	17	(718)	358	358	—	100%	—	—
Operating payments	64	(62)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Venues and facilities	184	—	(184)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rental and hiring	23	—	(23)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	45 817	(1 044)	(6 985)	37 788	36 370	1 418	96.2%	—	—

Sub-programme 5.3: Regulatory Services

Sub-programme 5.3: Regulatory Services									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	13 511	(17)	(951)	12 543	10 240	2 303	81.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	12 039	-	-	12 039	9 745	2 294	80.9%	-	-
Salaries and wages	8 009	615	-	8 624	8 623	1	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	4 030	(615)	-	3 415	1 122	2 293	32.9%	-	-
Goods and services	1 472	(17)	(951)	504	495	9	98.2%	-	-
Administrative fees	33	(17)	-	16	14	2	87.5%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	64	-	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	177	158	-	335	335	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	268	(43)	(121)	104	104	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	13	(5)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	4	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	838	(33)	(758)	47	42	5	89.4%	-	-
Venues and facilities	73	(73)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	227 572	61	-	227 633	227 560	73	99.9%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	222 073	-	-	222 073	222 073	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	222 073	-	-	222 073	222 073	-	100%	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	5 487	-	-	5 487	5 418	69	98.7%	-	-
Households	12	61	-	73	69	4	94.5%	-	-
Social benefits	12	61	-	73	69	4	94.5%	-	-
TOTAL	241 083	44	(951)	240 176	237 800	2 376	99.0%	-	-

Programme 6: Industrial Financing

Programme 6: Industrial Financing									
	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
6.1 Broadening Participation Incentives	21 153	(4 227)	–	16 926	16 507	419	97.5%	–	–
6.2 Manufacturing Incentives	2 901 797	(622 198)	19 498	2 299 097	2 235 762	63 335	97.2%	–	–
6.3 Services Investment Incentives	672 723	(102 853)	(342)	569 528	550 187	19 341	96.6%	–	–
6.4 Infrastructure Investment Support	1 306 662	730 223	56 638	2 093 523	2 092 675	848	80.5%	–	–
6.5 Product and Systems Development	16 497	(953)	(503)	15 041	11 401	3 640	75.8%	–	–
6.6 Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	18 974	8	(670)	18 312	14 742	3 570	80.5%	–	–
	4 937 806	–	74 621	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	98.2%	–	–
Economic classification									
Current payments	156 113	–	(8 884)	147 229	139 374	7 855	94.7%	–	–
Compensation of employees	140 373	–	–	140 373	132 533	7 840	94.4%	–	–
Salaries and wages	114 039	7 257	–	121 296	115 760	5 536	95.4%	–	–
Social contributions	26 334	(7 257)	–	19 077	16 773	2 304	87.9%	–	–
Goods and services	15 740	–	(8 884)	6 856	6 841	15	99.8%	–	–
Administrative fees	157	38	(114)	81	79	2	97.5%	–	–
Minor assets	27	(26)	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catering: Departmental activities	194	–	(190)	4	3	1	75.0%	–	–
Communication (goods and services)	764	91	(355)	500	500	–	100%	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 049	1 344	(5 274)	3 119	3 118	1	99.9%	–	–
Legal services	3 201	(2 366)	(835)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contractors	–	984	–	984	983	1	99.9%	–	–
Entertainment	38	(38)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	175	(4)	(157)	14	12	2	85.7%	–	–
Consumable supplies	38	1	(36)	3	1	2	33.3%	–	–
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	80	(59)	(21)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating leases	1 023	(31)	(340)	652	649	3	99.5%	–	–
Property payments	121	–	(121)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	2 459	305	(1 278)	1 486	1 484	2	99.9%	–	–
Operating payments	414	(239)	(162)	13	12	1	92.3%	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	4 781 407	–	83 505	4 864 912	4 781 620	83 292	98.3%	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	4 780 465	–	84 047	4 864 512	4 781 221	83 291	98.3%	–	–
Public corporations	1 725 936	1 112 319	84 047	2 922 302	2 921 552	750	99.9%	–	–
Other transfers to public corporations	1 725 936	1 112 319	84 047	2 922 302	2 921 552	750	99.9%	–	–

Programme 6: Industrial Financing

Programme 6: Industrial Financing									
2020/21							2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Private enterprises	3 054 529	(1 112 319)	–	1 942 210	1 859 669	82 541	95.8%	–	–
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	2 898 336	(1 016 000)	–	1 882 336	1 800 565	81 771	95.7%	–	–
Other transfers to private enterprises	156 193	(96 319)	–	59 874	59 104	770	98.7%	–	–
Households	942	–	(542)	400	399	1	99.8%	–	–
Social benefits	942	(6)	(542)	394	393	1	99.7%	–	–
Other transfers to households	–	6	–	6	6	–	100%	–	–
Payments for capital assets	286	–	–	286	280	6	97.9%	–	–
Machinery and equipment	286	–	–	286	280	6	97.9%	–	–
Other machinery and equipment	286	–	–	286	280	6	97.9%	–	–
TOTAL	4 937 806	–	74 621	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	98.2%	–	–

Sub-programme 6.1: Broadening Participation Incentives

Sub-programme 6.1: Broadening Participation Incentives									
Economic classification	2020/21						Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance		Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5 313	92	–	5 405	4 986	419	92.2%	–	–
Compensation of employees	5 205	–	–	5 205	4 788	417	92.0%	–	–
Salaries and wages	4 774	(332)	–	4 442	4 026	416	90.6%	–	–
Social contributions	431	332	–	763	762	1	99.9%	–	–
Goods and services	108	92	–	200	198	2	99.0%	–	–
Administrative fees	–	11	–	11	10	1	90.9%	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2	(1)	–	1	1	–	100%	–	–
Operating leases	19	(6)	–	13	12	1	92.3%	–	–
Travel and subsistence	87	88	–	175	175	–	100%	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	15 840	(4 319)	–	11 521	11 521	–	100%	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	15 840	(4 319)	–	11 521	11 521	–	100%	–	–
Private enterprises	15 840	(4 319)	–	11 521	11 521	–	100%	–	–
Other transfers to private enterprises	15 840	(4 319)	–	11 521	11 521	–	100%	–	–
TOTAL	21 153	(4 227)	–	16 926	16 507	419	97.5%	–	–

Sub-programme 6.2: Manufacturing Incentives

Sub-programme 6.2: Manufacturing Incentives									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	92 200	(1 045)	(6 960)	84 195	83 975	220	99.7%	-	-
Compensation of employees	79 366	-	-	79 366	79 152	214	99.7%	-	-
Salaries and wages	64 717	4 163	-	68 880	68 879	1	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	14 649	(4 163)	-	10 486	10 273	213	98.0%	-	-
Goods and services	12 834	(1 045)	(6 960)	4 829	4 823	6	99.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	157	(2)	(114)	41	41	-	100%	-	-
Minor assets	27	(26)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	194	-	(190)	4	3	1	75.0%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	398	102	-	500	500	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 049	1 344	(5 274)	3 119	3 118	1	99.9%	-	-
Legal services	3 201	(2 366)	(835)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	38	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	117	-	(109)	8	7	1	87.5%	-	-
Consumable supplies	38	-	(36)	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	80	(59)	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	433	-	(97)	336	335	1	99.7%	-	-
Property payments	121	-	(121)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	567	239	-	806	806	-	100%	-	-
Operating payments	414	(239)	(162)	13	12	1	92.3%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	2 809 311	(621 153)	26 458	2 214 616	2 151 507	63 109	97.2%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	2 808 369	(621 000)	27 000	2 214 369	2 151 260	63 109	97.2%	-	-
Public corporations	500 000	365 000	27 000	892 000	892 000	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	500 000	365 000	27 000	892 000	892 000	-	100%	-	-
Private enterprises	2 308 369	(986 000)	-	1 322 369	1 259 260	63 109	95.2%	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	2 214 887	(916 000)	-	1 298 887	1 236 455	62 432	95.2%	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	93 482	(70 000)	-	23 482	22 805	677	97.1%	-	-
Households	942	(153)	(542)	247	247	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	942	(153)	(542)	247	247	-	100%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	286	-	-	286	280	6	97.9%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	286	-	-	286	280	6	97.9%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	286	-	-	286	280	6	97.9%	-	-
TOTAL	2 901 797	(622 198)	19 498	2 299 097	2 235 762	63 335	97.2%	-	-

Sub-programme 6.3: Services Investment Incentives

Sub-programme 6.3: Services Investment Incentives									
	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	12 074	(2 853)	(342)	8 879	8 877	2	99.0%	—	—
Compensation of employees	11 595	(2 854)	—	8 741	8 740	1	99.9%	—	—
Salaries and wages	7 830	(119)	—	7 711	7 710	1	99.9%	—	—
Social contributions	3 765	(2 735)	—	1 030	1 030	—	100%	—	—
Goods and services	479	1	(342)	138	137	1	99.3%	—	—
Administrative fees	—	6	—	6	6	—	100%	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	102	—	(102)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1	1	—	2	2	—	100%	—	—
Operating leases	13	(10)	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	363	4	(237)	130	129	1	99.2%	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	660 649	(100 000)	—	560 649	541 310	19 339	96.6%	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	660 649	(100 000)	—	560 649	541 310	19 339	96.6%	—	—
Private enterprises	660 649	(100 000)	—	560 649	541 310	19 339	96.6%	—	—
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	660 649	(100 000)	—	560 649	541 310	19 339	96.6%	—	—
Other transfers to private enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	672 723	(102 853)	(342)	569 528	550 187	19 341	96.6%	—	—

Sub-programme 6.4: Infrastructure Investment Support

Sub-programme 6.4: Infrastructure Investment Support									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	11 055	4 827	(409)	15 473	15 468	5	89.0%	—	—
Compensation of employees	10 390	3 875	—	14 265	14 264	1	99.9%	—	—
Salaries and wages	8 049	4 566	—	12 615	12 614	1	99.9%	—	—
Social contributions	2 341	(691)	—	1 650	1 650	—	100%	—	—
Goods and services	665	952	(409)	1 208	1 204	4	99.7%	—	—
Administrative fees	—	12	—	12	11	1	91.7%	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	48	(1)	(47)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractors	—	984	—	984	983	1	99.9%	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	8	(3)	(3)	2	1	1	50.0%	—	—
Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumable supplies	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Operating leases	21	(11)	—	10	10	—	100%	—	—
Travel and subsistence	588	(30)	(359)	199	199	—	100%	—	—
Training and development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sub-programme 6.4: Infrastructure Investment Support

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	1 295 607	725 396	57 047	2 078 050	2 077 207	843	89.0%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 295 607	725 319	57 047	2 077 973	2 077 130	843	88.0%	-	-
Public corporations	1 225 936	747 319	57 047	2 030 302	2 029 552	750	88.0%	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	1 225 936	747 319	57 047	2 030 302	2 029 552	750	88.0%	-	-
Private enterprises	69 671	(22 000)	-	47 671	47 578	93	99.8%	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	22 800	-	-	22 800	22 800	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	46 871	(22 000)	-	24 871	24 778	93	99.6%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	77	-	77	77	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	71	-	71	71	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	1 306 662	730 223	56 638	2 093 523	2 092 675	848	89.0%	-	-

Sub-programme 6.5: Product and Systems Development

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	16 497	(1 029)	(503)	14 965	11 326	3 639	75.7%	-	-
Compensation of employees	15 955	(1 021)	-	14 934	11 295	3 639	75.6%	-	-
Salaries and wages	13 521	(1 021)	-	12 500	10 016	2 484	80.1%	-	-
Social contributions	2 434	-	-	2 434	1 279	1 155	52.5%	-	-
Goods and services	542	(8)	(503)	31	31	-	100%	-	-
Administrative fees	-	1	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	145	-	(145)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	7	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	388	(1)	(357)	30	30	-	100%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	76	-	76	75	1	98.7%	-	-
Households	-	76	-	76	75	1	98.7%	-	-
Social benefits	-	76	-	76	75	1	98.7%	-	-
TOTAL	16 497	(953)	(503)	15 041	11 401	3 640	75.8%	-	-

Sub-Programme 6.6: Strategic Partnership and Customer Care

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	18 974	8	(670)	18 312	14 742	3 570	80.5%	-	-
Compensation of employees	17 862	-	-	17 862	14 294	3 568	80.0%	-	-
Salaries and wages	15 148	-	-	15 148	12 515	2 633	82.6%	-	-
Social contributions	2 714	-	-	2 714	1 779	935	65.5%	-	-
Goods and services	1 112	8	(670)	450	448	2	99.6%	-	-
Administrative fees	-	10	-	10	10	-	100%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	71	(10)	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	45	-	(44)	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Operating leases	530	3	(240)	293	292	1	99.7%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	466	5	(325)	146	145	1	99.3%	-	-
TOTAL	18 974	8	(670)	18 312	14 742	3 570	80.5%	-	-

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	252 518	(463)	(16 137)	235 918	213 667	22 251	90.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	192 190	-	-	192 190	171 431	20 759	89.2%	-	-
Salaries and wages	167 170	1 602	-	168 772	155 366	13 406	92.1%	-	-
Social contributions	25 020	(1 602)	-	23 418	16 065	7 353	68.6%	-	-
Goods and services	60 328	(463)	(16 137)	43 728	42 236	1 492	96.6%	-	-
Administrative fees	492	(184)	(169)	139	88	51	63.3%	-	-
Advertising	621	(9)	(561)	51	37	14	72.5%	-	-
Minor assets	50	6	(26)	30	20	10	66.7%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	498	(364)	(19)	115	14	101	12.2%	-	-
Sub-programme	24 833	(183)	(4 081)	20 569	17 942	2 627	87.2%	-	-
7.1 Trade Invest Africa	42 882	-	(3 122)	39 760	37 051	2 709	93.2%	-	-
7.2 Export Promotion and Marketing	336 170	180	(11 711)	324 639	310 227	14 412	95.6%	-	-
7.3 Trade and Investment South Africa (Tisa) Executive Management Unit	16 916	3	(1 430)	15 489	12 592	2 897	81.3%	-	-
7.4 Export Development and Support	420 801	-	(20 344)	400 457	377 812	22 645	94.3%	-	-

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments									
	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (goods and services)	2 062	606	(656)	2 012	1 608	404	79.9%	—	—
Computer services	5 908	(2 518)	(2 221)	1 169	1 168	1	99.9%	—	—
Consultants: Business and advisory services	5 212	(710)	(4 370)	132	62	70	47.0%	—	—
Legal services	28	209	—	237	236	1	99.6%	—	—
Contractors	132	705	(132)	705	704	1	99.9%	—	—
Agency and support/outourced services	—	630	—	630	629	1	99.8%	—	—
Entertainment	889	(799)	—	90	71	19	78.9%	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	23	652	—	675	667	8	98.8%	—	—
Consumable supplies	322	71	(14)	379	368	11	97.1%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 083	(1)	(368)	714	304	410	42.6%	—	—
Operating leases	26 456	(5 757)	(3 453)	17 246	17 174	72	99.6%	—	—
Property payments	327	681	—	1 008	1 006	2	99.8%	—	—
Transport provided: Departmental activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	4 491	90	(1 647)	2 934	2 654	280	90.5%	—	—
Training and development	950	(123)	—	827	826	1	99.9%	—	—
Operating payments	7 869	6 266	(138)	13 997	13 994	3	99.9%	—	—
Venues and facilities	2 886	(69)	(2 363)	454	425	29	93.6%	—	—
Rental and hiring	29	155	—	184	181	3	98.4%	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	165 815	462	(3 086)	163 191	163 188	3	93.0%	—	—
Foreign governments and international organisations	3 086	—	(3 086)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	162 710	—	—	162 710	162 710	—	100%	—	—
Public corporations	162 710	—	—	162 710	162 710	—	100%	—	—
Other transfers to public corporations	162 710	—	—	162 710	162 710	—	100%	—	—
Households	19	462	—	481	478	3	99.4%	—	—
Social benefits	19	456	—	475	472	3	99.4%	—	—
Other transfers to households	—	6	—	6	6	—	100%	—	—
Payments for capital assets	2 468	—	(1 121)	1 347	957	390	71.0%	—	—
Machinery and equipment	2 468	—	(1 121)	1 347	957	390	71.0%	—	—
Transport equipment	590	51	—	641	640	1	99.8%	—	—
Other machinery and equipment	1 878	(51)	(1 121)	706	317	389	44.9%	—	—
Payment for financial assets	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	420 801	—	(20 344)	400 457	377 812	22 645	94.3%	—	—

Sub-programme 7.1: Trade Invest Africa

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	24 814	(282)	(4 081)	20 451	17 825	2 626	87.2%	-	-
Compensation of employees	19 591	-	-	19 591	17 755	1 836	90.6%	-	-
Salaries and wages	14 274	1 301	-	15 575	15 508	67	99.6%	-	-
Social contributions	5 317	(1 301)	-	4 016	2 247	1 769	56.0%	-	-
Goods and services	5 223	(282)	(4 081)	860	70	790	8.1%	-	-
Administrative fees	27	(13)	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	190	(99)	-	91	-	91	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	329	-	-	329	16	313	4.9%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 000	12	(4 000)	12	12	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Operating leases	64	-	-	64	2	62	3.1%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	501	(183)	-	318	40	278	12.6%	-	-
Operating payments	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	110	-	(81)	29	-	29	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	19	99	-	118	117	1	99.2%	-	-
Households	19	99	-	118	117	1	99.2%	-	-
Social benefits	19	99	-	118	117	1	99.2%	-	-
TOTAL	24 833	(183)	(4 081)	20 569	17 942	2 627	87.2%	-	-

Sub-programme 7.2: Export Promotion and Marketing

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	42 493	(50)	(3 122)	39 321	37 002	2 319	94.1%	-	-
Compensation of employees	38 670	-	-	38 670	36 604	2 066	94.7%	-	-
Salaries and wages	31 903	-	-	31 903	31 862	41	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	6 767	-	-	6 767	4 742	2 025	70.1%	-	-
Goods and services	3 823	(50)	(3 122)	651	398	253	61.1%	-	-
Administrative fees	107	-	(70)	37	1	36	2.7%	-	-
Advertising	527	-	(513)	14	-	14	-	-	-
Minor assets	35	-	(26)	9	-	9	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	59	(50)	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	428	-	(338)	90	-	90	-	-	-

Sub-programme 7.2: Export Promotion and Marketing

Sub-programme 7.2: Export Promotion and Marketing									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	200	—	(143)	57	—	57	—	—	—
Contractors	60	—	(60)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entertainment	18	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Consumable supplies	24	(1)	(14)	9	—	9	—	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	45	—	(45)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	31	1	(31)	1	1	—	100%	—	—
Travel and subsistence	1 641	—	(1 245)	396	394	2	99.5%	—	—
Operating payments	37	3	(37)	3	2	1	66.7%	—	—
Venues and facilities	600	—	(600)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rental and hiring	5	(3)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	—	50	—	50	49	1	98.0%	—	—
Households	—	50	—	50	49	1	98.0%	—	—
Social benefits	—	50	—	50	49	1	98.0%	—	—
Payments for capital assets	389	—	—	389	—	389	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	389	—	—	389	—	389	—	—	—
Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other machinery and equipment	389	—	—	389	—	389	—	—	—
TOTAL	42 882	—	(3 122)	39 760	37 051	2 709	93.2%	—	—

Sub-programme 7.3: Trade and Investment South Africa (Tisa) Executive Management Unit

Sub-programme 7.3: Trade and Investment South Africa (Tisa)									
Executive Management Unit									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000 168 513	R'000 (17)	R'000 (7 722)	R'000 160 774	R'000 146 365	R'000 14 409	% 91.0%	R'000 —	R'000 —
Compensation of employees	120 175	—	—	120 175	106 209	13 966	88.4%	—	—
Salaries and wages	111 882	—	—	111 882	98 584	13 298	88.1%	—	—
Social contributions	8 293	—	—	8 293	7 625	668	91.9%	—	—
Goods and services	48 338	(17)	(7 722)	40 599	40 156	443	98.9%	—	—
Administrative fees	282	(156)	(44)	82	82	—	100%	—	—
Advertising	94	(9)	(48)	37	37	—	100%	—	—
Minor assets	15	6	—	21	20	1	95.2%	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	206	(205)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Sub-programme 7.3: Trade and Investment South Africa (Tisa)
Executive Management Unit

Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (goods and services)	987	606	–	1 593	1 592	1	99.9%	–	–
Computer services	5 908	(2 798)	(2 181)	929	929	–	100%	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 012	(722)	(227)	63	50	13	79.4%	–	–
Legal services	28	209	–	237	236	1	99.6%	–	–
Contractors	–	705	–	705	704	1	99.9%	–	–
Agency and support/outsourced services	–	630	–	630	629	1	99.8%	–	–
Entertainment	871	(799)	–	72	71	1	98.6%	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	17	648	–	665	664	1	99.8%	–	–
Consumable supplies	296	72	–	368	368	–	100%	–	–
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 025	(1)	(310)	714	304	410	42.6%	–	–
Operating leases	26 350	(5 774)	(3 422)	17 154	17 145	9	99.9%	–	–
Property payments	327	681	–	1 008	1 006	2	99.8%	–	–
Travel and subsistence	1 106	979	–	2 085	2 085	–	100%	–	–
Training and development	–	11	–	11	11	–	100%	–	–
Operating payments	7 832	5 811	(26)	13 617	13 617	–	100%	–	–
Venues and facilities	1 958	(69)	(1 464)	425	425	–	100%	–	–
Rental and hiring	24	158	–	182	181	1	99.5%	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	165 796	196	(3 086)	162 906	162 905	1	99.9%	–	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	3 086	–	(3 086)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	162 710	–	–	162 710	162 710	–	100%	–	–
Public corporations	162 710	–	–	162 710	162 710	–	100%	–	–
Other transfers to public corporations	162 710	–	–	162 710	162 710	–	100%	–	–
Households	–	196	–	196	195	1	99.5%	–	–
Social benefits	–	196	–	196	195	1	99.5%	–	–
Payments for capital assets	1 861	–	(903)	958	957	1	99.9%	–	–
Machinery and equipment	1 861	–	(903)	958	957	1	99.9%	–	–
Transport equipment	590	51	–	641	640	1	99.8%	–	–
Other machinery and equipment	1 271	(51)	(903)	317	317	–	100%	–	–
Payment for financial assets	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL	336 170	180	(11 711)	324 639	310 227	14 412	95.6%	–	–

Sub-programme 7.4: Export Development and Support

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	16 698	(114)	(1 212)	15 372	12 475	2 897	81.2%	-	-
Compensation of employees	13 754	-	-	13 754	10 863	2 891	79.0%	-	-
Salaries and wages	9 111	301	-	9 412	9 412	-	100%	-	-
Social contributions	4 643	(301)	-	4 342	1 451	2 891	33.4%	-	-
Goods and services	2 944	(114)	(1 212)	1 618	1 612	6	99.6%	-	-
Administrative fees	76	(15)	(55)	6	5	1	83.3%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	43	(10)	(19)	14	14	-	100%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	318	-	(318)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer services	-	280	(40)	240	239	1	99.6%	-	-
Contractors	72	-	(72)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	4	-	4	3	1	75.0%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	13	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	11	16	-	27	26	1	96.3%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 243	(706)	(402)	135	135	-	100%	-	-
Training and development	950	(134)	-	816	815	1	99.9%	-	-
Operating payments	-	451	(75)	376	375	1	99.7%	-	-
Venues and facilities	218	-	(218)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	117	-	117	117	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	117	-	117	117	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	111	-	111	111	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	218	-	(218)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	218	-	(218)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	218	-	(218)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16 916	3	(1 430)	15 489	12 592	2 897	81.3%	-	-

Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
8.1 Investment Promotion	40 363	4 594	4 327	49 284	47 516	1 768	96.4%	-	-
8.2 Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	13 927	(2 295)	(2 000)	9 632	9 215	417	95.7%	-	-
8.3 Investment Support and After Care	2 930	(2 299)	(626)	5	4	1	80.0%	-	-
	57 220	-	1 701	58 921	56 735	2 186	96.3%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	46 220	(61)	3 701	49 860	47 675	2 185	95.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	37 245	-	8 388	45 633	45 633	-	100%	-	-
Salaries and wages	24 397	7 625	8 388	40 410	40 410	-	100%	-	-
Social contributions	12 848	(7 625)	-	5 223	5 223	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	8 975	(61)	(4 687)	4 227	2 042	2 185	48.3%	-	-
Administrative fees	98	(9)	-	89	40	49	44.9%	-	-
Advertising	2	399	-	401	400	1	99.8%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	120	(75)	(23)	22	-	22	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	213	57	(27)	243	215	28	88.5%	-	-
Computer services	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	838	(33)	(500)	305	-	305	-	-	-
Contractors	2 947	-	(2 561)	386	-	386	-	-	-
Entertainment	117	(61)	(27)	29	-	29	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	21	-	(4)	17	5	12	29.4%	-	-
Consumable supplies	19	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	141	-	-	141	-	141	-	-	-
Operating leases	144	-	(12)	132	16	116	12.1%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 179	(1)	(533)	1 645	1 114	531	67.7%	-	-
Operating payments	807	(399)	-	408	76	332	18.6%	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 315	-	(1 000)	315	116	199	36.8%	-	-
Rental and hiring	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	11 000	61	(2 000)	9 061	9 060	1	99.0%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
Social benefits	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
TOTAL	57 220	-	1 701	58 921	56 735	2 186	96.3%	-	-

Sub-programme 8.1: Investment Promotion

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	40 363	4 533	4 327	49 223	47 456	1 767	96.4%	-	-
Compensation of employees	32 651	4 594	8 388	45 633	45 633	-	100%	-	-
Salaries and wages	20 221	11 801	8 388	40 410	40 410	-	100%	-	-
Social contributions	12 430	(7 207)	-	5 223	5 223	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	7 712	(61)	(4 061)	3 590	1 823	1 767	50.8%	-	-
Administrative fees	98	(24)	-	74	27	47	36.5%	-	-
Advertising	2	399	-	401	400	1	99.8%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	74	(61)	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	159	57	-	216	215	1	99.5%	-	-
Computer services	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	838	(33)	(500)	305	-	305	-	-	-
Contractors	2 947	-	(2 561)	386	-	386	-	-	-
Entertainment	63	(61)	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	13	-	-	13	4	9	30.8%	-	-
Consumable supplies	19	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	141	-	-	141	-	141	-	-	-
Operating leases	120	-	-	120	11	109	9.2%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 102	-	-	1 102	914	188	82.9%	-	-
Operating payments	807	(399)	-	408	76	332	18.6%	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 315	-	(1 000)	315	116	199	36.8%	-	-
Rental and hiring	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
Households	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
Social benefits	-	61	-	61	60	1	98.4%	-	-
TOTAL	40 363	4 594	4 327	49 284	47 516	1 768	96.4%	-	-

Sub-programme 8.2: Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House

Sub-programme 8.2: Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House									
	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 927	(2 295)	-	632	215	417	34.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	2 295	(2 295)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and wages	2 086	(2 086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social contributions	209	(209)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	632	-	-	632	215	417	34.0%	-	-
Administrative fees	-	14	-	14	13	1	92.9%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	23	(14)	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	27	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-
Entertainment	27	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4	-	-	4	1	3	25.0%	-	-
Operating leases	12	-	-	12	5	7	41.7%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	539	-	-	539	196	343	36.4%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	13 927	(2 295)	(2 000)	9 632	9 215	417	95.7%	-	-

Sub-programme 8.3: Investment Support and After Care

Sub-programme 8.3: Investment Support and After Care									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 930	(2 299)	(626)	5	4	1	80.0%	–	–
Compensation of employees	2 299	(2 299)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salaries and wages	2 090	(2 090)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social contributions	209	(209)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goods and services	631	–	(626)	5	4	1	80.0%	–	–
Administrative fees	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Catering: Departmental activities	23	–	(23)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communication (goods and services)	27	–	(27)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment	27	–	(27)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4	–	(4)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating leases	12	–	(12)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	538	(1)	(533)	4	4	–	100%	–	–
Training and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	2 930	(2 299)	(626)	5	4	1	80.0%	–	–

Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
9.1 Economic Planning	5 166	1 302	(292)	6 176	6 172	4	99.9%	-	-
9.2 Spatial Economic Development Action Plan	99 688	1 689	(2 416)	98 961	40 330	58 631	40.8%	-	-
9.3 Investment and Development	36 163	(940)	(2 883)	32 340	32 286	54	99.8%	-	-
9.4 Provincial Economic Coordination	2 128	(1 145)	(261)	722	108	614	15.0%	-	-
9.5 Competition Oversight	1 096	(614)	(211)	271	22	249	8.1%	-	-
9.6 Economic Regulatory Bodies	433 401	(948)	1 466	433 919	433 517	402	99.9%	-	-
9.7 Development Finance Institutions	198 875	(746)	(105)	198 024	197 951	73	99.9%	-	-
9.8 Capacity Building	1 835	1 402	(48)	3 189	3 162	27	99.2%	-	-
9.9 Market Inquiries, Mergers and Acquisitions and Abuse of Dominance	2 078	-	(250)	1 828	-	1 828	-	-	-
	780 430	-	(5 000)	775 430	713 548	61 882	92.0%	-	-
Economic classification									
Current payments	31 211	(15)	(6 692)	24 504	20 093	4 411	82.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	23 697	-	-	23 697	19 609	4 088	82.7%	-	-
Salaries and wages	23 697	(2 363)	-	21 334	17 383	3 951	81.5%	-	-
Social contributions	-	2 363	-	2 363	2 226	137	94.2%	-	-
Goods and services	7 514	(15)	(6 692)	807	484	323	60.0%	-	-
Administrative fees	25	1	-	26	4	22	15.4%	-	-
Advertising	403	-	(403)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	8	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	9	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	270	59	(130)	199	140	59	70.4%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	450	(55)	(100)	295	236	59	80.0%	-	-
Legal services	4 820	-	(4 820)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4	(1)	-	3	1	2	33.3%	-	-
Consumable supplies	18	(9)	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	166	(21)	(137)	8	-	8	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	16	-	16	15	1	93.8%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 313	30	(1 102)	241	81	160	33.6%	-	-
Training and development	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Operating payments	20	(13)	-	7	7	-	100%	-	-
Venues and facilities	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	749 219	15	1 692	750 926	693 455	57 471	92.3%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	429 234	-	1 692	430 926	430 926	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies	429 234	-	1 692	430 926	430 926	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	319 985	-	-	319 985	262 514	57 471	82.0%	-	-
Public corporations	319 985	-	-	319 985	262 514	57 471	82.0%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	319 985	-	-	319 985	262 514	57 471	82.0%	-	-
Households	-	15	-	15	15	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	9	-	9	9	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	780 430	-	(5 000)	775 430	713 548	61 882	92.0%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.1: Economic Planning

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5 166	1 287	(292)	6 161	6 157	4	99.9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	4 782	1 007	-	5 789	5 788	1	99.2%	-	-
Salaries and wages	4 782	392	-	5 174	5 173	1	99.2%	-	-
Social contributions	-	615	-	615	615	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	384	280	(292)	372	369	3	99.2%	-	-
Administrative fees	3	1	-	4	3	1	75.0%	-	-
Advertising	40	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	4	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	4	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	30	70	-	100	100	-	100%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	205	-	205	204	1	99.5%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1	-	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Consumable supplies	9	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	21	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	252	62	(252)	62	61	1	98.4%	-	-
Operating payments	20	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	15	-	15	15	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	15	-	15	15	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	9	-	9	9	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	6	6	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	5 166	1 302	(292)	6 176	6 172	4	99.9%	-	-

**Sub-programme 9.2: Spatial Economic Development
Action Plan**

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	5 938	1 689	(2 416)	5 211	4 051	1 160	77.7%	—	—
Salaries and wages	3 482	1 695	—	5 177	4 019	1 158	77.6%	—	—
Social contributions	3 482	1 145	—	4 627	3 603	1 024	77.9%	—	—
Goods and services	—	550	—	550	416	134	75.6%	—	—
Administrative fees	2 456	(6)	(2 416)	34	32	2	94.1%	—	—
Advertising	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Minor assets	63	—	(63)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	4	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services	30	(9)	(10)	11	11	—	100%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 235	—	(2 235)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	25	—	(25)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	—	16	—	16	15	1	93.8%	—	—
Operating payments	88	(5)	(83)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venues and facilities	—	6	—	6	6	—	100%	—	—
	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers and subsidies	93 750	—	—	93 750	36 279	57 471	38.7%	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	93 750	—	—	93 750	36 279	57 471	38.7%	—	—
Public corporations	93 750	—	—	93 750	36 279	57 471	38.7%	—	—
Other transfers to public corporations	93 750	—	—	93 750	36 279	57 471	38.7%	—	—
TOTAL	99 688	1 689	(2 416)	98 961	40 330	58 631	40.8%	—	—

Sub-programme 9.3: Investment and Development

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	6 714	(940)	(2 883)	2 891	2 837	54	98.1%	—	—
Salaries and wages	3 782	(942)	—	2 840	2 796	44	98.5%	—	—
Social contributions	3 782	(1 298)	—	2 484	2 440	44	98.2%	—	—
Goods and services	—	356	—	356	356	—	100%	—	—
Administrative fees	2 932	2	(2 883)	51	41	10	80.4%	—	—
	5	(2)	—	3	—	3	—	—	—

Sub-programme 9.3: Investment and Development

Sub-programme 9.3: Investment and Development									
Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Advertising	60	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	30	-	(20)	10	7	3	70.0%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	32	-	32	32	-	100%	-	-
Legal services	2 585	-	(2 585)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	35	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	213	(28)	(183)	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Operating payments	-	1	-	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	29 449	-	-	29 449	29 449	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	29 449	-	-	29 449	29 449	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	29 449	-	-	29 449	29 449	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	29 449	-	-	29 449	29 449	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	36 163	(940)	(2 883)	32 340	32 286	54	99.8%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.4: Provincial Economic Coordination

Sub-programme 9.4: Provincial Economic Coordination									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 128	(1 145)	(261)	722	108	614	15.0%	—	—
Compensation of employees	1 823	(1 145)	—	678	100	578	14.7%	—	—
Salaries and wages	1 823	(1 155)	—	668	90	578	13.5%	—	—
Social contributions	—	10	—	10	10	—	100%	—	—
Goods and services	305	—	(261)	44	8	36	18.2%	—	—
Administrative fees	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Advertising	60	—	(60)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	30	—	(10)	20	8	12	40.0%	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	20	—	(12)	8	—	8	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	190	—	(179)	11	—	11	—	—	—
TOTAL	2 128	(1 145)	(261)	722	108	614	15.0%	—	—

Sub-programme 9.5: Competition Oversight

Sub-programme 9.5: Competition Oversight									
2020/21									
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 096	(614)	(211)	271	22	249	8.1%	-	-
Compensation of employees	851	(615)	-	236	-	236	-	-	-
Salaries and wages	851	(615)	-	236	-	236	-	-	-
Goods and services	245	1	(211)	35	22	13	62.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	-	2	-	2	1	1	50.0%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	30	(2)	(20)	8	4	4	50.0%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	15	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	200	1	(176)	25	17	8	68.0%	-	-
TOTAL	1 096	(614)	(211)	271	22	249	8.1%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.6: Economic Regulatory Bodies

Sub-programme 9.6: Economic Regulatory Bodies									
	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	4 167	(948)	(226)	2 993	2 591	402	86.6%	-	-
Compensation of employees	3 489	(656)	-	2 833	2 588	245	91.4%	-	-
Salaries and wages	3 489	(975)	-	2 514	2 270	244	90.3%	-	-
Social contributions	-	319	-	319	318	1	99.7%	-	-
Goods and services	678	(292)	(226)	160	3	157	1.9%	-	-
Administrative fees	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Advertising	60	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	30	-	(10)	20	3	17	15.0%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	450	(292)	(100)	58	-	58	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	25	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	105	-	(31)	74	-	74	-	-	-
Training and development	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	429 234	-	1 692	430 926	430 926	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	429 234	-	1 692	430 926	430 926	-	100%	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	429 234	-	1 692	430 926	430 926	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	433 401	(948)	1 466	433 919	433 517	402	99.9%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.7: Development Finance Institutions

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	2 089	(746)	(105)	1 238	1 165	73	94.1%	-	-
Salaries and wages	1 904	(746)	-	1 158	1 156	2	99.8%	-	-
Social contributions	1 904	(880)	-	1 024	1 023	1	99.9%	-	-
Goods and services	-	134	-	134	133	1	99.3%	-	-
Administrative fees	185	-	(105)	80	9	71	11.3%	-	-
Advertising	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	60	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	30	-	-	30	7	23	23.3%	-	-
Consumable supplies	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	25	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training and development	61	-	(20)	41	2	39	4.9%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	196 786	-	-	196 786	196 786	-	100%	-	-
Public corporations	196 786	-	-	196 786	196 786	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	196 786	-	-	196 786	196 786	-	100%	-	-
TOTAL	198 875	(746)	(105)	198 024	197 951	73	89.9%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.8: Capacity Building

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	1 835	1 402	(48)	3 189	3 162	27	99.2%	-	-
Salaries and wages	1 761	1 402	-	3 163	3 162	1	99.9%	-	-
Social contributions	1 761	1 023	-	2 784	2 784	-	100%	-	-
Goods and services	-	379	-	379	378	1	99.7%	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	74	-	(48)	26	-	26	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	-	(18)	26	-	26	-	-	-
TOTAL	1 835	1 402	(48)	3 189	3 162	27	99.2%	-	-

Sub-programme 9.9: Market Inquiries, Mergers and Acquisitions and Abuse of Dominance

Sub-programme 9.9: Market Inquiries, Mergers and Acquisitions and Abuse of Dominance									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 078	-	(250)	1 828	-	1 828	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	1 823	-	-	1 823	-	1 823	-	-	-
Salaries and wages	1 823	-	-	1 823	-	1 823	-	-	-
Goods and services	255	-	(250)	5	-	5	-	-	-
Administrative fees	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Advertising	60	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	160	-	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2 078	-	(250)	1 828	-	1 828	-	-	-

Programme 10: Economic Research and Policy Coordination

Programme 10: Economic Research and Policy Coordination									
	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub-programme									
10.1 Economic Research and Policy Coordination	26 170	1	(4 179)	21 992	15 166	6 826	69.0%	—	—
10.2 Macroeconomic Policy	6 879	—	—	6 879	5 272	1 607	76.6%	—	—
10.3 Microeconomic Policy	7 292	—	—	7 292	2 995	4 297	41.1%	—	—
10.4 Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work	8 930	—	(178)	8 752	5 532	3 220	63.2%	—	—
10.5 Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	5 891	(1)	(55)	5 835	3 967	1 868	68.0%	—	—
	55 162	—	(4 412)	50 750	32 932	17 818	64.9%	—	—
Economic classification									
Current payments	54 693	(4)	(4 412)	50 277	32 928	17 349	65.5%	—	—
Compensation of employees	44 795	—	—	44 795	28 975	15 820	64.7%	—	—
Salaries and wages	42 603	(2 304)	—	40 299	25 865	14 434	64.2%	—	—
Social contributions	2 192	2 304	—	4 496	3 110	1 386	69.2%	—	—
Goods and services	9 898	(4)	(4 412)	5 482	3 953	1 529	72.1%	—	—
Administrative fees	33	1 085	(274)	844	761	83	90.2%	—	—
Advertising	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—
Minor assets	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	222	(14)	—	208	135	73	64.9%	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	349	—	—	349	213	136	61.0%	—	—
Computer services	196	—	(196)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Programme 10: Economic Research and Policy Coordination

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 906	590	(3 813)	1 683	1 672	11	99.3%	-	-
Contractors	90	-	-	90	-	90	-	-	-
Entertainment	11	(3)	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	52	(1)	-	51	-	51	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	97	-	-	97	-	97	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	284	(274)	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Operating leases	5	69	-	74	41	33	55.4%	-	-
Property payments	5	(1)	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 617	(776)	(19)	822	30	792	3.6%	-	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 874	(679)	-	1 195	1 101	94	92.1%	-	-
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	110	-	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-	-
Households	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-	-
Social benefits	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	469	-	-	469	-	469	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	469	-	-	469	-	469	-	-	-
TOTAL	55 162	-	(4 412)	50 750	32 932	17 818	64.9%	-	-

Sub-programme 10.1: Economic Research and Policy Coordination

	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	26 170	(3)	(4 179)	21 988	15 162	6 826	69.0%	-	-
Compensation of employees	17 898	-	-	17 898	11 357	6 541	63.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	15 706	-	-	15 706	10 152	5 554	64.6%	-	-
Social contributions	2 192	-	-	2 192	1 205	987	55.0%	-	-
Goods and services	8 272	(3)	(4 179)	4 090	3 805	285	93.0%	-	-
Administrative fees	13	1 085	(274)	824	761	63	92.4%	-	-

Sub-programme 10.1: Economic Research and Policy
Coordination

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Catering: Departmental activities	120	15	-	135	135	-	100%	-
Communication (goods and services)	180	-	-	180	149	31	82.8%	-
Computer services	73	-	(73)	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 888	598	(3 813)	1 673	1 672	1	99.9%	-
Entertainment	5	(3)	-	2	-	2	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	48	-	-	48	-	48	-	-
Consumable supplies	58	-	-	58	-	58	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	264	(264)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	5	-	-	5	3	2	60.0%	-
Travel and subsistence	837	(747)	(19)	71	20	51	28.2%	-
Operating payments	1 781	(687)	-	1 094	1 065	29	97.3%	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-
Households	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-
Social benefits	-	4	-	4	4	-	100%	-
TOTAL	26 170	1	(4 179)	21 992	15 166	6 826	69.0%	-

Sub-programme 10.2: Macroeconomic Policy

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Current payments	6 410	-	-	6 410	5 272	1 138	82.2%	-
Compensation of employees	6 109	-	-	6 109	5 223	886	85.5%	-
Salaries and wages	6 109	(618)	-	5 491	4 605	886	83.9%	-
Social contributions	-	618	-	618	618	-	100%	-
Goods and services	301	-	-	301	49	252	16.3%	-
Administrative fees	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	18	-	-	18	-	18	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	29	-	-	29	15	14	51.7%	-
Contractors	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-
Consumable supplies	9	-	-	9	-	9	-	-
Operating leases	-	29	-	29	29	-	100%	-
Travel and subsistence	200	(29)	-	171	-	171	-	-
Operating payments	25	-	-	25	5	20	20.0%	-
Payments for capital assets	469	-	-	469	-	469	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	469	-	-	469	-	469	-	-
TOTAL	6 879	-	-	6 879	5 272	1 607	76.6%	-

Sub-Programme 10.3: Microeconomic Policy

Sub-Programme 10.3: Microeconomic Policy									
Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	7 292	-	-	7 292	2 995	4 297	41.1%	-	-
Compensation of employees	6 976	-	-	6 976	2 968	4 008	42.5%	-	-
Salaries and wages	6 976	(618)	-	6 358	2 747	3 611	43.2%	-	-
Social contributions	-	618	-	618	221	397	35.8%	-	-
Goods and services	316	-	-	316	27	289	8.5%	-	-
Administrative fees	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	30	(29)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Communication (goods and services)	41	-	-	41	20	21	48.8%	-	-
Contractors	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	190	-	-	190	7	183	3.7%	-	-
Operating payments	25	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
TOTAL	7 292	-	-	7 292	2 995	4 297	41.1%	-	-

Sub-programme 10.4: Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work

Sub-programme 10.4: Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	8 930	–	(178)	8 752	5 532	3 220	63.2%	–	–
Compensation of employees	8 348	–	–	8 348	5 479	2 869	65.6%	–	–
Salaries and wages	8 348	(671)	–	7 677	4 809	2 868	62.6%	–	–
Social contributions	–	671	–	671	670	1	99.9%	–	–
Goods and services	582	–	(178)	404	53	351	13.1%	–	–
Administrative fees	5	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Advertising	16	–	–	16	–	16	–	–	–
Minor assets	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Catering: Departmental activities	30	–	–	30	–	30	–	–	–
Communication (goods and services)	49	–	–	49	11	38	22.4%	–	–
Computer services	123	–	(123)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	18	(8)	–	10	–	10	–	–	–
Contractors	30	–	–	30	–	30	–	–	–
Entertainment	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–

Sub-programme 10.4: Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work

Sub-programme 10.4: Growth Path and Creation of Decent Work	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Consumable supplies	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	—	10	—	10	9	1	90.0%	—	—
Property payments	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Transport provided: Departmental activity	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	200	—	—	200	3	197	1.5%	—	—
Operating payments	23	8	—	31	30	1	96.8%	—	—
Rental and hiring	55	—	(55)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8 930	—	(178)	8 752	5 532	3 220	63.2%	—	—

Sub-programme 10.5: Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Sub-programme 10.5: Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as a % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
								R'000	R'000
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5 891	(1)	(55)	5 835	3 967	1 868	68.0%	—	—
Compensation of employees	5 464	—	—	5 464	3 948	1 516	72.3%	—	—
Salaries and wages	5 464	(397)	—	5 067	3 552	1 515	70.1%	—	—
Social contributions	—	397	—	397	396	1	99.7%	—	—
Goods and services	427	(1)	(55)	371	19	352	5.1%	—	—
Administrative fees	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Advertising	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Catering: Departmental activities	24	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—
Communication (goods and services)	50	—	—	50	18	32	36.0%	—	—
Contractors	30	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—
Entertainment	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2	(1)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	14	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—
Consumable supplies	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Operating leases	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Property payments	2	(1)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Transport provided: Departmental activity	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Travel and subsistence	190	—	—	190	—	190	—	—	—
Operating payments	20	—	—	20	1	19	5.0%	—	—
Rental and hiring	55	—	(55)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5 891	(1)	(55)	5 835	3 967	1 868	68.0%	—	—

2.2. NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after virement)

Details of these transactions can be viewed in the note on transfers and subsidies and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the annual financial statements.

2. Details of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after virement)

Details of these transactions can be viewed in Note 1 (annual appropriation) to the annual financial statements.

3. Details on payments for financial assets

Details of these transactions per programme can be viewed in Note 6 (payments for financial assets) to the annual financial statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from amounts voted (after virement)

4.1 Per programme:

	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
ADMINISTRATION	820 518	814 096	6 422	0.78%
TRADE, POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS AND COOPERATION	109 400	103 159	6 241	5.70%
Spending was R6.2 million or 5.7% slower than the projected spending for the programme. This occurred mainly on compensation of employees due to vacant posts and exchange rate fluctuations on payments to certain international organisations of which South Africa is a member.				
SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	110 551	105 388	5 163	4.67%
Spending was R5.2 million or 4.7% slower than the projected spending for the programme. Slow spending was mainly on compensation of employees due to vacant posts and certain transfers that could not be made due to outstanding compliance documentation				
INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH	1 642 529	1 626 286	16 243	0.99%
CONSUMER AND CORPORATE REGULATION	292 289	288 484	3 805	1.30%
INDUSTRIAL FINANCING	5 012 427	4 921 274	91 153	1.82%
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION AND OUTWARD INVESTMENTS	400 457	377 812	22 645	5.65%
Spending was R22.6 million or 5.7% slower than the projected spending for the programme. Spending below projection was mainly on compensation of employees due to vacant posts and foreign vouchers for officials based abroad, that the department is yet to receive – while goods and services are due to trade export missions and pavilions, international events and those that were postponed or suspended.				
INWARD INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, FACILITATION AND AFTER CARE	58 921	56 735	2 186	3.71%
Spending was R2.2 million or 3.7% slower than the projected spending for the programme. Spending below projection was mainly on compensation of employees due to vacant posts.				
COMPETITION POLICY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	775 430	713 548	61 882	7.98%
Spending was R 61.8 million or 8% slower than the projected spending for the programme. Slow spending was mainly on compensation of employees due to vacant posts and payment to the Tirisano Construction Fund, due to some construction companies that were not able to make the annual financial contributions.				
ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND POLICY COORDINATION	50 750	32 932	17 818	35.11%
Spending was R17.8 million or 35.1% slower than the projected spending for the programme. This occurred on compensation of employees due to vacant posts and on goods and services where the completion of research studies was delayed by the nationwide lockdown.				

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

4.2 Per economic classification:

	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	1 093 049	1 017 876	75 173	6.88%
Goods and services	560 133	550 989	9 144	1.63%
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 042 957	1 042 957	–	0.00%
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 355 886	6 215 124	140 762	2.21%
Foreign governments and international organisations	31 791	30 733	1 058	3.33%
Non-profit institutions	140 882	134 347	6 535	4.64%
Households	4 082	4 066	16	0.39%
Payments for capital assets				
Machinery and equipment	43 092	42 693	399	0.93%
Software and other intangible assets	469	–	469	100.00%
Payments for financial assets	931	929	2	0.21%

Explanation of variance

a) The contraction in the global and domestic economy affected a number of **the dtic's** activities in the areas of trade export missions and pavilions, which were either cancelled or postponed, slower incentive disbursements due to the deferment of investment milestones and the suspension of meetings or engagements.

b) The National Macro Organisation of Government, the Minister of Public Service and Administration's directive not to fill posts on Deputy Director-General level, as well as the COVID-19 lockdown resulted in delays and impacted on the filling of vacancies.

The above should be read within the context of a saving on compensation of employees of R39.4 million, which was declared to National Treasury.

c) The exchange rate fluctuations resulted in disbursement that was lower than planned to certain international organisations of which South Africa is a member.

d) The impact of COVID-19 resulted in the slow disbursement to the Tirisano Construction Fund as some of the construction companies were not able to make the annual financial contributions.

e) Certain transfers could not be made due to outstanding compliance documentation.

2.3. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2020/21	2019/20
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	9 273 272	—
Departmental revenue	2	140 247	—
Aid assistance		207 165	—
TOTAL REVENUE		9 620 684	—
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	1 017 876	—
Goods and services	5	550 989	—
Aid assistance	3	846	—
Total current expenditure		1 569 711	—
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	7 427 227	—
Aid assistance	3	188 808	—
Total transfers and subsidies		7 616 035	—
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	42 693	—
Total expenditure for capital assets		42 693	—
Payments for financial assets	6	929	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		9 229 368	—
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		391 316	—
Reconciliation of net surplus for the year			
Voted funds		233 558	—
Annual appropriation		233 558	—
Departmental revenue and National Revenue Fund (NRF) receipts	15	140 247	—
Aid assistance	3	17 511	—
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		391 316	—

2.4. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		368 125	385 104
Cash and cash equivalents	9	323 394	372 114
Other financial assets	10	877	507
Prepayments and advances	11	37 235	6 905
Receivables	12	6 619	5 578
Non-current assets		1 411 650	1 413 746
Investments	13	1 392 969	1 392 969
Receivables	12	18 138	19 991
Other financial assets	10	543	786
TOTAL ASSETS		1 779 775	1 798 850
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		371 436	389 162
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	233 550	138 401
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	10 375	20 393
Bank overdraft	16	-	209 732
Payables	17	110 000	12 936
Aid assistance repayable	3	17 511	7 700
Non-current liabilities			
Payables		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		371 436	389 162
NET ASSETS		1 408 339	1 409 688
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue		15 370	16 719
TOTAL		1 408 339	1 409 688

2.5. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

NET ASSETS	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Opening balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Closing balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balances		16 719	33 913
Transfers		(1 349)	(17 194)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.2	(564)	(14 061)
Debts revised		(1 174)	(1 758)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(70 241)	(81 864)
Debts raised		70 630	80 489
Closing balance		15 370	16 719
TOTAL		1 408 339	1 409 688

2.6. CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		9 620 619	–
Annual appropriated funds received	1	9 273 272	–
Departmental revenue received	2	139 504	–
Interest received	2.3	678	–
Aid assistance received	3	207 165	–
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		65 693	–
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(288 674)	–
Surrendered to RDP Fund/donor	3	(7 700)	–
Current payments		(1 569 711)	–
Payments for financial assets		(929)	–
Transfers and subsidies paid		(7 616 035)	–
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18	203 263	–
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(42 693)	–
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	65	–
(Increase) in other financial assets		(127)	–
Decrease in non-current receivables	12	1 853	–
Net cash flows from investing activities		(40 902)	–
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) in net assets		(1 349)	–
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1 349)	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		161 012	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		162 382	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	19	323 394	–

2.7. ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999, and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act, 2020 (Act No. 1 of 2010).

1. Presentation of the financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis.

1.3 Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of South African rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the department.

1.4 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand rand (R'000).

Unless otherwise stated, percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal, where applicable.

1.5 Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African rands using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment or receipt.

1.6 Comparative information

1.6.1 Prior-period comparative information

Prior-period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior-period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements. The above accounting policy should be read in conjunction with the accounting policy on mergers.

1.6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement. The above accounting policy should be read in conjunction with the accounting policy on mergers.

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise departmental allocations. Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustment budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.2.1 Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and/or regulations (excluding fines, penalties and forfeits). Tax receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when received.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2.2.2 Sale of goods and services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.3 Fines, penalties and forfeits

Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.4 Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.5 Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on the sale of capital assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.6 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets include repayment of debts and amounts written off, and are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance when cash is received or once debt is approved to be written off. Foreign exchange gains are recognised in the statement of financial performance on payment of funds. The foreign exchange rate on the date of payment is used for the translation of the foreign currency to South African rand.

2.2.7 Transfers received (including gifts, donations and sponsorships)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the NRF and recorded as revenue in the statement of financial performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.2.8 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

2.3 Aid assistance

2.3.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date that the cash is received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.3.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3. Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

3.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Social contributions made by the department in respect of former employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3.2 Goods and services

Payments made during the year for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the accounting system of the department.

3.3 Payment for financial assets

Receivables are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Receivables written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or under-spending of appropriated funds. The write-off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts, but an estimate of the amount to be impaired is indicated as a disclosure note to the financial statements.

Foreign exchange losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the payment of funds. The foreign exchange rate on the date of payment is used for the translation of the foreign currency to South African rand.

All other losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance when identified.

3.4 Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the department's accounting system.

3.5 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is:

- Approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received
- Approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance
- Transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

3.6 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and/or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are derecognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

3.7 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons for the expenditure are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, or not condoned and removed or written off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

3.8 Payments for capital assets

Payments made for capital assets are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the department's accounting system. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

4. Assets

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash-on-hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2 Other financial assets

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off.

4.3 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash. Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

4.4 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

4.5 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

4.6. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.7 Capital assets

4.7.1 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition or receipt.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the Office of the Auditor-General) are recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

4.7.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired before 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the Office of the Auditor-General) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

4.7.3 Project costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

5.2 Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

5.3 Payables

Payables are recognised at cost in the statement of financial position.

5.4 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department; or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

5.5 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

5.6 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

5.7 Accruals not recognised

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year-end, but have not yet been formally paid or invoiced at year-end.

Accruals are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are indicated in the notes to the financial statements.

Accrued expenditure payable is measured at cost.

5.8 Payables not recognised

Payables are liabilities to pay for goods and services that have been received or supplied and have been formally invoiced before year-end, but have not yet been paid at year-end.

Payables are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are indicated in the notes to the financial statements.

5.9 Leases

5.9.1 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- Cost, being the fair value of the asset
- The sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

5.9.2 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

5.10 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or a constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

5.11 Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) are disclosed in the employee benefit note.

6. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National Revenue Fund when recovered, or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written off.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

7. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period, but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National or Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

8. Related-party transactions

A related-party transaction within the Minister's portfolio is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

9. Public-private partnerships

Public-private partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and/or the substance of the partnership.

The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof, together with the description and nature of the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department, are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

10. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with the MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with the MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases, the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

11. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements.

The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

12. Mergers

Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

The combined departments need not present comparative information in respect of their expenditure and prior-year budget in the first reporting period.

2.8. NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Annual appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act for National Departments (voted funds).

Annual appropriation	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation	Actual funds received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final appropriation	Appropriation received	Funds not requested/ not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	820 518	820 518	–	–	–	–
2. Trade, Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	109 400	109 400	–	–	–	–
3. Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation	110 551	110 551	–	–	–	–
4. Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1 642 529	1 642 529	–	–	–	–
5. Consumer and Corporate Regulation	292 289	292 289	–	–	–	–
6. Industrial Financing	5 012 427	5 012 427	–	–	–	–
7. Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments	400 457	400 457	–	–	–	–
8. Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and After Care	58 921	58 921	–	–	–	–
9. Competition Policy and Economic Planning	775 430	775 430	–	–	–	–
10. Economic Research and Policy Coordination	50 750	50 750	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	9 273 272	9 273 272	–	–	–	–

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
2. Departmental revenue			
Tax revenue*		3 376	–
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	698	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	63 675	–
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	71 755	–
Departmental revenue received		139 504	–
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	678	–
Sales of capital assets	2.4	65	–
Departmental revenue collected		140 247	–

*Tax revenue relates to liquor licence fees received.

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	662	–
Sales by market establishment*	274	–
Other sales**	388	–
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	36	–
TOTAL	698	–

* Sales by market establishment relates to revenue received in respect of parking rental.

** Other sales comprise of commission charged on the deduction of insurance premiums and patent examination fees.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

Fines	–	–
Penalties*	36 388	–
Forfeits	27 287	–
TOTAL	63 675	–

Included in the amount relating to penalties is an amount imposed on construction industry in terms of the Voluntary Rebuilding Programme settlement agreement for the Tirisano Fund.

The amount in respect of forfeits relates to non-performance by certain companies participating in the National Industrial Participation Programme.

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest	678	–
TOTAL	678	–

2.4 Sales of capital assets

Tangible capital assets	65	–
Machinery and equipment	65	–
TOTAL	65	–

Sales of capital assets are a combination of major and minor assets

2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Receivables	70 545	–
Forex gain	–	–
Other receipts, including recoverable revenue	1 210	–
TOTAL	71 755	–

2.6 Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note) – 2020/21

Name of entity	Amount received R'000	Amount paid to Revenue Fund R'000	Balance R'000
National Credit Regulator	573	(573)	–
National Consumer Tribunal	303	(303)	–
National Consumer Commission	35 203	(35 203)	–
South African National Accreditation System	20 129	(17 863)	2 266
National Revenue Fund	58 373	(58 373)	–
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	74 800	(74 800)	–
Competition Tribunal	14 700	(14 700)	–
Competition Commission	73 071	–	73 071
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	30 137	(30 137)	–
National Gambling Board	107	–	107
TOTAL	307 396	(231 952)	75 444

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

3. Aid assistance

Opening balance	7 700	14 675
As restated	7 700	14 675
Transferred from statement of financial performance	17 511	7 700
Paid during the year	(7 700)	(14 675)
Closing balance	17 511	7 700

Refer to Annexure 1G for more information relating to aid assistance.

3.1 Analysis of balance by source

Aid assistance from RDP	17 511	7 700
Closing balance	17 511	7 700

3.2 Analysis of balance

Analysis of balance		
Aid assistance repayable	17 511	7 700
Closing balance	17 511	7 700

3.2.1 Aid assistance prepayments (expensed) – 2020/21

	Amount as at 1 April 2020 R'000	Less: Received in the current year R'000	Add/less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2021 R'000
Transfers and subsidies	49 185	(52 715)	–	188 808	185 278
Closing balance	49 185	(52 715)	–	188 808	185 278

3.2.2 Aid assistance prepayments (expensed) – 2019/20

	Amount as at 1 April 2019 R'000	Less: Received in the current year R'000	Add/less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2020 R'000
Transfers and subsidies	16 211	(5 293)	–	38 267	49 185
Closing balance	16 211	(5 293)	–	38 267	49 185

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

3.3 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

Current	846	–
Transfers and subsidies	188 808	–
TOTAL AID ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURE	189 654	–

3.4 Donations received in kind (not included in the main note)

Courtesy gifts	6	–
Surgical masks	240	–
Face shields	75	–
TOTAL	321	–

Details are disclosed in Annexure 1F

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
4. Compensation of employees			
Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		667 309	—
Performance award		313	—
Service based		479	—
Compensative/circumstantial*		2 617	—
Service bonus		44 030	—
Home owner's allowance		13 210	—
Other non-pensionable allowances**		136 974	—
Foreign allowance***		36 131	—
TOTAL		901 063	—
* Compensative/circumstantial refers to payments and allowances paid to employees, e.g. acting allowance, overtime, etc.			
** Other non-pensionable allowances comprise car allowances and benefits structured as part of salary packages for employees on Level 11 and higher.			
*** Foreign allowances refers to the cost of living allowances paid to employees based abroad at foreign mission offices.			
Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		87 768	—
Medical		28 914	—
Bargaining council		131	—
TOTAL		116 813	—
TOTAL COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES		1 017 876	—
Average number of employees		1 303	—
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		1 658	—
Advertising		3 617	—
Minor assets	5.1	22	—
Bursaries (employees)		2 669	—
Catering		884	—
Communication		13 294	—
Computer services	5.2	56 593	—
Consultants: Business and advisory services		37 819	—
Legal services		18 503	—
Contractors		11 338	—
Agency and support/outsourced services		629	—
Entertainment		71	—
Audit cost-external	5.3	10 578	—
Fleet services		769	—
Consumables	5.4	3 212	—
Operating leases		342 175	—
Property payments	5.5	7 927	—
Travel and subsistence	5.6	12 853	—
Rental and hiring		311	—
Venues and facilities		2 051	—
Training and development		1 555	—
Other operating expenditure	5.7	22 461	—
TOTAL		550 989	—

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
5.1 Minor assets		
Tangible assets		
Machinery and equipment	22	–
TOTAL	22	–
5.2 Computer services		
State Information Technology Agency (SITA) computer services	8 528	–
External computer service providers	48 065	–
TOTAL	56 593	–
5.3 Audit cost – external		
Regularity audits	10 209	–
Computer audits	369	–
TOTAL	10 578	–
5.4 Consumables		
Consumable supplies	1 040	–
Uniform and clothing	42	–
Household supplies	342	–
Building material and supplies	3	–
IT consumables	161	–
*Other consumables	492	–
Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 172	–
TOTAL	3 212	–
*Other consumables, mainly includes medical supplies, security access consumables, bags and accessories.		
5.5 Property payments		
Municipal services	676	–
Property management fees	4 309	–
Property maintenance and repairs	2 533	–
Other*	409	–
TOTAL	7 927	–
*Other mainly includes cleaning services and gas expenditure (gas stoves for foreign offices).		
5.6 Travel and subsistence		
Local	8 462	–
Foreign	4 391	–
TOTAL	12 853	–
5.7 Other operating expenditure		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	4 171	–
Resettlement costs	4 183	–
Other	14 107	–
TOTAL	22 461	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
6. Payments for financial assets			
Other material losses written off	6.1	44	–
Debts written off	6.2	881	–
Forex losses	6.3	4	–
Total		929	–
6.1 Other material losses written off			
Nature of losses			
Rental damages*		44	–
TOTAL		44	–
*Damages to rental vehicles			
6.2 Debts written off			
Recoverable revenue written off:			
Official debt		4	–
Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP)		560	–
Subtotal		564	–
Other debt written off:			
Official debt		317	–
Subtotal		317	–
TOTAL DEBT WRITTEN OFF		881	–
6.3 Forex losses			
Nature of losses			
Forex losses		4	–
TOTAL		4	–
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1A	1 042 957	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1B	6 215 124	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annex 1C	30 733	–
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1D	134 347	–
Households	Annex 1E	4 066	–
TOTAL		7 427 227	–
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets		42 693	–
Machinery and equipment	32.1	42 693	–
TOTAL		42 693	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment	42 693	–	42 693
TOTAL	42 693	–	42 693

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		315 403	137 535
Cash receipts		4	–
Disbursements		11	–
Cash on hand		56	73
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		7 920	234 506
TOTAL		323 394	372 114

10. Other financial assets

Current

Foreign

Rental deposits for employees based abroad		877	507
Subtotal		877	507

TOTAL CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

877	507
------------	------------

Non-current

Foreign

Rental deposits for employees based abroad		543	786
Subtotal		543	786

TOTAL NON-CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

543	786
------------	------------

11. Prepayments and advances

Staff advances		25	26
Travel and subsistence		65	310
Prepayments (not expensed)	11.2	4 000	3 996
Advances paid (Not expensed)	11.1	33 145	2 573
TOTAL		37 235	6 905

11.1 Advances paid (not expensed)*

Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	2 409	(109 264)	–	140 000	33 145
Public entities	164	(164)	–	–	–
TOTAL	2 573	(109 428)	–	140 000	33 145

* Amount for advances paid to national departments relate to advance payments to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation for costs incurred by the foreign mission offices of the dtic.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (not expensed)	11					
National departments		64 017	(181 608)	–	120 000	2 409
Public entities		–	(474)	–	638	164
TOTAL		64 017	(182 082)	–	120 638	2 573

11.2 Prepayments (not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2021
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	11					
Goods and services		3 996	(2 096)	–	2 100	4 000
TOTAL		3 996	(2 096)	–	2 100	4 000

		Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		–	–	–	3 996	3 996
TOTAL		–	–	–	3 996	3 996

11.3 Prepayments (expensed)

		Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Received in the current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2021
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies		33 260	–	–	409	33 669
TOTAL		33 260	–	–	409	33 669

		Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Received in the current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies		25 113	(25 113)	–	33 260	33 260
TOTAL		25 113	(25 113)	–	33 260	33 260

11.4 Advances paid (expensed)

		Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Received in the current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		406	(406)	–	–	–
Public entities		–	–	–	6 290	6 290
TOTAL		406	(406)	–	6 290	6 290

		Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Received in the current year	Add/less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		406	–	–	–	406
TOTAL		406	–	–	–	406

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

12. Receivables

		2020/21			2019/20		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Note							
Receivables							
Claims recoverable	12.1	4 896	16 618	21 514	3 685	18 153	21 838
Staff debt	12.2	341	1 083	1 424	690	852	1 542
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	12.4	–	–	–	1 052	–	1 052
Other receivables	12.3	1 382	437	1 819	151	986	1 137
TOTAL		6 619	18 138	24 757	5 578	19 991	25 569

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

12.1 Claims recoverable

National departments	65	136
Public entities	3 395	2 131
Private enterprises	18 054	19 571
TOTAL	21 514	21 838

12.2 Staff debt

Bursary	590	759
Unpaid leave	325	220
Official debt (in service)	362	417
Travel and subsistence	–	4
Petty cash	1	2
Child allowances	123	79
Other (tax debt in service)	–	32
Rental deposit	23	29
TOTAL	1 424	1 542

12.3 Other receivables

Bursary	374	159
Official debt (out of service)	49	775
Theft and damage	19	–
Unpaid leave	211	151
Other (losses, i.e. laptops, access cards)	59	52
Court order	1 107	–
TOTAL	1 819	1 137

12.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	1 052	1 052
Less amounts written off	(1 052)	–
TOTAL	–	1 052

12.5 Impairment of receivables

Estimate of impairment of receivables	15 423	16 663
TOTAL	15 423	16 663

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
13. Investments			
Non-current			
Shares and other equity			
IDC A Share 1 000 000 at cost (100% shareholding)		1 000	1 000
IDC B Share 1 391 969 357 at cost (100% shareholding)		1 391 969	1 391 969
TOTAL		1 392 969	1 392 969
TOTAL NON-CURRENT		1 392 969	1 392 969
Analysis of non-current investments			
Opening balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Additions in cash		–	–
Disposals for cash		–	–
Non-cash movements		–	–
Closing balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
14. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		138 401	70 099
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		233 558	138 405
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for current year		–	–
Voted funds not requested/not received		–	–
Paid during the year		(138 409)	(70 103)
Closing balance		233 550	138 401
15. Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		20 393	63
Transfer from statement of financial performance		140 247	167 730
Paid during the year		(150 265)	(147 400)
Closing balance		10 375	20 393
16. Bank overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		–	209 732
TOTAL		–	209 732
17. Payables – current			
Advances received	17.1	5 711	8 783
Clearing accounts	17.2	249	187
Other payables	17.3	104 040	3 966
TOTAL		110 000	12 936
17.1 Advances received			
Public entities	Annex 6B	5 711	8 783
TOTAL		5 711	8 783

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
17.2 Clearing accounts			
PAYE		157	142
Government Employee Housing Scheme		90	21
Pension fund		2	24
TOTAL		249	187
17.3 Other payables			
Official debt (out of service)		6	–
Liquor licence deposits		4 342	2 464
Money collected from other entities		75 444	–
Cape Peninsula University of Technology		–	1 500
Other		4	2
Rejected payment (Rainprop)		24 244	–
TOTAL		104 040	3 966
18. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per statement of financial performance		391 316	–
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(188 053)	–
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(1 041)	–
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(30 330)	–
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		97 064	–
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(65)	–
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		370	–
Expenditure on capital assets		42 693	–
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(288 674)	–
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(7 700)	–
Other non-cash items		(370)	–
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		203 263	–
19. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash-flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		315 403	–
Cash receipts		4	–
Disbursements		11	–
Cash on hand		56	–
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		7 920	–
TOTAL		323 394	–
20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets			
20.1 Contingent liabilities			
Liable to			
Housing loan guarantees	Annex 3A	111	111
³ Other guarantees	Annex 3A	145 059	170 301
¹ Claims against the department	Annex 3B	19 854	10 235
² Incentive grants	Annex 3B	9 427 092	10 084 090
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	Annex 5	–	10 844
TOTAL		9 592 116	10 275 581

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

- ¹ Claims against the department are disclosed and will only be settled on decision of the court or if the department accepts liability, both of which are unknown. Amounts disclosed are not necessarily the claim amount, but the amount determined as the most likely amount that the court might settle on. There are instances where claims were lodged against the department due to incentive claims not being approved. However, these were not included above due to the remoteness of the claims.
- ² Incentive grants approved by the dtic are not always disbursed in the year of approval. Based on the rules of a particular Incentive scheme, grants approved in one year may be disbursed over a period of one to three years following approval. Disbursement of the incentive grant is in all cases conditional on the recipient firms carrying out their approved projects in line with the guidelines of the respective incentive scheme and meeting key performance requirements that are linked to the particular incentive such as achieved investment, output, employment, etc.
- ³ Other guarantee relates to loans given to the IDC by foreign banks

The Labour Appeal Court (LAC) declared the salary increases for the 2020/21 financial year unlawful and invalid. The LAC ruling has been appealed and referred to the Constitutional Court. The ruling by the Constitutional Court will confirm if the department will be obligated to pay the salary increases in dispute.

	2020/21	2019/20
Note	R'000	R'000

20.2 Contingent assets

Nature of contingent asset

Incentive claims ¹	5 160	19 755
Ditsebi Solutions ²	68 480	68 480
Property Management Trading Entity	–	808
TOTAL	73 640	89 043

¹ This is in respect of claims instituted by the department against certain incentive applicants. These claims have also resulted in the defendants raising counter claims against the department.

² The department has instituted a claim of R68 million against Ditsebi Solutions for breach of contract and damages.

21. Capital commitments

Class of asset

Computer equipment	–	4 616
Other machinery and equipment	48	48
Furniture and office equipment	93	–
Software and intangible assets	207	–
TOTAL	348	4 664

22. Accruals and payables not recognised

22.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	Total	Total
Goods and services	42 948	9 863	52 811	63 801
Transfers and subsidies	250	–	250	22 248
Capital assets	–	–	–	63
Other	9 470	50 497	59 967	32 229
TOTAL	52 668	60 360	113 028	118 341

* Other includes allowances payable to foreign officials and outstanding vouchers not yet received from DIRCO.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		48 804	61 497
Trade Policy Negotiations and Cooperation		21	129
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation		1 736	933
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth		1 285	100
Consumer and Corporate Regulation		23	179
Industrial Financing		655	22 627
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments		60 228	32 736
Outward Investment Attraction Facilitation and After Care		229	140
Competition Policy and Economic Planning		–	–
Economic Research and Coordination		47	–
TOTAL		113 028	118 341

22.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	Total	Total
Goods and services	1 446	2 304	3 750	1 042
TOTAL	1 446	2 304	3 750	1 042

Listed by programme level				
Administration		1 278		622
Trade Policy Negotiations and Cooperation		–		25
Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transformation		27		–
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth		1		21
Consumer and Corporate Regulation		2 347		13
Industrial Financing		97		304
Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investments		–		22
Outward Investment Attraction Facilitation and After Care		–		35
TOTAL		3 750		1 042

Included in the above totals are the following:

Confirmed balances with departments	Annex 5	16 178	314
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	3 648	312
TOTAL		19 826	626

23. Employee benefits

*Leave entitlement	76 802	42 347
Service bonus (thirteenth cheque)	23 504	23 813
Performance awards	5 465	8 571
Capped leave commitments	10 607	10 951
**Long-service awards	545	411
TOTAL	116 923	86 093

* The full leave entitlement becomes due on the first day of each leave cycle (January to December). In addition to the leave entitlement provision, there are negative leave credits to the value of R237 thousand, which relates to leave taken in excess of the accrued leave credits as at 31 March 2021.

** The provision on the long-service awards disclosed above does not include the long-term portion of the long-service awards

24. Lease commitments

24.1 Operating leases

2020/21	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	15 346	200	15 546
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	16 284	14	16 298
Later than five years	–	–	–
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	31 630	214	31 844

2019/20	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	38 757	1 098	39 855
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	66 538	228	66 766
Later than five years	–	–	–
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	105 295	1 326	106 621

This note excludes leases relating to PPP as they are separately disclosed in Note 30.

The lease commitment above includes:

- Accommodation leases relating to foreign economic representatives stationed abroad
- Regional offices of the dtic (i.e Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town).

Block G: In addition to the above, National Treasury consented that the dtic could enter into a sub-leasing arrangement with public entities for Block G until the dtic completes the process of acquiring block G and including it in the PPP contract. National Treasury has since given extension until 31 May 2021. It has, however, been established that Block G would no longer be beneficial to incorporate into the PPP. The lease commitment as per the contractual obligation during this extension period is R5 million (R24.3 million in 2019/20).

24.2 Finance leases

2020/21	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	4 208	4 208
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 386	1 386
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	5 594	5 594
2019/20	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	2 657	2 657
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	886	886
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	3 543	3 543

the dtic is a participant on the transversal contract facilitated by National Treasury for the supply and delivery of mobile communication services and handsets to the state.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

25. Accrued departmental revenue

Fines, penalties and forfeits	–	25 261
Interest, dividends and rent on land	–	–
Transaction in financial assets and liabilities	–	–
TOTAL	–	25 261

The department recalled an amount of \$1 411 920.00 (exchange rate, 17,890950 as at 31 March 2020)

25.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Opening balance	25 261	–
Less: Amounts received	(23 657)	–
Add: Amounts recognised	–	25 261
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	–	–
Other (foreign exchange losses)	(1 604)	–
TOTAL	–	25 261

26. Irregular expenditure

26.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Opening balance	320	1 646
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	–	–
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	–	(1 326)
Less: Amounts not condoned and recoverable	–	–
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation	320	320

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year	–	–
Prior years	320	320
TOTAL	320	320

26.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	–
TOTAL		–

26.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	–
TOTAL		–

26.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (condoning authority)	–
TOTAL		–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

		2020/21	2019/20
	Note	R'000	R'000
27. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
27.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Opening balance		51	51
Less: Amounts written off		(51)	–
Closing balance		–	51
27.2 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off			
Incident			
Cancellation of trip		14	
Cancellation of car hire		35	
Catering		2	
TOTAL		51	
28. Related-party transactions			
Revenue received			
Interest, dividends and rent on land	28.1	43 571	–
TOTAL		43 571	–
Year-end balances arising from revenue/payments			
Receivables from related parties	Annex 4	1 241	–
TOTAL		1 241	–
28.1 Rent on land			
Name of department/entity			
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission		18 577	–
International Trade Administration Commission		8 059	–
Competition Commission		13 313	–
Competition Tribunal		3 622	–
TOTAL		43 571	–
Other			
Guarantees issued/received	Annex 3A	145 059	–
TOTAL		145 059	–

the dtic is providing accommodation on its campus to the CIPC, Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal and ITAC at a reduced rental.

In addition, the department is providing office accommodation to the Companies Tribunal at no charge.

Officials from the department were seconded to the SABS as administrators for which the department carries the full cost of their salaries.

An official from CIPC was seconded to render services to the department from 1 November 2020 to 18 January 2021, for which the CIPC carried the full cost of the secondment.

List of related-party relationships:

- Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
- Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Limited of South Africa
- National Consumer Commission
- National Consumer Tribunal
- Companies Tribunal
- National Credit Regulator
- National Empowerment Fund
- National Gambling Board of South Africa
- National Lotteries Commission
- National Metrology Institute of South Africa
- National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
- South African Bureau of Standards
- South African National Accreditation System
- Competition Commission
- Competition Tribunal
- International Trade Administration Commission
- Industrial Development Corporation

Related parties disclosed under this note are only those related parties that fall within the Minister's portfolio. For related-party transactions relating to other departments and entities, please refer to the accounting officer's report.

As per the definition of related parties, key management personnel form part of the related parties. This has been separately disclosed under Note 29.

2020/21	2019/20
R'000	R'000

29. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals		
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	3	6 357	—
Officials:			—
Levels 15 to 16	16	28 132	—
Level 14	76	98 625	—
Family members of related parties	1	947	—
TOTAL		134 061	—

Political office bearers consist of:

Trade, Industry and Competition:

- Minister E Patel, from 1 April 2020 to date
- Deputy Minister N Gina, from 30 May 2019 to date
- Deputy Minister FZ Majola, from 30 May 2019 to date

30. Public-private partnerships

Buildings and other fixed structures

the dtic campus PPP is based on a partnership between the dtic and the City of Tshwane, under which the city owns the land. The city will also own all fixed assets erected thereon. the dtic will enjoy the peaceful and undisturbed benefits of a sustained collaborative working and unified service delivery environment, to be provided by Rainprop (Pty) Ltd as the private-sector partner, who signed an experience delivery agreement with the dtic.

The construction of the dtic campus was finalised during the first half of 2004, after which the move and decant took place between May and November 2004.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

Motor vehicles

In the previous financial year, the dtic participated in the Department of Transport's fleet management contract for the use of its pool vehicles. The contract previously continued on a month-to-month extension until 28 February 2021.

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
30.1 Unitary fee paid			
	30		
Fixed component		268 063	–
• Buildings and other fixed structures		263 781	–
• Motor vehicles		4 282	–
Indexed component		21 165	–
• Buildings and fixed structures		20 371	–
• Motor vehicles		794	–
Analysis of indexed component		21 165	–
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		20 371	–
Operating leases		794	–

30.2 PPP commitments

2020/21	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	272 992	–	272 992
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 182 168	–	1 182 168
Later than five years	989 678	–	989 678
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	2 444 838	–	2 444 838

2019/20	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	263 781	2 947	266 728
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 167 801	–	1 167 801
Later than five years	1 371 424	–	1 371 424
TOTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS	2 803 006	2 947	2 805 953

31. Provisions

Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	1 418	27 101
TOTAL	1 418	27 101

As from the date the dtic approves funding, the dtic has an unconditional obligation to pay the preferred supplier on submission of the required claim documents. The preferred supplier can claim the incentive at any time, therefore the timing of the obligation is not known. The amount of the obligation is known as the approval letter specifies the maximum amount payable to the grantee.

31.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/21

	EMIA R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	27 101	27 101
Increase in provision	18 721	18 721
Settlement of provision	(31 131)	(31 131)
Unused amount reversed	(13 273)	(13 273)
Change in provision due to change in estimation inputs	–	–
CLOSING BALANCE	1 418	1 418

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

31.2 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2019/20

	EMIA	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	51 520	51 520
Increase in provision	232 069	232 069
Settlement of provision	(229 440)	(229 440)
Unused amount reversed	(27 048)	(27 048)
Change in provision due to change in estimation inputs	–	–
CLOSING BALANCE	27 101	27 101

32. Movable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	161 826	–	42 693	(9 204)	195 315
Transport assets	9 031	–	640	(960)	8 711
Computer equipment	126 323	–	40 497	(4 723)	162 097
Furniture and office equipment	12 127	–	904	(2 225)	10 806
Other machinery and equipment	14 345	–	652	(1 296)	13 701
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	161 826	–	42 693	(9 204)	195 315

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets as per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:

	Number	Value
		R'000
Machinery and equipment	25	503

32.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Cash	Non-cash	Capital work-in-progress current costs and finance lease payments	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	42 693	–	–	–	42 693
Transport assets	640	–	–	–	640
Computer equipment	40 497	–	–	–	40 497
Furniture and office equipment	904	–	–	–	904
Other machinery and equipment	652	–	–	–	652
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	42 693	–	–	–	42 693

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

32.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash received actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	–	9 204	9 204	65
Transport assets	–	960	960	–
Computer equipment	–	4 723	4 723	65
Furniture and office equipment	–	2 225	2 225	–
Other machinery and equipment	–	1 296	1 296	–
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	–	9 204	9 204	65

32.3 Movement for 2019/20

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	159 103	–	9 413	(6 690)	161 826
Transport assets	9 031	–	–	–	9 031
Computer equipment	125 387	–	7 044	(6 108)	126 323
Furniture and office equipment	11 790	–	664	(327)	12 127
Other machinery and equipment	12 895	–	1 705	(255)	14 345
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	159 103	–	9 413	(6 690)	161 826

32.4 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 958	5 876	8 834
Value adjustments	–	–	–
Additions	–	22	22
Disposals	–	(684)	(684)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	2 958	5 214	8 172

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	–	47	47
Number of minor assets at cost	2 587	2 949	5 536
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	2 587	2 996	5 583

Minor capital assets under investigation

Included in the above total of the minor capital assets as per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:

	Number	Value
		R'000
Machinery and equipment	8	16

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 966	5 781	8 747
Prior period error	–	–	–
Additions	–	264	264
Disposals	(8)	(169)	(177)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	2 958	5 876	8 834

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	–	58	58
Number of minor- assets at cost (R'000)	2 587	3 307	5 894
TOTAL	2 587	3 365	5 952

32.5 Moveable assets written off

MOVEABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	302	302
TOTAL	302	302

32.6 Moveable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	1 491	1 491
TOTAL	1 491	1 491

32.7 Section 42 movable capital assets

MAJOR ASSETS SUBJECTED TO TRANSFER IN TERMS OF SECTION 42 OF THE PFMA – 31 MARCH 2021

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of assets	1	18	19
Value of the asset (R'000)	8 338	1 050	9 388

32.8 Minor assets subjected to transfer in terms of section 42 of the PFMA – 31 March 2021

	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of assets	5	5
Value of the asset (R'000)	20	20

32.9 Major assets subjected to transfer in terms of section 42 of the PFMA – 31 March 2020

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of assets	1	173	174
Value of the asset (R'000)	8 338	3 877	12 215

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

32.10 Minor assets subjected to transfer in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 31 March 2020

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of assets	–	116	116
Value of the asset (R'000)	–	270	270

33. Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	67 016	–	–	–	67 016
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	67 016	–	–	–	67 016

33.1 Movement for 2019/20

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior-year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer software	64 486	–	2 530	–	67 016
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	64 486	–	2 530	–	67 016

34. Prior-period errors

	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
		2019/20	2019/20	2019/20
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Liabilities				
¹ Accruals	22	120 191	(1 850)	118 341
² Provisions	31	25 251	1 850	27 101
NET EFFECT		145 442	–	145 442

¹ The closing balance relating to accruals was erroneously overstated by R1.8 million in 2019/20

² The closing balance relating to provisions was erroneously understated by R1.8 million 2019/20

35. Mergers

Statement of Financial Position	Balance before merger date: Combining department (the dti)	Balance before merger date: Combining department (EDD)	Balance after merger date: Combined department (the dtic)
	R'000	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets	150 824	234 280	385 104
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents ¹	139 066	233 048	372 114
Other financial assets	507	–	507
Prepayments and advances	6 786	119	6 905
Receivables	4 465	1 113	5 578

Statement of Financial Position

	Balance before merger date: Combining department (the dti) R'000	Balance before merger date: Combining department (EDD) R'000	Balance after merger date: Combined department (the dtic) R'000
Non-current assets	20 777	1 392 969	1 413 746
Investments	–	1 392 969	1 392 969
Receivables	19 991	–	19 991
Other financial assets	786	–	786
TOTAL ASSETS	171 601	1 627 249	1 798 850
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	155 934	233 228	389 162
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	115 117	23 284	138 401
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	20 391	2	20 393
Bank overdraft	–	209 732	209 732
Payables	12 936	–	12 936
Aid assistance repayable	7 490	210	7 700
TOTAL LIABILITIES	155 934	233 228	389 162
NET ASSETS	15 667	1 394 021	1 409 688

Notes

Contingent liabilities ²	10 101 638	173 943	10 275 581
Contingent assets	89 043	–	89 043
Capital commitments	4 664	–	4 664
Accruals	115 680	4 511	120 191
Payables not recognised	1 042	–	1 042
Employee benefits	80 911	5 182	86 093
Lease commitments – operating lease	63 770	42 851	106 621
Lease commitments – finance lease	2 177	1 366	3 543
Accrued departmental revenue	25 261	–	25 261
Irregular expenditure	106	214	320
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	–	51	51
Provisions	25 251	–	25 251
Movable tangible capital assets	149 049	12 777	161 826
Intangible capital assets	62 627	4 389	67 016

The former Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) and Economic Development Department (EDD) merged into the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) with effect from 1 April 2020 as a result of the President's announcement with regards to the configuration of departments on 14 June 2019. Changes to the configuration of executive portfolios and departments in the sixth administration are necessary for the following reasons.

- The clustering of homogeneous or related functions to ensure that functional areas of responsibility are clearly demarcated to avoid ambiguity, overlapping or duplication of functions.
- Promote synergy within ministerial portfolios and institutions, which will be responsible for broad policy outcomes to realise value for citizens.
- Promote coherence, better coordination and optimising the use of resources for efficient and effective administration.

The proclamation for the reconfiguration of departments (which included the establishment of **the dtic**) was issued on 26 June 2019. The transfer of legislation was gazetted on 14 August 2019.

At central government level, an NMOG Steering Committee was set up, which comprised the DG in The Presidency as the chairperson, as well as the DGs from the affected departments. A Project Steering Committee was set up by the DPSA, and departments had to report to this committee on a regular basis.

A Project Management Committee was established between the former departments (**the dti** and EDD) and comprised various work streams, including Human Resource Management, Organisational Design, Labour Relations and Change Management, Facilities and Infrastructure, Finance, Information and Communication Technology, Legal and Communications.

The required work, as set out by the DPSA, was executed and reported upon. The new structure of **the dtic** came into effect on 1 April 2020 following the placement of staff, which was done in consultation with organised labour in the Departmental Task Team (consisting of representatives of the former departments – **the dti** and EDD – together with organised labour).

¹The department adjusted the prior-year figures in respect of cash and cash equivalents. The consolidated Paymaster-General account had a negative balance and was therefore correctly reflected as a bank overdraft.

²Contingent liabilities in respect of intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances) were restated to correctly reflect what was disclosed by both EDD and **the dti** in the 2019/20 financial year.

36. Broad-based black economic empowerment performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section B-BBEE compliance performance information.

37. COVID-19 response expenditure

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Annexure 7			
Compensation of employees		–	–
Goods and services		564	–
TOTAL		564	–

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2019/20 Final appropriation
	Adjusted appropriation	Roll-overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Companies Tribunal	20 752	-	-	20 752	20 752	100%	-
National Consumer Commission	51 530	-	-	51 530	51 530	100%	-
Competition Commission	302 586	-	-	302 586	302 586	100%	-
Competition Tribunal	32 342	-	-	32 342	32 342	100%	-
International Trade Administration Commission	94 306	-	1 692	95 998	95 998	100%	-
National Consumer Tribunal	47 492	-	-	47 492	47 492	100%	-
National Credit Regulator	71 272	-	-	71 272	71 272	100%	-
National Gambling Board	31 027	-	-	31 027	31 027	100%	-
National Metrology Institute of South Africa: Operations	103 550	-	-	103 550	103 550	100%	-
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	119 741	-	-	119 741	119 741	100%	-
National Productivity Institute	10 741	-	-	10 741	10 741	100%	-
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	126 126	-	-	126 126	126 126	100%	-
South African National Accreditation System	28 748	-	-	28 748	28 748	100%	-
Council for Geoscience	1 052	-	-	1 052	1 052	100%	-
TOTAL	1 041 265	-	1 692	1 042 957	1 042 957		-

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			2019/20 Final appropriation
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll-Over	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Current	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Public corporations								
Transfers	3 219 312	-	1 194 366	4 413 678	4 355 456	98.7%	2 325 905	-
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Fibre and Textile	1 606	-	-	1 606	1 606	100%	1 606	-
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Aerospace Industry	20 154	-	-	20 154	20 154	100%	20 154	-
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Cleaner Production Centre	48 023	-	-	48 023	48 022	100%	48 023	-
Export Credit Insurance Corporation	162 712	-	-	162 712	162 712	100%	162 712	-

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE				2019/20 Final appropriation
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll-Overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Capital	Current	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Industrial Development Corporation: Clothing and Textile Production Incentive	624 080	-	-	624 080	624 080	100%	-	624 080	-
Industrial Development Corporation: Customised Sector Programme	12 949	-	-	12 949	12 949	100%	-	12 949	-
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Foundry Technology Network	18 801	-	-	18 801	18 801	100%	-	18 801	-
ProTechnik Laboratories: Operations	3 645	-	-	3 645	3 645	100%	-	3 645	-
South African Bureau of Standards	270 421	-	-	270 421	270 421	100%	-	270 421	-
Various Institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme	123 052	-	(68 500)	54 552	54 514	100%	54 514	-	-
Various Institutions: Special Economic Zones	1 102 884	-	872 866	1 975 750	1 975 038	100%	1 975 038	-	-
Industrial Development Corporation: Tirisano Trust Fund	93 750	-	-	93 750	36 279	38.7%	-	36 279	-
Industrial Development Corporation: Steel Development	29 449	-	-	29 449	29 449	100%	-	29 449	-
Small Enterprise Finance Agency	196 786	-	-	196 786	196 786	100%	-	196 786	-
Various Institutions: One Stop Shop	11 000	-	(2 000)	9 000	9 000	100%	-	9 000	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL: PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	3 219 312	-	1 194 366	4 413 678	4 355 456	98.7%	2 029 552	2 325 905	-
Private enterprises									
Transfers	156 193	-	(96 319)	59 874	59 104	98.7%	24 778	34 326	-
Various institutions: Export Market and Investment Assistance	93 482	-	(70 000)	23 482	22 805	97.1%	-	22 805	-
Various Institutions Support Programme for Industrial Innovation	15 840	-	(4 319)	11 521	11 521	100%	-	11 521	-
Various institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme	46 871	-	(22 000)	24 871	24 778	99.6%	24 778	-	-
Subsidies	2 898 336	-	(1 016 000)	1 882 336	1 800 564	95.7%	-	1 800 565	-
Automotive Production and Development Programme: Production Allowance	1 371 497	-	(638 000)	733 497	732 947	99.9%	-	732 948	-
Supplier Cluster Development	3 882	-	(3 013)	869	869	100%	-	869	-
Technology and Human Resources for Industrial Programme	83 891	-	-	83 891	22 113	26.4%	-	22 113	-
Business Process Service Incentive	369 012	-	50 000	419 012	418 532	99.9%	-	418 532	-
Enterprise Investment Programme	349 477	-	(300 556)	48 921	48 910	100%	-	48 910	-
Film and Television Production Incentive	291 637	-	(150 000)	141 637	122 778	86.7%	-	122 778	-
Industrial Development Zone- Other	22 800	-	-	22 800	22 800	100%	-	22 800	-
Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme	405 190	-	26 519	431 709	431 615	100%	-	431 615	-
Regional Spatial Development Initiative	950	-	(950)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: Private enterprises	3 054 529	-	(1 112 319)	1 942 210	1 859 668	95.8%	24 778	1 834 891	-
TOTAL	6 273 841	-	82 047	6 355 888	6 215 124	97.8%	2 054 330	4 160 796	-

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2019/20
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll-overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	Final appropriation R'000
Transfers							
World Trade Organisation	17 091	–	(2 419)	14 672	14 671	99.9%	–
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	4 405	–	–	4 405	3 417	78%	–
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	7 178	–	(2 443)	4 735	4 735	100%	–
International Bank For Reconstruction and Development	1 544	–	(1 544)	–	–	–	–
International finance Corporation	1 542	–	(1 542)	–	–	–	–
World Intellectual Property Organisation	5 487	–	–	5 487	5 418	99%	–
Treaty Organisation for Metrology	2 607	–	(115)	2 492	2 492	100%	–
TOTAL	39 854	–	(8 063)	31 791	30 733		–

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2019/20
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll-overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	Final appropriation R'000
Transfers							
Proudly South African Campaign	35 475	–	–	35 475	35 475	100%	–
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	61 840	–	–	61 840	61 840	100%	–
Centurion Aerospace Village	15 531	–	–	15 531	15 531	100%	–
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies	18 243	–	–	18 243	18 243	100%	–
Automotive Supply Chain Competitiveness Initiative	8 368	–	–	8 368	3 258	39%	–
Black Business Council	1 425	–	–	1 425	–	–	–
TOTAL	140 882	–	–	140 882	134 347		–

ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2019/20 Final appropriation
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll-overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	
Transfers							
Employee social benefits	1 178	-	1 062	2 240	2 225	99%	-
Gifts and donations	-	-	100	100	100	100%	-
Payments/Refunds and Remissions as an act of grace	-	-	37	37	36	97%	-
Claims against the state	-	-	1 705	1 705	1 705	100%	-
TOTAL	1 178	-	2 904	4 082	4 066		-

ANNEXURE 1F

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	2020/21		2019/20
	R'000		R'000
Received in kind			
Chinese Embassy of South Africa		240	-
Ford Motor Company of SA		75	-
Miscellaneous		6	-
TOTAL		321	-

ANNEXURE 1G

STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	Opening balance	Revenue	Expenditure	Paid back on/by 31 March	Closing balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash						
Employment Creation Fund	To create long-term sustainable employment	7 490	205 159	188 808	7 490	16 351
Flemish Government	To develop a social economy policy for South Africa	210	2 006	846	210	1 160
TOTAL		7 700	207 165	189 654	7 700	17 511

ANNEXURE 1H

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP

	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000
Paid in cash		
Bereavement of employees	42	-
Subtotal	42	-
Made in kind		
Ministerial outreach programme	100	-
Miscellaneous (e.g. hospitality gifts and long service awards)	39	-
Subtotal	139	-
TOTAL	181	-

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of public entity	State Entity's PFMA Schedule type (state year-end if not 31 March)	Percentage of shares held		Number of shares held		Cost of investment R'000		Net asset value of investment R'000		Profit/(loss) for the year R'000		Losses guaranteed
		2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	Yes/No
National or provincial public entity												
Industrial Development Corporation	Schedule 2	100	100	1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	2 487 000	(874 000)	No
Subtotal				1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	2 487 000	(874 000)	
TOTAL				1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	2 487 000	(874 000)	

ANNEXURE 2B

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES

Name of public entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment (R'000)		Net asset value of investment (R'000)		Amounts owing to entities (R'000)		Amounts owing by entities (R'000)	
		2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20
Controlled entities									
Industrial Development Corporation	Contribution to growth industrial development and economic empowerment through its financial activities	1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1 392 969	1 392 969	128 437 000	104 109 000	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 3A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 – LOCAL

GUARANTOR INSTITUTION	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Guarantees drawdowns during the year	Guaranteed repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2021	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2021
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Absa	Housing								
	Housing	111	111	-	-	-	111	-	-
	Subtotal	111	111	-	-	-	111	-	-
	Total	111	111	-	-	-	111	-	-

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 – FOREIGN

KfW Development Bank	Other								
	IDC	532 373	170 294	-	6 131	(19 110)	145 053	-	6
	Subtotal	532 373	170 294	-	6 131	(19 110)	145 053	-	6
	Total	532 484	170 405	-	6 131	(19 110)	145 164	-	6

ANNEXURE 3B

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

NATURE OF LIABILITY

Claims against the department	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable	Closing balance 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Automotive Incentive Scheme	2 546 518	807 045	850 420	-	2 503 143
Business Process Services	234 958	505 075	419 454	-	320 579
Film and Television Production	1 746 296	587 435	669 704	-	1 664 027
Critical Infrastructure Programme	400 100	171 295	91 562	-	479 833
Capital Project Feasibility Programme	2 269	-	1 110	-	1 159
Manufacturing Competitive Enhancement Programme	57 560	4 559	4 559	-	57 560
Incubator Support Program	24 611	-	24 611	-	-
Aquaculture Development Enhancement Programme	231 453	40 967	75 768	-	196 652
Support Programme for Industrial Innovation	77 850	36 961	12 594	-	102 217
Cluster Development Programme	35 859	-	16 392	-	19 467
Black Industrialist Scheme	2 498 643	313 143	1 116 992	-	1 694 794
Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme	474 467	-	62 931	-	411 536
Aggro Processing Support Scheme	121 566	52 128	80 312	-	93 382
Special Economic Zones	1 631 940	2 956 794	2 725 769	-	1 862 965
Special Partnership Programme	-	19 778	-	-	19 778
Rainprop	8 540	292 125	287 236	-	13 429
Interactive trading	895	-	-	-	895
Property Management Trading Entity	800	-	800	-	-
Keolebogile Consortium	-	105	-	-	105
Mthimkhulu	-	1 257	-	-	1 257
T Nihutang	-	281	-	-	281
N Mekgwe	-	3 598	-	-	3 598
TOTAL	10 094 325	5 792 835	6 440 214	-	9 446 946

ANNEXURE 4

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2020/21*	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	Receipt date up to six working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Department of Small Business Development	-	-	65	100	65	100	-	-
Department of Economic Development	-	-	-	36	-	36	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	65	136	65	136	-	-
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES								
International Trade Administration Commission	-	-	173	174	173	174	-	-
Competition Tribunal	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-
Companies Tribunal	-	-	3	2	3	2	-	-
Competition Commission	-	-	1 065	1 888	1 065	1 888	-	-
UNIDO Vienna	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	2 068	-	-	64	2 068	64	-	-
Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone	-	-	85	-	85	-	-	-
Subtotal	2 069	-	1 326	2 131	3 395	2 131	-	-
TOTAL CLAIMS RECOVERABLE	2 069	-	1 391	2 267	3 460	2 267	-	-

ANNEXURE 5

INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2020/21*	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	Payment date up to six working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
Department of Justice and Constitutional	16 143	–	–	10 844	16 143	10 844	–	–
Department of Public Works	35	314	–	–	35	314	–	–
Subtotal	16 178	314	–	10 844	16 178	11 158	–	–
Total departments	16 178	314	–	10 844	16 178	11 158	–	–
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
National School of Government	190	145	–	–	190	145	–	–
National Gambling Board	45	35	–	–	45	35	–	–
Small Enterprise Finance Agency	–	132	–	–	–	132	–	–
South African Revenue Services	3 413	–	–	–	3 413	–	–	–
Subtotal	3 648	312	–	–	3 648	312	–	–
Total other government entities	3 648	312	–	–	3 648	312	–	–
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES	19 826	626	–	10 844	19 826	11 470	–	–

ANNEXURE 6A

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 11)

ENTITY

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	–	–	33 145	2 409	33 145	2 409
Subtotal	–	–	33 145	2 409	33 145	2 409
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
National School of Government	–	–	–	164	–	164
Subtotal	–	–	–	164	–	164
TOTAL	–	–	33 145	2 573	33 145	2 573

ANNEXURE 6B

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 17)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31 March 2021	R'000	31 March 2020	R'000	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
Current						
National Skills Fund						
Subtotal						
TOTAL						
Current						

ANNEXURE 7

COVID 19 RESPONSE TO EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

EXPENDITURE PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	APRIL 2020	MAY 2020	JUN 2020	Subtotal Q1	JUL 2020	AUG 2020	SEPT 2020	Subtotal Q2	OCT 2020	NOV 2020	DEC 2020	Subtotal Q3	JAN 2021	FEB 2021	MAR 2021	Subtotal Q4	2020/21 TOTAL	2019/20 TOTAL
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	121	22	289	432	6	4	83	93	33	(25)	4	12	-	6	21	27	564	-

Consumable supplies:																		
Medical supplies	121	18	226	365	4	-	75	79	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	446	-
Consumable household supplies: Disposable paper/plastic	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Consumable household supplies: Toiletries	-	4	38	42	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	49	-
Consumable household supplies: Washing/cleaning detergents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
P/P: Pest control/fumigation services	-	-	21	21	2	4	4	10	29	(27)	4	6	-	-	10	10	47	-
Consumable supplies: Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Contractors: Medical services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	14	-

TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	121	22	289	432	6	4	83	93	33	25	4	12	-	6	21	27	564	-
--	-----	----	-----	-----	---	---	----	----	----	----	---	----	---	---	----	----	-----	---

PART F

FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICES



1. ADDRESS LIST OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICES

EAST AFRICA AND SADC		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Addis Ababa SA Embassy, Higher 23, Kebele 10, House No 1885, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA Postal address PO Box 1091, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA +1 HOUR	Vacant Counsellor (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00251 11 371 1002 M 00251 922 73 9017 (Thabo) F 00251 11 371 3035
Harare SA High Commission, 7 Elcombe Road, Belgravia, Harare, ZIMBABWE Postal address PO Box A1654 Avondale, Harare, ZIMBABWE 0 HOURS	Mr Sisanda Mtwazi Counsellor (Economic) Mr Keith Goto Marketing Officer Vacant Secretary	T 00263 4 251 849 00263 4 251 853 M 00263 78 270 3972 (Sisanda) 00263 772 135 344 (Keith) F 00263 4 753 185 00263 4 749 657 E smtwazi@saembassy.co.zw trade@saembassy.co.zw trademarketing@saembassy.co.zw SMTwazi@thedtic.gov.za
Kampala SA High Commission, 15A Nakasero Road, Kampala, UGANDA Postal address PO Box 22667 KAMPALA +1 HOURS	Vacant Counsellor (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00256 41 770 2100 F 00256 41 434 8216
Kinshasa SA Embassy, 77 Avenue Ngongo Lutete, Gombe, Kinshasa, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) Postal address Boite Postale 7829, Kinshasa 1, DRC -1 HOURS	Mr Siphamandla Kumkani Counsellor (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer Mr Victor M Mulenda Driver	T 00243 81 556 6598 M 00243 82 850 2631 (Vanessa) 00233 81 056 4151 (Siphamandla) E KumkaniS@dirco.gov.za
Luanda SA Embassy, Condominio Ouro Verde II, Premio Dubai Road, Municipio da Samba Sector ZRGA, Talatona, Luanda, ANGOLA -1 HOURS	Mr Meshack Mathye Counsellor (Economic) Mr Antonio Coutinho Dos Santos Marketing Officer Vacant Driver	T 00244 22 33 9126 M 00244 94 288 9535 (Meshack) 00244 93 778 2753 (Antonio) F 00244 222 39 8730 E MMathye@thedtic.gov.za coutinhosantossaembassy@gmail.com
Maputo SA High Commission, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane 41, Caixa Postal 1120, Maputo, MOZAMBIQUE 0 HOURS	Ms Tinyiko Mafowane Counsellor (Economic) Mr Luis Labo Marketing Officer	T 00258 21 243000 x 52262 M 00258 84 311 5946 (Tinyiko) 00258 84 398 7120 (Luis) F 00258 21 488896 E satrade@tropical.co.mz saeconomic.mail@tropical.co.mz TMafuwane@thedtic.gov.za
Nairobi SA High Commission, 5th Floor Roshmaer Building, Lenana Road, Kilimani, Nairobi, KENYA Postal address P O Box 42441, Nairobi, KENYA. +1 HOUR	Ms Zanele Sanni Counsellor (Economic) Mr Gerald Ockotch Marketing Officer Ms Verydiana Selebwa Secretary	T 00254 20 282 7000/7218 Direct M 00254 71 460 6812 00254 79 325 8958 (Zanele) F 00254 20 282 7219/7236 E ockotchg@dirco.gov.za SanniZ@dirco.gov.za
Juba SA Embassy, House 873, Southern Block K-3-K, South Tongping Area, Juba, SOUTH SUDAN	Vacant Counsellor (Economic)	T 00211 M 00211 923 00 4783

WEST AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Abuja SA High Commission, 371 Diplomatic Drive, Central Business District, Abuja, NIGERIA -1 HOURS	Mr Greg Munyai Counsellor (Economic) Mr Abdul-Muizz Momodu Marketing Officer	T 00234 9 782 2852 M 00234 90 6297 8001 (Greg) 00234 70 3408 9962 (Abdul) F 00234 9 413 3829 E GMunyai@thedtic.gov.za muizzmomodu@gmail.com
Accra SA High Commission, 10 Klotey Crescent, North Labone, Accra, GHANA Postal address PO Box 298, Trade Fair, Accra, GHANA -2 HOURS	Mr Mzwakhe Lubisi Counsellor (Economic) Mr Stephen Nii Kotey Marketing Officer	T 00233 302 740465 M 00233 244 340 200 (Mzwakhe) 00233 249 113 750 (Stephen) F 00233 302 764460 E MLubisi@thedtic.gov.za kotey@dirco.gov.za
Cairo SA Embassy, Building 11, Intersection Road 200 & 203, Digla-Maadi, Cairo, EGYPT +1 HOURS <i>Working week is from Sunday–Thursday</i>	Vacant Consellor (Economic) Ms Abeer Aboul Enein Marketing Officer	T 00 202 253 53028/000 M 00 201 005 451 399 (Abeer) F 00 202 2521 3261 E essaemb@idsc.net.eg
Algiers SA Embassy, 21 Rue du Stade, Hydra, Algiers 16000, ALGERIA +2 HOURS	Vacant Counsellor (Economic)	T 00213 2148 4418 M 00213 7708 7006 F 00213 2148 4419
Dakar SA Embassy, Mermoz Sud, Lotissement Ecole de Police. Lot no. 5 Dakar, SENEGAL Postal address BP 21010,Dakar-Ponty, Dakar Senegal no. 5,Dakar, SENEGAL -2 HOURS	Mr Karabo Modimokwane Counsellor (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer Ms Rokhaya Diop Trade Secretary	T 00221 22 864 7363 (Karabo) 00221 33 864 6055 (Rokhaya) M 00221 77 819 6113 (Karabo) 00221 78 526 6760 (Rokhaya) F 00221 33 824 2125 E KModimokwane@thedtic.gov.za tradesa@orange.sn W www.saesenegal.info
Dubai SA Consulate, Khalid Bin Waleed Street, Al Karama, Bur Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Postal address PO Box 34800, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES + 2 HOURS <i>Working week is from Sunday–Thursday</i>	Vacant Consul (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer Ms Yvone Tambaoan Trade Assistant	T 00971 4 370 9901 (Direct) 00971 4 397 5222 (Switchboard) M 00971 50 558 3491 (Yvone) F 00971 4 397 9602 E tradeassistant@thetdi.ae
Riyadh SA Embassy, 150 King Kalid Street, Um Al-Hammam District East, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA Postal address PO Box 94006, Riyadh, 11693 +1 HOURS <i>Working week is from Saturday–Wednesday</i>	Vacant Counsellor(Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00 966 1 442 9716 M 00 966 5 5882 6556 F 00 966 1 442 9708 E
Tehran SA Embassy, No 5 Yekta St, Bagh-e-Ferdows, Valise Ave, Tajrish Sq, Tehran, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN Postal Address: PO Box 11365-7476, Tehran, Iran +2½ HOURS <i>Working week is from Sunday–Thursday</i>	Vacant Counsellor (Economic) Mr Fariborz Farzaneh Marketing Officer	T 0098 21 2270 2866 Ext 302 M 0098 912 823 8405 F 0098 21 2271 6192 E ffarzaneh@satrade.ir

ASIA EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Beijing SA Embassy, 5 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Sanlitun, Chaoyang District, Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA +6 HOURS	Mr Yusuf Timol Minister (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer Vacant Secretary	T 0086 10 853 20000 M 0086 136 0116 9744 (Yusuf) F 0086 10 6532 0182 E timoly@saembassy.org.cn
Hong Kong (Also Macau) SA Consulate General, Hong Kong SAR & Macao SAR, Room 1906-8, 19th Floor Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, HONG KONG +6 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00 852 3926 4300 F 00 852 2577 4532
Seoul SA Embassy, 104 Dokseodang, Hannam-dong, Yongsan - ku, Seoul, SOUTH KOREA +7 HOURS	Ms Seema Sardha Counsellor (Economic) Mr Kwangsu Jin Marketing Officer Mr Sung-Wan Im Trade Secretary	T 0082 2 795 0948 M 0082 10 9038 0948 (Seema) 0082 10 3467 9668 (Kwangsu) 0082 10 4125 2856 (Sungwan) F 0082 2 795 0949 E satrade@korea.com SSardha@thedti.gov.za ksjin@southafrica-embassy.or.kr
Shanghai SA Consulate-General 222 Yan An Road East 27th Floor, Room 2705/6 Shanghai, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA +6 HOURS	Mr Rirhandzu Mahlale Consul (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0086 21 5359 4977 M 0086 138 1661 3041 (Rirhandzu) F 0086 21 6335 2820 E dtishanghai@rsaconsulate.com RMahlale@thedtic.gov.za MahlaleR@dirco.gov.za
Tokyo SA Embassy, 4th Floor Hanzomon First Building, 1-4 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083, JAPAN +7 HOURS	Mr Riaan le Roux Counsellor (Economic) Ms Tomoko Yamaguchi Marketing Officer	T 0081 3 3265 3366 (Riaan) 0081 3 3265 2123 (Tomoko) M 0081 90 1429 3880 (Riaan) F 0081 3 3261 6445 E RleRoux@thedtic.gov.za yamaguchi@sajapan.org rleroux486@gmail.com

ASIA WEST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Bangkok (also: Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos) SA Embassy, 12th A Floor, M-Thai Tower, All Seasons Place, 87 Wireless Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, THAILAND +5 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer Mr Kanapich Nildamon Driver	T 0066 2 659 2900 0066 2 659 2906 (Direct) M 0066 81 808 5400 F 0066 2 250 1065
Canberra (also: New Zealand) SA High Commission, Rhodes Place, State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T 2600, AUSTRALIA +8 HOURS	Mr Syed M H Jaffry Marketing Officer	T 0061 2 6272 7300 (Switchboard) 0061 2 6272 7328 (Direct) M 0061 416 197 460 F 0061 2 6273 4995 E samarket@optusnet.com.au satrade@optusnet.com.au
Jakarta SA Embassy, 7th floor, Wisma GKBI, Site 705, JL Jend. Sudiman No 28 Jakarta 10210, INDONESIA +5 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0062 21 574 0660 M 0062 861 137 7339 F 0062 21 572 2206 0062 21 574 0661/0655

ASIA WEST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Kuala Lumpur (also: Philippines and Brunei) SA High Commission Suite 22-01, Level 22, Menara HLA, No 3 Jalan Kia Peng, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA +6 HOURS	Ms Chang Hou Yea Marketing Officer	T 0060 3 2170 2400 Ext 32423 M 0060 12 312 2512 F 0060 3 2168 8591 E CHouYea@thedtic.gov.za changh@sahckl.net
Mumbai SA Consulate General, Gandhi Mansion, 20 Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Mumbai 400026, INDIA +3½ HOURS	Mr Dean Hoff Consul (Economic) Mr Rajan Kumar Marketing Officer Mr Ravi Ramaiah Driver	T 0091 22 2491 4238 (Dean) 0091 22 2495 5436 (Rajan) M 0091 829 1003 277 (Dean) 0091 998 7345 599 (Rajan) 0091 998 7590 967 (Ravi) F 0091 22 2352 1158 E DHoff@thedtic.gov.za rajan@dtimumbai.com RKumar@thedtic.gov.za
New Delhi SA High Commission, B-18 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110045, INDIA +3½ HOURS	Vacant Minister Counsellor (Economic) Mr Ravi Issar Marketing Officer Ms Sonu Batra Secretary	T 0091 11 2614 8606 M 0091 98 1817 5507 (Ravi) F 0091 11 2614 3605 E rissar@thedtic.gov.za SBatra@thedtic.gov.za
Singapore SA High Commission, 15 Floor, Odeon Towers, 331 North Bridge Road, SINGAPORE 188720 +6 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer Vacant Trade Secretary	T 0065 6 339 3319 F 0065 6339 6658 E

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Brussels (also: Luxembourg) SA Embassy to Belgium and Luxembourg and the SA Mission to the EU, Rue Montoyer 17-19 (B-1000), 1040 Brussels, BELGIUM -1 HOURS	Vacant Minister (Economic) Mr Julian Van Hille Marketing Officer	T 0032 2 285 4400 (Julian) M 0032 473 864 436 (Julian) F 0032 250 201 24 E jvanhille@thetdi.be
London SA High Commission, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DP, UNITED KINGDOM -2 HOURS	Mr Madileke Ramushu Minister (Economic) Mr Jacob Mothopeng Marketing Officer	T 0044 20 7451 7243/7248/7251 M 0044 77 3062 2304 (Madileke) F 0044 20 7839 0634 E MRamushu@thedtic.gov.za Mothopengj@dirco.gov.za
Milan South African Consulate General, Vicolo San Giovanni, Sul Muro 4, 20121, Milano, ITALY Postal address Casella Postale 1468, 20101 Milano, ITALY -1 HOURS	Ms Marcella Uttaro Marketing Officer	T 0039 02 885 8581 M 0039 3483 333043 F 0039 02 7200 2834 E MUttaro@thedtic.gov.za
Moscow (also: Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Kazakhstan) South African Embassy, Granatny Per1, Building 9, Moscow 123001, RUSSIA +1 HOURS	Vacant Minister (Economic) Mr Vladislav Krivosheev Marketing Officer Ms Irina Cheburkova Secretary	T 007 495 926 1177 M 007 985 182 8765 F vladislav@thetdi.ru tradesa@econsa.ru irina.thetdi@gmail.com E www.econsa.ru

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Stockholm (also: Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Baltic States) SA Embassy, Flemmeggatan 20, S – 112 26 Stockholm, SWEDEN -1 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0046 8 783 7743 (Trade) 0046 8 243950 (Switchboard) F 0046 8 660 2837 E www.southafrica.se
The Hague SA Embassy, Wassenaarseweg 40, 2596 CJ The Hague, THE NETHERLANDS -1 HOURS	Mr Herman van der Kroef Marketing Officer	T 0031 70 3924501 M 0031 614600714 E hvdtkroef@thedti.nl

EUROPE 2 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Berlin SA Embassy, Economic Section, Tiergartenstrasse 18, 10785 Berlin, GERMANY -1 HOUR	Vacant Consul (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0049 30 22073152 M 0049 17 2906 4917 F 0049 30 22073207
Berne South African Embassy, Alpenstrasse 29, 3006 Berne, SWITZERLAND Postal address Postfach, 3000 Berne 6, SWITZERLAND -1 HOUR	Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0041 31 350 1313 M 0041 79 822 8371 F 0041 31 368 1750
Madrid (also: Portugal) SA Embassy, Calle Claudio Coello 91, 6th Floor, Madrid, 28006, SPAIN -1 HOUR	Ms Alicia Segura Marketing Officer	T 0034 91 436 3780 (Switchboard) 0034 91 436 3781 (Alicia) M 0034 60 765 0952 (Alicia) F 0034 91 575 5369 E econ@sudafrica.com
Munich SA Consulate-General, Sendlinger-Tor-Platz 5, 80336 Munich, GERMANY -1 HOUR	Vacant Consul (Economic) Mr Marc Mueller Marketing Officer	T 0049 89 2311 6352 M 0049 17 5864 4571 (Marc) F 0049 89 2311 6350 E mueller@suedafrika.org
Ankara SA Embassy, Filistin Sokak No 27, Gaziosmanpasa, Ankara 06700, TURKEY -1 HOUR	Ms Sultan Onacak Marketing Officer	T 0090 312 405 6863 M 0090 535 105 3169 (Sultan) F 0090 312 446 6434 E OnacakS@dirco.gov.za
Paris SA Embassy, 59 Quai d'Orsay, 75343 Paris, FRANCE -1 HOUR	Vacant Counsellor (Economic) Mr Mustapha Adams Marketing Officer	T 0033 1 5359 2323 M 0033 6 1820 0114 F 0033 1 4555 4867 E mustapha.adams@orange.fr
Vienna SA Embassy, Sandgasse 33, A 1190 Vienna, AUSTRIA -1 HOUR	Ms Andrijana Ruzic Marketing Officer	T 0043 1 320 649333 M 0043 676 500 7741 E vienna.trade@dirco.gov.za ruzic-terglava@dirco.gov.za

AMERICAS REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Buenos Aires (also: other Latin American Countries except Brazil) SA Embassy, Marcelo T de Alvear 590, 8th Floor Capital Federal, 1058 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA -5 HOURS	Ms Florencia Achcar Marketing Officer Mr Ignatius Masebe Marketing Officer	T 0054 11 43172900 0054 11 43172923 (Direct) M 0054 911 4171 5685 F 0054 11 4311 8991 E achcarf@dirco.gov.za
Chicago SA Consulate-General, 200 South Michigan Ave, Suite 600, Chicago, Illinois 60604, USA -7/8 HOURS	Vacant Consul (Economic) Mr Ignatius Masebe Marketing Officer	T 001 312 939 9230 (Ignatius) 001 312 939 6529 M 001 312 515 5501 F 001 312 939 2588 E ignatiusmasebe@gmail.com
New York SA Consulate-General, 333 East 38th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10016, USA -7/8 HOURS	Mr Jeffrey Govan Marketing Officer Ms Bing Alo-Villareal Marketing Officer	T 001 212 692 2428/27 M 001 917 496 5007 (Jeff) 001 917 496 5006 (Bing) F 001 212 856 1576 E govanj@dirco.gov.za alo-villarealb@dirco.gov.za
Sao Paulo SA Consulate General, Avenida Paulista 1754, 17th Floor, 01310-920, São Paulo, SP, BRAZIL -5 HOURS	Vacant Consul (Economic) Mr Mark T Rabbits Marketing Officer	T 005511 3288 3742 M 0055 11 97140 7741 (Mark) E satrade@terra.com.br
Toronto South African Consulate General Toronto, 110 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 600, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M2N 6Y8 -6/7 HOURS	Vacant Marketing Officer Vacant Trade Secretary	T 001 416 944 8825 (Switchboard) 001 416 730 7284 (Sybil) F 001 416 944 0925 E millers@dirco.gov.za
Washington SA Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20008, U S A -6/7 HOURS	Mr Malose Letsoalo Minister (Economic) Ms Jennifer Cheong Marketing Officer	T 001 202 274 7973 (Malose) 001 202 274 7975 (Jennifer) M 001 202 271 7743 (Malose) 001 202 679 7132 (Jennifer) F 001 202 966 5919 E MALetsoalo@thedtic.gov.za jcheong@saembassy.org

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone (T)/mobile (M)/fax (F)/e-mail (E)
Geneva SA Permanent Mission, 65 rue du Rhone, 1204 Geneva, SWITZERLAND -1 HOUR	Ms Xolelwa Mlumbi-Peter Ambassador to WTO (Economic) Mr Tshifhiwa Mahosi Counsellor (Economic) Mr Marumo Nkomo Counsellor (Economic) Vacant Counsellor (Economic) Mr Miguel Ghannam Admin Officer Ms Samantha Muller Secretary Mr Federico Tolentino Driver	T 0041 22 849 5401 (Xolelwa) 0041 22 849 5405 (Marumo) 0041 22 849 5403 (Miguel) 0041 22 849 5450 (Tshifhiwa) M 0041 79 786 6024 (Xolelwa) 0041 79 812 5339 (Marumo) 0041 79 273 4124 (Tshifhiwa) F 0041 22 735 7365 E Xolelwa.mlumbipeter@sawtomission.com Miguel.Ghannam@sawtomission.com samantha.muller@sawtomission.com marumo.nkomo@sawtomission.com tshifhiwa.mahosi@sawtomission.com

CONTACT

77 Robert Sobukwe | Sunnyside | 0002
Private Bag X 84 | Pretoria | 0001
Tel: 012 394 9500 | 0861 843 384
Fax: 0861 843 888
Email: contactus@thedtic.gov.za
www.thedtic.gov.za