DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

DRAFT

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN FOR

2027/2028

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Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS **5**
EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT **9**
DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT **12**
ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT **13**
PART A: OUR MANDATE **16**
1. Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates 17
2. Update to institutional policies and strategies 23
3. Updates to relevant court rulings 24
PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS **25**
1. Vision 26
2. Mission 26
3. Values 26
4. Outcomes 26
5. Updated Situational Analysis 27
5.1 Strategic Focus for the 2027/28 financial year 27
5.2 External Environment Analysis 27
5.2 Internal Environment Analysis 16
PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE **22**
1. Institutional Programme Performance Information 23
1.1 Programme 1: Administration 23
1.1.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 25
1.1.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 27
1.1.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 29
1.1.4 Programme Resource Consideration 29
1.2 Programme 2: Trade 30
1.2.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 34
1.2.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 36
1.2.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 38

1.2.4 Programme Resource Consideration 39
1.3 Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development 41
1.3.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 43
1.3.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 45
1.3.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 47
1.3.4 Programme Resource Consideration 48
1.4 Programme 4: Sectors 49
1.4.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 53
1.4.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 57
1.4.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 60
1.4.4 Programme Resource Consideration 61
1.5 Programme 5: Regulation 62
1.5.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 63
1.5.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 64
1.5.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 65
1.5.4 Programme Resource Consideration 65
1.6 Programme 6: Incentives 66
1.6.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 68
1.6.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 70
1.6.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 71
1.6.4 Programme Resource Consideration 72
1.7 Programme 7: Exports 73
1.7.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 77
1.7.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 82
1.7.4 Programme Resource Consideration 82
1.8 Programme 8: Transformation and Competition 83
1.8.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 87
1.8.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 88
1.8.4 Programme Resource Consideration 90
1.9 Programme 9: Research 91

1.9.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets 92
1.9.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028 94
1.9.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period 95
1.9.4 Programme Resource Consideration 95
2. Updated Key Risks and Mitigation from Strategic Plan 96
3. Public Entities 102
4. Infrastructure Projects 107
5. Public-Private Partnerships 108
PART D: 109
TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TIDS) 109
Programme 1: Administration 110
Programme 2: Trade 115
Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development 122
Programme 4: Sectors 128
Programme 5: Regulation 141
Programme 6: Incentives 144
Programme 7: Export 147
Programme 8: Transformation and Competition 153
Programme 9: Research 157

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement
AAMP	Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan
AC	Adjudication Committee
ADEP	Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme
ADRC	Adhoc Decision Review Committee
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIS	Automotive Incentive Scheme
APDP	The Automotive Production and Development Program
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APSS	Agro-Processing Support Scheme
AU	African Union
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBOS	Broad-Based Ownership Schemes
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BI	Black Industrialist
BIS	Black Industrialist Scheme
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CBAM	Carbon tax border adjustment measures
CC	Competition Commission
CD	Chief Director
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CMSB	Corporate Management Services Branch
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Companies Tribunal
CTFL	Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather
CTIP	Clean Trade and Investment Partnership
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBTS	Digital Business Transformation Strategy
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model

Acronym	Meaning
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DG	Director-General
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EA	Executive Authority
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Ltd
EEIP	Equity Equivalent Investment Programme
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
EOSS	Energy One Stop Shop
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Contracting
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
ESOPS	Employee Share Ownership Programmes
EU	European Union
EV	Electric Vehicles
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FER	Foreign Economic Representatives
4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
FTE	Full-Time Equivalents
FY	Financial Year
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GBS	Global Business Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIAMA	Government Immovable Asset Management Act
GNU	Government of National Unity
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTS	International Cooperation, Trade and Security
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IFG	International Financing Group
ISA	Investment South Africa
ITAT	Industrialisation Think-Action Tank

Acronym	Meaning
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
JET	Just Energy Transition
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NCC	National Consumer Commission
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NDP	National Development Plan
DPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NGB	National Gambling Board
NIP	National Industrial Policy
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NLC	National Lotteries Commission
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
NT	National Treasury
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
PEO	Public Entity Oversight
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPPA	Public-Private Partnership Agreement
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCM	Regional Critical Minerals
RFQ	Request for Quote
SA	South Africa
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAF	Sustainable Aviation Fuel
SAIC	South Africa Investment Conference
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANS	South African National Standards

Acronym	Meaning
SAREM	South African Renewable Energy Masterplan
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEF	Social Employment Fund
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Sized Enterprises
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
STATSA	Statistics South Africa
TCTA	Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority
THL	Tongaat Hulett Limited
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TIWG	Trade and Investment Working Group
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TRP	Takeover Regulation Panel
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America
VCF	Venture Capital Fund
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WYPD	Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities
ZAR	South African Rands

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT



South Africa's economic development agenda requires decisive and coordinated interventions to accelerate inclusive economic growth, attract investment, expand trade, strengthen industrial capacity and create sustainable employment opportunities. As the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**), we remain committed to building a dynamic, globally competitive and inclusive economy that creates meaningful opportunities for all South Africans.

For the 2027/28 financial year, our focus will be on translating policy commitments into measurable economic outcomes. We will intensify efforts to stimulate economic growth through the implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy, prioritising the growth and competitiveness of manufacturing and other productive sectors. Particular emphasis will be placed on localisation, value addition, beneficiation and strategic industries, including automotive, agro-processing, green industries, critical minerals, electric vehicles and battery value chains. These interventions will strengthen domestic productive capacity, improve industrial resilience and support job creation.

Investment mobilisation will remain a key driver of economic growth. We will strengthen investment promotion and facilitation, improve the ease of doing business, address regulatory bottlenecks and accelerate strategic investment projects. Through investment initiatives, Special Economic Zones, industrial parks and partnerships with the private sector, we seek to unlock investment opportunities, expand industrial capacity and stimulate economic activity across the country.

Expanding South Africa's trade and export performance will also be central to our programme of action. We will pursue market diversification, strengthen economic partnerships and advance the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to increase access to African and global markets. Our efforts will include addressing trade barriers, improving the utilisation of existing trade agreements and supporting South African businesses, particularly SMMEs, to participate in regional and global value chains.

Equally important is the need to promote fair competition and accelerate economic transformation. We will continue to address market concentration, remove barriers to entry for emerging businesses and ensure that competition policy contributes to inclusive economic development. Through transformation instruments, including the Transformation Fund and the Black Industrialist Programme, we will expand opportunities for black-owned enterprises and broaden participation in the economy.

The empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities (WYPD) will remain an important cross-cutting priority. We will strengthen their participation in productive economic activities through targeted

enterprise development, access to finance, skills development, employment opportunities, procurement and market access. Particular attention will be given to supporting women- and youth-owned businesses, persons with disabilities and emerging entrepreneurs to participate meaningfully in industrial value chains and benefit from economic opportunities.

These priorities are aligned with the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) five-year targets, which includes job creation, investment, supporting SMMEs, facilitating work experiences and generating R1.1 trillion in exports. **the dtic** will also contribute to the development of industrial parks, the designation of technologies to support localisation, expanding employee ownership to benefit workers.
The effective implementation of these priorities requires strong collaboration across government, our public entities, business, labour and other social partners. **the dtic** and its entities will strengthen coordination, improve implementation and ensure that planned interventions translate into tangible economic results.

The 2027/28 Annual Performance Plan provides an important framework for advancing these priorities. I call on all officials and stakeholders to remain focused, accountable and committed to building a more industrialised, competitive and inclusive South African economy.

Mr Parks Tau
Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



The global economic environment continues to present both significant challenges and opportunities for South Africa. Geopolitical tensions, international trade disruptions, shifting global supply chains, changing trade policies and uncertainty in global investment flows are reshaping the international economic landscape. At the same time, the transition towards green economies, digitalisation, technological advancement and the growing demand for critical minerals are creating new opportunities for countries to strengthen their industrial capabilities and competitiveness. Against this backdrop, South Africa must position itself strategically to respond to these developments, protect its economic interests and leverage emerging opportunities to advance sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

For the 2027/28 financial year, **the dtic** will continue to play a central role in strengthening South Africa's participation in regional and global trade, deepening economic partnerships and expanding access to international markets. Particular attention will be given to accelerating the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), strengthening regional value chains and diversifying export markets. We must also intensify efforts to attract productive investment, strengthen domestic manufacturing and support the development of industries with strong growth and employment potential.

The implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy, alongside targeted support for priority sectors, will be important in building a resilient and competitive industrial base capable of responding to changing global market conditions. Furthermore, our economic development efforts must be underpinned by meaningful economic transformation, fair competition and broader participation in productive economic activities. We must continue creating opportunities for SMMEs, black industrialists, women, youth and persons with disabilities to access finance, markets, technology and skills. Through stronger collaboration between government, business, labour and our public entities, we can ensure that South Africa is better positioned to navigate global economic uncertainty while building a diversified, inclusive and globally competitive economy.

The 2027/28 Annual Performance Plan provides an important instrument for translating these priorities into tangible results and advancing the country's broader economic development objectives.

Mr Zuko Godlimpi
Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



I reaffirm my commitment to supporting the vision of building an inclusive, resilient and globally competitive South African economy. Our collective priority must be to translate the department's strategic commitments into practical interventions that stimulate economic growth, strengthen industrialisation, attract domestic and foreign investment, expand trade and create sustainable employment opportunities. Through effective implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy, strengthened partnerships with the private sector and improved coordination across government, we must ensure that South Africa's productive sectors are supported to grow, innovate and compete in domestic, regional and international markets.

We must also position South Africa to take advantage of emerging opportunities in the changing global economy. This requires accelerating the transition towards green industrialisation, digitalisation and economic diversification, while strengthening local manufacturing capabilities and developing strategic value chains in areas such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, battery manufacturing and critical minerals beneficiation. By promoting innovation, technology adoption, skills development and greater local participation in these industries, we can build a more resilient industrial base, unlock new investment opportunities and position South African businesses to compete in future markets.

Equally important is ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are widely shared and that more South Africans participate meaningfully in the economy. We must continue advancing transformation by supporting SMMEs, black industrialists, women, youth and persons with disabilities, while promoting fair competition and addressing barriers that restrict access to economic opportunities. The 2027/28 Annual Performance Plan must therefore serve as a clear implementation framework, aligned with the objectives and targets of the Medium-Term Development Plan, Industrial Development Strategy among others, and these should reflect a strong emphasis on accountability, collaboration and measurable results. Working together with our stakeholders and **the dtic** entities, we must sustain momentum towards a more inclusive, productive and prosperous South African economy.

Mr John Steenhuisen
Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT



The 2027/28 financial year presents an important opportunity for the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) to accelerate the implementation of its strategic priorities and strengthen its contribution to South Africa's inclusive economic growth and development agenda. The Annual Performance Plan (APP) provides the framework through which the Department will translate its mandate and policy commitments into measurable outputs. Our focus will be on strengthening implementation across all nine programmes, ensuring that departmental interventions are aligned, coordinated and responsive to the country's economic development priorities, particularly industrialisation, investment mobilisation, trade expansion, export growth, economic transformation and job creation.

A key priority during the year will be to improve the effectiveness of programme implementation by strengthening collaboration across the Department and its 19 public entities, as well as with other government departments, business, labour and social partners. We will prioritise the implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy, support investment facilitation, expand market access through trade agreements, strengthen the competitiveness of local industries and promote the development of strategic sectors. Particular attention will be given to addressing implementation bottlenecks, improving coordination and ensuring that interventions deliver tangible economic benefits.

Achieving the planned targets will require a strong focus on institutional performance, effective monitoring and accountability. Management will strengthen performance management processes to ensure that progress against APP commitments is regularly assessed, deviations are addressed timeously and appropriate corrective measures are implemented. We will also continue to strengthen the alignment between strategic planning, operational plans, budget allocations and performance reporting to ensure that available resources are directed towards priority interventions and deliver value for money.

The Department remains committed to strengthening governance, financial management and institutional capacity. During 2027/28, we will continue to improve internal controls, address audit findings, enhance risk management and promote the effective, efficient and economical utilisation of public resources. Human capital development, organisational transformation, improved organisational structures and the strengthening of technical and leadership capabilities will also be important in ensuring that the Department remains responsive and capable of delivering on its mandate.

As we implement the 2027/28 APP, our collective responsibility will be to ensure that the Department's plans contribute meaningfully to the targets of the Medium-Term Development Plan. This includes supporting investment mobilisation, employment creation, SMME development, export growth, industrial park development and economic transformation, while expanding the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the economy.

I remain confident that, through collective leadership, disciplined execution, strengthened partnerships and a culture of accountability, **the dtic** and its entities will make a meaningful contribution towards building a competitive, industrialised and inclusive South African economy.

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Mr Simphiwe Hamilton
Director-General: Trade Industry and Competition

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this APP:

- was developed by the management of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) under the guidance of the Minister, Mr Parks Tau,
- takes into account all relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which **the dtic** is responsible
- accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which **the dtic** will endeavour to achieve over the period 2027/2028

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Dr Susan Mangole Acting DDG: Transformation and Competition	**Mr Kaemete Tsotesti** Acting Chief Economist: DDG Research
Ms Irene Ramafola Chief Financial Officer	**Mr Simphiwe Hamilton** **Accounting Officer**
Approved by: Minister Parks Tau **Executive Authority**	

PART A: OUR MANDATE

1. **Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates**

The legislative and policy mandates that **the dtic** is responsible for implementing or overseeing are as follows:

Table 1: Legislative and policy mandates

Act	Purpose
Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963, and to provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees, of the Fuel Research Institute in and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice, 2006 (Act No.19 of 2006)	To provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic of South Africa by establishing the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in the Republic for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration as well as monitoring of good laboratory practice.
Alienation of Land Amendment Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No.71 of 2008)	To provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; to establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Companies Tribunal; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	To provide the Competition Commission with the powers to conduct investigations and market inquiries on competition abuses, regulate mergers and acquisitions and to promote the administrative efficiency of the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal.
Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	To promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection, to provide for improved standards of consumer information; to prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; to promote responsible

Act	Purpose
	consumer behaviour; to promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; to establish the National Consumer Commission (NCC); and to repeal certain laws.
Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the International Institute of the United Nations Organisation for the unification of Private Law.
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, *inter alia*, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, musical and literary works.
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	To strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confers powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant; confers powers on Customs and Excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to designs; to provide for the registration of designs; and to delineate the rights pertaining thereto.
Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 2002 (Act No. 34 of 2002)	To promote 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.
Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	To 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)	To regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (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 Amendment Act 2013	To provide for the recognition and protection of certain manifestations of Indigenous Knowledge as a species of Intellectual Property. To amend certain laws namely the Performers Protection Act 1967, The Copyright Act 1978, the Trademarks Act 1993 and the Designs Act 1993. To bring Indigenous Knowledge holders into the mainstream of

Act	Purpose
	the economy and improve the livelihoods of the indigenous communities of South Africa.
Intellectual Property Law Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	To provide for the integration of intellectual property rights subsisting in the ex- TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system, to extend the South African intellectual property rights legislation throughout the Republic and to repeal certain intellectual property laws.
International Convention for Safe Containers Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the International Convention for Safe Containers to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the handling, stockpiling and transporting of containers.
International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (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)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations in order to promote fair trade and to protect public health and safety and the environment. It also provide for the implementation of a regulatory and compliance system for legal metrology by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications and for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations; and Provide for market surveillance by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications in order to ensure compliance with legal metrology technical regulations.
Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	To establish national norms and standards in order to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry; to provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services; to provide for measures to promote co-operative government in the area of liquor regulation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
National Lotteries Act of 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	To regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools to establish a National Lotteries Board.
Manufacturing Development Act 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	To establish the Manufacturing Development Board; to provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development; and for matters incidental thereto.
Measurement Units and Measurement Standards	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of

Act	Purpose
Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute; and to provide for the repeal of certain laws.
Merchandise Marks Act 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	To 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)	To 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)	To promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit and for that purpose to provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.
National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	To establish a trust to promote and facilitate ownership of income generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons, particularly assets in state-owned enterprises made available at a discount as part of restructuring programmes; gives powers to the trust to enable it to establish sub-trusts and investment companies to promote black economic empowerment.
National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the co-ordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; and to provide for the continued regulation of those matters; for that purpose to establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and licensing of certain gambling activities; to provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout the Republic; to retain the National Gambling Board; to establish the National Gambling Policy Council; to repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and to provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications.
National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	To empower the responsible Minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods; to acquire, hire or supply services; and to exercise control over goods and services and the manufacture, production,

Act	Purpose
	processing and treating of goods; and to 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)	To provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and to establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	To 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)	To 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)	To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.
Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	To restrict the enforcement in the Republic of certain foreign judgements, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; to 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).	To provide for the legislative protection of investors and the protection and promotion of investment; to achieve a balance of rights and obligations that apply to all investors; and to provide for matters connected therewith. (Will be in operation upon Presidential Proclamation)
Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	To provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout the Republic of South Africa, to repeal certain corporate laws and to provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	To provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	To control the operation of share block schemes, that is (i.e.) 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)	To provide for the establishment of a Council to manage and control certain space affairs in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions; and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.

Act	Purpose
Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act, 2014 (Act No. 16 of 2014)	The Act provides a clear framework for the development, operation and management of SEZs and addresses the challenges of the IDZ Programme.
Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	To 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 to provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), as the peak national institution; to provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993; and to provide for transitional arrangements.
Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	To empower the President to suspend temporary 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)	To consolidate the law relating to trademarks and to provide for the registration of trademarks, certification of trademarks and collective trademarks, and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade metrology to ensure the accuracy of measuring instruments utilised in trade on the basis of national measuring standards.
Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	To provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations, and to extend the scope of such laws.

2. Update to institutional policies and strategies

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) requires the Presidency, National Treasury and **the dtic**, together with the ESIEID Cluster, to develop and coordinate an integrated economic growth strategy. The Growth and Inclusion Strategy (GAIN) brings existing policy commitments together in a focused and prioritised framework to drive economic growth. It sets out a coherent implementation plan to strengthen the execution of existing commitments and respond to emerging domestic and global challenges. The Strategy provides a concrete set of actions to support economic recovery and was endorsed by the Cabinet.

GAIN and Low Economic Growth

South Africa has experienced a prolonged period of weak economic growth, driven by both domestic and global constraints. Unemployment remains high: the official unemployment rate increased from 32.7% in the first quarter of 2026 to 33.6% in the second quarter of 2026. GAIN seeks to support economic growth, reduce poverty and address the high cost of living, while advancing the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) to eliminate poverty, reduce inequality and create employment.

To address the factors constraining economic growth, the GAIN Strategy identifies three areas of reform that require immediate attention:

- Economic reform, aimed at promoting a predictable and stable macroeconomic environment through low and stable inflation and the stabilisation of public finances.
- Public service reform, recognising that a growth strategy cannot succeed without a capable state that can effectively deliver on its objectives.
- Industrial policy reform, which proposes a renewed approach focused on labour-intensive sectors with strong growth potential in which South Africa can compete globally.

GAIN and Role of the dtic

In support of GAIN's renewed approach to industrial policy, **the dtic** developed the Industrial Development Strategy (IDS), which was approved by Cabinet in May 2026. The IDS is underpinned by the "three Ds" framework: decarbonisation, diversification and digitalisation, which aims to maintain the competitiveness of South Africa's manufacturing base. The implementation of GAIN and the country's industrial policy are therefore closely linked **the dtic** has a key role in implementing the GAIN Strategy and, together with the Presidency and National Treasury, must provide focused leadership and ensure that progress against the department's GAIN deliverables is monitored and reported.

3. **Updates to relevant court rulings**

During the first two quarters of 2026/27 financial year, two judgments/orders were issued in matters involving the Department. Both matters were opposed and the outcomes were favourable to **the dtic**. A summary of the rulings is set out below as follows

Table 2: Court rulings

NAME OF MATTER	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED / UNOPPOSED
1. Megaphase Trading 378 CC and Another v B-BBEE Commission and Others (Case No. 35494/19)	The applicants sought to review the B-BBEE Commission's findings that a fronting practice had occurred. The Court struck the review application from the roll and awarded costs, including the costs of Senior Counsel, in favour of the Commission.	**Opposed**
2. Tongaat Hulett Limited (in Business Rescue) and Others v Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition and Others (CCT 31/26)	The Constitutional Court dismissed an application by the Business Rescue Practitioners of Tongaat Hulett (BRPs) for leave to appeal against an earlier Supreme Court of Appeal ruling, thereby confirming that Business Rescue Practitioners must comply with statutory obligations under the Sugar Industry Agreement during business rescue proceedings.	**Opposed**

PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

1. Vision

A dynamic and globally competitive South African economy harnessing on the full potential of all citizens.

2. Mission

the dtic working with its entities will achieve inclusive economic growth by coordinating and enabling government wide interventions to:

- Promote structural transformation,
- Achieve stronger Industrialisation,
- Transformation in terms of skills for the economy and enterprise development,
- Increase trade, investment and exports,
- Promote the ease of doing business.

3. Values

the dtic's values are:

- Promotes the Constitution, with special reference to the chapters on human rights, cooperative governance and public administration.
- It promotes decent work outcomes (more jobs as well as better jobs), industrialisation, equitable and inclusive growth and social inclusion.
- Operational excellence – service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct.
- Intellectual excellence – continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement and knowledge management.
- Quality relationships – improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork.

4. Outcomes

The activities and outputs contribute to the achievement of the dtic's apex outcomes including:

- Re-industrialisation
- Job creation
- Transformation
- Building a capable state.

The three strategic priorities of the 7th administration namely:

- Drive inclusive economic growth and job creation
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

5. Updated Situational Analysis

5.1 Strategic Focus for the 2027/28 financial year

The strategic focus of **the dtic** centers on driving South Africa's economic development through four apex outcomes: Re-industrialisation, Job Creation, Transformation, and Building a Capable State. These outcomes provide a cohesive framework designed to align institutional activities, public-private partnerships, and policy instruments with the country's broader socio-economic goals. By addressing structural economic challenges and leveraging domestic and international opportunities, the department aims to foster resilient, competitive, and inclusive growth for the 2027/28 financial year.

The first strategic pillar, Re-industrialisation, focuses on building dynamic firms through private sector collaboration, domestic market growth (via localization, beneficiation, green economy initiatives, and investment), and expanded African and global exports. Job Creation, the second pillar employs a multi-pronged approach to tackle high unemployment, particularly among black people, women, and youth. This includes stabilising distressed sectors to preserve jobs, catalysing high potential emerging industries like green hydrogen and global business services, providing immediate relief through temporary work and social economy programs, and equipping youth with vital work experience and skills.

Through the third pillar **Transformation**, the department aims to drive inclusive growth by tackling market concentration through active competition policies, promoting spatial equity via the District Development Model and township and rural economies, and broadening economic ownership through support for black industrialists, women, youth, and SMMEs. Finally, the fourth pillar focuses on building a Capable State to ensure effective implementation. This entails strengthening institutional capacities within **the dtic** and its 18 entities, enforcing smart regulation by cutting red tape, and forging robust social compacts with business, labor, and other state entities.

5.2 External Environment Analysis

The South African economy is inextricably integrated into the global economy in terms trade, direct and portfolio investment, technology and labour markets. Consequently, global developments including conflicts in the Middle East and the Ukraine, rising geo-political tension, and trade frictions, have a direct impact on the South African economy. This is especially so as South Africa’s economy is dependent on international trade (especially liquid fuel) for growth. The total trade of goods and services accounts for just above 60% of nominal GDP, indicating just how important international trade (exports and imports of goods and services) is to our economy. The more the international trading environment faces strains, the more our growth will likely be affected. The following ‘SWOT’ analysis provides an assessment of the SA economy within the current global environment and highlights opportunities which this Strategic Plan will seek to develop.

- **Strengths**

Resilient manufacturing, mining, agriculture, construction & electricity sectors

The 'real economy' sectors listed above have been severely affected by rising imports, load-shedding, and rising electricity prices as well as the broader rise in the cost of doing business, increasing red tape, significant climate, operational, structural risks and regulatory. Building resilience involves adapting to climate change, integrating new technologies, and ensuring sustainable practices to maintain competitiveness and secure jobs.

Notwithstanding these challenges, these sectors have demonstrated remarkable resilience and much of SA's crucial mining and industrial capabilities have successfully weathered both the global and domestic 'shocks'. This cannot be taken for granted. The new strategic plan is our response: we will work hard to boost industrial capabilities and expand opportunities for our exports. The construction and electricity showed resilience with stable building completions and improved electricity generation supported by private renewable participation via Operation Vulindlela.

Availability of critical mineral resources and abundant solar radiation position SA to benefit from green industrialisation if decisive policy action is taken now

South Africa and broadly Southern Africa is home to many of the critical minerals that are likely to underpin the global transition to lower carbon intensity in industrial production, consumer goods, and transport services. In addition, SA has strong value chains in mining capital equipment and heavy transport equipment production as well as mine services. As global demand for clean energy technologies (electric vehicles, battery storage, and hydrogen fuel cells) increases, the country is transitioning from a raw material exporter to a potential leader in beneficiation and high-tech manufacturing, provided immediate, decisive policy actions are implemented.

Building Southern Africa's international competitiveness through regional value-chain development and regional beneficiation initiatives could provide a significant stimulus to regional economies while expanding opportunities for South Africa to increase value addition and bolster its role as a gateway to global markets. The green transition is already benefitting from public research support, but this needs to be scaled up across the region to ensure optimal beneficiation and the creation of new sources of long-term growth and development.

Internationally competitive agro-industrial (fruit, meat, processed foods, mohair, wool, hemp and cannabis) and autos value-chains

SA has proven competitiveness in a number – albeit too few – global value-chains including in the auto sector where all of the major Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have invested in production facilities. South Africa possesses a diverse, export-oriented economy with key, internationally competitive value chains in both the agro-industrial and automotive sectors. Increasingly, as government policy

encourages component production, it is expected that auto sector growth will create more jobs and domestic value-addition.

SA also has well-developed production capacity and supportive eco-systems in agricultural sectors such as fruit and meats including table grapes, citrus and Karoo Lamb. **the dtic** has an important supportive role to play in these sectors to protect existing market access and to identify and undertake the necessary technical work to open new export markets for these sectors. In addition, the DFIs within **the dtic** group can support these sectors especially where job creation and transformation potential exists.

Sophisticated financial services sector and strong service sectors in areas such as mining, civil and construction engineering, communications technology, tourism and hospitality

South Africa's services sectors are a key strength of the domestic economy and are in many cases globally competitive. In particular, the domestic economy is well-served by deep and liquid financial markets and firms while SA's mining, construction and capital equipment service sectors have developed a growing footprint on the African continent.

Growing, youthful population eager to acquire skills and start a business

The African continent including SA is home to a growing youthful population. This so-called demographic dividend is key to sustained economic growth by firstly providing a steady supply of labour and more importantly creating strong consumer markets which can sustain domestic industry and create a virtuous cycle of economic growth. In addition, SA's young population demonstrates high levels of entrepreneurship, but this is constrained by concentrated domestic markets and difficulties in accessing financial support to start a business.

- **Weaknesses**

Economic structure that exposes SA to volatile commodity cycles

The structure of the SA economy reflects its mineral endowments and integration into the global economy as an exporter of primarily un-processed and semi-processed minerals such as gold, platinum, iron-ore, chrome, and coal. This has led to global-scale, State infrastructure investments to support bulk exports of low-value-added goods with access to the necessary infrastructure at cost-reflective tariffs. These exports during the 'commodity super-cycle' as China industrialised, were the main reason the SA economy experienced high rates of average growth of 5.2% in the period 2004-2007.

This over-reliance on mineral exports is a significant threat to sustained economic growth as commodity exports face volatile demand and prices; are constrained by production limits as the resource is depleted; and may face rising environmental concerns leading to slowing demand.

Although SA has a significant manufacturing industry, it remains a small exporter of manufactured goods, constrained by demand both domestic and international and high freight and logistics costs as secondary issues, and the gradual erosion of its competitiveness due to rising costs of doing business including the

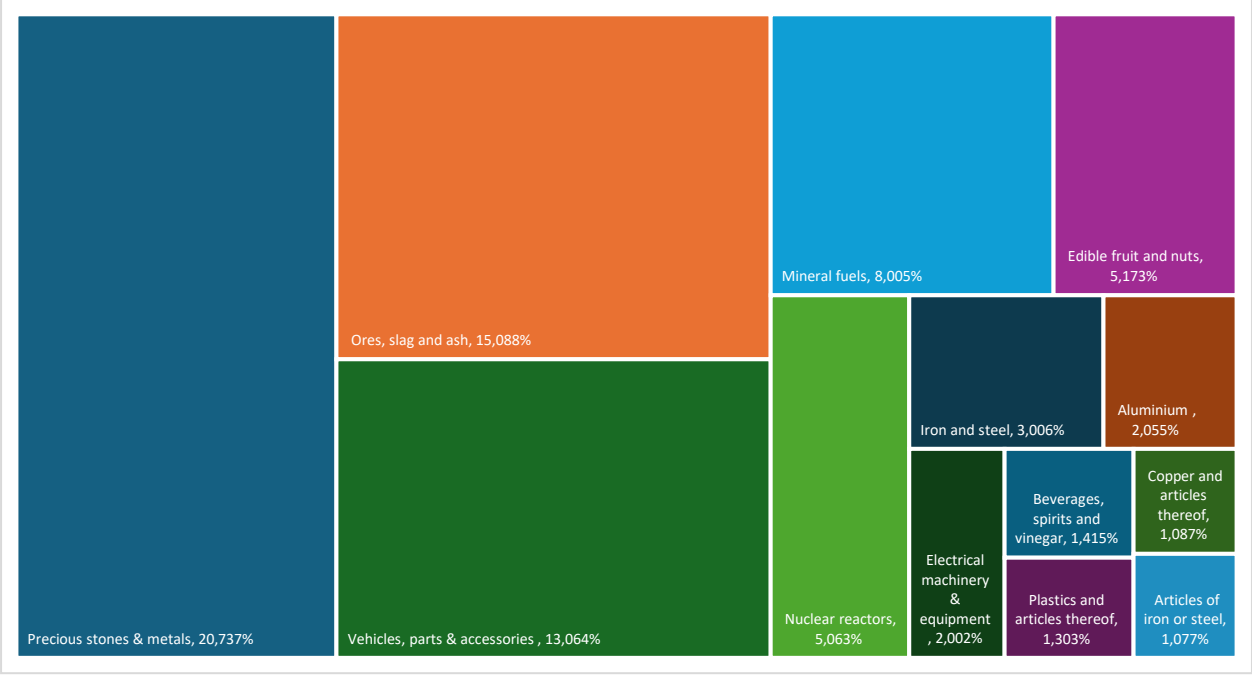
rapid and sharp increase in electricity charges. To improve its competitiveness in global markets, South Africa must invest in infrastructure, energy efficiency, and reduce business costs. Additionally, fostering innovation and skills development in the manufacturing sector is crucial for enhancing the country's export potential.

South Africa's export profile in Figure 3 shows the extent to which SA exports are dominated by mineral exports as well as precious metals with both making up 35% of total merchandise exports. Manufactured exports are dominated by motor vehicles for passenger and goods transport. Agricultural products, mainly fruits, citrus fruits, wine as well as nuts are key in the international export market. Main destinations are China, USA and Germany.

South Africa's trade surplus shrank in second quarter of 2026 because of raising shipping costs on our export in the wake of the Iran US ongoing war. Fruit and apple farmers export to middle east faced doubled shipping costs because carriers added war-risk surcharges as well as the bottlenecks in the Strait of Hormuz and rerouted ships extended travel times. However, the war created new demand for South African coal as traditional trade routes shifted.

In many of SA's peer countries (e.g. Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Ethiopia), this kind of economic structure has not changed without direct interventions to grow the manufacturing sector. In the absence of directed interventions, peer countries have remained constrained by commodity volatility and the absence of the dynamic technological spillovers associated with a growing manufacturing industry.

Figure 1: SA Export Profile, 2026



Source: Quantec 2026

Domestic consumer market too small to encourage world-scale investments

South Africa's population is estimated at approximately 64 million in 2025. This places SA as the 24th most populous country globally; however this masks SA's exceptionally high levels of income and wealth inequality. A small domestic consumer market, particularly in the context of emerging economies like South Africa, acts as a significant barrier to attracting large-scale, sustainable investment. This limitation often leads to a vicious cycle where slow economic growth, high unemployment, and low consumer spending inhibit the development of local industries and fail to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI).

Income inequality has a material impact on domestic consumption and savings leading to an unusually small domestic market for consumer durables and semi-durables. At the same time, high rates of poverty result in domestic savings that are too low to sustain high rates of investment.

Wealth inequality is similarly exceptionally high. One measure of this is that the top 0.1% of South Africans own about 25% of SA's total wealth. This is an important contributing factor to SA's low rate of SMME start-ups as these enterprises are typically capitalised through the entrepreneur's personal/family savings or access to commercial finance with higher interest rates.

Black entrepreneurs find this particularly challenging as access to commercial finance is often dependent on the availability of collateral (such as land or housing), someone willing to provide surety, or the entrepreneur's balance sheet showing substantially higher assets than liabilities. These requirements are especially difficult to achieve because Apartheid's most damaging impact was arguably the dispossession of black people's land and access to education.

In addition, the SA economy is considered highly concentrated with almost 90% of domestic industries considered to be highly or moderately concentrated. Put differently, less than 10% of domestic industries can be considered unconcentrated. This level of concentration has allowed incumbent firms to create barriers to entry which have kept out SMME and large entrants and partially explains SMME failure rates in SA. Furthermore, international experience suggests that concentrated markets are often characterised by higher prices, and lower consumer choices, and – by depriving incumbent firms of competitiveness-enhancing market contestation – discourages these firms from upgrading investment, and R&D activities and introducing modern work practices.

Addressing income and wealth inequality, and high levels of concentration is therefore not only a moral imperative, it is also essential to increasing domestic saving rates, increasing consumer demand, and injecting much-needed dynamism into the SMME sector through new market entrants.

Rising cost of doing business in South Africa and growing infrastructure gaps and inefficiencies in rail, ports, roads and water

Rising costs and infrastructure inefficiencies in South Africa are greatly increasing business expenses. Logistics issues, poor rail systems, and unreliable water supply are costing about 4-5% of GDP each year, leading to high costs in key sectors. Domestic firms and consumers have absorbed several cost 'shocks' in recent years. They include substantial increases in electricity prices and extended periods of loadshedding; declining municipal service delivery in areas such as waste collection, water reticulation, security; and road maintenance.

The energy supply in South Africa has stabilised in 2024, with no planned power cuts since late March. Before this, the country faced electricity shortages that hampered growth for years. Rolling power cuts began in 2007 and worsened from 2022. In 2023, outages lasted a total of 289 days, significantly affecting businesses that relied on costly diesel generators. The recent improvements in electricity supply are credited to better management of Eskom and strong political backing from the President and the Minister of Electricity.

Recently, firms have also had to contend with network infrastructure availability, port inefficiencies, declining passenger and freight transport volumes, and the rising cost of accessing SA's inefficient logistics, utilities, and other network infrastructure. This has reduced real wages at the household level pushing more individuals and communities into unemployment and poverty, further limiting domestic consumer spending. It also restricts the ability of businesses to operate efficiently, creating a barrier to both local (to compete with imports) and international competitiveness thereby limiting exports.

Where business has the option of using other ports, they have begun to do so with increasing volumes of freight being exported through Maputo. The government has already approved private-sector participation in SA's rail and port infrastructure revitalisation and operations and this represents an important opportunity for SA manufacturers of rail lines, cables, rolling stock, wagons, locomotives, and associated components. In some cases, the investments will be made by the private sector and it will be key that **the dtic** works closely with these firms to limit import leakages – so that domestic firms and their workers and shareholders benefit – and to avoid negative impacts on SA's trade balance.

Under-investment in R&D, commercialisation and innovation by both public and private-sector has stifled innovation

This has limited SA firms' ability to enter new export markets and has created opportunities for imported products to meet SA consumers' needs for more product variety at lower cost. This erosion of competitiveness is also visible in the construction sector where SA firms are no longer as active on the continent and are increasingly positioned as sub-contractors to major foreign-owned infrastructure firms. SA firm's withdrawal from major Engineering, Procurement, and Contracting (EPC) activities reduces the

opportunity for SA value chains (e.g. capital equipment, mining equipment, construction machinery) to supply the key inputs to large, infrastructure projects. South Africa's economic diplomacy strategy will aim at creating benefits for South African firms in regional opportunities especially in infrastructure projects. This could also help to boost demand for South Africa's capital equipment and other goods.

Declining competitiveness has been worsened by high levels of concentration with dominant firms able to erect barriers to entry and thus limit the entry of dynamic, new firms and exclude competitors, strengthening their power over time. Hence, enforcement should focus on markets with dominant firms, but even in oligopoly markets, action is needed to reduce concentration and encourage competition. Proactive measures are necessary to prevent market concentration, possibly requiring stricter merger control. This has also hindered long-term progress, causing slow productivity and economic stagnation in many areas. This issue stems from short-term profit goals and inadequate public funding.

Moreover, where public sector procurement has not been well-planned and communicated to businesses, the economic benefits are likely to be sub-optimal. Often in these circumstances, the State will attempt to procure large volumes of inputs that the domestic industry is unable to supply at short notice. Developing medium-term, transparent procurement plans which are implemented according to communicated timelines will encourage firms to make the necessary investments in expanded production or new product lines to support the infrastructure build programme.

In addition, where the State procures directly, the requirement to procure from domestic manufacturers will be an important policy lever to be deployed to create jobs and economic growth in South Africa and not in countries that SA competes with globally.

In order to sustain infrastructure investment, the Government will need to increase expenditure on the economic development sector which underpins economic growth while maintaining social spending which is targeted at poverty alleviation. The use of PPPs and the concession of State infrastructure to encourage private-sector investment are important policy tools to be used while the Government navigates constrained public finances.

High levels of concentration limit entry of dynamic, new firms and SMMEs

High market concentration in South Africa, a legacy of Apartheid, hinders new firms and SMMEs from growing, creating a barrier to economic growth and change. The National Development Plan (NDP) highlights the role SMMEs play in economic growth, removal of inequalities and poverty reduction. In continued attempts to enhance SMME growth, the NDP aims to create about 11 million jobs through the SMME sector by 2030 and reduce unemployment by 6%. However, SMMEs in South Africa face a difficult business environment. This is evidenced by SAs comparatively high rate of SMME failures when benchmarked against peer middle-income countries.

Further investment in R&D is required but this must be sequenced with more aggressive investigation of anti-competitive conduct in concentrated sectors so that market entry by new, dynamic firms is supported. The Department will work closely with the Department of Small Business Development to meaningfully improve the SMME environment to encourage the emergence of black-, women- and youth-owned SMMEs in particular. This is essential to successful structural transformation and the expansion of SA exports, specially manufactured exports.

Significant regulatory barriers and red-tape which is constraining investment and growth

Significant regulatory barriers and "red tape" are seen as major obstacles to investment and economic growth, especially in South Africa and emerging sectors worldwide. These burdens, including slow licensing and heavy compliance requirements, disproportionately cost or affect smaller firms. Despite reforms, Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) continue to face high compliance costs, slow bureaucratic processes, and strict labour regulations.

Government has long recognised the emergence of red-tape in some cases as an unintended consequence of new policy directions. A growing body of evidence by the World Bank amongst others, shows that policy interventions can be undermined by perceptions that the regulatory compliance costs are high and/or disproportionate to the policy benefits. South Africa has experienced both of these effects and **the dtic** group has implemented a number of measures – such as the introduction of one-stop-shops to mitigate growing red-tape.

SA a relatively small open economy, moderately protected by tariffs and at risk of trade diversion due to rise in trade wars

As of late 2025/early 2026, South Africa's economy is small and open economy, with moderate tariff protection, growing exposure to trade diversion risks and heavily reliant on global trade particularly in the context of rising global trade tensions and escalating trade wars. Its comparatively low import tariffs stem from the unique terms of its accession to the former General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which continue to shape its trade policy landscape today. A 30% tariff imposed by the U. S. on many South African goods in August 2025 has reduced the benefits from the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), making the country vulnerable to trade changes. In January 2026, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the AGOA Extension Act to renew the program until December 31, 2028, which is now under Senate discussion.

This vulnerability is compounded by the leakage of illegal imports into the domestic market, which undermines tariff regimes and circumvents regulatory safeguards. With a large number of active land and sea ports, and inspection systems that remain under-capacitated, local industries are increasingly exposed to unfair and often disruptive competition from non-compliant imports.

In this context, it is urgent that South Africa strengthen its border management systems, deploy agile trade remedies to guard against economic injury from dumped or substandard goods, and make more strategic use of its regulatory and industrial policy tools to protect and promote domestic manufacturing.

Slowing public-sector investment has failed to 'crowd-in' private-sector investment

Public investment has slowed and remains far below the NDP target of 10% of GDP. While this may be necessary in some circumstances, for example where a SOC has incurred debt from 'State Capture' decisions, the market has interpreted this slowdown as a medium-term phenomenon that has undermined business confidence and led firms to postpone their own investment decisions. This also has implications for firms and **the dtic's** entities that supply services to the infrastructure sector.

For example, the reduction in infrastructure spending and the generally tight fiscus have undermined several metrology services that are no longer sustainable (such as measurement services for energy-efficient lighting) and delayed the development of new measurement capabilities (including those that support the digital economy). As a result, local companies have to import measurement traceability to National Measurement Standards from other countries at a high cost, increased risk, and extended time delays.

Moreover, where public sector procurement has not been well-planned and communicated to businesses, the economic benefits are likely to be sub-optimal. Often in these circumstances, the State will attempt to procure large volumes of inputs that the domestic industry is unable to supply at short notice. This misalignment results in inefficiencies and missed opportunities for local businesses. Developing medium-term, transparent procurement plans which are implemented according to communicated timelines will encourage firms to make the necessary investments in expanded production or new product lines to support the infrastructure build programme.

In addition, where the State procures directly, the requirement to procure from domestic manufacturers will be an important policy lever to be deployed to create jobs and economic growth in South Africa and not in countries that SA competes with globally. In order to sustain infrastructure investment, the Government will need to increase expenditure on the economic development sector which underpins economic growth while maintaining social spending which is targeted at poverty alleviation. The use of PPPs and the concession of State infrastructure to encourage private-sector investment are important policy tools to be used while the Government navigates constrained public finances.

Despite these challenges, there are opportunities for public-sector investment to play a transformative role, provided the government can strengthen policy frameworks, improve procurement planning, and encourage private-sector participation in infrastructure development.

- **Opportunities**

Increase market access and exports under existing preferential trade agreements

SA has negotiated trade preferences with the EU, SADC, UK, EFTA, MERCUSOR and the African continent while also benefiting from unilateral preferential access schemes including the US through AGOA and the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) from Japan, Norway, Russia, Switzerland and the US. However, recent U.S. tariffs and the suspension of AGOA have disrupted South Africa's access to the U.S. market, hitting key sectors like automotive, metals, and agriculture and reducing their competitiveness. These trade agreements serve as a powerful tool to unlock greater market access and drive export growth. These agreements, already in place, offer South African businesses the opportunity to expand into international markets under favorable terms, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Leveraging these agreements strategically can help diversify South Africa's export base, increase its global competitiveness, make the country a more attractive destination for investment aimed at establishing production capacity to export, and foster sustainable economic growth. In several areas, these preferences have been under-utilised and SA firms could develop these export opportunities further while also targeting FDI which produces for the domestic market as well as the AfCFTA markets.

Investment, trade and exports value chain

The Department will be advancing industrial policy priority sectors over the medium term through an investment, trade and exports value chain that aims to increase investment in manufacturing of products and services, while stimulating international demand to affect export-led industrialisation, towards increased exports and delivering 3.0% GDP growth by 2029. This is illustrated in figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Investment, trade and exports value chain



AfCFTA market for food, autos, mining equipment, financial services is massive

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) has formed a large market of about 1.3 billion people and a GDP of around $3.4 trillion. It aims to remove tariffs on 90% of goods, boosting regional trade, especially in food, automobiles, mining equipment, and financial services. This free trade area connects 55 African Union nations and is expected to grow to 1.7 billion people by 2030. The agreement seeks to tap into the significant potential of intra-African trade.

Compared to developed countries, SA and the continent still have very low rates of consumption of key durables per capita, for example, cars, computers, fridges, and so forth suggesting that production of consumer goods will be viable for an extended period. In addition, demand for housing and other forms of infrastructure provide entrepreneurship opportunities. As consumer markets across Africa develop and mature, demand for financial and other services can be expected to increase rapidly, presenting further growth opportunities for domestic firms.

Moreover, eleven of the twenty fastest-growing countries in the world are in Africa: Niger (11.2%), Senegal (8.2%), Libya (7.9%), Rwanda (7.2%), Cote d'Ivoire (6.8%), Ethiopia (6.7%), Benin (6.4%), Djibouti (6.2%), Tanzania (6.1%), Togo (6%) and Uganda 6%. South Africa's leadership in the AU, domestic industrial capabilities and AfCFTA trade preferences position SA to benefit. However, Libya and Benin have not yet ratified the AfCFTA Agreement whereas Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Niger, Togo, Senegal and Ethiopia have not yet gazetted or starting impleting the AfCFTA tariff preferences. Pending the ratification and implementation of the AfCFTA by the latter countries, there are increased opportunities to increase trade with the following implementing countries outside of SADC, namely: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia, Burundi, the Gambia and Uganda.

Digitally-savvy, youthful population eager to enter Digital and Knowledge Services sector

A young, tech-savvy population is boosting the digital economy, especially in the Digital and Knowledge Services sector. Known as digital natives, they are skilled with technology and eager to enter the workforce, helping to connect education and jobs. This shift is particularly noticeable in developing economies, like South Africa, where more than 60% of unemployed individuals are under 24. Many are moving from basic internet use to developing in-demand skills in data science, AI, and software development.

SA is characterised nu a large, digitally-savvy youthful population that currently produces relatively limited digital content for the domestic and export markets despite our substantial cultural, social and indigenous histories. Sharing this information with a global audience whether through social media, short video content and so forth represents a vast, untapped market. In addition, SA youth are well-placed for *remote* digital work and especially digital services where unfilled vacancies in the US and EU are substantial and growing.

Untapped Digital Export Potential: Opportunities exist in remote work, software development, AI services, and digital content creation (e.g., streaming, e-learning, gaming). Global Demand for Digital Skills: With major shortages in US and EU tech sectors, South African talent can fill gaps in IT, cybersecurity, and business process outsourcing (BPO).

Regarding our strategic focus in these areas, we will be expanding digital skills training and incentivise tech startups to export services under AfCFTA's Protocol on Digital Trade. We will also promote South Africa as a nearshore hub for global firms seeking skilled, cost-competitive digital labour.

Emerging sectors such as green industries, critical minerals and biotech which could leverage off SA natural resources and manufacturing capabilities

South Africa's mineral wealth, including platinum, vanadium, and rare earths, positions it as a key player in the global green energy transition. However, maximising this opportunity requires local beneficiation and regional collaboration, or careful development of regional value chains especially among countries that have endowments in complementary critical minerals.

Critical minerals are an opportunity for SA and the African continent but obtaining optimal benefit thereof will require coordinated action across Departments and neighbouring countries to ensure that these benefits are captured by firms and communities in mining areas and that local and regional processing of critical minerals is achieved. In addition, SA's flora resources are exceptionally high and supported by indigenous knowledge including in areas such as hemp and cannabis are likely to be of sustained economic benefit.

Critical Minerals Strategy: To move beyond raw exports, South Africa must develop domestic processing capabilities for battery production, renewable energy components, and electric vehicle (EV) supply chains.

Biotech & Indigenous Knowledge: The country's rich biodiversity—including hemp and cannabis—presents opportunities in pharmaceuticals, agro-processing, and sustainable materials. In terms of our strategic focus in these areas, we will be strengthening public-private R&D partnerships in green tech and critical minerals processing. We will also advocate for regional value chains under AfCFTA to ensure African economies retain more value from mineral exports.

Focusing government support including R&D to catalyse innovation in priority sectors such as digital, consumer goods, industrial energy and defence

SA ranks poorly by most interntional R&D and innovation measures. This is a consequence of public and private-sector under-investment in R&D. Given limited resources, the under-investment in the digital, consumer goods, industrial energy and defence sectors is particularly challenging given that these sectors are currently growing rapidly internationally. Reversing this under-investment is therefore essential to SA's long-term economic growth performance.

Regarding policy action to boost innovation in priority sectors, we will enhance
tax incentives for private-sector R&D in priority areas and bolster the deployment of innovation fund. Further, we will align innovation funding with national industrial policy goals, particularly in decarbonisation, biotech, and digital infrastructure.

- **Threats**

Global de-carbonisation interventions and protectionism which may affect SA disproportionally

Global decarbonization efforts, especially green protectionist measures, greatly threaten South Africa's economy, which depends heavily on coal energy and carbon-heavy exports. The European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is the main cause of this risk. Other countries like the UK, and possibly the US, Canada, and Japan, may follow this approach, making it harder for South African products to compete in important markets. Analysts estimate that CBAM could cut South African exports to the EU by 4% to more than 35%, depending on how the mechanism is implemented.

The urgent need to arrest climate change has led some countries and trading blocs to develop and implement unilateral trade restrictions. They include interventions such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), carbon taxes, and shareholder pressure on investors to avoid investing in sectors such as coal but also position itself to commercially benefit from the global shift to greener technologies.

While the need to address climate change is fully accepted, some of these measures may have a dis-proportionately damaging impact on the SA economy due to firms' dependence on Eskom for electricity which is overwhelmingly generated using coal; sunk investments in metal processors (smelters) which are energy-intensive and thus difficult to 'green' and which play a stabilising role on the national electricity grid; SA's location at the tip of Africa which means that SA exports have a relatively large carbon footprint due to shipping and freight costs; and SA auto production which is exclusively focused on internal combustion engine (ICE) technology. About 78% of South Africa's exports go to countries pursuing net zero targets, meaning measures like CBAM could threaten roughly 422,000 jobs in mining, metals, and automotive, with risks heightened by the country's dependence on coal-based, energy-intensive industries.

South Africa will continue to advocate for multilateral solutions to climate change and for developing countries to be given the necessary time to re-engineer production processes to lower its carbon content. In addition, incentives are being finalised to encourage auto firms to produce electric vehicles (EV's) in SA.

Geo-political tensions and 'trade wars' which may constrain exports, limit inward investment and expose SA to global surplus production of key products such as steel

By 2025, geopolitical tensions, especially between the US and China, are heavily affecting the South African economy. South Africa is trying to maintain relationships with major trading blocs while dealing with risks

like limited export access, lower foreign direct investment, and an increase in cheap goods, particularly in the steel industry. Recent reports highlight how these tensions and trade wars threaten the country's economic situation. It is clear that the global economy is entering a potentially extended period of uncertainty amidst worsening geo-political tensions. While SA is not the source of these tensions, it will be affected by the resulting impacts including increased protectionism in key export markets. Further, SA's domestic market may be affected by surplus production by other countries which need to find new markets to sell into. Changes and tensions in the international trading environment may also have negative impacts in investment, both FDI and portfolio investment.

The U. S. has set high tariffs on South African goods, impacting the duty-free benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The AGOA was up for renewal, and as a result, the U. S. House of Representatives has approved an extension that allows South African goods, such as automotive (cars) and agricultural products, to remain duty-free until December 31, 2028. However, South Africa's eligibility is in question due to strained relations. Recent U. S. tariffs and AGOA suspension have hurt South Africa's access to the U. S. market, especially in key sectors like automotive and agriculture.

While seeking to manage these risks, **the dtic** group will also use the opportunity to diversify export products and destinations while continuing to induce demand in the domestic market through localisation efforts linked in particular to infrastructure investment. This is as South Africa is advocating for flexible global carbon policies and support for its transition, while diversifying trade through AfCFTA to reduce reliance on Western markets. It aims to capitalise on green industrialisation opportunities, such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, and clean energy value chains, and to secure international green finance, including EU and World Bank funding, to support sustainable infrastructure shifts.

Economic instability that negatively affects businesses

South Africa has recently attracted $2.8 billion in fixed-income inflows, with foreign holdings of domestic bonds at their highest since October. However, policy differences amongst domestic political parties (particularly within the ruling coalition), heightened global uncertainty (potential U.S. tariff threats) high public debt, slow growth, and policy noise could or continue to weigh on stability and create policy uncertainty and discourage investment and job creation. The Policy Uncertainty Index shows that instability reduces investment and harms economic performance through weaker output, currency depreciation, higher inflation, and rising borrowing costs. **the dtic** group will through its participation in the Economic Cluster, endeavour to promote policy stabilty, appropriate signalling of potential policy changes, and driving inclusive industrial growth to restore business confidence.

Heightened competition from other regions which may offer better incentives, lower costs or more developed infrastructure to divert investment from SA

SA competes with developed and developing countries for access to export markets and FDI. In the current uncertain global environment it is even more important for SA to provide investors with a compelling value-proposition. In order to do so, SA must strengthen its economic narrative as well as provide internationally comparable incentives, production costs and infrastructure support. This will require **the dtic** group to constantly monitor the support being provided to firms by competitor countries.

While South Africa faces mounting competition from countries offering faster, cheaper, or more attractive investment conditions, it still holds strong competitive advantages. **the dtic** group, through sharp benchmarking, smart incentives, infrastructure focus, and regulatory modernisation, can ensure SA not only retains but strengthens its appeal in the global investment landscape.

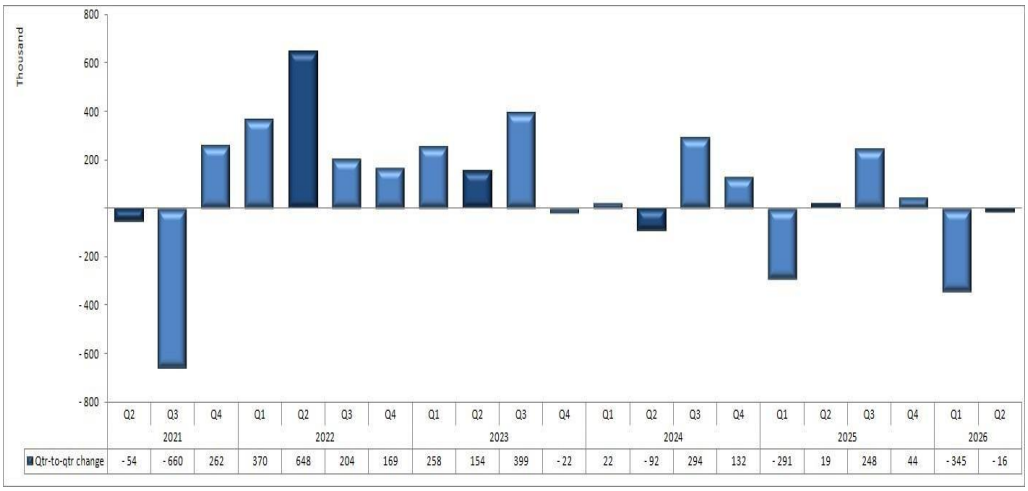
Environmental risks i.e. natural disasters, floods, effects of climate change on sectors such as agriculture

SA experienced signficant flood-related damages in 2022 in a number of provinces, especially KwaZulu-Natal. The economic costs were severe although mitigated by the rapid intervention of **the dtic** group to assist affected firms. Nevertheless, most climate prediction models indicate a high likelihood of SA being disproportionately impacted by climate change. It will be important for SA to support firms' efforts to become climate-resilient. The government's 2025 infrastructure budget presents a key chance to embed climate resilience, but urgent action is needed to close funding gaps, strengthen disaster response, and support long-term adaptation.

Unemployment

South Africa's social environment continues to be characterised by high unemployment, inequality, poverty and uneven access to economic opportunities. In 2025 South Africa's population was estimated at approximately 64 million. This places SA as the 24th most populous country globally; however, this masks SA's exceptionally high levels of income and wealth inequality. A small domestic consumer market, particularly in the context of emerging economies like South Africa, acts as a significant barrier to attracting large-scale, sustainable investment. This limitation often leads to a vicious cycle where slow economic growth, high unemployment, and low consumer spending inhibit the development of local industries and fail to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI).

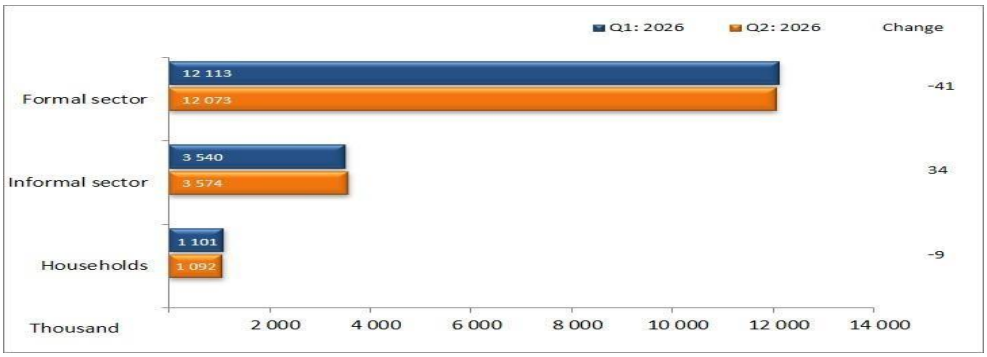
Figure 3: Quarter-to quarter changes in employment, Q2; 2021 to Q2: 2026



Source: Stats SA, Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q2 2026

According to Stats SA's latest Quarterly Labour Force Survey, the official national unemployment rate ticked up to 33.6% in 2026 Quarter two, from 32.7% in Quarter one. This reflects a decline of **16 000** jobs . This is illustrated in figure 1 above.

Figure 4: employment by sector



Recent changes to Stats SA's reporting methodology have altered the classification of employment across the formal, informal and household sectors. Formal sector employment declined by 41 000 jobs. Similarly, employment in private households decreased by 9000 jobs. Informal sector employment increased by 34 000 jobs as shown in figure 2.

Medium Term Development Plan

The MTDP was approved by Cabinet on 26 February 2025. In June 2026, Cabinet reviewed the bi-annual progress report on the MTDP (covering Oct 2025–Mar 2026) and noted strong progress across the three strategic priorities. The MTDP has since been strengthened through an **Addendum** to its **Results Framework**, approved in November 2025, to improve alignment between the MTDP, departmental Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans and strengthen performance monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) has also indicated that a mid-term monitoring report will assess government's performance against the MTDP and identify implementation bottlenecks requiring intervention. The MTDP incorporates three strategic priorities that were outlined by President Ramaphosa in his Opening of Parliament Address on 18 July 2024, namely:

i. Drive inclusive economic growth and job creation;
ii. Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and
iii. Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

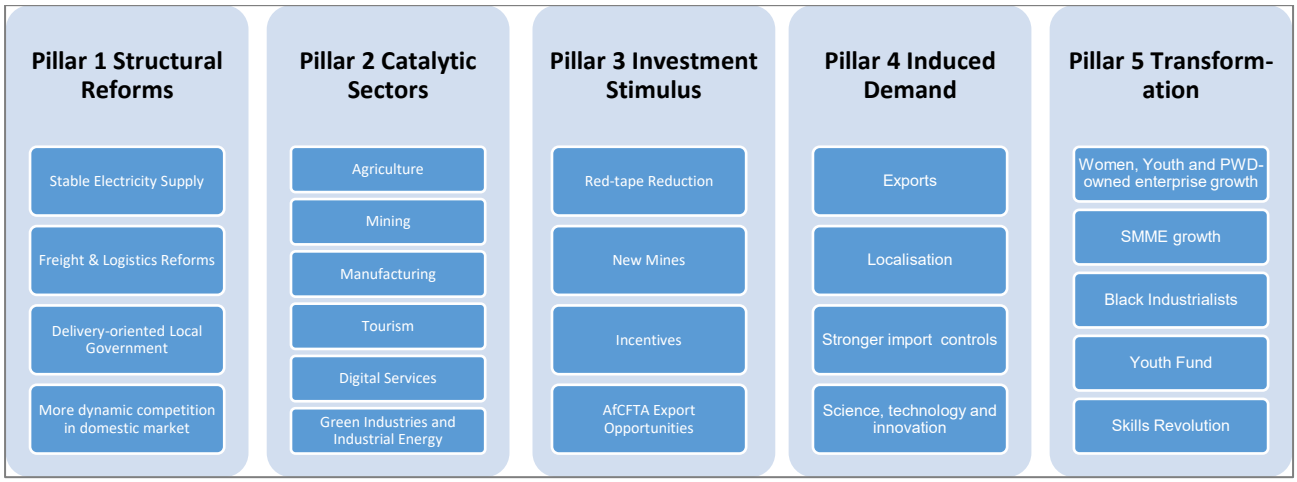
the dtic group contributes to all three these strategic priorities and is particularly focused on the apex priority driving inclusive economic growth and job creation.

The 2026 MTDP implementation approach places particular emphasis on inclusive economic growth, investment, infrastructure development, industrialisation, employment creation, poverty reduction, digital and green economies, and strengthening the capability of the state. These priorities are reinforced by the 2026 State of the Nation Address, which identified investment, infrastructure and labour-intensive growth sectors as key foundations for reviving economic growth.

the dtic contributes to all three strategic priorities and is particularly focused on the apex priority of driving inclusive economic growth and job creation. The Department's contribution includes promoting industrialisation, manufacturing competitiveness, investment, trade and export development, localisation, transformation, sector development, green industrialisation and digitalisation. The MTDP therefore remains directly aligned with the dtic's mandate to promote a dynamic, globally competitive and inclusive South African economy characterised by meaningful economic transformation, decent employment and sustainable growth.

At the centre of the MTDP is the identification of 5 pillars which represent the key interventions to achieve economic growth of more than 3% by 2029. These are reflected below:

Figure 5: MTDP Pillars



Pillar 1: Structural Reforms

The immediate priority of the MTDP is to sustain the momentum already developed and follow through on the implementation of these reforms. They include reforms in the energy, logistics and water sectors. In addition, Government will support reform efforts to improve service-delivery at local government level.

Pillar 2: Catalytic Sectors

The SA economy is dominated by service sectors which account for more than 60% of GDP. However, service sectors often follow economic growth and may require skills which are not readily available leading to job creation which the majority of unemployed South Africans cannot benefit from. Government has prioritised 6 sectors which can catalyse economic growth and which seek to build on SA's critical minerals, agricultural and tourism endowments. Placing the manufacturing sector on a higher growth path will contribute to job creation across multiple supply-chains while boosting skills development in digital services, which are the high-value and fastest growing dimensions of the services sector globally.

Pillar 3: Investment Stimulus

SA's levels of both private and public investment are too low to support sustained economic growth. While there are many reasons for this, Government will prioritise interventions to unlock private-sector investment by reducing red-tape, encouraging mining exploration and continuing to provide investment incentives to attract FDI. In addition, government will evaluate its investment framework in line with the new business unusual approach and more specifically to reflect the goals of our industrial policy.

Pillar 4: Induced Demand

Weak business and consumer confidence has stifled demand. Consequently, in the short-term the domestic economy is unlikely to grow rapidly. Government will therefore prioritise supporting firms to enter the export

market, support domestic industries in distress, and leverage infrastructure investment to localise production in SA.

Pillar 5: Transformation

The main developmental focus of the 7th Administration will be on the broader objectives of inclusive economic growth and reducing inequality, alongside promoting social transformation. Economic empowerment interventions, explicitly targeting women, youth, and persons with disabilities (WYPD) are pivotal in achieving the MTDP and GNU priorities relating to promoting inclusive growth and job creation. In addition, creating jobs for young people provides an opportunity to harness the energy and potential of young people towards building an inclusive economy and a more prosperous South Africa.

Five-Year Targets

The **MTDP** identifies 5-year targets to which **the dtic** has aligned its Strategic Plan and APP, they include:

1 Create **6.4 million jobs**
2 Attract **R2 trillion in investment**
3 Support **1 million SMMEs**
4 **Domestic tourism** trips 41.8million
5 Facilitate **2.9 million work experiences**
6 Assist **441,000 subsistence farmers**
7 Develop **45 Industrial Parks & township incentive** (5 industrial parks per province)
8 **New Mines** 5% Share of Global Exploration Spend
9 Generate **R1.1 trillion in exports**
10 **Red tape reduction** introduces E-registration system to 100 municipalities
11 **Induced demand** 30 products or Technologies Designated
12 Transformation **800 000 workers benefiting through ESOPs**
13 Transformation fund **100 billion**

the dtic contributes directly to several of these targets, particularly those relating to investment mobilisation, job creation, SMME development, industrial parks, exports, localisation, transformation, industrial development and regulatory reform. These targets provide measurable outcomes against which the Department's contribution to the MTDP's overarching priority of **inclusive economic growth and job creation** can be assessed.

Commitments from the 2026 SoNA and the Opening of Parliament Address - High-Level Programme of Action

Economic Growth & Investment – Government has placed inclusive economic growth of above 3%, investment and job creation at the centre of its economic programme, supported by more than R1 trillion in

public infrastructure investment over the next three years. A modernised and comprehensive industrial policy will focus on opportunities in localisation, manufacturing competitiveness, export expansion, diversification, industrialisation and the development of future-oriented industries (i.e. digitisation, and decarbonisation).

Trade, Export Diversification and African Markets – Through the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Government seeks to tear down the barriers to trade on our continent and expand South Africa's participation in African and global markets, export diversification and stronger regional value chains. As the most industrialised economy in Africa, South Africa is positioning itself to be at the center of this new and growing market.

Green Economy and Energy Transition – We are harnessing the sun and the wind to make our country a leader in clean and renewable energy, green manufacturing, electric vehicles, batteries, green hydrogen, chemicals, fertilisers and green steel. We will also mobilise investment through the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET-IP). With an abundance of cheap, green energy, products that are competitive, products would be produced and exported anywhere in the world, thus creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs in the process. We are making sustainable use of the rich abundance of the South African earth.

Agriculture and agro-processing - The SoNA posits that by supporting our farmers, improving our logistics network, rail and ports and rural supply chains, and opening new export markets for **fresh produce products, livestock and wine** we can significantly expand our agricultural sector.

Public Sector Reform and Digital Transformation – Government continues to prioritise a capable, ethical and professional public service, supported by graduate recruitment, digital public infrastructure, improved online government services, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity. This will ensure that government remains relevant and competitive in the global and domestic space in conducting business and carry out its mandate.

The 2026 SoNA reinforces the **dtic's** role in industrial policy, manufacturing competitiveness, export diversification, AfCFTA implementation, localisation, investment mobilisation, green industrialisation and digital transformation, requiring the Department to align its programmes, incentives, research and policy interventions with faster, more inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Just Transition Framework

South Africa's transition towards a lower-carbon economy presents significant challenges and opportunities for industrial development, particularly in energy-intensive manufacturing sectors such as steel, chemicals and other industrial value chains. Increasing pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, domestic carbon pricing and emerging international carbon-related trade measures require industries to invest in cleaner production technologies while maintaining competitiveness, energy security and employment. The Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET-IP) provides an important framework for mobilising domestic and

international finance to support industrial decarbonisation, economic diversification and the development of new green industries. These opportunities include improving industrial energy and resource efficiency, transitioning towards lower-carbon production processes and expanding domestic manufacturing capacity in renewable energy technologies and associated value chains. However, realising these opportunities requires coordinated policy interventions, appropriate financing mechanisms and investment in productive capacity. A central challenge is ensuring that the transition is economically viable, socially inclusive and aligned with South Africa's industrial development priorities, particularly the preservation and creation of employment, domestic value addition and manufacturing competitiveness.

Priorities relating to women youth and persons with disabilities

The Department embeds the empowerment and inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities (WYPD) as a pivotal pillar across its structural, economic, and institutional strategies. Specifically aligned with Pillar 5 of the MTDP, the department recognizes that targeted economic empowerment interventions for marginalized groups are essential for driving inclusive growth, tackling inequality, and fostering sustainable job creation. To achieve this, the department utilizes a multifaceted approach that spans public procurement, preferential funding, designated-group skills development, and internal workplace transformation to ensure that economic opportunities are equitably distributed across South African society.

Operationally, the department enforces strict procurement targets and internal equity benchmarks to mandate meaningful participation for persons with disabilities alongside women and youth. Under Programme 1 (Administration), the department tracks and monitors controllable procurement expenditure, setting a targeted allocation for businesses owned by persons with disabilities, alongside robust quotas for women and youth owned enterprises. Internally, **the dtic** is committed to advancing its institutional transformation agenda by progressively increasing the employment representation of persons with disabilities to exceed 6% within its workforce, complementing broader senior management service gender targets and targeted youth internship intake pipelines. Through these combined measures, the department ensures that its internal operational framework and external economic instruments actively champion disability inclusion and broad-based socio-economic transformation.

Challenges experienced by the department that have a bearing on the achievement of its mandate and MTDP priorities

At a departmental level, the organisation experiences several cross-cutting challenges in carrying out its planned work, alongside overarching mechanisms designed to address them over the planning period.

A primary operational hurdle involves severe capacity constraints, budget limitations, and delays in finalizing the macro-organisational structure, which collectively affect administrative efficiency, vacancy filling, and the execution of planned activities. Financial resource limitations relative to the vast scope of departmental interventions place significant pressure on available budgets, particularly across export promotion,

investment facilitation, market development, and industrial support initiatives. To counter these resource and capacity pressures, the department prioritizes high-impact programmes, pursues urgent recruitment and contract staff appointments through Human Resources and the Department of Public Service and Administration, improves staff utilization, strengthens succession planning, leverages external partnerships, and focuses on finalizing organizational structures.

In the realm of industrial development, investment facilitation, and special economic zones, the department faces regulatory and administrative delays, infrastructure constraints, fragmented investment facilitation processes, and slow implementation of governance improvements. Designation bottlenecks such as compiling fully compliant applications, feasibility studies, business plans, and environmental impact assessments within tight timeframes pose additional hurdles. Furthermore, achieving skills development targets is hindered by uncertain training funding, limited provider capacity, and skills mismatches, while employment data reporting suffers from structural reporting lags. These are addressed by strengthening interdepartmental coordination through the Energy One Stop Shop, the Fusion Centre, and One Stop Shop networks, securing timely land-use and zoning approvals, conducting regular skills-needs assessments, enforcing strict data submission protocols, and clarifying mandates around investment promotion.

Policy and regulatory workstreams encounter distinct pressures, including managing concurrent, parallel legislative priorities that create competing demands on specialist and legal-drafting capacity, as well as friction in stakeholder coordination. These regulatory hurdles are mitigated by prioritizing workstreams by strategic importance, integrating planning into a single master schedule with clear milestones, establishing structured working groups and registers to secure timely stakeholder inputs, engaging technical and legal specialists early for quality assurance, and conducting monthly progress reviews to track and resolve bottlenecks.

Transformation, equity, and incentive programmes experience distinct compliance and administrative challenges, including incomplete applications and claims, lack of automated systems resulting in slower turnaround times, and balancing emerging support needs with existing frameworks. Additionally, broader transformation goals face hurdles due to economic pressures on merging parties seeking to vary commitments, widespread non-compliance and reporting gaps among sector charter councils, and a lack of statutory enforcement mechanisms for certain transformation targets. The department addresses these through the phased review and rationalization of incentives, the implementation of automated digital systems, targeted applicant support sessions, ongoing negotiations for worker ownership during mergers, annual target reviews, and formal compliance engagement letters requesting committed reporting timelines from sector oversight bodies.

Finally, research and monitoring initiatives navigate challenges related to external data release timings that create tight completion timelines for internal reports, as well as a heavy reliance on the effective utilization and timely appointment of strategic research partners. These challenges are managed by maintaining internal

operational agility and securing multi-year partnerships to ensure timely, evidence-based reporting that supports broader economic and industrial development objectives.

Emerging priorities and opportunities which will be acted on during the medium-term period

Implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy

A foundational priority across multiple programmes over the medium term is the active implementation of the department's Industrial Development Strategy (IDS). **the dtic** will focus on aligning and modernising its incentive programmes through targeted amendments to ensure all resources directly advance IDS objectives. This includes introducing new incentives tailored for high-impact projects, phasing out legacy or outdated schemes, and simplifying application guidelines. These interventions are intentionally designed to deepen programmatic support for priority sectors, strengthen localization, improve domestic competitiveness, and enhance South Africa's participation in regional and global value chains to generate inclusive economic growth.

Investment Mobilization and Spatial Industrial Development

The department is prioritising aggressive investment attraction, retention, and expansion targets, aiming to achieve R700 billion in verified investments over the medium term. To support this, **the dtic** will strengthen its investment facilitation mechanisms and introduce digital solutions like the Single Window Application Portal (SWAP) to ease doing business. Resources and spatial development initiatives will be channeled into key emerging growth sectors, specifically:

- Renewable energy, electric vehicles (EVs), battery storage, advanced manufacturing, and critical minerals.
- Core priority infrastructure and industrial sectors including Energy, Logistics & Freight, Mineral Beneficiation, Agro-processing & Agriculture, and the Digital Economy & ICT.

To catalyse industrialisation, the department will implement a new spatial model derived from the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) Strategy to designate new Special Economic Zones (SEZs). This model drives a strategic push toward private sector-led SEZs, with immediate geographic designations directed toward the North West Province, Northern Cape, and Gauteng.

Inclusive Transformation and Sector-Specific Support

Broadening economic participation remains a principal priority, with a focused effort to open incentive access to black-owned enterprises, women, youth, and emerging filmmakers who operate outside established metropolitan production centres. Within the creative ecosystem, the department will prioritise strengthening locally owned intellectual property and original South African film content that possesses viable domestic and international market potential. Furthermore, if additional funding is successfully secured for Global Business Services (GBS), the Incentives programme will immediately launch its revised sector guidelines and approve new job-creating projects.

Workforce Development and Employment Creation

To ensure sustainable operations across newly secured investments and family-funded projects, **the dtic** is scaling up its local socio-economic impact through aggressive workforce development. The department will expand accredited and industry-recognised training programmes hosted within designated industrial zone skills and digital hubs. For the 2027/28 financial year, the department is targeting 1,000 learners, with plans to scale training delivery to 2,000 learners in 2028/29 and 3,000 in 2029/30. This skills pipeline directly supports the broader medium-term target of generating 5,000 new jobs through industrial development initiatives.

Institutional Strengthening and Macro-Economic Monitoring

Internally, the department will prioritise its own operational modernisation by executing its revised macro-organisational structure, aggressively reducing the vacancy rate, filling critical posts, and addressing findings from its recent organisational culture survey. Externally, the Research programme will focus heavily on tracking quarterly manufacturing indicators and conducting comparative analysis against other productive sectors like agriculture and mining to locate economic divergence and complementarity. Through active participation in the Economic Cluster, the department will strictly monitor the MTDP priorities to guarantee that the broader state portfolio successfully fulfills national targets for GDP growth and job creation.

Evidence-Based Regulation and Consultation

Within its regulatory environment, the department will place enhanced priority on strengthening early evidence gathering and upfront consultations with technical experts, business, communities, and implementation partners. Clear accountability structures will be mandated, with a designated lead official assigned to every policy and legislative deliverable. Finally, **the dtic** will escalate its implementation enforcement, public education, and awareness campaigns, ensuring continuous engagement with external experts to collaborate on high-impact regulatory interventions.

Stakeholders that contribute to the department's achievement of planned outcomes

Table 3: the dtic stakeholder

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Internal Leadership and Governance	Strategic direction, internal oversight, and operational service delivery are provided by the Executive Authority, Director-General, Branch Heads, line managers, internal branches, and general staff. This internal structure identifies human resource requirements and manages internal operations necessary to execute the department's mandate.
National Treasury (NT)	National Treasury serves as a critical fiscal and administrative partner. It provides financial oversight, approves organizational structures, and manages personnel budget frameworks in conjunction with broader intergovernmental coordination.
South African Revenue Service (SARS)	The South African Revenue Service acts as a strategic operational partner. It facilitates trade, administers tax incentives, and manages customs administration to support the department's industrial and economic objectives.
Intergovernmental and National Departments	National departments including the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), Department of Employment and Labour (DEL), Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC), and Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT)—provide essential regulatory, spatial, labor, and administrative support. Together, they manage environmental and water authorizations, labor compliance, skills training through SETAs, structural personnel frameworks, and broader policy alignment.
Provincial and Local Government Authorities	Provincial and municipal authorities enable localised economic development by supplying necessary land-use clearances, approving spatial development, and making bulk infrastructure commitments required for project implementation.
Intergovernmental Clusters and Coordination Bodies	The department co-chairs the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIEID) Cluster with the Department of Transport and actively participates in the International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster. The department works with the Presidency, Operation Vulindlela, and the SEZ Advisory Board to track implementation, assess underperformance through biannual MTDP progress submissions, and execute corrective measures.
National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC)	The department convenes the government constituency at NEDLAC to engage in policy consultations, drive consensus on trade and industrial policies, and mobilize stakeholder resources toward shared national targets.
Business Community, Industry Bodies, and Business Associations	Organized business entities including Business for South Africa (BUSA), industry bodies, export councils, external business clients, merging commercial parties, and international investment partners drive economic growth. Industry and export councils contribute market intelligence, exporter readiness training, sector development, and trade promotion, while measured entities participate in sector master plans and B-BBEE transformation reporting workflows.
Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and Regulatory Agencies	Development Finance Institutions supply financial support for industrial projects. Statutory and administrative agencies, such as the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), the Competition Tribunal, Productivity SA, and Sector Charter Councils, enforce statutory frameworks, manage B-BBEE reporting, and oversee the implementation of conditional merger remedies.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Entities and Skills Academies	SEZ operators, tenant companies, and skills academies handle ground-level execution within economic zones. They deliver accredited training programs and supply operational and project reporting needed to monitor developmental outcomes
Civil Society and Organised Labour	Organised labour and civil society organizations collaborate with the department across consultative platforms to ensure social consensus, foster inclusive economic transformation, and align broader development goals.

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5.2 Internal Environment Analysis

5.2.1 Departmental programmes

the dtic is structured into nine programmes which all play a critical role in driving the mandate of the departmenta and achieving the MTDP priorities. The programmes are as follows:

*Table 4: **the dtic** programmes*

Programme	Purpose
Programme 1: Administration	Provide the Department with strategic leadership, management and support services.
Programme 2: Trade	Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates industrial development by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering Africa's development, including regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.
Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Support foreign direct investment flows and promote domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation, and aftercare support for investors as well as increase participation in industrialisation.
Programme 4: Sectors	Design and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs, promote inclusion, and increase value addition and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets
Programme 5: Regulation	Develop and implement coherent, predictable, and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulation for economic citizens.
Programme 6: Incentives	Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.
Programme 7: Export	To engender export-led growth of the South African economy. This is achieved through the increase of the volume of goods and services exports to the world and through increasing the proportion of companies that currently export from South Africa**.**
Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Develop and roll out policy interventions that promote transformation and competition issues through effective economic planning, aligned investment and development policy tools.
Programme 9: Research	Undertake economic research, contribute to development of economic strategies, and guide economic policy narratives

5.2.2 The department's capacity to deliver

(a) Human Resources

Building on the Department's solid foundation of expertise, and recognising the ongoing need to further enhance our human resource capabilities, **the dtic** will implement a comprehensive Medium-Term Human Resource Strategy for 2027/28. This strategy will prioritise the finalisation and implementation of the Department's macro-organisational structure to align with strategic objectives. In addition, the Department will continue to address the organisational culture through various interventions, including advancing skills development based on ongoing needs assessments to inform targeted capacity-building efforts.

As at 30 September 2026, the dtic had 17.2% vacany rate which is a reslt of 199 vacant post from a total of 1155 posts in the establishmenet. Filling critical vacancies remains a priority, with a particular emphasis on targeted appointments through the WYPD programme to promote transformation and diversity within the workforce. Our overarching goal is to maintain a dynamic, skilled, and responsive workforce capable of meeting emerging challenges and supporting the Department's strategic objectives in the 2027/28 financial year

*Table 5: **the dtic** Human resources per programme*

Programme	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million) '0000
Administration	345	52	397	13.1%	312,083
Trade	73	19	92	20.7%	97,134
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	66	25	91	27.5%	91,955
Sectors	105	13	118	11.0%	133,801
Regulation	54	14	68	20.6%	70,943
Incentives	147	23	170	13.5%	147,952
Export	84	31	115	27.0%	100,655
Transformation and Competition	51	15	66	22.7%	68,369
Research	31	7	38	18.4%	45,914
Total	**956**	**199**	**1155**	**17.2%**	**1,068,806**

(b) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) capacity

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (oCIO) is responsible for ensuring that **the dtic**'s ICT resources, capabilities, and skills are aligned with strategic business objectives and service delivery requirements. The unit provides oversight and planning for ICT across infrastructure, applications, digital services, and human resources to ensure that **the dtic** can meet current and future technology demands. oCIO has the following mission critical systems/solutions that are in place to ensure IT assist the department to achieve its outcomes or mandate:

*Table 6: **the dtic** critical IT systems*

System/ Solution	Purpose
Online Incentive System	Online Incentive Solution (OIS) is a software platform with processes and systems designed to enable and support the dtic to administer, analyse, process, track and manage incentive applications or claims from initiation to closure
Documentum	Documentum provides a secure, scalable platform encapsulating information which is organised, stored, managed, and collaborated. It accelerates workflows to improve security, compliance and auditability. It reduces operational costs through digitalisation, governance and lifecycle management of documents and records. It also supports integration with other applications, such as Signing Hub, Microsoft 365, and Microsoft Teams.
Non-Proliferation system	The Non-Proliferation Registration and Permit Online System is a digital platform designed to streamline how companies register, apply for, and manage permits related to controlled goods and dual-use technologies in terms of Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993). By automating compliance processes the system strengthens national oversight of sensitive materials and technologies that have the potential to be used in the development of weapons of mass destruction. This system directly supports the dtic's goals of promoting responsible industrial development, enhancing regulatory efficiency, safeguarding South Africa's international obligations and ensuring that legitimate trade is facilitated.
Telephony Management System	Telephone Management system is utilized as the first point of contact by the dtic to manage interactions with customers, in order to improve overall business performance.
Email system	Microsoft Exchange system enables the dtic to be able to communicate with both internal and external stakeholders
Network Infrastructure	• Network Infrastructure enables the dtic to be able to communicate with both internal and external stakeholders; and • Enables the connectivity to the mission critical system
the dtic website	**the dtic** enables the public to access the dtic services and information.

(c) Financial Resources

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent, from R10.6 billion in 2027/28 to R11.8 billion in 2029/30. This slight increase is mainly attributable to inflationary adjustments, although the increase remains below the real growth rate. Transfers and subsidies are estimated to account for 79.3 per cent (R25.8 billion) of the department's total budget over the MTEF period.

(d) The status of the institution's compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003, as amended

The Department has commenced with its first independent B-BBEE verification process for the 2025/26 financial year. As this is the Department's first verification exercise, the outcome is expected to identify areas of non-compliance and/or gaps in the supporting evidence and implementation of the relevant B-BBEE requirements.

Following the outcome of the verification process, the Department will develop and implement a comprehensive B-BBEE implementation plan to address the identified gaps and areas requiring improvement. The implementation plan will include clear actions, responsibilities and timeframes and will be monitored and reported on a quarterly basis to ensure that progress is tracked and corrective measures are implemented timeously.

In this regard, the Department's objective is to progressively improve its level of B-BBEE contributor status level in accordance with the relevant Codes of Good Practice issued in terms of the B-BBEE Act as amended.

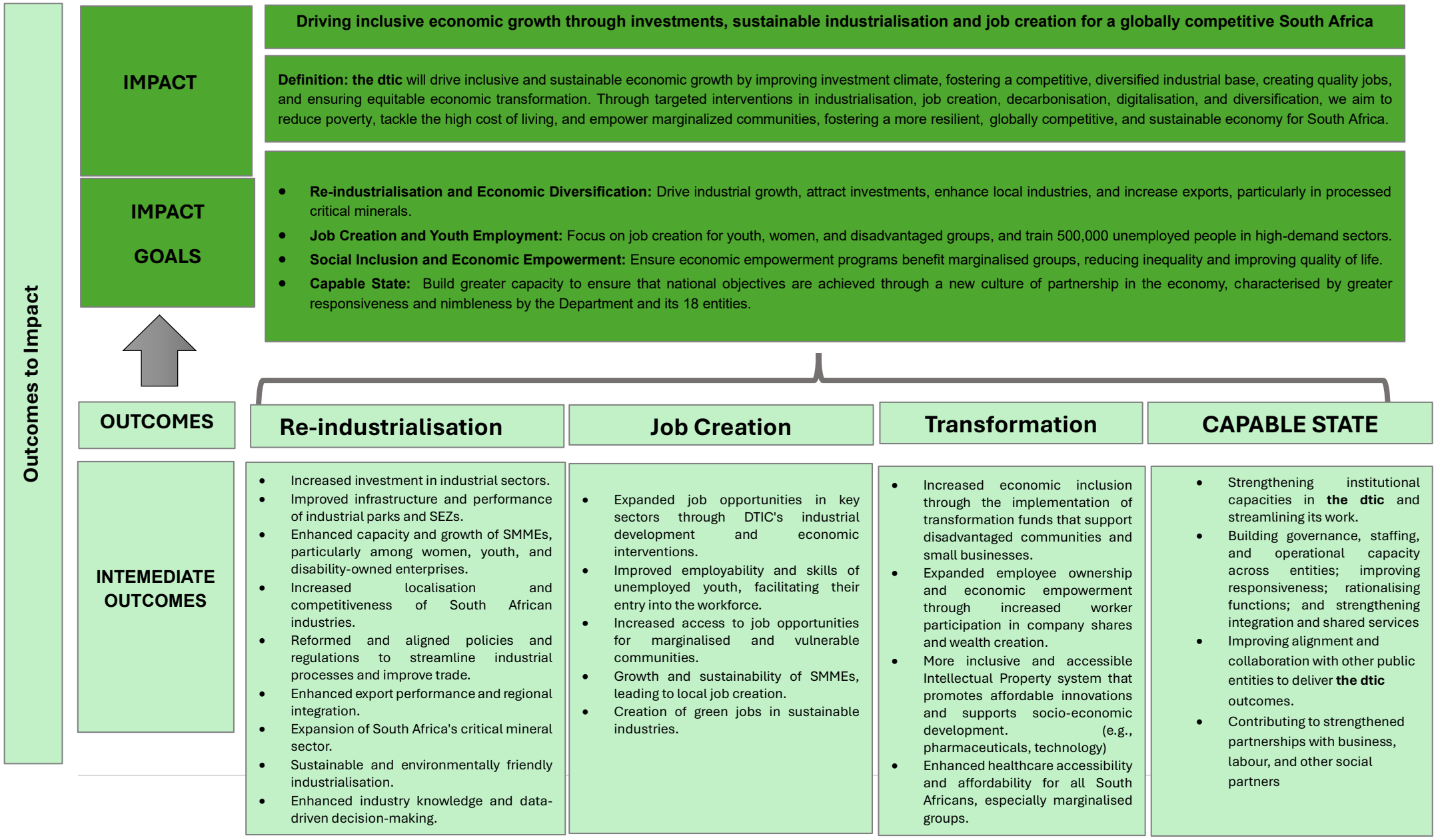
(e) The status of the institution's interventions related to women, youth and people with disabilities

The Department remains committed to advancing its internal transformation agenda, with specific targets set for the upcoming three-year plan. These include maintaining 50% employment of Women in Senior Management Service (SMS) positions, increasing the employment of Persons with Disabilities above 6%, and expanding opportunities for Youth. To support Youth development, 51 interns under the age of 35 will be recruited and commence their internships during third quarter of the 2026/27 financial year, with the aim of completing their placements over the next two years.

5.2.3 Theory of Change

This section outlines the Theory of Change (ToC), which maps how the Department's outputs and outcomes connect to its ultimate impact. The ToC defines the strategic steps required to achieve these results, with the anticipation that realising the set outcomes will drive meaningful, long-term change. This is outlined in table 7 below. Key underlying assumptions are detailed in the Technical Indicator Descriptions for each output indicator included in the APP.

Table 7: Theory of Change



OUTPUTS

(WHAT WE PRODUCE)

Increased Investment in Industrial Sectors

- Investment secured for greenfield and brownfield projects.
- Number of industrial projects financed.
- Funding disbursed to SMMEs and enterprises.

Improved Infrastructure and Performance of Industrial Parks and SEZs

- Completed infrastructure projects in industrial parks.
- Performance improvement programs implemented.

Enhanced Capacity and Growth of SMMEs

- Number of SMMEs supported, especially women, youth, and disability-owned.
- Funding disbursed to SMMEs.
- Capacity-building programs conducted for SMMEs.

Increased Localisation and Competitiveness

- Local procurement initiatives and value of local goods procured.
- Contracts awarded to local manufacturers.
- Policy and regulation developments promoting localisation

Reformed and Aligned Policies and Regulations

- Policies amended or developed to improve industry competitiveness
- Industrial funding guidelines approved.

Enhanced Export Performance and Regional Integration

- New trade partners engaged through AfCFTA
- Market access opportunities through bilateral and regional trade agreements
- Trade and investments cooperation agreements / packages signed.
- Export growth and trade missions organised
- Trade and non-trade barriers resolved

Expansion of South Africa's Critical Mineral Sector

- New critical mineral extraction and processing projects launched.
- FDI in the critical mineral sector.
- Volume of critical minerals processed domestically.
- Regional value chains in critical minerals

Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Industrialisation

- Reduction in Green House Gases (GHG) emissions from industries.
- Adoption of green technologies in industrial sectors.
- Promoting sustainable investments.

Enhanced Industry Knowledge and Data-Driven Decision-Making

- Market intelligence reports produced.
- Barometer publications released.
- Industry consultations based on data

Expanded Job Opportunities:

- Number of jobs created in key sectors.
- Number of projects or companies contributing to job creation.

Improved Employability and Skills of Unemployed Youth:

- Number of youth trained and certified in relevant skills.
- Number of youth placed in jobs or internships.

Increased Access to Job Opportunities for Marginalised Communities:

- Jobs created for women, youth, people with disabilities, and rural communities.
- Number of inclusive training programs conducted.

Growth and Sustainability of SMMEs:

- Number of SMMEs supported and expanding.
- Amount of funding provided to SMMEs.

Creation of Green Jobs:

- Number of green jobs created in sustainable industries.
- Number of training programs in green skills.

Enhanced Intellectual Property Framework:

- Number of IP policies reviewed and amended.
- Number of patents granted for affordable products.
- Number of products made more affordable due to IP system reforms.

Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Health Care:

- Number of healthcare facilities built or upgraded.
- Number of individuals covered by healthcare programs.
- Number of healthcare services expanded or improved.

Increased Investment in Transformation and Inclusive Economic Growth:

- Total value of transformation funds allocated and disbursed.
- Number of businesses or projects funded through transformation funds.
- Number of individuals or communities benefiting from transformation funds.

Expansion of Employee Ownership and Economic Inclusion:

- Number of employees receiving shares in their companies.
- Amount of shares distributed to employees.
- Number of companies implementing employee ownership schemes

PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

1. Institutional Programme Performance Information

1.1 Programme 1: Administration

a) **Purpose:** Provide the Department with strategic leadership, management and support services.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

(i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dtic**;

(ii) **The Office of the Director-General** (ODG) provides overall management of **the dtic**' s resources;

(iii) **Corporate Services** provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, legal services and facilities management;

(iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dtic** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service;

(v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dtic**, with respect to financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the Department's goals and objectives; and

(vi) **Marketing, Communication and Media Relations** facilitates greater awareness of the Department's role and increase the uptake of its products and services as well as ensuring that it is projected positively in the media through influencing the content of all media in favour of the Department.

Strategic focus for 2027/28

Internal Transformation and Human Capital Development

The Department remains committed to advancing its internal transformation agenda over the upcoming three-year plan by maintaining 50% women in Senior Management Service (SMS) positions, achieving over 6% representation for Persons with Disabilities, and recruiting 51 interns in 2026/27 financial year for a two-year placement. Transformation targets will continue to be enforced through senior managers' performance agreements, while the "Fit for Purpose Organisational Structure" initiative will progress

from macro-structure implementation to micro-structure design in 2027/28. Additionally, the Department will use findings from its 2026/27 Employee Engagement Survey to drive workplace improvements in 2027/28, alongside continuous training focused on strengthening technical and leadership capabilities to fulfill its mandate.

The focus will also be on strengthening financial governance and ensuring that financial resources are managed effectively to support the achievement of the Department's strategic objectives and APP targets. The key priorities will be to achieve the approved targets for procurement from designated groups, namely 40% for women, 30% for youth and 3% for persons with disabilities, within the applicable controllable procurement scope; maintain the targeted B-BBEE recognition level on the Specialised Scorecard; ensure that 100% of valid supplier invoices are paid within 30 days, in accordance with applicable requirements; and contribute towards the achievement of a clean audit outcome.

These priorities will be supported by strengthened budget planning and monitoring, regular review of financial and performance information, and effective oversight of audit findings, financial control weaknesses, fraudulent claims, irregular expenditure and recovery processes. Through internal collaboration with other units, the programme through the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) will identify funding gaps, improve the alignment of available resources with APP deliverables, monitor material variances and facilitate the timely allocation of approved funding. Through these interventions, the OCFO aims to promote accountability, improve the quality of financial management and reporting, and ensure the effective, efficient and economical use of public resources in support of departmental performance.

Programme contribution towards **9** Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets.

1.1.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Capable State and Transformation	1	Controllable Procurement from designated groups (Women, Youth and PWD)	Percentage of controllable procurement from designated groups (Women, Youth and PWD)	PWD-owned businesses 1% (R938,702.04). Women-owned businesses 42% (R46,417,465.16). Youth-owned businesses 47% (R52,783.81)	40% of procurement spent on women owned businesses 24% of procurement spent on youth-owned businesses 1% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disabilities	Women 42% (R147 713 909,92) Youth 28% (R96 541 512,39) PWD 2% (R8 483 489,56) Overall procurement contracts approved R350 111 289,96	40 % spent on procurement towards women owned businesses 30% spent on procurement towards youth owned businesses 3% spent on procurement towards PWD owned businesses	40% spent on procurement towards women owned businesses 30% from youth owned businesses 3% from PWD owned businesses	40% spent on procurement towards women owned businesses 30% from youth owned businesses 4% from PWD owned businesses	40% spent on procurement towards women owned businesses 30% from youth owned businesses 7% from PWD owned businesses
	2	B-BBEE recognition level achieved	Level of B-BBEE recognition achieved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	B-BBEE Level 3 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard	B-BBEE Level 3 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard	B-BBEE Level 3 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard	B-BBEE Level 2 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard
	3	Clean audit outcome attained	Level of audit outcome attained	New indicator	New indicator	Clean audit outcome for the 2024/25 fiscal year attained	Clean audit outcome for the 2025/26 fiscal year attained	Clean audit outcome for the 2026/27 fiscal year attained	Clean audit outcome for the 2027/28 fiscal year attained	Clean audit outcome for the 2028/29 fiscal year attained
	4	Valid invoices paid within the set timeframe	Percentage of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100 % creditors payments made within 30 days	60 % of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	70% of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	80 % of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days
	5	Valid funding gaps in priority APP/IDS programmes closed through approved additional funding	Percentage of valid funding gaps in priority APP/IDS programmes closed through approved additional funding	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	At least 80 % of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 85% of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 90% of valid funding gaps closed.

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
		and budget reprioritisation.	and budget reprioritisation.							
	6	Entities achieving 80% performance	Percentage of entities achieving 80% performance	New indicator	New indicator	63% of entities achieving 80%	100 % of entities achieving 80% performance	100 % of entities achieving 80% performance	100 % of entities achieving 80% performance	100 % of entities achieving 80% performance
	7	Milestones in the incentives automation project plan completed	Percentage of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100% of Incentives systems digitalised	100 % of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan	-	-
	8	Improved organisational capacity through the reduction of the vacancy rate	Percentage reduction in the departmental vacancy rate	New indicator	New indicator	Vacancy rate at 14.5% as at 31 March 2026	18%	Reduce the vacancy rate to 15.5%	Reduce the vacancy rate to 13%	Reduce the vacancy rate to 10%
	9	Implementation of the organisational culture survey results' interventions	Percentage of milestones completed in the implementation plan for interventions arising from the Organisational Culture Survey results	N/A	N/A	N/A	Organisational culture survey conducted and report available	100% of the annual project plan implemented	100% of the annual project plan implemented	100% of the annual project plan implemented

1.1.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Percentage of controllable procurement from designated groups (Women, Youth and PWD)	40 % from women owned businesses 30 % from youth owned businesses 3 % from PWD owned businesses	40 % from women owned businesses 30 % from youth owned businesses 3 % from PWD owned businesses	40 % from women owned businesses 30 % from youth owned businesses 3 % from PWD owned businesses	40 % from women owned businesses 30 % from youth owned businesses 3 % from PWD owned businesses	40 % from women owned businesses 30 % from youth owned businesses 3 % from PWD owned businesses
2	Level of B-BBEE recognition achieved	B-BBEE Level 3 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard	Nil	B-BBEE Level 3 contributor status on the Specialised scorecard	Nil	Nil
3	Level of audit outcome attained	Clean audit outcome for the 2026/27 fiscal year attained	Nil	Clean audit outcome for the 2026/27 fiscal year attained	Nil	Nil
4	Percentage of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	60% of valid invoices paid creditors payments made within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	60% of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	60% of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	60% of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days	60% of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days
5	Percentage of valid funding gaps in priority APP/IDS programmes closed through approved additional funding and budget reprioritisation.	A defined percentage of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 80 % of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 80 % of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 80 % of valid funding gaps closed.	At least 80 % of valid funding gaps closed.
6	Percentage of entities achieving 80% performance	100% of entities achieving 80% performance	100% of entities achieving 80% performance	100% of entities achieving 80% performance	100% of entities achieving 80% performance	100% of entities achieving 80% performance
7	Percentage of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan	100% of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan	25% of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan (Implementation of Critical Infrastructure Programme / Industrial Parks (CIP/IP) and Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS)	50% of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan (Implementation of Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)	75% of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan (Implementation of Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)	100% of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan (Implementation of Capital Projects Feasibility Programme (CPFP) and Aquaculture Development Enhancement Programme (ADEP)
8	Percentage reduction in the departmental vacancy rate	Reduce the vacancy rate to 15.5%	17% 1% reduction of the vacancy rate	16.5% 0.5% reduction of the vacancy rate	16% 0.5% reduction of the vacancy rate	15.5% 0.5% reduction of the vacancy rate
9	Percentage of milestones completed in the implementation plan for interventions arising from the Organisational Culture Survey results	100% of the annual project plan implemented	25%	50%	75%	100%

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			Plan and Execute Leadership Alignment Workshop Develop communication strategy Values Launch Campaign Embed Core Values into System Establish Feedback and Adaptation Mechanism to Reinforce Values Department wide	Develop a Change Management Strategy, Change Agent Network Internal Capability Development to Sustain Cultural Change	Design Targeted Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Interventions, Pilot Initiatives, Evaluate Outcome Develop Roadmap for Quick Wins and Short Term Identified Initiatives	Facilitate Employee Engagement Activities Maintain Communication, and Reinforce Cultural Initiatives to Ensure Successful Adoption Produce and Present Written Report

1.1.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

Over the MTEF period, the programme the programme will enhance the delivery of the core outputs by providing agile and credible support services through the following activities:

- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- Provide a re-aligned macro organisational structure
- Re-prioritisation of the funding through shifting and virements of the budget to the core programmes
- Automation of manual customer-facing systems and provision of a responsive and reliable internet capability
- Prioritise the drafting of contracts, legal opinions, litigation and legislation relating to core outputs
- Prioritise accommodation needs for **the dtic** operations.

The procurement outputs will contribute to inclusive economic participation and transformation by ensuring that procurement expenditure is tracked and monitored against targets of 40% for women-owned enterprises, 30% for youth-owned enterprises and 3% for enterprises owned by persons with disabilities. Monitoring performance against these targets will strengthen accountability, inform corrective interventions and support the Department's contribution to enterprise development, economic opportunities and inclusive growth for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

1.1.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 8: Programme 1: staff compliment

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	19	1	20	5.0%	3,856
4	2	0	2	0.0%	564
5	14	2	16	12.5%	4,216
6	43	5	48	10.4%	16,292
7	39	5	44	11.4%	17,653
8	39	5	44	11.4%	21,250
9	30	2	32	6.2%	18,949
10	33	6	39	15.4%	26,779
11	38	9	47	19.1%	51,204
12	38	10	48	20.8%	58,910
13	35	3	38	7.9%	55,797
14	11	2	13	15.4%	23,152
15	2	1	3	33.3%	6,134
16	2	1	3	33.3%	7,327
Total	**345**	**52**	**397**	**13.1%**	**312,083**

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.2 Programme 2: Trade

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **African Economic Development** facilitates multilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration.

(ii) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements.

Strategic focus for 2027/28

The Trade Programme supports South Africa's industrialisation, export growth, investment attraction and regional integration objectives through the effective implementation of trade and investment agreements, the resolution of trade barriers, and the promotion of market access for South African goods and services.

The programme seeks to strengthen South Africa's participation in regional and international trade by:

- Implementing preferential trade and investment agreements to expand export opportunities and increase utilisation of negotiated market access;
- Resolving tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting South African exports in priority markets;
- Implementing trade, investment and economic cooperation frameworks with strategic trading partners to advance South Africa's economic interests;
- Supporting regional industrial integration and value chain development in priority sectors; and
- Deploying trade policy instruments in support of industrialisation, export diversification and economic resilience.

South Africa's growth trajectory increasingly depends on expanding exports of value-added goods and services, attracting investment into productive sectors of the economy and strengthening regional and global value chains. In this regard, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) remains central to South Africa's trade and industrial strategy by providing opportunities to increase intra-African trade, support regional industrialisation and position South African firms within continental value chains.

The Trade Branch will continue to work closely with the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC), industry stakeholders, export councils and other government departments to improve trade facilitation, address barriers to trade and maximise the utilisation of existing trade agreements.

Targeted trade policy interventions to support the implementation of the three pillars of the Industrial Development Strategy

The three pillars of the IDS are: Diversification, Decarbonisation, and Digitalisation ("3 Ds"). Trade Policy is an instrument of Industrial Policy and contributes to the 3 Ds as follows:

Diversification: The diversification efforts will focus on trade negotiations with key countries to enhance market access for exports, particularly of the products prioritised by Industrial Policy; including address non-tariff barriers by leveraging diplomatic relations and government-government platforms. Modernisation of the Patent Act to unlock generic production and reduce the costs of medicine in South Africa, encourage innovation and protect SA intellectual property;

Decarbonisation: use of trade policy tools to position the economy as a producer in the green space. This will include enhancing bilateral engagements with key partner countries to facilitate capital investment in areas such as gas infrastructure, green priority projects and critical minerals to promote beneficiation of critical minerals on the basis of industrial applications and capabilities that SA wants to establish through the development of the Economic Interest Strategies, with focus of the Branch on the trade related aspects while the other Branch will be required to implement aspects within their mandates. This will include leveraging existing trade agreements to support South Africa's transition into the production of electric vehicles and battery manufacturing for autos.

Digitalisation: Priority will be on the implementation of the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade; Finalisation of automation of ITAC permit systems.

The Trade Branch contributes to specific sectors set out in the **Industrial Development Strategy** in the following ways:

Green Economy: Creating market access conditions and investment partnerships that support green hydrogen, renewable energy technologies, batteries, critical minerals beneficiation and low-carbon industrial exports. This contributes indirectly to industrial decarbonisation objectives.

Critical Minerals and Beneficiation: Supporting beneficiation by creating market opportunities and investment cooperation platforms that encourage local value addition and integration into global value chains, including through the Economic Interest Strategies.

Automotive Sector (NEV Transition): Supporting continued export growth of the automotive sector, including future EV and NEV value chains, through trade negotiations and strategic market access interventions.

Agriculture and Agro-processing: Improving new market access to diversify value-added exports and agro-processing exports.

Services (Tourism, Finance, Logistics, Business Services): Expanding services trade opportunities

Security Industries (Aerospace and Defence): Opening and preserving international markets for high-value manufactured products, including aerospace and defence products (Non Proliferation Council)

During the 2027/28 financial year, the Branch will prioritise the following interventions:

(1) Diversification (Primary Contribution)

- AfCFTA implementation.
- SACU-India PTA negotiations.
- SACU-MERCOSUR expansion.
- China CAEPA/Early Harvest implementation.
- SA positions for the USA to preserve market access
- Economic Interest Strategies.
- Trade barrier resolution.

(2) Decarbonisation (Secondary Contribution)

- Investment and trade partnerships supporting green industrialisation.
- Market access for critical minerals, batteries, green hydrogen and renewable energy value chains.
- Trade cooperation supporting low-carbon exports.

(3) Digitalisation (Emerging Contribution)

- AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol.
- Digital trade cooperation.
- Trade in services agreements in SADC and AfCFTA.

Implementing the AfCFTA

Advance the implementation of the AfCFTA through finalisation of SACU tariff market access commitments and ratification of outstanding AfCFTA Protocols. Particular emphasis will be placed on supporting implementation of the Agreement, facilitating increased utilisation of AfCFTA market access opportunities and strengthening regional value chains that support industrialisation and export growth.

Implementing Strategic Trade and Investment Partnerships

Advance South Africa's economic interests through the implementation of Economic Interest Strategies and targeted trade and investment partnerships with priority trading partners. Particular focus will be placed on concluding and implementing investment framework arrangements, strengthening economic diplomacy on areas of interest to support South Africa’s economic growth and development.

Enhancing Market Access and Resolving Trade Barriers

Prioritise the identification and resolution of trade barriers affecting South African exports in priority markets to contribute to better utilisation of existing agreements. Focus will also be placed on implementation of the China zero-tariff treatment and Early Harvest Agreement under the China-Africa Economic Partnership Agreement (CAEPA), progress towards a SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), advancement of the expansion of the SACU-MERCOSUR PTA process and development of position to strengthen South Africa's trade relations with the United States.

Supporting Export Diversification and Economic Resilience

Support market diversification through the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements and economic cooperation initiatives that expand opportunities for South African exporters. This includes enhancing access to growth markets, safeguarding existing export interests and strengthening South Africa's position within regional and global value chains.

Programme contribution towards **10** Output Indicators
The table that follows sets out more precisely the ‘Outputs’ and the ‘Output Indicators’ as well as the targets

1.2.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
AfCFTA implemented and exports to the rest of the Continent increased	**10**	SACU tariff lines covered for preferential trade under the AfCFTA	Percentage of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.	New indicator	New indicator	90% of SACU tariff lines covered by preferential market access	SACU additional 10% tariff offer submitted	97% of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.	97% of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.	97% of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access
	11	Number of non-SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	New indicator	New indicator	11	14	25 non-SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	30 non-SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	35 non-SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	-
	12	Phase II AfCFTA Protocols	Number of AfCFTA Protocols ratified *MTDP target*	New indicator	New indicator	2 Protocols	1 Protocol	1 AfCFTA Protocol ratified	1 AfCFTA Protocols ratified	1 AfCFTA Protocols ratified
Improved trade and investment relations with strategic markets supporting industrialisation, investment attraction and export growth.	**13**	Economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	Number of economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	11 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	15 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	20 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	25 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented
	14	Trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	Number of trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Resolve 10 trade barriers in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	10 trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	10 trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	10 trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	15	Investment Framework Agreements with priority trading partners concluded	Number of Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Conclude 3 Investment Framework Agreements with priority trading partners	3 Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners	4 Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners	3 Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners
Expanded market access and improved utilisation of trade agreements by South African firms.	**16**	Early Harvest Agreement under CAEPA with **China**	Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA with **China** ratified	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA with China concluded	Early Harvest Agreement under CAEPA with China ratified by 31 March 2028	Implementation of the Early Harvest Agreement	N/A
	17	Trade and investment with the **US** advanced	SA positions implemented to advance trade and investment with the **US**		New indicator		AGOA extended with SA included	SA positions to advance trade and investment with the US implemented	Implementation of the SA positions to advance trade and investment with the US	Implementation of the SA positions to advance trade and investment with the US
	18	Preferential Trade Agreement with **India**	Preferential Trade Agreement with **India** concluded	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Tariff offers exchanged towards a Preferential Trade Agreement	SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement concluded by 31 March 2028	Ratification of the SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement	Implementation of the SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement
	19	Expanded SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement	Expansion of the SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement concluded	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Conclude negotiations for the expansion of SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement by 31 March 2028	Expanded SACU-MERCOSUR ratified	Expanded SACU-MERCUSOR PTA implemented

1.2.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicator	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
10	Percentage of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.	97% of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.	Submission of SACU additional 10% tariff offer to AfCFTA for verification	Rectification of the offer if errors are identified by the Secretariat	SACU tariff offer verified by AfCFTA Secretariat and submitted to AfCFTA institutional structures for consideration	SACU Tariff Offer submitted to AU Summit for adoption
11	Number of non-SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	30 non-SADC countries trading under the AfCFTA	0	Report on the number of non-SADC countries that have gazetted their tariff schedules and included in Schedule 1 of the Customs & Excise Act for preferential trade with South Africa	0	30 non-SADC countries trading under the AfCFTA
12	Number of AfCFTA Protocols ratified	1 AfCFTA Protocol ratified	Draft Cabinet Memorandum on Protocol on Intellectual Property Rights finalised	Cabinet approval obtained for submission to Parliament	Protocol considered and approved by Parliament	1 AfCFTA Protocol ratified
13	Number of economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	15 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	Implementation plans for all approved EIS finalised	Mid-year implementation assessment completed	8 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented	15 economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented
14	Number of trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	10 trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements	10 priority trade barriers identified	4 trade barriers resolved in priority markets including under existing trade agreements	3 trade barriers resolved in priority markets including under existing trade agreements	3 trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements
15	Number of Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners	3 Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners	Exchange negotiating texts for Investment Framework Agreement with **India**	Negotiations of the Investment Framework Agreement with **Canada**	Negotiations of the Investment Framework Agreement with **Switzerland**	3 Investment Framework Agreements negotiations concluded with **India, Canada and Switzerland**

Indicator Number	Output Indicator	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
16	Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA with **China** ratified	Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA with China ratified by 31 March 2028	Submission of the ratification instruments to Cabinet for approval	Submission of the ratification instruments to Parliament	Nil	Early Harvest Agreement (EHA) under the CAEPA with China ratified by 31 March 2028
17	SA positions implemented to advance trade and investment with the US	SA positions to advance trade and investment with the US implemented	Development of SA positions	SA position approved	Implementation of actions to advance trade and investment with the US through operationalisation of key activities/ projects	Implementation of actions to advance trade and investment with the US through operationalisation of key activities/ projects
18	Preferential Trade Agreement with India concluded	SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement concluded by 31 March 2028	SACU-India PTA negotiated	SACU-India PTA negotiated	SACU-India PTA negotiated	SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement concluded by 31 March 2028
19	Expansion of the SACU and MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement concluded	Conclude negotiations for the expansion of SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement	SACU tariff offer finalised	Exchange of tariff offers between SACU and MERCOSUR	SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement expansion negotiated	Conclude negotiations for the expansion of SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement

1.2.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

Over the medium term, the Trade Branch will continue to advance South Africa's trade policy objectives in support of industrialisation, export diversification, investment attraction and inclusive economic growth. The Branch will focus on the implementation and utilisation of trade and investment agreements, the resolution of trade barriers affecting South African exporters and the strengthening of regional and international value chains that support the objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the National Industrial Policy and the Growth and Inclusion Strategy.

The Branch will prioritise the continued implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as a key instrument for regional integration and industrial development. This will include finalisation and implementation of SACU tariff commitments, ratification of outstanding AfCFTA Protocols and supporting increased utilisation of AfCFTA preferences by South African exporters. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening regional value chains and increasing exports of value-added goods and services into African markets.

The Branch will continue to lead and coordinate South Africa's bilateral, regional and multilateral trade engagements. Over the medium term, the focus will be on implementing and monitoring Economic Interest Strategies for priority trading partners and regions, strengthening economic diplomacy and ensuring improved utilisation of existing market access opportunities. These strategies will support exports, attract investment, promote industrial cooperation and facilitate technology transfer.

A key priority will be the identification and resolution of high-impact trade barriers affecting South African exports in priority markets. This will reduce the practical cost of accessing foreign markets, improve the competitiveness of South African exporters and increase the utilisation of negotiated market access. The Branch will work closely with industry stakeholders, export councils and business organisations in this regard.

The implementation and monitoring of trade and investment agreements will remain a central focus. Particular attention will be given to implementation of the Early Harvest Agreement under the China-Africa Economic Partnership Agreement (CAEPA), progression of the SACU-India Preferential Trade Agreement, expansion of the SACU-MERCOSUR preferential trade arrangement, stabilisation of trade relations with the United States and conclusion of investment framework agreements with priority partners. The Branch's investment-related trade work seeks to create predictable frameworks for economic cooperation and investment, particularly where these facilitate productive investment, industrial cooperation, technology transfer and integration into regional and global value chains.

Through active participation in multilateral platforms, including the WTO, G20, BRICS and African Union structures, the Branch will continue to contribute towards a balanced, development-oriented and rules-based global trading system that supports industrialisation, economic transformation and inclusive growth.

Furthermore, the Branch will maintain oversight and implementation of South Africa's policy on Non-Proliferation and Arms Control, ensuring compliance with the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act and associated regulations. This will contribute towards maintaining an effective and credible export control system that supports South Africa's international commitments while promoting the responsible trade of strategic goods and technologies.

Trade Branch intervention	Immediate result	MTDP contribution
AfCFTA implementation	Preferential continental market access	Inclusive growth; industrialisation; regional integration
Trade barrier resolution	Lower barriers for SA exporters	Competitiveness and export growth
Economic Interest Strategies	Coordinated engagement with priority markets	Export growth; investment; economic diplomacy
Investment Framework Agreements	Improved framework for investment cooperation	Productive investment and industrialisation
CAEPA Early Harvest	Expanded preferential access to China	Export diversification
SACU-India PTA	New preferential market access	Export expansion and diversification
SACU-MERCOSUR process	Expanded South-South market access	Export diversification and Global South integration
SA-US Trade Strategy	Strategic protection/advancement of market access	Export resilience and competitiveness

The Trade Branch contributes to inclusive economic growth and job creation by expanding market access, reducing barriers to exports, strengthening regional value chains and supporting investment and industrial cooperation.

1.2.4 Programme Resource Consideration

The Trade Programme will utilise its available financial, human and institutional resources to advance South Africa’s trade policy objectives in support of industrialisation, export diversification, investment attraction and inclusive economic growth. Resources will support the implementation and utilisation of trade and investment agreements, the resolution of trade barriers affecting South African exporters, and the strengthening of regional and international value chains.

The programme comprises two sub-programmes, namely African Economic Development and International Trade Development. The majority of resources are allocated to International Trade Development, which facilitates South Africa’s bilateral, regional and multilateral trade relations and agreements, while African Economic Development supports regional integration and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The budget allocation for Programme 2 amounts to R266.4 million in 2026/27, increasing to R276.9 million in 2027/28 and R285.3 million in 2028/29. Compensation of employees and transfers and subsidies account for the largest share of programme expenditure, reflecting the specialised expertise required to manage trade negotiations, implement agreements and support South Africa's international obligations.
The resource allocation enables the specialised negotiating, analytical, legal, economic diplomacy and implementation capacity required to secure and operationalise market access, resolve barriers, monitor agreements and implement strategic trade partnerships.

Over the medium term, resources will be directed towards the continued implementation of the AfCFTA, including support for tariff implementation, ratification of outstanding protocols, resolution of trade barriers and increased utilisation of AfCFTA preferences by South African exporters. Resources will also support the implementation of strategic trade and investment partnerships, the expansion of market access opportunities under existing agreements, and the strengthening of regional value chains in priority sectors.

The programme will continue to leverage partnerships with the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC), industry stakeholders, export councils and other government departments to maximise the impact of available resources. Through these efforts, the Trade Programme will contribute to export growth, regional integration, industrial development and investment attraction, in support of the objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan and South Africa's broader economic *development agenda.*

Table 9: Programme 2: staff complement

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	1	0	1	0.0%	330
7	8	1	9	11.1%	3,650
8	4	0	4	0.0%	1,831
9	0	1	1	100.0%	584
10	16	9	25	36.0%	17,532
11	0	1	1	100.0%	1,098
12	20	5	25	20.0%	31,434
13	17	2	19	10.5%	28,194
14	6	0	6	0.0%	10,419
15	1	0	1	0.0%	2,062
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	73	19	92	20.7%	97,134

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.3 Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **Investment Promotion** facilitates an increase in the quality and quantity of foreign direct investment, and domestic and outward investment, by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.

(ii) **Investment and Inter-Departmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services to the investment and interdepartmental clearinghouse. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service, fast tracks and unblocks processes, and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.

(iii) **Investor Support & Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, aftercare and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.

(iv) **Spatial Industrial Development** promotes industrial development in targeted regions through policies, strategies and programmes such as Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks, and Township economic initiatives, amongst others.

Strategic focus for 2027/28

The Branch will use the 2027/28 financial year to accelerate investment promotion initiatives with the aim of achieving the R2 trillion investment target over the MTDP. To support this objective, the Branch will leverage various instruments, including investment missions, trade and investment missions, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), industrial parks, and other strategic interventions. In addition, the Branch's work will contribute to job creation and skills development. The intention is to support increased employment levels and enhance the employability of young people.

The Branch will also focus on improving the performance of SEZs by ensuring that all designated zones are fully operational and that strong governance practices are maintained. Support to SEZs will include infrastructure development and delivery to enhance their effectiveness and attractiveness to investors.

The Branch's mandate contributes to the following outcomes of the MTDP as reflected below and are reflected in the Operational Plan.

1. Industrialization and Spatial Development

Over the medium-term period, the planned performance of the Special Economic Zones programme will focus on implementing the Spatial Industrial Development Strategy through the designation, operationalisation and progressive strengthening of zones as catalysts for regional industrialisation. In 2027/28, one SEZ is planned for designation in alignment with the New Industrial Policy sectors, while 12 of the 13 designated SEZs are expected to be operationalised

Development of 45 industrial parks into competitive infrastructure platforms for supporting diversified sectors (in agro-processing; digital / ICT clusters; light engineering services; artisans incubation support; EV innovation; etc.) and linked to value chains in township & rural areas and their enterprises, under the new model of implementation

2. Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness

Private-sector participation will be pursued to accelerate infrastructure development and interventions to unlock private-sector investment. Reducing red-tape for businesses and fast track investment projects.

Programme contribution towards **9** Output Indicators
The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets

1.3.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation	**20**	Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R150bn	R330bn	R450bn	R750bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 700 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R600 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R500 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy
	21	Investment Projects completed or launched	Number of Investment Projects completed or launched	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	12 investment projects completed or launched	15 investment projects completed or launched	18 investment projects completed or launched
	22	Special Economic Zones designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	Number of Special Economic Zones designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	New indicator	New Indicator	1	1 SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors: Vaal SEZ:	1 SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	1 private sector SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	1 private sector SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors
	23	Number of Special Economic Zones operationalised	Number of Special Economic Zones operationalised	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10 of 12 Special Economic Zones operationalised	12 of 13 Special Economic Zones operationalized	14 of 14 Special Economic Zones operationalised	Nil
	24	Learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	Number of learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	New indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	300 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	5 000 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	7 000 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	10 000 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones
	25	Jobs to be created through industrial development	Number of jobs to be created through industrial development	New indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	1250 jobs created	20 000 to be created through	30 000 to be created through industrial development	50 000 to be created through industrial development

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
								industrial development		
	26	Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	Number of industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	New indicator	New indicator	10 IPs	15 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	15 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	15 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	Nil
Accelerated infrastructure delivery in SEZs to support industrialisation and investment	**27**	Special Economic Zones supported with infrastructure delivery interventions.	Number of Special Economic Zones supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	4 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions.	5 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	6 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions.
	28	Renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints.	Number of renewable energy projects supported towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	6 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	8 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	10 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints

1.3.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
20	Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 700 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 50 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 75 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 100 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy	R 475 bn Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy
21	Number of investment projects completed or launched	12 investment projects completed or launched	Nil	2 investment projects completed or launched	4 investment projects completed or launched	6 investment projects completed or launched
22	Number of Special Economic Zones designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	1 SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 SEZ designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors
23	Number of Special Economic Zones operationalised	12 of 13 Special Economic Zones operationalised	Nil	Nil	Nil	12 of 13 Special Economic Zones operationalised
24	Number of learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones	5000 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial Zones	1250 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial Zones	1250 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial Zones	1250 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial Zones	1250 learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial Zone
25	Number of jobs to be created through industrial development	20 000 Jobs to be created through industrial development	1000 Jobs to be created through industrial development	3000 Jobs to be created through industrial development	6000 Jobs to be created through industrial development	20000 Jobs to be created through industrial development
26	Number of industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	15 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	4 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	6 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	3 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas	2 Industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
27	Number of Special Economic Zones supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	6 SEZs supported	2 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	1 SEZ supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	1 SEZ supported with infrastructure delivery interventions	2 SEZs supported with infrastructure delivery interventions
28	Number of renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	6 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	1 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	2 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	2 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints	1 renewable energy projects facilitated towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints

1.3.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

Over the medium-term period, the planned performance of the Special Economic Zones programme will focus on implementing the Spatial Industrial Development Strategy through the designation, operationalisation and progressive strengthening of zones as catalysts for regional industrialisation. In 2027/28, one SEZ is planned for designation in alignment with the New Industrial Policy sectors, while 12 of the 13 designated SEZs are expected to be operationalised. The designation of strategically located zones will expand the national industrial footprint, whereas operationalisation will ensure that designated areas move beyond their legal status as an SEZ to functioning industrial platforms with appropriate governance, infrastructure, investor pipelines and tenant activity.

Implementation will follow the SID Strategy's differentiated approach, recognising that SEZs are at different stages of maturity and performance. Established zones will be supported to deepen priority industrial clusters, increase operational investments, exports and permanent employment, while emerging and newly designated zones will receive targeted technical assistance to strengthen governance, project preparation, infrastructure planning and investor readiness. Underperforming SEZs will be monitored against a structured performance matrix, with corrective support directed at identified weaknesses and stronger accountability for investment growth, job creation, export performance, MSME linkages, skills development and contribution to regional economic activity.

The SEZ model will also broaden the developmental impact of industrial activity. Zone-based skills academies and demand-led training will prepare local people, particularly youth and women, for opportunities created by tenant industries. Mini-factories, incubation facilities and supplier-development initiatives will support the entry of township- and rural-based MSMEs into SEZ value chains and construction activities. Where feasible, the pairing of SEZs with industrial parks will extend investment, production and employment benefits to underdeveloped regions and strengthen forward and backward linkages between anchor investors and local enterprises.

Private-sector participation will be pursued to accelerate infrastructure development and reduce pressure on the fiscus, using appropriate partnership and concession models within the existing legislative framework. Collectively, the planned designation and operationalisation targets will position SEZs as investable, well-governed and inclusive industrial nodes that support sector development, localisation, export growth, MSME participation, skills development and sustainable job creation.

1.3.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 10: programme 3: staff compliment

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	2	0	2	0.0%	622
7	6	1	7	14.3%	2,721
8	11	3	14	21.4%	6,733
9	1	0	1	0.0%	574
10	10	10	20	50.0%	13,817
11	5	0	5	0.0%	6,305
12	19	3	22	13.6%	27,341
13	8	3	11	27.3%	16,764
14	4	4	8	50.0%	14,952
15	0	1	1	100.0%	2,124
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	66	25	91	27.5%	91,955

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.4 Programme 4: Sectors

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

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

It is responsible for technical infrastructure through the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA), the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS), the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS). To support this work, R2.23bn will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectoral work on master plans, industrialisation and competitiveness- improvement projects. In addition, a further R426m will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, and support skill-improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

(ii) Customised Sector Programmes designs and implements policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to inclusively create decent jobs, promote incusing and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets. It is responsible for programmes run in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. Over the medium term, R1.8 billion will be transferred to the IDC for the Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear sectors

Strategic focus for 2027/28

Building on the 2026 Industrial Development Strategy, In 2027/28, the Sector Programme will shift from policy formulation towards coordinated execution of South Africa's Industrial Development Strategy, with a sharper focus on measurable investment, production, export and employment outcomes. The Branch will align public and private interventions around the strategy's three structural transitions—decarbonisation, digitalisation and diversification—while strengthening localisation, economic transformation and state delivery capability. Through a whole-of-government and social-partner approach, it will target binding

constraints to industrial growth, including energy and logistics costs, infrastructure bottlenecks, low investment, skills gaps, market concentration and uneven participation in productive value chains.

Industrial policy will be deployed as an integrated platform for upgrading South Africa's productive capabilities, crowding in investment and building resilient, technology-enabled value chains. Priority will be given to sectors with strong employment and output multipliers, export potential and opportunities for downstream beneficiation. The programme will support firms to adopt advanced manufacturing technologies, improve productivity and resource efficiency, deepen applied skills, commercialise innovation and meet emerging low-carbon and digital standards in domestic and international markets.

The Branch will accelerate implementation and renewal of the approved Master Plans for automotive, poultry, sugar, steel and metal fabrication, clothing, textiles, leather and footwear, furniture and medical devices. Future phases will be increasingly outcome-based, with clearer investment pipelines, localisation opportunities, export pathways, technology-upgrading measures and transformation commitments. the dtic will also align its support with complementary plans led by other departments, including the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan and the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan, while advancing coordinated implementation of the Cannabis Masterplan.

Beyond the Master Plans, the Branch will pursue targeted growth initiatives in maritime, aerospace and defence, electrotechnical industries and white goods, construction, chemicals, cosmetics, plastics and pharmaceuticals. Interventions will prioritise market development, supplier upgrading, digital adoption, industrial infrastructure, standards compliance and participation by black industrialists, women, youth and township and rural enterprises.

Delivery will be supported through blended industrial-financing packages developed with the Industrial Financing Branch, development finance institutions and private investors. Sector compacts will be strengthened through time-bound commitments on investment, procurement, skills development, supplier development and exports. Public procurement, trade measures, standards, competition tools and regulatory reform will be combined into coherent sector packages, with implementation tracked against agreed milestones and economic-impact indicators.

Localisation will evolve from product designation alone towards strategic value-chain development. The Branch will use demand intelligence from major public and private procurement programmes to identify opportunities for local production, supplier development and import replacement, while preserving competitiveness, quality and value for money. The objective is to move South Africa up regional and global value chains by converting mineral and agricultural endowments into higher-value manufactured products, components and services.

In 2027/28, the dtic will prepare industry for the phased implementation of the new Public Procurement legislative framework, while continuing to apply the prevailing procurement framework until the relevant provisions commence. The Branch will review existing local-content measures, strengthen verification and monitoring, and develop evidence-based proposals for priority sectors where procurement can build sustainable domestic capacity.

Priority demand programmes will include rail and public transport, electricity transmission and renewable-energy components, water infrastructure, health products, transversal contracts and construction inputs. Engagements with Transnet, PRASA, Eskom, DBSA, municipalities and national and provincial departments will be used to aggregate demand, improve procurement planning and create investable pipelines for domestic producers.

Decarbonisation will be treated as an industrial competitiveness and market-access imperative, not only an environmental objective. The programme will help energy- and carbon-intensive sectors develop transition pathways, improve energy and material efficiency, adopt cleaner production technologies and respond to carbon-border and product-footprint requirements. These interventions will be designed to protect industrial capacity and employment while opening opportunities in the green economy.

The Branch will accelerate green industrialisation by supporting domestic capability in renewable-energy components, electric-vehicle and battery value chains, green hydrogen, energy storage, circular-economy solutions and low-carbon materials. Implementation will focus on bankable projects, enabling infrastructure, local supplier development, skills and standards that can attract investment and increase South African participation in fast-growing regional and global markets.

In partnership with the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources and regional counterparts, the Branch will advance implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy, with emphasis on beneficiation, battery precursors, green metals, recycling and advanced manufacturing. Coordinated interventions in infrastructure, energy, research and development, skills, finance and regulatory alignment will seek to convert mineral endowments into productive capacity, exports and jobs, while strengthening regional value chains and supply security.

NMISA, SABS, NRCS and SANAS will be positioned as strategic enablers of industrial upgrading. Their metrology, standards, conformity-assessment, accreditation and regulatory functions will support product quality, technology adoption, export readiness and consumer and environmental protection. Greater alignment with Master Plans and priority value chains will help firms demonstrate compliance with evolving requirements for safety, interoperability, energy efficiency, traceability and carbon performance.

The Branch will therefore establish a stronger line of sight from industrial strategy to sector interventions, financing instruments, procurement demand, technical infrastructure and firm-level outcomes. Digital monitoring tools and common performance measures will be used to identify implementation bottlenecks, improve coordination and redirect support towards interventions with the greatest potential to expand productive capacity, exports, employment and inclusive ownership.

A priority for 2027/28 will be the development and application of standards for green industries, energy efficiency, low-carbon production, digital manufacturing and emerging technologies. This will improve investment certainty, enable market access and support the transition to a more diversified, productive and internationally competitive South African economy.

Programme contribution towards **16** Output Indicators
The table that follows sets out more precisely the ‘Outputs’ and the ‘Output Indicators’ as well as the targets.

1.4.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation/ Diversification	**29**	Increased domestic manufacturing growth	Percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy interventions	New Indicator	Development of a draft National Industrial Policy	Manufacturing sector decreased 0.6% (GDP +0.4% in Q4 2025)	0.6 % increase in domestic manufacturing growth	0.65 percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth Percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy intervention	0.7 percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy intervention	0.75 Percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy intervention
	30	Incentive measure to support the Industrial Development Strategy	Number of tax incentives to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	One tax incentive approved to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy	One incentive approved to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy	One incentive approved to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy
Critical Minerals	**31**	% share of the global market for value-added critical minerals	Percentage increase (%) of global market for value-added minerals	New Indicator	New Indicator	13.8% global market share achieved (battery-grade minerals, chrome, iron ore)	1% of global market share of value added critical minerals	1.2% increase of global market share for value-added minerals.	1.3% increase of global market share for value-added minerals.	1.5% increase of global market share for value-added minerals.
	32	Increased investment in critical minerals processing	Number of increased investments in critical minerals processing	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 bankable projects to increase investment in critical minerals processing	4 bankable projects to increase investment in critical minerals processing	5 bankable projects to increase investment in critical minerals processing
Industrialisation/ Diversification	**33**	Increase in the procurement value of	Rand value increase in the procurement value of locally	New indicator	New indicator	R86.6bn Increase in the	R100 billion increase target in the	R110 billion increase target in the procurement	R120 billion increase target in the procurement value of	R120 billion increase target in the procurement value of

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
		locally manufactured goods and services	manufactured goods and services			procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services achieved	value of locally manufactured goods and services achieved	locally manufactured goods and services achieved	locally manufactured goods and services achieved
	34	% reduction in the Importation of rail transport equipment	Percentage (%) reduction in the Importation of rail transport equipment	New Indicator	New Indicator	Imports increased by 0.5% (R3.65bn to R3.67bn)	1.5 % reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	1.8 % reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	2.0% reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	2.5% reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment
	35	Inclusion of SMMEs in formal hemp and cannabis value chains	Number of SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	4 SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	4 SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains
Improve the performance of the sugar industry	**36**	Increase in local sugar procurement by domestic buyers	Percentage increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers	New indicator	New indicator	Sugar Masterplan Phase 1 implemented	3 measures to improve the performance of the sugar industry[1]	10 % increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers (Baseline: 1.2 million tons of sugar)	15 % increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers	20 % increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers
Improve the performance of the steel industry	**37**	Increased productivity and competitiveness in the steel industry	Percentage reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	30% reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	35% reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	40% reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry
	38		Percentage reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10% reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address	15% reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural	20% reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
			address structural constraints in the steel industry					structural constraints in the steel industry	constraints in the steel industry	constraints in the steel industry
Growth in the cement industry	**39**	Improve competitiveness in the cement industry	Percentage increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 measures to improve the performance of the cement industry	5% increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry (Baseline: Cement industry capacity utilisation is 60%.)	5% increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry	5% increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry
Improve the performance of the automotive industry **Diversification**	**40**	Increase productivity and competitiveness in the automotive sector	Percentage increase in import tariffs on LCV's	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5% increase of LCV import tariffs (Baseline: 25%)	10% increase of LCV import tariffs	15% increase of LCV import tariffs
	41		Percentage increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10% increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax (Baseline production value: 618 000 vehicles)	15% increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax	20% increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax
Increased investment/funding in lower-carbon industrial production and improved manufacturing competitiveness	**42**	Funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes	Rand value of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through integrated institutional intereventions	New Indicator	Draft Strategy on Decarbonisation	EIP finalised and submitted; draft Decarbonisation Strategy submitted to the ADDG	2 measures implemented under the Decarbonisation Strategy	R1.5 billion of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through industrial finance initiatives	R2 billion Rand value of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	R2.5 billion Rand value of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
								and partnerships with relevant institutions.		
	43	Growth in domestic renewable energy component manufacturing	Percentage growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	Approved South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM)	10% increase in the manufacturing of renewable energy components	Monitored via quarterly trackers; Renewable Energy Strategy approved by the DG	10% increase in the manufacturing of renewable energy components	10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.
	44	Measures implemented to support Electric Vehicles battery manufacturing	Development of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer	New Indicator	New Indicator	EV batteries manufacturing policy approved by the Accounting Officer.	Implementation of 2 measures to support Electric Vehicles battery production	Development of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer	Implementation of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer	Implementation of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer

1.4.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Numbers	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
29	Percentage increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy interventions	0.65 percentage increase in domestic manufacturing growth Percentage increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy intervention	Quarterly manufacturing dashboard report based on official statistics	Mid-year performance assessment based on official statistics, including overview of policy and regulatory reforms implemented and capacity utilisation	Quarterly manufacturing dashboard report based on official statistics	Annual performance assessment monitoring a 0.65 percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth based on official statistics , including overview of policy and regulatory reforms implemented and capacity utilisation
30	Number of tax incentives to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy	One tax incentive approved to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy by accounting officer	Nil	Business cases for fiscal requirements and tax proposals submitted	Nil	One tax incentive approved to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy by accounting officer
31	Percentage increase of global market for value-added minerals	1.2% increase of global market share for value-added minerals	Analysis & Collation of national and global industry datasets report	Mid-year market share estimate and verification report	Consolidated domestic and international report	Final validated achievement of 1.2% global market share report for value-added minerals
32	Number of increased investments in critical minerals processing	3 bankable projects to increase investment in critical minerals processing	Nil	1 bankable project to increase investment in critical minerals processed	1 bankable project to increase investment in critical minerals processed	1 bankable project to increase investment in critical minerals processed
33	Rand value increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R110 billion increase target in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services achieved	R20 billion increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R35 billion increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R35 billion increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R20 billion increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services
34	Number of SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	2 SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	Nil	1 SMME integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains	Nil	1 SMME integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains

Indicator Numbers	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
35	Increase the export growth of the Cannabis Industry by 12% per annum	12% increase in the export growth of the Cannabis industry per annum	Report on the Implementation of a Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation targeting 3% increase in the annual export growth rate of the Cannabis Market for Commercialisation Products	Report on the Implementation of a Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation targeting 3% increase in the annual export growth rate of the Cannabis Market for Commercialisation Products	Report on the Implementation of a Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation targeting 3% increase in the annual export growth rate of the Cannabis Market for Commercialisation Products	12% increase in the export growth of the Cannabis industry report **Note:** Cumulative
36	Percentage increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers	10 % increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers (Baseline: 1.2 million tons of sugar)	Nil	Bi-annual monitoring report reflecting a 5% increase in the local procurement of sugar by domestic buyers	Nil	Annual report reflecting a 10% increase in the local procurement of sugar by domestic buyers **Note:** Cumulative
37	Percentage reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	30% reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	Stakeholder engagements to identify electricity pricing measures.	Draft measures identified to reduce electricity pricing in the steel industry.	Nil	30% reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry
38	Percentage reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	10% reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural constraints in the steel industry	Nill	Stakeholder engagements to identify electricity pricing measures.	Draft interventions identified to reduce iron ore pricing in the steel industry.	10% reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural constraints in the steel industry
39	Percentage increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry	5% increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry (Baseline: Cement industry capacity utilisation is 60%.)	Stakeholder engagements to identify capacity utilisation in the cement industry .	Draft measures identified to capacity utilisation in the cement industry.	Nil	5% increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry

Indicator Numbers	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
40	Percentage increase in import tariffs on LCV's	5% increase of LCV import tariffs (Baseline: 25%)	Progress report on the impact of duties on imports	Progress report on the impact of duties on imports	Progress report on the impact of duties on imports	5% increase of LCV import tariffs
41	Percentage increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax	10% increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax (Baseline production value: 618 000 vehicles)	Nil	Bi-annual monitoring report on the production in the local manufacturing of vehicles	Nil	10% increase of production in the local manufacturing and sales of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax
42	Rand value of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through integrated institutional intereventions	R1.5 billion of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	Investment/funding baseline established and pipeline of industrial decarbonisation projects identified	Number of potential industrial decarbonisation investment projects assessed, and investment opportunities quantified	Priority investment projects evaluated, investment requirements and potential funding sources identified, and progress monitored and reported	R1.5 billion of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.
43	Percentage growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.	Baseline manufacturing value and data sources confirmed; Q1 performance monitored	Manufacturing growth assessed against the corresponding period of the previous year; progress report prepared	Manufacturing growth monitored and interventions assessed against the 10% annual target	10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.
44	Development of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer	Development of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer	Proposed amendments to the APDP and AIS programme developed to support EV Battery Assembly, Distinct Tariff Headings developed for EV Battery Components	Further Stakeholder engagement to support EV battery assembly operations	Amendments packaged and approved	Develop an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturing

1.4.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

The strategic focus of the Sector programmes will be aimed at utilising the 2026 Industrial Development Strategy to shift from policy formulation towards, a coordinated execution of South Africa's Industrial Development Strategy to facilitate all related interventions. This includes undertaking measures to align public and private interventions around the strategy's three structural transitions namely; decarbonisation, digitalisation and diversification. A government-wide and social-partner approach will target obligatory constraints to industrial growth, infrastructure bottlenecks, low investment, skills gaps, market concentration and uneven participation in productive value chains.

Industrial policy will continue to be employed as an integrated platform for advancing South Africa's productive capabilities, crowding in investment and building durable technology-enabled value chains. The branch will also give precedence to sectors that have strong employment and output multipliers, export potential and opportunities for downstream beneficiation. Efforts will also be made to aid firms to adopt advanced manufacturing technologies, improve productivity and resource efficiency, deepen applied skills, commercialise innovation and meet emerging low-carbon and digital standards in domestic and international markets.

The execution and renewal of the approved Master Plans will be accelerated for automotive, poultry, sugar, steel and metal fabrication, clothing, textiles, leather and footwear, furniture and medical devices. However, future stages will be increasingly outcome-based, with clearer investment pipelines, localisation opportunities, export pathways, technology-upgrading measures and transformation commitments. the dtic will also align its support with complementary plans led by other departments, including the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan and the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan, while advancing coordinated implementation of the. This includes pursuing targeted growth initiatives in maritime, aerospace and defence, electrotechnical industries and white goods, construction, chemicals, cosmetics, plastics and pharmaceuticals.

Industrial-financing packages established with the Industrial Financing Branch, development finance institutions and private investors will be utilised to aid the delivery of the branch's mandate. Sector compacts will be strengthened through time-bound commitments on investment, procurement, skills development, supplier development and exports. Public procurement, trade measures, standards, competition tools and regulatory reform will be combined into coherent sector packages, with implementation tracked against agreed milestones and economic-impact indicators.

Localisation will evolve from product designation alone towards strategic value-chain development. The Branch will use demand intelligence from major public and private procurement programmes to identify opportunities for local production, supplier development and import replacement, while preserving competitiveness, quality and value for money. The objective is to move South Africa up regional and global

value chains by converting mineral and agricultural endowments into higher-value manufactured products, components and services.

1.4.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Industrial Competitiveness sub- Programme

Industrial Competitiveness is vital to improving expansion of the productive sectors of the economy and fostering economic growth and job creation. The means to do so include support for firm-level for competitiveness-enhancing measures; sector-level partnerships through compacts in the form of master plans and similar measures and the use of state-instruments such as procurement of locally made products. In order to support this work, R2.5 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectorial work on masterplans, industrialisation as well as competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R510 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

Customised Sector Programme

Customised Sector Programmes Develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets as set out in the National Industrial Policy. Over the Medium term, R2 billion will be transferred to the IDC to support the textile sector. To date, jobs have been saved through this support and new jobs are being created.

Table 11: programme 4: staff compliment

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	0	0	0	0.0%	0
7	9	0	9	0.0%	3,626
8	12	1	13	7.7%	6,261
9	1	0	1	0.0%	574
10	14	4	18	22.2%	12,151
11	0	0	0	0.0%	0
12	34	0	34	0.0%	42,113
13	27	4	31	12.9%	46,936
14	8	3	11	27.3%	20,016
15	0	1	1	100.0%	2,124
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	105	13	118	11.0%	133,801

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.5 Programme 5: Regulation

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **Enforcement and Compliance** conducts trends analysis and socioeconomic impact assessments for policies and legislation and market surveys, implements legislation on matters pertaining to liquor, monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of regulation, and oversees the performance of the department's regulatory entities (the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, the Companies Tribunal, the National Consumer Commission, the National Consumer Tribunal, the National Credit Regulator, the National Gambling Board, and the National Lotteries Commission).

(ii) **Policy and Legislative Development** develops policies, laws and regulatory frameworks; and drafts legislation.

(iii) **Regulatory Services** oversees the development of policies, laws, regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the branch mandate, and provides strategic support to branch business units, respectively, in line with legislation and applicable governance systems.

Strategic focus for 2027/28

For the 2027/28 financial year, the programme will focus on developing and reviewing policy and legislation that accelerates industrialisation, facilitates investment, supports job creation and improves the ease of doing business.

Programme contribution towards **5** Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets.

1.5.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialization, Transformation & Capable State	**45**	Regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	Percentage of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	New indicator	New indicator	New Indicator	2% implementation of the ease of doing business matrix of 8 **dtic** entities	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	100% of regulatory entities-achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets
	46	Bills submitted to Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	Number of Bills submitted to Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 Bills approved by Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	3 Bills submitted to Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	-	**-**
	47	Amended Regulations gazetted	Number of Amended Regulations gazetted	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Amended Regulations gazetted	1 Amended Regulation gazetted	2 Amended Regulations gazetted	2 Amended Regulations gazetted
	48	Final Omnibus Bill tabled in Cabinet	Number of Final Omnibus Bills tabled	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Omnibus Bill tabled in Cabinet	1 Final Omnibus Bill tabled in Cabinet	Omnibus Bill in Parliamentary process	Omnibus Bill passed by Parliament
	49	Tracking Regulations to curtail illicit trade	Final Tracking Regulations to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors developed	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Tracking Regulation developed to curtail illicit	1 Final Tracking Regulation developed to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors	Tracking Regulation implemented for targeted sectors	Tracking Regulation implemented for targeted sectors

1.5.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
45	Percentage (%) of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	Nil	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets	100% of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets
46	Number of Bills submitted to Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	3 Bills submitted to Cabinet to introduce to Parliament	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 Amended Gambling Bill 1 Amended Credit Bill 1 Amended Liquor Bill
47	Number of Amended Regulations gazetted	1 Amended Regulation gazetted	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 Amended Regulation gazetted
48	Number of Final Omnibus Bills tabled	1 Final Omnibus Bill tabled in Cabinet	Nil	1 Final Omnibus Bill tabled in Cabinet	Nil	Nil
49	Final Tracking Regulations to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors developed	1 Final Tracking Regulation developed to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors	1 Final Tracking Regulation developed to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors	Nil	Nil	Nil

1.5.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

The Programme will contribute to investment facilitation, localisation, transformation and supporting industrialisation through its initiatives thereby contributing to the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and National Development Plan. To achieve the aforementioned, the Programme has various planned outputs in line with the programme mandate, directly contributing to the Departmental outcomes. The programme will focus on submitting two bills in Parliament, the Gambling and Credit Bills. This is in line with some of the challenges that the country is currently experiencing both with the gambling and credit environments. In addition, the programme will continue with its work in the area of ease of doing business and enabling environment. Finally, in the 2027/28 planning cycle, the programme will focus on gazzetting the Companies Regulations

1.5.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 12: programme 5: staff compliment

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	0	1	1	100.0%	330
7	5	1	6	16.7%	2,276
8	6	3	9	33.3%	4,322
9	1	0	1	0.0%	517
10	12	2	14	14.3%	10,111
11	2	1	3	33.3%	3,186
12	6	3	9	33.3%	11,304
13	17	2	19	10.5%	28,364
14	4	1	5	20.0%	8,471
15	1	0	1	0.0%	2,062
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	54	14	68	20.6%	70,943

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.6 Programme 6: Incentives

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

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

(i) **Broadening Participation and Industrial Innovation Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy by businesses owned by people from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions. This subprogramme comprises the black industrialist programme, the support programme for industrial innovation and the technology and human resource industry programme.

(ii) **Manufacturing Incentives** provides incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector.The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the manufacturing competitiveness enhancement programme, the projects feasibility programme, the automotive investment scheme, the export marketing and investment assistance scheme, the sector-specific assistance scheme and the section 12I tax incentive scheme.

(iii) **Services Investment Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. These include incentive schemes such as the global business services programme and the film and television production programme for South African and foreign productions.

(iv) **Infrastructure Investment Support** provides grants for 2 industrial infrastructure initiatives (special economic zones and the critical infrastructure programme) aimed at enhancing infrastructure and industrial development and increasing investment in and the export of value-added commodities.

(v) **Product and Systems Development** monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the reimagined 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

Strategic focus for 2027/28

During the 2027/28 financial year, Programme 6 will focus on advancing the priorities of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and the Industrial Development Strategy (DC) through targeted industrial financing that stimulates productive investment, expands industrial capacity, strengthens domestic value chains and enhances South Africa's industrial competitiveness. The Programme will support the transformation and modernisation of the industrial base, with a particular emphasis on **digitisation, decarbonisation and** the adoption of advanced technologies to improve productivity, resource efficiency, innovation and the global competitiveness of South African enterprises.

Targeted support will be directed towards the transition to green and low-carbon industries, including renewable energy and clean technology manufacturing, electric vehicles and their associated value chains, battery storage, energy-efficient production and the circular economy. These interventions will support the modernisation of existing industries while enabling the development and commercialisation of emerging sectors, including the green hydrogen economy, critical minerals beneficiation, advanced materialsand other technology-intensive industries with strong potential for domestic value addition, export growth and employment creation.

Support for the Global Business Services (GBS) sector will advance MTDP objectives by expanding export markets, securing global contracts, increasing foreign exchange earnings and attracting investment. These interventions will strengthen South Africa's services export competitiveness, drive inclusive economic growth and create sustainable jobs, particularly for young people, contributing to reduced unemployment and a more competitive economy.
Inclusive industrial transformation will remain a central priority, with investment support directed towards enterprises and projects that broaden economic participation and expand opportunities for women, youth and people with disabilities. The Programme will seek to strengthen the participation of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), including black-owned enterprises, in industrial value chains, emerging sectors and new technology-driven markets.

The Programme will strengthen governance, internal controls and risk management to mitigate financial and operational risks, prevent irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, and safeguard public resources. Evidence-based reviews, monitoring and impact evaluations will inform the refinement of industrial financing and incentive instruments, ensuring that support is appropriately targeted towards strategic industrial priorities, delivers measurable developmental outcomes and achieves value for money.

Programme contribution towards **5** Output Indicators
The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets

1.6.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator Number	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	**50**	Investment secured through industrial financial programmes	Rand value of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R34bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R13bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R31.2bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R35bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R40bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R45bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R45bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes
	51	Disbursed funding to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	Rand value disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R4bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R4.2bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R4.5bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R4.5bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act
	52	New jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds.	Number of new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	12 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	5 400 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	6 060 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	7 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	8 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	9 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	9 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds
	53	Jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	Number of new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 857 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	5 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	6 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	6 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	6 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)
	54	Export revenue generated through the	Rand value of export revenue generated	R7,3bn export revenue generated	R11.7bn export revenue generated	R11bn export revenue generated	R5bn export revenue generated	R5bn export revenue generated	R5bn export revenue generated	R5bn export revenue generated

Outcome	Indicator Number	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
		Global Business Services (GBS)	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services	through the Global Business Services

1.6.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Numbers	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
50	Rand value of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R40bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R2bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R5bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R3bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes	R30bn of investment secured through industrial financial programmes
51	Rand value disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R4.2bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R0.2bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R0.5bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R0.3bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act	R3.2bn disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act
52	Number of new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	8 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	0	2 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds	0	6 000 new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds
53	Number of new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	6 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	0	1 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	0	5 000 new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)
54	Rand value of export revenue generated through the Global Business Services	R5bn of export revenue generated through the Global Business Services	R1bn export revenue generated through the Global Business Services	R1bn export revenue generated through the Global Business Services	R1bn export revenue generated through the Global Business Services	R2bn export revenue generated through the Global Business Services

1.6.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

Programme 6 will contribute to economic resilience, inclusive growth and industrial transformation through targeted industrial financing aligned with the the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and the Industrial Development Strategy and its priorities of **digitisation, decarbonisation and industrial modernisation**. The Programme will support productive investment, increased local production, technological upgrading, employment creation and the development of competitive domestic value chains.

Support to manufacturing enterprises will facilitate expanded productive capacity, deeper localisation and the adoption of digital technologies, automation, advanced manufacturing processes and energy-efficient production systems. Particular emphasis will be placed on electric vehicles and associated value chains, renewable energy and clean technology manufacturing, battery storage, green hydrogen, critical minerals beneficiation, advanced materials, biotechnology and other emerging industries. These interventions will promote industrial diversification, lower-carbon production, innovation and enhanced participation in regional and global value chains.

Support to the global business services sector will strengthen South Africa's participation in international markets through increased exports and sustainable employment, particularly for young people.

The Programme will strengthen the effectiveness and impact of industrial financing through rigorous incentive guideline reviews and impact evaluations to inform incentive design, improve targeting and maximise developmental returns. Digital systems, Internal controls and risk management will be enhanced to safeguard public resources, prevent wasteful expenditure and ensure value for money. Collectively, these interventions will support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy and contribute to increased investment, industrial competitiveness, decarbonisation, technological advancement and inclusive economic growth.

1.6.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 13: Programme 6 staff complement

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	1	0	1	0.0%	237
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	4	2	6	33.3%	1,904
7	12	0	12	0.0%	4,887
8	45	1	46	2.2%	22,177
9	2	3	5	60.0%	3,149
10	36	1	37	2.7%	27,244
11	6	1	7	14.3%	9,054
12	24	10	34	29.4%	43,120
13	10	4	14	28.6%	21,550
14	6	1	7	14.3%	12,538
15	1	0	1	0.0%	2,093
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	147	23	170	13.5%	147,952

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.7 Programme 7: Exports

a) **Purpose:** To engender export-led growth of the South African economy. This is achieved through the increase of the volume of goods and services exports to the world and through increasing the proportion of companies that currently export from South Africa**.**

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

(i) **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.

(ii) **Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit** promotes trade and investment and administers and provides corporate services to the department's foreign office network of foreign economic representatives to enable South African businesses to access global markets.

(iii) **Export Development and Support** manages the National Exporter Development Programme, designed to contribute to positioning South Africa as a reliable trade partner, improve, and expand the country's exporter

Strategic focus for 2027/28

The Exports programme will continue to contribute to the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) priority of **Driving Inclusive Growth and Job Creation**, with a particular focus on the outcome of **increased investment, trade and tourism**. Building on the work undertaken in previous years, the Programme will focus on expanding South Africa's export footprint and supporting economic growth through targeted export promotion, market diversification and trade facilitation initiatives. Particular emphasis will be placed on accelerating the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to increase exports to the rest of the continent, including services exports, while strengthening economic diplomacy with both established and emerging trading partners.

The **Growth and Inclusion (GAIN) Implementation Plan** continues to identify industrial policy reform as a critical driver of economic growth and competitiveness. Key focus areas include positioning South Africa as a leading participant in the green economy, implementing a forward-looking industrial policy that supports industrialisation and job creation, leveraging trade policy to strengthen export resilience and growth, and promoting innovation through increased investment in research and development.

In alignment with these priorities, the Exports Programme will continue to advance value chains that support industrial development, attract investment into productive sectors, and expand market access opportunities through trade agreements and strategic partnerships. Through a coordinated exports promotion programme, the Exports Programme will drive international demand for South African goods and services, particularly within industrial policy priority sectors. Existing export support measures will be enhanced and refined, while new initiatives will be introduced to improve export competitiveness, market penetration and exporter participation in global value chains.

The programme work will continue to address the following following departmental strategic plan areas:

- Increase South African total exports to the world from R2 trillion to R3 trillion.
- Increase the utilisation of existing preferential trade agreements - Increase the utilisation from 85% to 90%.
- Reduced market concentration by ensuring that economic opportunities are accessible to a broader range of businesses, particularly focusing on the empowerment of historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increasing Skills and Work Experience for the Economy.

In terms of markets, the department is implementing the **"butterfly approach**" based on the Global Export Strategy**, which** prioritises the implementation of the AfCFTA and unlocking opportunities in the rest of Africa as the foundation of our global engagements, with the 'wings' representing additional export initiatives in the rest of the world focusing on leading and established markets as well as new and emerging market opportunities. Export initiatives will primarily focus on 27 priority markets, while opportunities that arise in key additional markets will also be advanced.

In order to leverage various trade agreements that offer preferential access to key markets the programme will continue to target the marketing of agreement-specific products that have reduced tariffs or have duty-free market access and/or no quota restrictions in order to advance exports into that market. The programme will continue to leverage development assistance that is offered by trade partners to increase exports.

As part of implementation, the work of the programme will continue to be responsive to geopolitical developments that may have significant implications for market access, trade relations and export performance. Appropriate market diversification strategies and interventions will be developed and implemented to mitigate emerging risks and sustain export growth. Particular attention will be given to recent developments relating to illegal migration and the resulting tensions that have affected South African businesses and interests in certain African markets. These developments have the potential to influence

trade and economic relations on the continent and will therefore be closely monitored, with appropriate responses implemented where necessary to protect and advance South Africa's export interests.

The export activities of the programme will continue to prioritise sectors and products in the revised Industrial Policy including but not limited to:

• **Decarbonisation**
  ○ Battery Value Chains and Beneficiation of Critical Minerals
  ○ Green Economy
	• **Diversification**
	  ○ Cannabis and Hemp
	  ○ Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather (CTFL)
	  ○ Agro-processing
	  ○ Steel, Metal Fabrication and Aluminium sector
	  ○ The Global Business Services (GBS) sector
	  ○ Automotives industry
	  ○ Chemicals
	  ○ Plastics sector
	  ○ Cosmetics sector
	  ○ Oceans Economy
		• **Digitalisation**
		  ○ Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Medical Technologies
		  ○ Electro-Technical industries and White Goods
		  ○ Aerospace and Defence
		  ○ Digital Economy

The department will continue to work with **dtic** entities and the broader export community on implementing the export agenda, with a particular focus on coordination with **export champions** such as export councils, including but not limited to:

- SA Boatbuilders' Export Council
- SA Capital Equipment Export Council
- SA Electrotechnical Export Council
- SA International Steel Fabricators
- Steel Tube Export Association
- SA Wire Business Association
- African Rail Industry Association
- South African Abalone Export Council
- SA Ostrich Business Chamber
- Fresh Produce Exporters' Forum/ Fruit South Africa
- SA Fruit & Vegetable Canners' Export Council
- SA Footwear & Leather Export Council

- Wines of South Africa
- Cosmetics Export Council of SA
- SA Aerospace Maritime & Defence Export Council

Programme contribution towards **10** Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the ‘Outputs’ and the ‘Output Indicators’ as well as the targets

1.7.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation ,Transformation & Capable State	**55**	Increased South African total valued added exports to the world from R2 trillion to R3 trillion. Export initiatives will follow a value chain which includes investments, industrial policy interventions as well as trade agreements utilization	Rand value of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) sectors utilising market access opportunities	New Indicator	New Indicator	R142,5bn	R146bn	R154bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities	R164bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities	R174bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.
	56	Increased South African total valued added exports to the world from R2 trillion to R3 trillion. Export initiatives will follow a value chain which includes investments, industrial policy interventions as well as AFCTA tariff utilization	Rand value of South African manufactured exports in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation	New Indicator	New Indicator	R146,9bn	R154bn	R163bn of South African manufactured exports in in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation	R173bn of South African manufactured exports in in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation	R183bn of South African manufactured exports in in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation
	57	Reduced firm level market concentration by ensuring that export opportunities are accessible to a broader range of businesses,	Rand value increase of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R700m	R730m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R750m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R800m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
		particularly focusing on the empowerment of historically disadvantaged groups	**dtic** export support measures							by dtic export support measures
	58	Reduced firm level market concentration by ensuring that export opportunities are accessible to a broader range of businesses, particularly focusing on the empowerment of historically disadvantaged group	Rand value of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by **dtic** export support measures	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R70m	R80m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by **dtic** export support measures	R90m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by **dtic** export support measures	R100m of South African exports to by Black owned entities funded by **dtic** export support measures
	59	New jobs created in the economy	Number of new jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) scheme	New Indicator New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1275 jobs New Indicator	1 360 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	1 445 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing New Indicator and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	1 532 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) New Ind
		Increased Skills and Work Experience for the Economy	Number of entities capacitated on exporting skills	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	300	300 entities capacitated on exporting skills	300 entities capacitated on exporting skills	300 entities capacitated on exporting skills

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	60		Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Women owned	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	25%	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	43% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	43% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned
	61		Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Youth owned	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	8%	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	25% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	25% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned
	62	Increased South African furniture exports through targeted export development and market access interventions.	Rand value of South African furniture exports.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R6,5 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R6,8 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R7,1 billion of South African Furniture exports.
	63	Increased South African cannabis exports through market development, export promotion and regulatory support interventions.	Rand value of South African cannabis exports.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R54 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R60 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R66 million of South African Cannabis exports.
	64	Export facilitation for Agriculture and Agro-processing	Percentage growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	5% growth in export volumes	5% growth in export volumes	10% growth in export volumes

1.7.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
55	Rand value of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) sectors utilising market access opportunities	R154bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.	R30bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.	R36bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.	R40n of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.	R48bn of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in IDS sectors utilising market access opportunities.
56	Rand value of South African manufactured exports in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation	R163bn of South African manufactured exports in priority IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization	R30bn of South African manufactured exports in priority IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization	R43bn of South African manufactured exports in priority IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization	R45bn of South African manufactured exports in priority IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization	R45bn of South African manufactured exports in priority IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization
57	Rand value increase of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R730m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R130m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R190m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R190m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures	R220m of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures
58	Rand value of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures	R74m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures	R14m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures	R20m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures	R20m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures	R20m of South African exports by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures
59	Number of new jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) scheme	1 360 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	340 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	340 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	340 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	340 jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)
60	Number of entities capacitated on exporting skills	300 entities capacitated on exporting skills	25 entities capacitated on exporting skills	75 entities capacitated on exporting skills	100 entities capacitated on exporting skills	100 entities capacitated on exporting skills

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
61	Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Women owned	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned	33% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Women owned
62	Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Youth owned	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned	17% of entities capacitated on exporting skills are Youth owned
63	Rand value of South African furniture exports.	R6,5 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R1.5 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R1.5 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R1.7 billion of South African Furniture exports.	R1.8 billion of South African Furniture exports.
64	Rand value of South African cannabis exports.	R54 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R13.500 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R13.500 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R13.500 million of South African Cannabis exports.	R13.500 million of South African Cannabis exports.
65	Percentage growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	5% growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	5% growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	5% growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	5% growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.	5% growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains.

1.7.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

The outputs under Programme 7: Exports will contribute directly to the department's outcomes of industrialisation, transformation, job creation and building a capable state by increasing the value of South African manufactured exports, expanding utilisation of trade agreements and the AfCFTA, and broadening participation in export markets. Through export promotion initiatives, support to exporters, market access interventions and the deployment of Foreign Economic Representatives, the programme will increase exports in priority industrial sectors, strengthen global competitiveness and attract investment into productive sectors, thereby supporting inclusive economic growth and employment creation.

In line with the department's transformation agenda, the programme prioritises support for SMMEs, black-owned enterprises, women-owned and youth-owned businesses entities; and entities owned by disabled individuals through export support measures, exporter development programmes and export skills training. Targets relating to the value of exports generated by SMMEs and black-owned entities, as well as the participation of women- and youth-owned enterprises in export capacity-building initiatives, will contribute to reducing market concentration and improving participation of historically disadvantaged groups in international trade. Resources allocated to Export Promotion and Marketing, Export Development and Support, and the Foreign Economic Representative network will therefore directly enable the achievement of export growth, transformation and employment outcomes.

1.7.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 14: Programme 7 staff complement

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	4	0	4	0.0%	1,087
6	0	0	0	0.0%	0
7	4	1	5	20.0%	1,934
8	27	1	28	3.6%	14,070
9	1	0	1	0.0%	574
10	21	9	30	30.0%	20,590
11	0	7	7	100.0%	7,687
12	16	8	24	33.3%	30,084
13	8	4	12	33.3%	17,482
14	2	1	3	33.3%	5,086
15	1	0	1	0.0%	2,062
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	84	31	115	27.0%	100,655

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.8 Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

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

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

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

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

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

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

Strategic focus for 2027/28

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

The Programme aims to improve the developmental impact of Competition policy, by ensuring mergers and acquisitions are accompanied by appropriate commitments on those public interest matters set out in the legislation; by working with Competition authorities to address heavily concentrated sectors and by supporting the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy. Indicators for the programme reflect the centrality of development considerations in the dtic's approach to Competition issues, and efforts to respond to persistently high levels economic concentration. In order to address red tape reduction, the Department will monitor compliance by the Competition Authorities on turn-around times on merger filings.

Economic transformation will be promoted and implemented through empowerment instruments such as B-BBEE legislation, generic codes, customised sector measures such as Sector Codes and support measures such as Transformation Fund. The finalisation of the Transformation Fund Framework and the launch of the Fund herald a new era for the acceleration of empowerment in South Africa. Although financial support is the main thrust for the implementation of the Fund, it will also provide non-financial support including capacity and capability building, and market access to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and majority Black Owned enterprises. Implementation of Transformation Fund and B-B-BBEE broadly will also promote inclusion and empowerment of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

Capacitating the B-BBEE Commission which is an entity to monitor compliance to B-BBEE policy will be closely monitored, as well as strengthening regulations on compliance to expand the base of black entrepreneurs and industrialists in the economy, capacity and skills development of youth to enable them to effectively participate in the economy. Merger control will be used to support procurement by SMMEs and promote localisation, while block exemptions will be used as a tool to enhance the competitiveness of SMMEs. Through Black Industrialist and B-BBEE Policies, partnerships with the private sector will continue to be forged to increase access to markets and procurement opportunities for SMMEs and black entrepreneurs and industrialists.

The programme's mandate contributes to the following outcomes of the MTDP as reflected below and are reflected in the Operational Plan.

(I) Accelerated growth of strategic industrial and labour-intensive sectors. To date R63 billion of investment has been leveraged through competition and transformation interventions against a target of R40 billion by 2029.

(II) Economic transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities for a just society. To date R39 billion in funding support from competition and transformation interventions has gone to SMMEs and enterprises owned by women, youth and persons with disabilities.

(III) Increased employment and work opportunities. To date 106,807 work opportunities have been created through the social employment fund (SEF) against a target of 250,000. SEF is implemented as part of the Presidential Stimulus Economic Package and IDC is an implementing agent.

Programme contribution towards **7** Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target

1.8.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	**65**	Implementation of the Transformation Fund by 2029 to support majority-black owned enterprises and SMMEs in productive sectors	Number of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	200 of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	250 majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	400 majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	400 majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund
	66		Rand value of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises
	67		Rand value of aggregated Transformation Fund disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R5 bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	R10 bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	R20 bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	R20 bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises
	68		Number of jobs created through the Transformation Fund	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund	15 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund	20 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund	25 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	69	Implementation of B-BBEE to drive a meaningful inclusive economic transformation in B-BBEE policy	Percentage (%) increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	20% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	10% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	15% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	20% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors
	70	Additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies.	20 000 workers	10 000 workers	10 000	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies
	71	Job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)	Number of job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES)	New Indicator	New Indicator	40 000	55 000 unemployed youth trained under the Youth Employment Service (YES)	60 000 job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)	65 000 job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)	65 000 job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)

1.8.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
65	Number of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	250 of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	Nil	50 of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund	100	100 of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund
66	Rand value of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises	Nil	Nil	Nil	R20bn of Transformation Funds contracted to support majority black owned enterprises
67	Rand value of aggregated Transformation Fund disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	R10bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises	Nil	Nil	Nil	R10bn of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises
68	Number of jobs created through the Transformation Fund	15 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	15 000 jobs created through the Transformation Fund
69	Percentage (%) increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	10% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors	Nil	Nil	Nil	10% increase of ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors
70	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies.	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	1 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	2 500 additional workers with shares in their companies	3 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	3 500 additional workers with shares in their companies
71	Number of job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES)	60 000 job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)	Nil	Nil	Nil	60 000 job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months)

1.8.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

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

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

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

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

Coordinate initiatives to address market concentration, through:

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

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

To address concentration in the economy

The work of the Competition Commission in Market Inquiries will focus on highly concentrated markets for deconcentrating, and to increase the participation in those sectors. Additional instruments such as block exemptions will support SMMEs/ HDPs to become more competitive.

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

The Social Employment Fund (SEF) will continue to support inclusive economic participation and the development of the social economy through the creation of 50,000 temporary work opportunities during 2027/28. The Fund will maintain its focus on providing opportunities for youth, women and persons with disabilities, particularly within underserved communities, including townships and rural areas. Through

partnerships with Strategic Implementing Partners and other stakeholders, the SEF will strengthen pathways for participants towards skills development, employment, enterprise and other sustainable livelihood opportunities, while supporting community-based initiatives that contribute to social and economic development. Greater funding certainty over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period will be pursued to strengthen the sustainability and continuity of the Fund, improve implementation planning and enable longer-term partnerships and pathways for participants.

B-BBEE Policy Implementation

Implementation of the B-BBEE policy and transformation activities by the Transformation and Competition Branch will focus on B-BBEE Advocacy and stakeholder engagement to promote compliance and partnerships; review of the B-BBEE policy to reimagine transformation and address implementation gaps,, promote and facilitate Sectoral Transformation management of Equity Equivalent Investment Programmes and implementation of the Transformation Fund in order to promote meaningful participation of Black people in the mainstream economy through:

- Employment;
- Ownership;
- Spatial impact on regions;
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Income redistribution; and
- Exports.

To monitor implementation of existing EEIPs, Sector Codes, B-BBEE Facilitator Statuses, YES initiative, implementation of the Transformation Fund, as well as B-BBEE Deviations and Exemptions granted by the Minister in terms of the B-BBEE Act.

Coordinate activities to address Women and Designated Groups Empowerment by the department, through:

- Implementation of the Women Empowerment Strategy of the Department;
- Ensure alignment by the Department and Agencies with the objectives and activities of the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

Exercise oversight and assist the B-BBEE Commission in executing its mandate. Assist and work with SANAS to ensure that there is improvement in quality of B-BBEE verification and certificates.

Provide secretariat and other support to the functioning of the B-BBEE Advisory Council. The Advisory Council’s existence is legislatively mandated, and one of their functions is to review progress on B-BBEE implementation. The President chairs Council while the Minister serves as the Deputy Chairperson.

Black Industrialist Programme

The Black Industrialists Policy is a key part of government's broad industrialisation initiatives to expand the industrial base and inject new entrepreneurial dynamism in the economy as highlighted in Industrial Policy. The Black Industrialist policy complements the B-BBEE by focusing support directly on black manufacturers. It has been eleven (11) years since the approval of the Black Industrialist Policy by cabinet, in 2015. In these eleven years, effort has been made to position transformation of the manufacturing sectors / industrialising of the economy as a key and strategic element for economic growth.

The South African Government has prioritized efforts to reconstruct the society through the socio-economic promotion of historically marginalized sections of the population, through ensuring transformation of the patterns of asset ownership in a manner that reinforces the national objective of building an inclusive economy.

To this end, Government has embarked on a focused programme on industrialization initiatives to expand the industrial base and participation of Black Industrialists in the manufacturing activities of the economy. Thus, Black Industrialist demonstrated the successes of black South Africans in producing various products including agriculture, components, furniture, clothing and textile products, steel, chemicals and mining products. These interventions in manufacturing sectors will lead to addressing triple challenges of poverty, inequality and poverty in our economy.

1.8.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 15: Programme 8 staff complement

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	1	0	1	0.0%	155
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	3	2	5	40.0%	1,383
6	0	0	0	0.0%	0
7	8	3	11	27.3%	4,023
8	5	0	5	0.0%	2,411
9	3	1	4	25.0%	2,192
10	1	0	1	0.0%	682
11	3	0	3	0.0%	3,537
12	11	3	14	21.4%	17,035
13	8	2	10	20.0%	14,921
14	7	3	10	30.0%	17,188
15	0	1	1	100.0%	2,124
16	1	0	1	0.0%	2,716

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
Total	51	15	66	22.7%	68,369

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

1.9 Programme 9: Research

a) Purpose: Undertake economic research that contributes to development of economic strategies, and guides economic policy narratives.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

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

(ii) Growth Path and Decent Work: Develops and coordinates economic strategies in support of the Economic cluster, MINMEC and NEDLAC constituencies, to achieve the government's strategic priorities.

Strategic focus for 2027/28

This Programme provides services and tools for Programmes two to eight. The programme will provide high-quality economic analysis, scenarios and economic modelling reports to the Economic Cluster, the dtic Group and the public. The Programme aims to create a knowledge base to provide officials and key stakeholders with research products and access to policy-relevant information. The Programme facilitates the engagement with strategic stakeholders including through Cluster, MINMEC and NEDLAC platforms.

Programme contribution towards **6** Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target

1.9.1 Outcome, Output, Performance Indicator and Targets

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Industrialisation	**80**	ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	Number ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 ESIEID Cluster reports produced	4 ESIEID Cluster reports produced	2 ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	2 ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	2 ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced
	81	Quarterly productive sector pulse reports produced	Number of quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 quarterly manufacturing sector pulse reports produced	4 quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	4 quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	4 quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced
	82	Trade Reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	Number of trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 quarterly trade Reports including dashboards produced	4 trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	4 trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	4 trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced
	83	Economic outlook reports on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	Number of Economic outlook reports on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Economic Outlook Report produced	1 Economic outlook report on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	1 Economic outlook report on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	1 Economic outlook report on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed

Outcome	Indicator number	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	84	Evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced	Number of evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 evaluation report of **the dtic** intervention produced	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** intervention produced	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** intervention produced	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** intervention produced
	85	Reports identifying new economic growth areas to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced	Number of reports identifying new economic growth areas to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 new economic growth area report to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced	1 new economic growth Area report to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced	1 new economic growth area report to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced

1.9.2 Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets 2027-2028

Indicator Number	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
80	Number ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	2 Number ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	Nil	1 ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced	Nil	1 ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced
81	Number of quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	4 quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	1 quarterly productive sectors pulse report produced	1 quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced	1 quarterly productive sectors pulse report produced	1 quarterly productive sectors pulse report produced
82	Number of trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	4 trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	1 trade report supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	1 trade report supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	1 trade report supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced	1 trade report supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced
83	Economic outlook reports on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	1 Economic outlook report on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	Nil	Nil	1 Economic outlook report on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed	Nil
84	Number of evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced
85	Number of reports identifying new economic growth areas to support implementation of the Industrial Development strategy	1 report on identifying new economic growth areas to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 report on new economic growth areas to support implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy produced

1.9.3 Explanation of Planned Performance Over the Medium-Term Period

Over the MTEF period, the Research programme will support the Department's strategic priorities by enabling the Director-General to effectively co-chair the Economic Cluster through the coordination and implementation of strategic initiatives aligned with MTDP Apex priorities. The programme will drive employment expansion by coordinating **the dtic** job creation initiatives in partnership with industry through key **dtic** group interventions. To strengthen evidence-based policymaking and economic oversight, the programme will produce regular Manufacturing sector pulse reports tracking key economic indicators, maintain comprehensive Trade Reports and critical trade dashboards, and publish Economic Outlook reports monitoring overall GDP performance. Furthermore, the programme will conduct targeted reviews of **dtic** initiatives and measures to inform policy refinement, while developing and driving the overarching **dtic** Research Agenda to support sustainable economic growth**.**

1.9.4 Programme Resource Consideration

Table 16: Programme 9 staff complement

Salary level	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Total posts	Vacancy rate	Salary cost (R million)
1	0	0	0	0.0%	0
2	0	0	0	0.0%	0
3	0	0	0	0.0%	0
4	0	0	0	0.0%	0
5	0	0	0	0.0%	0
6	0	0	0	0.0%	0
7	5	0	5	0.0%	2,005
8	2	0	2	0.0%	959
9	1	0	1	0.0%	565
10	3	0	3	0.0%	2,040
11	1	1	2	50.0%	2,196
12	6	2	8	25.0%	10,135
13	9	2	11	18.2%	16,677
14	4	1	5	20.0%	9,212
15	0	1	1	100.0%	2,124
16	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Total	31	7	38	18.4%	45,914

**The financial resources will be provided upon availability of the MTEF budgetary information*

2. Updated Key Risks and Mitigation from Strategic Plan

Table 17: Key Strategic Risk and Mitigation

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
1	Re-Industrialisation- Increased and diversified exports (including value-added services such as GBS) with African countries and other global markets.	Limited export growth and diversification due to geopolitical instability and unfavourable trade relations.	1. Undertake export promotion initiatives on the Continent to unlock AFCFTA opportunities as they are implemented. 2. Enhance efforts to promote export opportunities to new markets. 3. Prioritise exhibitions selected and augment through inward and outward buying missions based on reduced available budgets. 4. Diversify export products 5. Continuing to induce demand in the domestic market through localisation efforts. 6. Identify and resolve at least 10 key trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff) for South African businesses in strategic markets, reducing their impact within 5 years 7. Develop economic interest strategies (trade and investment packages) for another 5 strategic countries. 8. Address non-compliance of countries with the commitments they have undertaken in relevant agreements e.g. AfCFTA, SADC Trade Protocol etc.
2	Re-Industrialisation Sector partnerships and social compacts through master plans and firm/sector-level initiatives.	Lack of support from relevant stakeholders that are the custodians of supporting policy instruments to implement the National Industrial Policy.	1. Ensure industrial Policy instruments are not implemented in isolation. Ensure alignment with fiscal, energy, logistics and other related policies. 2. Secure Cross Departmental endorsements before major policy shifts 3. Institutionalise stakeholder buy-in through formalised compacts rather than unilateral policy direction 4. Continuous NEDLAC engagement: pre-legislative consultation and consensus building to avoid resistance during implementation

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
			5. Continuous Investment and Industry engagement platforms to encourage policy certainty and building investor confidence 6. Ensure participation in the National Industrial Policy through public-Private sector compacts and masterplans even when finances are constrained to maintain stakeholder alignment
3	Re-Industrialisation Localisation, beneficiation, and industrial production initiatives.	Demand from public procurement is insufficient to stimulate local production of goods and services.	1. Continue engagement as and when needed with SOEs to encourage the use of local content. 2. Request enhancement of system to the tracking system from national treasury 3. Support national treasury in the development of the regulation for the public procurement act 4. Demand from public procurement is insufficient
4	Re-Industrialisation Investment mobilisation initiatives to increase the level, quality and impact of investment.	Investors dis-invest in South Africa for more attractive pastures	1. Work with security and law enforcement operators to mitigate these key messages on law enforcement, presence and prosecution progress 2. Place more focus on market diversification, supply chains, and engaging new potential investment partners 3. Monitor global developments and direct investment attraction strategies towards new and more stable markets 4. Strengthen intergovernmental coordination with key departments to support the implementation of the National Infrastructure Plan 5. Stay ahead of global developments and help investors navigate disruptions by identifying alternative markets, routes, and opportunities.
5	Job Creation Stabilisation of sectors in distress to sustain existing jobs and protect current industrial capabilities which are hard and sometimes impossible to replace while	Economic regression/stagnation	1. Conclude formal Skills compacts between industry Masterplans and SETs (Link dtic incentives to mandatory skills development outcomes and prioritise technical, digital, artisan skills aligned to industrial sectors)

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
	building capabilities in the new green and digital sectors.		2. Establish a Rapid Skills Development Facility (through Productivity SA and UIF partnerships) Also provide short-term targeted upskilling for distressed firms within 3-9 months. 3. Establish a Barrier to Entry Review Task team within **the dtic** branches and annually identify top 10 sector specific entry barriers to deal with or to remove/ streamline 4. Industrial Competition Policy Integration: Strengthen collaboration with the Competition Commission and Tribunal to proactively target highly concentrated sectors for market inquiry and structural remedies 5. Ringfence a portion of industrial finance specifically for first time manufacturers, township and rural enterprise 6. Enhanced KPIs for Invest SA to measure conversion rate from leads to committed investment to operational investment 7. Introduce fast strategic investment turnaround times for approval of projects above a defined threshold. 8. Review funding and shift from disbursement based to outcomes-based funding where the funding trenches will be tied to reverified jobs created, export performance 9. Introduce a post funding job retention tracking that will allow incentives to focus on tracking long term employment instead of short-term employment 10. Prioritise sectors with high employment multipliers (manufacturing, Agro processing, GBS, Green Economy value chains) 11. Expand distress funding window by strengthening coordination with the IDC, NEF and simplify the eligibility criteria for working capital relief 12. Introduce quick turnaround strategy for approval of distressed funding applications

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
6	Job Creation Provision of work opportunities to alleviate immediate unemployment	Lack of enabling conditions for companies to provide work opportunities	Secure additional funding for Incentives such as GBS that have the potential to create youth jobs
7	Job Creation In partnership with the private sector, **the dtic** Group will play a catalytic role in stimulating investment and growth in emerging sectors characterised by innovation and high potential such as green hydrogen, hemp, and global business services (GBS)	Inadequate/low buy-in to dtic emerging sector programs	1. Introduce blended finance packages in partnership with IDC and NEF 2. Ring-fence Strategic sector funding by prioritising emerging sectors in budget allocation
8	Transformation Employment and ownership: Expanding economic opportunities through waged work, self-employment, and the social economy, promoting ownership that is more equitable (black industrialists, women, youth, worker ownership, and small businesses) and worker empowerment	Slow progress in transformation and inclusion	1. Stakeholder Awareness and Consultation 2. Implementation of the EEIP, SEF and other competition interventions 3. Annual compliance report by the BEE commission 4. Advocate for the increase in black ownership schemes in the BEE Policy implementation 5. Negotiating public interest commitment in mergers and acquisitions, the EEIP programme and the Black Industrialist Scheme to include job creation targeted at youth. 6. Negotiating public interest commitment in mergers and acquisitions to include participation of Black-owned, youth-owned and women-owned SMMEs in ownership schemes or supplier development commitments. 7. Included SSME analysis for all impact evaluations on applicable incentive programmes 8. Review of applicable Incentive Guidelines to increase access to SMMEs

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
			9. Outreach workshops/webinars that target SMMES and provide information on applicable incentives
9	Capable State Building strong institutional capacities in **the dtic** and streamlining its work, reviewing programmes to determine their impact and relevance, and strengthening forensic capacity under **the dtic** shared services programme in its commitment against fraud and corruption	Inadequate capacity and capabilities to deliver on the mandate	Approval & implementation of the new structure
10	Capable State Building strong institutional capacities in **the dtic** and streamlining its work, reviewing programmes to determine their impact and relevance, and strengthening forensic capacity under **the dtic** shared services programme in its commitment against fraud and corruption	Poor organisational culture	1. Conduct Organisational culture survey 2. Commencement with Implementation of Recommendations
		Threat of cyber Attacks and recovery from actual Cyber attacks	1. Review cybersecurity controls 2. Implement a cloud-based awareness training platform with the ability to perform phishing tests within **the dtic** 3. Implement a security partner with a SOC to monitor Access controls on critical infrastructure within the department Establish a Cyber Security Score as an indication of the level of Cyber Security strength.
		Inability to fill positions timeously	1. Capacitation of the recruitment office 2. Appointment of Director: OD&T 3. Escalation of delays with DPSA approvals to the minister
11	Capable State Entities: Building the entity staffing, governance capacity, and quick	Poor governance and oversight of entities	1. Finalise consultations on draft oversight policy and submit for approval 2. Resuscitate the Line Managers' Forum and schedule bi-monthly meetings 3. Follow up to ensure that all Shareholder Reps submit reports monthly

No.	Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
	response; developing shared services; and rationalisation of functions and integration of work between entities and with the department		4. Develop the performance guideline for board assessment and the ToR for the appointment of a panel of service providers and submit to the DG 5. Make follow-ups on the implementation of recommendations with respect to audit findings 6. Discuss and agree on the revised assessment template with Branches 7. Engage the DG and CoS on the matter. 8. Bring forward reporting dates, engage Branches and develop a compliance calender for the year. 9. Engage the DG and CoS .
12	Capable State Smart regulation: Address red tape and compliance in internal processes and in legislation and regulations; enable fit-for-purpose regulations.	Increased red tape and the impact on economic activity	Stakeholder consultations or engagements as and when there is resistance or need for consultation.
13	Capable State Coordination within the department and with other parts of the state: Ensuring effective support functions from other public entities to achieve **the dtic** outcomes.	Lack of collaboration and integration across the three spheres of government	Engage in Structured platforms like CEOs FORUM and MinMeC

3. Public Entities

**Budget allocation will be provided upon receipt of allocation letters*

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2027/28)
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	
National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2027/28)
Companies Tribunal (CT)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	
National Credit Regulator (NCR)	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	
National Gambling Board (NGB)	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	
National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2027/28)
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	
Competition Commission	Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	It investigates mergers and/ or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2027/28)
Competition Tribunal	The Competition Amendment Act (Act No. 18 of 2018)	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through co-ordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm	
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)	Plays strategic role of supporting economic transformation by promoting economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged communities and persons.	
International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)	The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Creation of fair-trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth. ITAC comprises three core business units, namely Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedy Investigations and Import and Export Control	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2027/28)
Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended read with Companies Regulations 2011, as amended from time to time	To maintain the integrity of the marketplace and ensure fairness to the shareholders of regulated companies.	

4. Infrastructure Projects

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project Start date	Project completion date	Total Estimated cost	Current year expenditure

**No infrastructure projects planned for the 2027/28 financial year*

5. Public-Private Partnerships

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

The PPP Agreement will mature in August 2028 and a team of transaction advisors have been appointed to pursue and assist dtic with the process of Hand-Back. Condition assessments will be continued on the various office blocks and remedial activities undertaken as called for. In parallel a process to configure the post-2028 solution is underway in consultation with the National Treasury's GTAC.

The table below reflects **the dtic** Public Private Partnerships**:**

Table 18: Public Private Partnerships

PPP Name	Purpose	Outputs	Current Value of Agreements	End Date of Agreements
the dtic campus PPP	Fully serviced office accommodation for **the dtic**	Design, finance, build, operate and transfer of **the dtic** campus	870 000 (NPV at financial close)	August 2028

PART D:

TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TIDS)

Programme 1: Administration

1. Indicator title	**Percentage (%) on controllable procurement from designated groups (Women, Youth and PWD)**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of controllable procurement awards from women, youth and PWD owned businesses
Source of data	Orders issued by SCM, Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates
Method of calculation or assessment	% = Value of controllable procurement awarded towards entities owned by women /Youth/ PWD X 100 Total value of procurement awarded
Means of verification	Report signed by Senior Manager indicating orders issued
Assumptions	There is a sufficient, qualified, and competitive pool of accredited suppliers belonging to designated groups (Women, Youth, and PWD) in the required commodity sectors
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: 40% • Target for youth: 30 % • Target for persons with disabilities: 3%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator responsibility	CFO

2.Indicator title	**Level of B-BBEE recognition achieved**
Definition	This indicator measures the department's B-BBEE Level status achieved on the Specialised Scorecard (based on the 2026-27 certificate obtained from an accredited verification agency
Source of data	B-BBEE verification certificate issued by an accredited agency
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	B-BBEE certificate issued by an accredited verification agency on the Specialised Scorecard, verification report(s)
Assumptions	All five elements in the specialised scorecard are supported by documented evidence
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non- Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually (upon receipt of the final verification certificate)
Desired performance	Achieve level 3 B-BBEE recognition
Indicator responsibility	**CFO**

3. Indicator title	**Level of audit outcome attained**
Definition	This indicator measures the attainment of a clean audit where the department obtains an unqualified audit report with no material findings on the financial statements, performance information or compliance with legislation
Source of data	Audit report issued by AGSA
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Final Audit report issued by AGSA
Assumptions	The department's Annual Financial Statements (AFS) and Annual Performance Report (APR) are submitted on the due date, and are free from material misstatements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative (after the conclusion of the audit process)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Clean audit outcome for the 2026/27 fiscal year attained
Indicator responsibility	**CFO**

4. Indicator title	**Percentage of valid invoices paid within 25 days, remainder within 30 days**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of valid invoices from suppliers that are paid within the set timeframe. It tracks the department's commitment to the set timeframes as per the requirements of the PFMA
Source of data	BAS
Method of calculation or assessment	Percentage= Number of valid invoices paid within 25 days X 100 Total number of valid invoices received The 25 days is calculated from date logged at help desk until the date authorised on BAS system
Means of verification	Monthly reports on payment statistics
Assumptions	Legible and compliant invoices will be processed on time
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative (Cumulative at end of financial year)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	CFO

5. Indicator title	**Percentage of valid funding gaps in priority APP/IDS programmes closed through approved additional funding and budget reprioritisation.**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of valid funding gaps in priority APP/IDS programmes closed through approved additional funding and budget reprioritisation.
Source of data	Approved virements / shifts and or allocations letters
Method of calculation or assessment	Percentage: Value of the approved valid funding gaps closed X 100 Total funding gaps
Means of verification	BAS report
Assumptions	All reprioritization comply with the applicable legislation, and on condition that NT will favorably consider the virement requests
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	CFO

6. Indicator Title	**Percentage (%) of entities achieving 80% performance**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of the entities that achieve a minimum of 80% of their APP targets
Source of data	Quarterly performance information received from **the dtic** entities.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Percentage= Number of entities achieving 80% performance X100 Total number of entities
Means of verification	Quarterly performance reports from **the dtic** entities Entity reports are submitted 30 days after the end of each quarter and therefore this will result in a lag reporting: **the dtic** Quarter 1 = Entity Quarter 4 of the previous financial year **the dtic** Quarter 2 = Entity Quarter 1 of the current financial year **the dtic** Quarter 3 = Entity Quarter 2 of the current financial year **the dtic** Quarter 4 = Entity Quarter 3 of the current financial year
Assumptions	All entities will submit their quarterly performance reports.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Operations & Projects

7. Indicator title	Percentage of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan
Definition	The indicator measures percentage of milestones completed in the Incentives automation project plan: • Implementation of Critical Infrastructure Programme Industrial Parks (CIP/IP) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Capital Projects Feasibility Programme (CPFP) incentive (Applications and Claims) • Implementation of Aquaculture Development Enhancement Programme (ADEP) incentive (Applications and Claims)
Source of data	Project Plan
Method of calculation or assessment	Percentage = number of milestones completed in the incentive's automation project plan / Total Number of milestones in automation project plan x 100
Means of verification	Project Plan Reports
Assumptions	Budget and Service Provider Resources availability
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative year to date
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% completion of the project plan milestones by the end of the financial year
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

8 . Indicator Title	**Percentage reduction in the departmental vacancy rate**
Definition	15.5% of funded vacancies filled
Source of data	PERSAL Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	No of funded vacancies filled/Total number of funded vacancies x 100
Means of Verification	PERSAL Reports
Assumptions	Budget availability
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Reduction of the vacancy rate to 15.5%

Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

9. Indicator Title	**Percentage of milestones completed in the implementation plan for interventions arising from the Organisational Culture Survey results**
Definition	Percentage (%) implementation of the organisational culture survey results' interventions
Source of data	Project plan
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Annual targeted interventions implemented/Total number of interventions x 100
Means of Verification	Project plan
Assumptions	Budget availability Employee buy-in Management support
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% of the annual project plan implemented
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Corporate Management Services Branch

Programme 2: Trade

10.Indicator Title	**Percentage of SACU tariff lines covered by AfCFTA preferential market access.**
Definition	This indicator measures South Africa's progress in implementing the AfCFTA through the finalisation of the SACU 10% tariff offer to enable increase trade in goods.
Source of data	Approved final SACU offer after negotiations
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, % calculated as follows: (Number of tariff lines covered under approved AfCFTA offer ÷ Total SACU tariff lines) × 100
Means of verification	**Q1** Final SACU Tariff Offer document **Q2** Document from AfCFTA Secretariate indicating errors (if any) in SACU offer **Q3**Decision record/resolution by AfCFTA Institutional structures **Q4:** AU Summit submission record and meeting report *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Relevant engagements facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to verify and, consider the approved SACU Tarif Offer SACU Offer verified by AfCFTA Secretariat SACU Offer approved by AfCFTA institutions and Summit Decision on proposed revised Tariff Modalities does not delay or derail consideration and approval of SACU Tariff Offer Market access is subject to reciprocity
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

11. Indicator Title	**Number of non- SADC countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA**
Definition	This indicator measures South Africa's progress in implementing the AfCFTA through expanded non-SADC country participation to enable increased trade in goods and services.
Source of data	Notifications from the AfCFTA Secretariat of the countries that have gazetted their offer and thereby are ready to start trading under the AfCFTA
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Letters to National Treasury to request SARS to add countries to the Excise Act Government Gazettes published by SARS including new countries that have concluded legal processes into the SA Customs and Excise Act
Assumptions	Countries complete their legal processes and gazette their offer. Notification of gazette/domestication receved from the AfCFTA or implementing State Parties
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A

Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

12. Indicator Title	**Number of AfCFTA Protocols ratified**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of AfCFTA protocols ratified. The aim is to track South Africa's progress in operationalising the AfCFTA through ratification of Phase II Protocols to enable increased trade in goods and services
Source of data	Adoption of the outstanding Annexes to the Protocols by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	**Q1:** Certificate of Authentication from DIRCO OCLSA and Draft Cabinet Memorandum **Q2:** Cabinet decision/minute **Q3:** Parliamentary approval resolution **Q4:** Deposited Instrument of Ratification and acknowledgement from the AU *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Cabinet recommenation and Parliamentary approval (NA and NCOP) approval for the ratification of the Protocol on Intellectual Property. Certificate of Authentication from DIRCO OCLSA reveuved to enable submission of Cabinet Memorandum. Instrument of Ratification finalised by DIRCO OCLSA to enable deposit of the instrument with the AU Commission. Negotiations on the outstanding Annexes to the remaining Protocols finalised and adopted by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

13. Indicator Title	**Number of economic interest strategies for key trading partners or regions implemented**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of economic interest strategies substantially implemented for key trading partner or regions over the MTDP period. Substantially implemented means that 80% of actions in annual plans are implemented
Source of data	Economic interest strategies approved by the DDG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	**Q1:** EIS implementation plans signed by CD **Q2:** Mid-year assessment report signed by CD **Q3:** Quarterly implementation report evidencing 8 EIS signed by CD **Q4:** Consolidated annual implementation report evidencing 15 EIS signed by CD

	Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter
Assumptions	That there is continued cooperation and openness from key trading partners or regions, and that no significant geopolitical, economic, or policy disruptions occur that would hinder the implementation of approved economic interest strategies. Trade and investment agreements (where applicable) are not part of the implmentation plans, but standalone items of the APP.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (year- to date)0
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

14. Indicator Title	**Number of trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreements**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of trade barriers resolved in priority markets, including under existing trade agreement in order to increase the utilisation of existing trade agreements A trade barrier is considered **resolved** when formal confirmation is received from the trading partner that the restrictive measure has been removed, amended or no longer applies to South African exports.
Source of data	Trade barriers reported by industry either through the Country Focal Point, SADC Desk or Business Unity SA, National NTB Committee, NEDLAC, Export Forum, Export Councils or via the dtic website
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Reports approved by the Chief Directors Trade Negotiations, Bilateral Trade Relations and Africa Economic Multilateral Relations indicating the number of trade barriers resolved faced by SA exporters under the various trade agreements (: SACU, SADC, SACU-MERCOSUR PTA; SADC-EU EPA; SACUM-UK EPA, SACU-EFTA FTA, AfCFTA, CAEPA with China) Notification from partner country removing the trade restriction. **Q1:** Report setting out barriers proactively identified or reported by industry **Q2:** Trade barrier resolution report signed by the relevant CD **Q3:** Updated barrier resolution report signed by the relevant CD **Q4:** Annual trade barrier resolution report signed by the DDG *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Trade barriers are identified (either proactively by the Branch or reported by industry) Products to be prioritized to increase utilization of trade agreements are to be identified by Export and Sector Branches based on competitiveness
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

15. Indicator Title	**Number of Investment Framework Agreements concluded with priority trading partners**
Definition	This indicator measures the investment frameworks agreements concluded with priority partners to strengthen the investment policy environment and promote investment cooperation **Concluded** means Joint report/ minute signed by chief negotiations of both parties on conclusion of the Agreement
Source of data	Draft text exchanged with the relevant trading partners Records of bilateral engagements with the relevant trading partner
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Joint report/ minute on conclusion of the Investment Framework Agreement by lead chief negotiators of both parties (India, Switzerland and Canada). **Q1:** Negotiated text with India **Q2:** Meeting reports with Canada **Q3:** Meeting reports with Switzerland **Q4:** Signed agreements or joint record confirming conclusion with Canda, Switzerland and India *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Partners agreed to negotiated text Global conflicts (e.g. Middle East) does not become a challenge to concluding the agreements SA template and positions are acceptable on the contentious issues which are the investment definition, expropriation, Investor State Dispute Settlement and performance requirements.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

16. Indicator Title	**Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA with China ratified**
Definition	This indicator measures the ratification of the Early Harvest under the CAEPA with China to expand market access for SA goods
Source of data	Early Harvest Agreement signed with China under the Economic partnership Agreement (CAEPA)
Method of Calculation	Qualitative
Means of verification	**Q1:** Cabinet memorandum **Q2:** Extracts of Cabinet minutes approving EHA to be submitted to Parliament **Q4:** Extracts of Parliamentary approval resolution *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Cabinet and Parliamentary approval for ratification of the Early Harvest Agreement is obtained; all domestic legal and administrative processes required for entry into force are completed; and both South Africa and China fulfil their respective requirements for implementation of the Agreement. SACU offer is acceptable to China and there's agreement on the manner Eswatini is reflected in the agreement.

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

17. Indicator Title	**SA positions implemented to advance trade and investment with the US**
Definition	This indicator measures the approval of South Africa's positions to address amongst others the US concerns and to safeguard SA's market access into the US market, and advancing cooperation on critical minerals. **SA positions** refer to the approved SA Government positions
Source of data	Outcomes of Bilateral engagements with the USA stakeholders including US Government and Congress Briefings and reports on engagements with the US, African Union Commission, African Ambassadors in Washington DC and AGOA-eligible countries, as well as with private sector and civil society. Current status of discussions on AGOA and SA's future position
Method of Calculation	Qualitative
Means of verification	Approved SA positions **Q1:** Draft SA position paper **Q2:** Approved position paper and Cabinet approval minutes **Q3:** Meeting report of bilateral engagements with the US, implementation report, joint statement or action plan **Q4:** Meeting report of bilateral engagements with the US, implementation report, joint statement or action plan *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	Engagements take place with US
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

18. Indicator Title	**Preferential Trade Agreement with India concluded**
Definition	This indicator measures the successful conclusion of a PTA as a concrete output toward expanding trade, investment, and economic cooperation between SACU and India. **Concluded** means the joint report/ minutes signed by the lead chief negotiators of both parties on conclusion of the PTA
Source of data	Draft PTA text and exchange of text on PTA between SACU and India Minutes of meetings between SACU and India
Method of Calculation	Qualitative
Means of verification	**Q1:** SACU meeting minutes **Q2:** SACU meeting minutes **Q3:** SACU meeting minutes **Q4:** Joint report/ minutes signed by the lead chief negotiators on conclusion of the PTA *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	SACU agrees to the negotiated text under the PTA India agrees to the negotiated text under the PTA
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

19. Indicator Title	**Expansion of the SACU- MERCOSUR PTA concluded**
Definition	This indicator measures the successful conclusion of negotiations to expand the SACU-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement. **Concluded** means the joint report/ minutes signed by the lead chief negotiators of both parties on conclusion of the PTA
Source of data	Draft text and exchange of text on PTA between SACU and MERCUSOR Minutes of meetings between SACU and MERCUSOR
Method of Calculation	Qualitative
Means of verification	**Q1:** SACU meeting minutes **Q2:** Exchange records, meeting report **Q3:** Draft legal text and negotiation report **Q4:** Joint report/ minutes signed by the lead chief negotiations confirming conclusion *Means of Verification for quarterly targets are cumulative and correspond to the specific milestone achieved during the reporting quarter*
Assumptions	SACU agrees to the negotiated text under the PTA MERCUSOR agrees to the negotiated text under the PTA SACU offer acceptable and the MERCUSOR offer offers real benefits for SA/SACU to achieve a balanced outcome
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: N/A

	Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

20. Indicator title	Rand value of verified investments attracted in the economy
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of investments attracted in the economy. This covers pledges announced at the South African Investment Conferences; investments promoted and facilitated by InvestSA, settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas; reciprocal commitments in trade measures; counter-party investment plans for all incentive programmes across **the dtic**-group, commitments unlocked through masterplans and BEE programmes such as EEIP, investments covered by **the dtic** and other government departments These also include attracting greenfield and brownfield investments in targeted sectors and countries, **including in** the following strategic areas: Electric vehicles; Battery and Energy storage; Renewable energy components; Automotive and electro-technical components; Digital economy and critical Minerals; and key priority sectors New investments or expansions in productive capacity in partnership with the Sectors branch to localise transmissions and electro-technical components manufacturing in South Africa. Attract investment and expand domestic companies in partnership with sector branches to localise transmission and electro-technical components manufacturing in SA, by identifying and targeting companies in the electro-technical industry globally to attract investment in manufacturing in SA.) Promote Joint ventures and technology transfers. Build local supply chains to be located in SEZ's and Industrial Parks Facilitate an enabling environment for businesses to grow through Retention and Aftercare Programmes. **Promote investments into SEZ's and Industrial Parks,** **ITO reporting - the SEZ ACT and the SEZ Advisory Board; ITO of quarterly reporting govern SEZs (hence delay in reporting)** Facilitate investment in energy generation infrastructure as well as in transmission infrastructure. Contribute to localising the renewable energy value chain through investment attraction and expansion in relevant components Support intergovernmental
Source of data	Emails, correspondence exports and SAIC Pledges
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Project reports, time sheets, meeting minutes or email correspondence
Assumptions	Sustained investor appetite, a viable pipeline of greenfield and brownfield projects, a stable global and domestic investment environment, and adequate InvestSA staffing and capacity to achieve the annual investment target.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

21. Indicator title	**Number of Investment Projects completed or launched**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of investments projects completed or launched. This covers the investment mobilization drive, SAIC pledges, investment pipeline of InvestSA and intergovernmental projects
Source of data	Emails, correspondence, communication, SAIC Pledges, SAIC reports, and media releases or announcements
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Project reports, meeting minutes letters, or email correspondence, invites for launches, media announcements
Assumptions	Sustained investor appetite, a viable pipeline of greenfield and brownfield projects, a stable global and domestic investment environment, unblocking of challenges, incentives and adequate InvestSA staffing and capacity to achieve the annual investment target.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	As indicated in investment pledge and reports
Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Development

22. Indicator title	**Number of Special Economic Zones designated to catalyse industrialisation, focusing on the New Industrial Policy Sectors**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of SEZs designated and gazetted, with sectoral focus aligned to the New Industrial Strategy. It tracks government's progress in spatially targeting industrial development through SEZs that support priority sectors. It ensures alignment between infrastructure investment, industrial policy, and economic transformation objectives. The core priority sectors identified are Energy, Logistics & Freight, Mining & Mineral Beneficiation, Automotive & New Energy Vehicles (NEVs), Green Economy & Manufacturing, Agro-processing & Agriculture, Digital Economy & ICT: New SEZ designations will be utilising the new model derived from the Spatial Industrial Development (SID) Strategy. The designation will be done in line with sections 23 and 24 of the SEZ Act 16 of 2014, with priority given to the North West Province, Northern Cape and Gauteng. The focus will also be on private sector-led and driven SEZs.
Source of data	Concept Notes, Feasibility Studies, Engagements with investors and stakeholders
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Project reports, Submissions, Application for designation, Steering Committee meetings, Agenda/Minutes of meetings, Email respondence, Templates, Quarterly Reports, Media Statements, MoUs/MoAs, Lease Agreements, Official letters
Assumptions	A complete and compliant SEZ designation application is submitted within the required timeframe. Feasibility studies, business plans, environmental assessments and stakeholder consultations are completed timeously. Provincial and municipal authorities provide the necessary support, land-use approvals and infrastructure commitments timeously. The SEZ Advisory Board and the Minister process and approve the designation without material delays.

Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

23. Indicator Title	**Number of Special Economic Zones operationalized**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of previously non-operational Special Economic Zones that have been transitioned into full operation, with an infrastructure masterplan developed, a capacitated SEZ operator in place and at least one investor established operating.
Source of data	Application Letters, Business plans, correspondence with SEZ entities and provinces, MoUs,
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Project reports or programme reports or meeting minutes or emails or templates or correspondence, , MoUs, Land Lease agreements
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

24. Indicator title	**Number of learners trained in various industry-related skills within industrial zones**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of learners who have attended or completed accredited or industry-recognised training programmes in priority skills areas within designated industrial zone skill and digital hubs. The indicator tracks progress in building a skilled workforce to support industrialisation. It ensures that industrial spaces are not only sites of production but also hubs for skills development, enhancing employability and supporting sector growth.
Source of data	Reports, signed MoUs, partnership frameworks, Agreements
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Templates from SEZs, Agenda/Minutes of meetings, Email respondence, Templates, Quarterly Reports, Media Statements, Official letters
Assumptions	Adequate funding is available for training, equipment, facilities and learner support. Accredited training providers have sufficient capacity to deliver the required programmes.

	Industrial zones and tenant companies identify credible skills needs and provide workplace-based learning opportunities where required. Suitable learners are recruited, meet the entry requirements and remain in the programmes until completion. Training programmes remain aligned with current and anticipated industry demand. SETAs, employers and other implementation partners cooperate and provide the required support. Reliable attendance, assessment and completion records are maintained for verification and reporting.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle	Cumulative (year-end)
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

25. Indicator title	**Number of jobs to be created through industrial development**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of direct employment opportunities generated as a result of industrial development initiatives, including Special Economic Zones (SEZs), industrial parks, and strategic industrial projects. The indicator measures the contribution of industrial development programmes, such as SEZs and Industrial Parks, to employment creation. It is a key metric for assessing the socio-economic impact of government interventions aimed at promoting industrialisation, inclusive growth, and poverty reduction This includes jobs created through secured investments, and **the dtic** family-funded projects will be considered **NB: SEZs are reporting information 30 days after the end of their respective quarter, hence there will be a delay in reporting before the end of the department's quarter.** **The figures that will be reported from the previous quarter of the respective SEZs (a Lag)** **SEZ Entity Quarter 4 = the dtic Quarter 1** **SEZ Entity Quarter 1 = the dtic Quarter 2** **SEZ Entity Quarter 2 = the dtic Quarter 3** **SEZ Entity Quarter 3 = the dtic Quarter 4**
Source of data	Reports, letters,
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Templates from SEZs, Agenda/Minutes of meetings, Email respondence, Templates, Quarterly Reports, Media Statements, MoUs/MoAs,
Assumptions	Job-creation figures are reported one quarter in arrears, as the data is not live and must be collected, consolidated and verified. Achievement of the target assumes timely and accurate submission of supporting employment information by SEZs, industrial parks, tenant companies; consistent application of the approved counting methodology; avoidance of double counting; and implementation of planned industrial-development projects and investor commitments within the anticipated timeframes.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A

Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

26. Indicator Title	**Number of industrial parks revitalised into competitive infrastructure platforms to support sector diversification in marginalised areas**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of Industrial parks upgraded into competitive infrastructure platforms for supporting diversified sectors (in agro-processing; digital / ICT clusters; light engineering services; artisans incubation support; EV innovation; etc.) and linked to value chains in township & rural areas and their enterprises, under the new model of implementation
Source of data	Reports, correspondence from companies, emails, Reports from Provincial DFIs
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Project reports or programme report or meeting minutes or email correspondence
Assumptions	Budget allocated for industrial park revitalisation and compliant applications received from state-owned parks.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

27. Indicator Title	**Number of Special Economic Zones supported with infrastructure delivery interventions**
Definition	Measures the number of SEZs provided with technical, project preparation, funding mobilisation, implementation support or infrastructure coordination interventions to accelerate delivery of strategic infrastructure and improve investment readiness.
Source of data	Infrastructure project reports, implementation plans, technical assessments, progress reports, funding approvals and official correspondence.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, Simple count
Means of verification	Project reports, infrastructure plans, progress reports, meeting minutes, funding approvals, invoices, official correspondence and quarterly reports
Assumptions	There is available budget

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

28. Indicator title	**Number of renewable energy projects supported towards implementation through the resolution of regulatory constraints**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of renewable energy projects experiencing delays, regulatory bottlenecks or implementation constraints that receive targeted intervention and facilitation support through the Energy One Stop Shop (EOSS). Interventions involve identifying, coordinating, facilitating and escalating regulatory and administrative challenges with relevant government departments, regulatory authorities, municipalities and other stakeholders to secure the necessary approvals, permits, authorisations or regulatory decisions.
Source of data	EOSS project database, Power BI dashboards, quarterly performance reports and supporting correspondence from relevant authorities and project developers.
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count of unique renewable energy projects for which at least one regulatory constraint has been resolved through documented EOSS intervention during the reporting period. Projects are counted once per financial year to avoid duplication.
Means of verification	Quarterly EOSS Performance Reports serve as the primary means of verification. Reports must identify the project, nature of the regulatory bottleneck, interventions undertaken, relevant authorities engaged, resolution achieved and project implementation status. Supporting evidence may include official correspondence, regulatory approvals, meeting minutes, project status updates and relevant Power BI records.
Assumptions	Sustained investor appetite, a viable pipeline of greenfield and Self renewable energy generation projects, a stable global and domestic investment environment, unblocking of regulatory challenges, incentives and adequate EOSS staffing and capacity to achieve the annual investment target.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Programme 4: Sectors

29. Indicator Title	**Percentage (%) increase in domestic manufacturing growth attributable to the implementation of integrated cross branch industrial policy interventions**
Definition	The indicator measures the year-on-year percentage growth in the total domestic manufacturing output across targeted industrial sub-sectors supported by **the dtic**. The indicator reflects the change in the aggregate volume of manufactured goods produced within South Africa. It excludes imported goods, re-packaged imports, and production activities taking place outside the country. Branch contributions: Sectors: implementation of IDS Trade: trade agreements to support increased manufacturing Exports; Value of additional manufacturing exports facilitated Investment- Value of investments realised to support manufacturing Incentives – Value of incentives facilitated to increase productive capacity
Source of data	Verified manufacturing production and productivity reports based on official statistics dtic and agencies (IFB, IDC, NEF) administrative data across supported programmes
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative (as per milestones) Formula: Manufacturing Value Add in rand million (current FY) ÷ Manufacturing Value Add in rand million (previous FY) x 100
Means of verification	Signed and approved policy documents, Manufacturing sector performance reports Manufacturing sector performance analysis, dtic and agencies data on companies supported Official statistics
Assumptions	Industry provides accurate and timely data. Stable macro-economic and policy environment
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	ADDG Sectors

30. Indicator Title	**Number of tax incentives to support the implementation of Industrial Development Strategy**
Definition	Measures the number of targeted tax incentives developed, formally approved by the relevant authority, and introduced to support the implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy, with the aim of stimulating industrial investment, promoting manufacturing growth, enhancing industrial competitiveness and strengthening productive capacity.
Source of data	• Approved tax policy proposals and business cases. • Official approval letters or decisions from the relevant authorities. • Published legislation, regulations or government notices, where applicable. • Official departmental records and reports on IDS implementation.

Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Official approval documentation, approved tax policy proposals, relevant legislation or regulations, and published incentive guidelines, as applicable
Assumptions	• Relevant government departments and institutions cooperate in developing and processing tax incentive proposals. • The necessary policy, fiscal and legislative processes are undertaken within the planned timeframe. • The proposed tax incentives are aligned with national industrial development and fiscal policy priorities. • The relevant approving authorities consider and decide on the proposals within the MTEF period. • Timely decision-making
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Sectors

31. Indicator Title	**Percentage increase (%) of global market for value-added minerals**
Definition	This indicator measures South Africa's annual percentage share of the global market for the critical minerals (manganese, vanadium, chromium, iron ore, rare earth elements, lithium, nickel, copper, cobalt, graphite, aluminium and platinum group metals. It captures South Africa's proportion of global production of the following product groups relative to international totals ➢ Raw ores & concentrates (all listed minerals) ➢ Ferro group: Ferro alloys; ferrochromium (> and < 4% carbon); ferromanganese (>and< 2% carbon); ferro-silico-manganese, ferro-silico-chromium; ferrovanadium; ferronickel; ferrous products from DRI and other spongy products; membrane electrode assemblies (MEA) ➢ Precursor chemicals: sulphates of (nickel; copper & aluminium); oxides and hydroxides (manganese, nickel, aluminium, lithium, cobalt) and natural graphide (powder & flake). The minimum qualifying processing stage is concentrate level.
Source of data	Responsible data providers such as national mineral production statistics, customs data and recognised international commodity datasets. These include data from SARS, StatsSA, other government departments & entities, industry associations, UN Comtrade, ITC and other private data providers **the dtic** subscribes to.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative Formula:

	• Current annual performance - previous annual performance/previous annual performance X 100% South Africa's 2027/2028 annual market share for each mineral-product category and an aggregate measure, will be calculated and measured against the 2026/2027 performance on the same product groups. The same will be done for raw ores and concentrates
Means of verification	Provide a validated annual market-share report with mineral-level calculations, source references and a reconciliation against the previous year.
Assumptions	Reliable and timely global market data availability Stable regulatory and investment environment Sufficient domestic production and export capacity
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Sectors

32. Indicator Title	**Number of increased investments in critical minerals processing**
Definition	Measures the cumulative number of critical minerals processing projects that have been developed in advance to a state of investment readiness during the financial year
Source of data	Completed technical and feasible assessment Market off-take prospects report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Signed off annual report by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	Minerals resource and feedstock security commercially viable processing technology Demonstrable market demand Competitive operating costs Reliable infrastructure Finance-ability Regulatory certainty Competitive access to technology and skills Investor and financing partner commitment Environmental and social assessment sustainability Policy and trade stability
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

33. Indicator Title	**Rand value increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services**
Definition	Contribution of procurement spent towards localisation and re- industrialisation
Source of data	Quarterly monitoring reports on the procurement spent submitted to the DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative Annual increase In the total rand value of local goods and services **Simple annual count** will report the total value for each year without a formula. Note: No formula is required
Means of verification	Annual submission from Industrial Procurement consolidating procurement figures from the sector desks, procuring organs of state and /or suppliers signed off by the DDG: Sectors to the DG. Consolidated spreadsheet containing local procurement spend data as received from procuring organs of state signed by the DDG: Sectors.
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in and implementation, availability of budget to implement the infrastructure programmes, timeous execution of projects, approval of the regulations under the Procurement Act, approval of the NIPP amendments, reporting by suppliers and procuring entities, adoption of strategic procurement approaches for strategic fleets (e.g Rails, Transmission and distribution lines, water infrastructure, pharmaceuticals, etc)
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Sectors Branch

34. Indicator Title	**Percentage (%) reduction in the Importation of rail transport equipment**
Definition	Measures the annual percentage reduction in the importation of rail production inputs, components, and rolling stock that can be competitively manufactured locally. It reflects progress toward strengthening domestic industrial capacity within the rail value chain and reducing reliance on imported rail-related products. It excludes imports of specialised or high-technology components that are not yet produced in South Africa or where localisation is not economically viable.

	Note: 1.5% target to be monitored per annum (Not cumulative)
Source of data	SARS/INTRACEN import tariff line data for rail components dtic/quantic trade statistics ITAC trade data dtic rail localisation Programme Reports Verified Industry Submissions Inputs from Procuring entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative Formula: Total rail imports for previous year (2026) X 1.5% = import reduction target for 2027. **Note:** 1.5% target to be monitored per annum (Not cumulative)
Means of verification	Signed import value reports dtic-validated localisation monitoring reports Audit-ready SARS import datasets
Assumptions	Availability of reliable import data Increased domestic production capacity Industry willingness to shift procurement to local suppliers
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Sectors Branch

35. Indicator Title	**Number of SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains**
Definition	The number of SMMEs integrated into formal hemp and cannabis value chains
Source of data	Report submitted to DDG on support provided Offtake agreements Attendance registers Quarterly monitoring reports on the Cannabis Commercialization Policy submitted to the DG (Statista Market Forecast 2025, SARS Export Data, GranView, EuroMonitor, Cannabis Research Studies etc)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG Sectors to DG
Assumptions	Willingness to sign off verified commercial supply agreements and market transactions." Stakeholder buy-in and implementation Availability of budget Timeous approval by relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority)

	Economic environment (Nationally and globally)is conducive Approval of the Cannabis for Private Purposes Regulation by Parliament and consequence Acts/ regulations by other Departments i.e. DoA, DoH , DoJ , DSTI
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors Branch

36. Indicator Title	**Percentage increase in the local sugar procurement by domestic buyers**
Definition	Increase localisation through the procurement and consumption of locally produced sugar and sugar-based products.
Source of data	Quarterly monitoring reports on EOC Masterplan reports Industry reports STATS SA reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in and implementation Availability of budget Timeous approval by relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority)
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-to-date)
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors Branch

37.Indicator title	**Percentage reduction of inputs costs (electricity pricing) to address structural constraints in the steel industry**
Definition	The indicator identifies measure/s to reduce electricity pricing by 30% to address structural constraints in the steel industry. The identified and implemented measure/s seeks to address structural constraints in the steel industry.

Source of data	Quarterly monitoring reports on the Steel Master Plan submitted to the DG Data from Government sources and Industry
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	• Stakeholder cooperation during consultations and implementations of approved plans. • Availability of budget • Timeous approval by Social Partners (labour, Business and the affected company including Government Departments such as National Treasury, Department of Electricity and Energy and relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority) as well as Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including a conducive trading environment.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors Branch

38.Indicator title	**Percentage reduction of inputs costs (iron ore) to address structural constraints in the steel industry**
Definition	The indicator identifies measure/s to reduce iron ore by 10% to address structural constraints in the steel industry. The identified and implemented measure/s seeks to address structural constraints in the steel industry.
Source of data	Quarterly monitoring reports on the Steel Master Plan submitted to the DG Data from Government sources and Industry
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	• Stakeholder cooperation during consultations and implementations of approved plans. • Availability of budget • Timeous approval by Social Partners (labour, Mining Houses, Business and the affected company including Government Departments such as National Treasury, Department of Electricity and Energy, Department of Mineral & Petroleum Resources, Department of Transport and Economic Cluster, Cabinets & Executive Authority as well as Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including a conducive trading environment.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors Branch

39 Indicator Title	**Percentage increase in capacity utilisation in the cement industry**
Definition	Measures the percentage change in the capacity utilization in the domestic cement industry compared with the established baseline of 60%.
Source of data	Capacity utilization report by STATS SA
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in and implementation Sufficient domestic demand for cement Continued operational availability of existing manufacturing capacity Improved price and cost competitiveness Reliable and affordable electricity and logistics Adequate supply of raw materials and working capital Effective coordination of industrial infrastructure, trade and localisation interventions
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	• Target for women: N/A • Target for youth: N/A • Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	ADDG: Sectors

40. Indicator Title	**Percentage increase in import tariffs on LCV's**
Definition	Introduction of an import tariff on LCV's for the purposes of increasing local production and reducing imports.
Source of data	1. SARS data 2. NAMSA quarterly report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Annual submission signed off by DDG: Sectors to DG
Assumptions	No approval from ITAC and National Treasury Stakeholder support & buy-in Approvals from investigation processes

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Component Manufacturers and OEM's Aftermarket Industry Sectoral Employment opportunities
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

41. Indicator Title	**Percentage increase of production in the local manufacturing of vehicles through the review of ad valorem tax**
Definition	**Introduction of the review of** ad valorem tax formula for the purposes of monitoring the impact on increase local production of passenger vehicles
Source of data	1. A report on the development of policy proposals for the review of the ad valorem tax for motor vehicles (the dtic/NT) Ad Valorem Tax formula review 2. Automotive masterplan progress reports 3. NAAMSA report 4. SARS data
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	SAAM progress reports Approved submission by DDG: Sectors to DG Ministerial Directive on Ad Valorem Tax
Assumptions	Stakeholder support & buy-in EOC approval processes National Treasury approval
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Component Manufacturers and OEM's Aftermarket Industry Sectoral Employment opportunities
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

42. Indicator Title	**Rand value of funding and investment mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes through integrated institutional intereventions**
Definition	This indicator measures the total rand value of confirmed public and private investment commitments mobilised for industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes in South Africa. It assesses investment directed towards the adoption of lower-carbon manufacturing technologies, industrial energy and resource efficiency, cleaner production processes, and the modernisation of energy-intensive industries. The indicator supports the implementation of the Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy, the Departmental Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), and the decarbonisation objectives of the Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) 2026. Qualifying investments include projects and programmes supported or facilitated through the dtic's industrial policy interventions, intergovernmental coordination, industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.
Source of data	the dtic: Green Industries; DFFE; National Treasury; Industrial Development Corporation (IDC); Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA); National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa (NCPC-SA); relevant development partners, industry associations and private-sector investors; approved project documentation and confirmed investment records.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	The total rand value of confirmed investment/funding commitments for qualifying industrial decarbonisation projects and programmes is calculated by aggregating the value of eligible investment commitments secured during the reporting financial year. Investments are included where documentary evidence confirms the investment amount, the project or programme, the investing or financing institution, and the relevance to industrial decarbonisation. Formula: Total investment commitments (R) = Sum of verified qualifying investment commitments during the reporting period. Each investment commitment is counted once to prevent double counting. Commitments denominated in foreign currencies are converted into rand using a documented exchange rate applicable on the commitment date. Investment commitments are distinguished from funds actually disbursed or expenditure incurred.
Means of verification	Confirmed investment commitments supported by signed investment or financing agreements, formal investment approval letters, funding allocation decisions, approved project documentation or other verifiable confirmation from the responsible investor or financing institution. Quarterly investment monitoring reports prepared by Green Industries, including a register of qualifying projects, investment amounts, funding sources, confirmation dates and supporting evidence. The annual investment performance report will be approved through the relevant dtic governance process.
Assumptions	• Continued national policy commitment to industrial decarbonisation and industrial competitiveness. • Continued implementation of the EIP and Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy. • Availability of public and private investment funding for industrial decarbonisation projects. • Continued cooperation between the dtic, DFFE, National Treasury, DFIs, industry and development partners. • Timely consideration and approval of investment proposals by responsible financing institutions. • Availability of credible technical, financial and project information to assess and verify investment commitments. • Continued implementation of relevant carbon pricing, industrial finance and investment-support measures.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	N/A. Investment commitments will be analysed by industrial sector and project category where reliable information is available.
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A. Provincial distribution of industrial decarbonisation investments will be reported where project-location information is available.

Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Annual approval of the EIP report
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

43 Indicator Title	**Percentage growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing through industrial finance initiatives and partnerships with relevant institutions.**
Definition	This indicator measures the annual percentage growth in the value of renewable energy components and associated products manufactured in South Africa. It assesses the expansion and diversification of domestic manufacturing capabilities in the renewable energy value chain, including solar PV components, wind energy components, battery energy storage systems, inverters, electrical equipment and associated manufacturing activities. The indicator supports the implementation of the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM) and the diversification objectives of the Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) 2026.
Source of data	dtic: Green Industries; SAREM governance structures; approved submissions and recommendations to Eskom, SARS, National Treasury, ITAC and other relevant implementing authorities.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Annual percentage growth is calculated by comparing the total value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing in the reporting financial year with the corresponding value in the preceding financial year. Formula: [(Current-year manufacturing value − Previous-year manufacturing value) ÷ Previous-year manufacturing value] × 100. The measurement will use a consistent basket of renewable energy components and manufacturing activities. Where comprehensive industry data is unavailable, a documented estimation methodology will be applied, using verified manufacturer information, industry surveys and other relevant datasets. Import values will be used for triangulation and validation, not treated as domestic manufacturing output.
Means of verification	Annual Renewable Energy Manufacturing Report prepared by Green Industries, supported by manufacturer production or sales data, industry surveys, relevant statistical information, data-source records and documented calculations of annual percentage growth. The report will be approved through the relevant dtic governance process.
Assumptions	• Continued implementation of SAREM. • Availability of comparable manufacturing data from industry and relevant institutions. • Continued investment and demand for locally manufactured renewable energy components. • Resolving staged consignment customs arrangements and associated trade policy constraints that disadvantage domestic renewable energy component manufacturers. • • Implementation of relevant localisation and industrial development measures by Eskom, the IPP Office and other procuring institutions. • Continued cooperation by manufacturers and industry associations in providing manufacturing information. • Stable and consistent classification of renewable energy manufacturing activities for annual measurement.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	get for women: N/A get for youth: N/A get for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative. Annual percentage growth calculated against the preceding financial year.
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly

Desired performance	Higher than or equal to the annual target of 10% growth in the value of domestic renewable energy component manufacturing.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

44. Indicator Title	**Development of an incentive package to attract one EV battery assembly manufacturer**
Definition	Development of an incentive package to support the assembly of EV batteries to support a transition to electric vehicle manufacturing**.**
Source of data	Report and business case submitted to Incentive branch Report on stakeholder engagements Directive to ITAC for the amendment of the customs tariff heading
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Qualitative
Means of verification	Annual report signed off by DDG: Sectors ITAC reports on APDP review
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in and implementation: Implementation of the Battery Value Chain Strategy. - ITAC, NT, SARS, - IDC, ISA, Availability of budget Timeous approval by relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority) Economic environment (Nationally and globally) is conducive Approval by Automotive EOC structure
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	OEM and Battery Component Manufacturers
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Sectors

Programme 5: Regulation

45. Indicator title	**Percentage of regulatory entities achieving 80% of ease of doing business targets**
Definition	The indicator measures the percentage of the regulatory entities that achieve a minimum of 80% of their ease of doing business targets The tool to monitor the % achievement of ease of doing business targets, will be the EDB matrix The 8 regulation entities implementing the ease of doing business matrix are the NGB, NLC, NCR, NCT, NCC, TRP, CIPC and CT. Ease of Doing Business targets include but are not limited to: improved pace, improved turnaround times; digitization/automation of manual processes; and targeted removal or streamlining of unnecessary, slow, duplicated, or overly complex administrative and legal hurdles.
Source of data	Entities' APP's
Method of calculation or assessment	Quantitative The following formula should be used to calculate the achievement: $\frac{A}{B}$ X 100 Where: A: is the total number of entities that achieved ease of doing business targets B: is the total number of regulatory entities (8)
Means of verification	Quarterly performance reports from **the dtic** regulatory entities. Entity reports are submitted 30 days after the end of each quarter and therefore this will results in a lagg reporting: Entity Quarter 1 = **the dtic** Quarter 2 Entity Quarter 2 = **the dtic** Quarter 3 Entity Quarter 3 = **the dtic** Quarter 4
Assumptions	All entities will submit their quarterly performance reports timeously, however as they report 30 days of the end of the quarter the report will be provided for the previous quarter performance
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Regulation

46. Indicator title	**Title of the indicator verbatim as given in the Programme Plan**
Definition	The indicator measures the number of bills to be submitted to Cabinet for introduction to Parliament.
Source of data	Approved Reports or Reviewed National Amendment Gambling, Liquor Amendment Bill and Credit Amendment Bills or cabinet submission/memo
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	National Gambling Amendment Bills, Liquor Amendment Bill, Credit amended Bill/ cabinet memo
Assumptions	OCSLA will provide inputs / translation/ other timeously

Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Regulation

47. Indicator title	Title of the indicator verbatim as given in the Programme Plan
Definition	The indicator measures the number of amended Regulations gazetted based on policy area identified by Parliament.
Source of data	Approved regulations
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved Regulations/ Gazette
Assumptions	OCSLA will provide inputs / translation/ other timeously
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Regulation

48. Indicator Title	**Final Tracking Regulations to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors developed**
Definition	The indicator measures the development if the Tracking Regulation to curtail illicit trade in targeted sectors. Illicit trade curtailed or curbed, through development of tracking regulations, to strengthen and improve oversight of illicit trade in South Africa, resulting in efficient tracing and tracking. The impact could be % reduction in illicit trade.
Source of data	Regulations, or reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Regulations, or reports
Assumptions	Cooperation from stakeholders, dependencies such as OCSLA.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

49. Indicator Title	**Number of Final Omnibus Bills tabled**
Definition	The indicator measures the tabling of the Omnibus Bill in Cabinet to accelerate industrial development an investment in the country.
Source of data	Omnibus Bill/ cabinet memorandum
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Omnibus Bill/ ATC
Assumptions	Policy dependencies, external dependencies such as OCLSLA, EISED Cluster, Cabinet approval
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non- Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Programme 6: Incentives

50. Indicator Title	**Rand value of investment secured through industrial financial programmes**
Definition	This indicator measures the total value of projected investments from private sector and foreign direct investments through industrial financing programmes from approved enterprises (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP (excluding feasibility studies), Film and TV, MSP, and SEZ (excluding bulk infrastructure) **Exceptions:** 1. The total value of projected investments in case BIS equals total projected costs (including incentive grant) of all the enterprises approved. 2. AIS projected investment is based on qualifying investment.
Source of data	Signed Adjudication Committee (AC) minutes and Adhoc Decision Review Committee (ADRC) minutes, submissions approved by DG (only for projects approved via appeals)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the value of projected investments
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative Year-end
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

51. Indicator Title	**Rand value disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act**
Definition	This indicator measures the total value (Rands) of approved funding disbursed to enterprises that comply with the latest B-BBEE Act. This excludes disbursements to SEZs, public industrial parks, and SSAS project coordinators.
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and BAS incentive reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Approved enterprises/projects submit claims for disbursement of incentive funds
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative Year-end
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

52. Indicator Title	**Number of new jobs created by beneficiaries of disbursed funds**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of new permanent jobs created by projects/enterprises of disbursed funds (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP and MSP)
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and Bas incentive report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Projects/enterprises are creating jobs as per approval
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-end
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

53. Indicator Title	**Number of new jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)**
Definition	Total number of new offshore jobs created in South Africa through the digital economy programme (GBS) activities, during the reporting period, including incentivised and non-incentivised jobs.
Source of data	Incentive claim packs (Combined Quarterly Site Visit Information Reports (currently Section 7) in respect of all claims paid from 1 April 2025 onwards and BAS incentive report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	New jobs are being created through the digital economy programme (GBS)
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-end
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

54. Indicator Title	**Rand value of export revenue generated through the of Global Business Services**
Definition	This indicator measures the total actual value (rand) of export revenue generated through supported global business services projects as reported by disbursed projects
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and BAS incentive Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Supported projects are generating export revenue
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative Year-end
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Programme 7: Export

55. Indicator Title	**Rand value of South African manufactured exports to targeted markets in priority Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) sectors utilising market access opportunities**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African manufactured exports to the rest of the world (excluding Africa) to targeted markets in priority Industrial Development Strategy (IDS) sectors utilising market access opportunities. Sectors include, but are not limited to goods and services in: • Clothing, Textile, Leather and Footwear (CTFL) • Agriculture and Agro-Processing • Steel, Metal Fabrication and Aluminium Sector • Cosmetics Sector • Oceans Economy • Electro-Technical Industries • Aerospace and Defence • Automotive and Components
Source of data	Report(s) using data from SARS, EMIA, Export Councils, **the dtic** agencies, Trading Partners and Exporters.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports in in sectors promoted, including by Export Councils.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development

56. Indicator Title	**Rand value of South African manufactured exports in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilisation**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African manufactured exports in targeted IDS sectors linked to AfCFTA tariff utilization.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, dtic DFIs and Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Signed report on exports through EMIA and dtic DFIs related export initiatives.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	SMMEs
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

57. Indicator Title	**Rand value increase of South African exports to targeted global markets by SMMEs funded by dtic export support measures**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African exports by SMMEs funded by the dtic
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, dtic DFIs and Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Signed report on exports through EMIA and dtic DFIs related export initiatives.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets by SMMEs
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	SMMEs
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

58. Indicator Title	**Rand value of South African exports to targeted African markets by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African exports to targeted African markets by Black owned entities funded by dtic export support measures.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, dtic DFIs and Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Signed report on exports through EMIA and dtic DFIs related export initiatives.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Black
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

59. Indicator Title	**Number of new jobs created in the economy linked to exports activated by the EMIA scheme**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of new jobs created in the economy linked to exports by EMIA funded entities
Source of data	Report(s) using the jobs model (Export Employment Multiplier Model) by DNA Economics based on export value data from EMIA related funded entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report based on jobs model by DNA Economics: Export Employment Multiplier Model
Assumptions	Jobs created by increased exports
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

60. Indicator Title	**Number of entities capacitated on exporting skills**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of entities capacitated on exporting skills. The aim is to provide export capacity building (training, mentorship, coaching and incubation and acceleration) for export readiness to new and emerging exporters
Source of data	Report(s) on export capacity building provided (training, mentorship, coaching and incubation and acceleration); attendance register; technical or programme reports; approved event or conference reports; post-event or engagement reports and Official partner confirmation, correspondence, presentations, or validated documentary evidence linked to the intervention
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on training and capacity building on exporting
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Development and Support

61. Indicator Title	**Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Women owned**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of Women Owned entities capacitated on exporting skills. The aim is to provide export capacity building (training, mentorship, coaching and incubation and acceleration) for export readiness to new and emerging exporters
Source of data	Report(s) on export capacity building provided (training, mentorship, coaching and incubation and acceleration); attendance register; technical or programme reports; approved event or conference reports; post-event or engagement reports and Official partner confirmation, correspondence, presentations, or validated documentary evidence linked to the intervention
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Percentage = Number of women owned entities capacitated on exporting skills X100 Total number of entities capacitated on exporting skills
Means of verification	Signed report on training and capacity building on exporting
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for Women:33% Target for Youth :N/A Target for PWD:N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Development and Support

62. Indicator Title	**Percentage of entities capacitated on exporting skills that are Youth owned**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage of Youth owned entities capacitated on exporting skills. The aim is to provide training and capacity for export readiness to new and emerging exporters
Source of data	Report(s) on export capacity building provided (training, mentorship, coaching and incubation and acceleration); attendance register; technical or programme reports; approved event or conference reports; post-event or engagement reports and Official partner confirmation, correspondence, presentations, or validated documentary evidence linked to the intervention
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Percentage = Number of youth owned entities capacitated on exporting skills X100 Total number of entities capacitated on exporting skills
Means of verification	Signed report on training and capacity building on exporting
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: 17% Target for PWD: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Development and Support

63. Indicator Title	**Rand value of South African furniture exports**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African manufactured furniture exports to the rest of the world to targeted markets.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from SARS, EMIA, Export Councils, **the dtic** agencies, Trading Partners and Exporters.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports in in sectors promoted, including by Export Councils.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development

64. Indicator Title	**Rand value of South African cannabis exports**
Definition	This indicator measures the rand value of South African manufactured cannabis exports to the rest of the world to targeted markets.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from SARS, EMIA, Export Councils, **the dtic** agencies, Trading Partners and Exporters.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports in in sectors promoted, including by Export Councils.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development

65. Indicator Title	**Percentage growth in key agriculture and agro-processing value chains**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of new jobs created in the economy linked to exports by EMIA funded entities
Source of data	Report(s) using the jobs model (Export Employment Multiplier Model) by DNA Economics based on export value data from EMIA related funded entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report based on jobs model by DNA Economics: Export Employment Multiplier Model
Assumptions	Jobs created by increased exports
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

65. Indicator Title	**Number of majority black owned enterprises financed through the Transformation Fund**
Definition	The indicator measures number of majority black owned enterprises approved for financial support through aggregated Transformation Fund. Implementation of the Transformation Fund by 2029 to support majority-black owned enterprises and SMMEs in productive sectors.
Source of data	Reports/ agreements/ orders from the Transformation Fund Special Purpose Vehicle, Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, NEF and IDC reports..
Method of Calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	There is enough majority black owned enterprises companies available for funding.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative year -end.
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

66. Indicator Title	**Rand value of Transformation Funds contracted to majority black owned enterprises**
Definition	The indicator measures the rand value of the aggregated Transformation Fund approved and contracted to majority black owned enterprises. Implementation of the Transformation Fund by 2029 to support majority-black owned enterprises and SMMEs in productive sector.
Source of data	Reports/ agreements/ orders from the Transformation Fund Special Purpose Vehicle, Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, NEF & IDC reports.
Method of Calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Annual report signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	Companies will be willing to contribute to the aggregation of the Fund and that there is enough beneficiary companies to be funded.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

67. Indicator Title	**Rand value of aggregated Transformation Fund disbursed to majority black owned enterprises**
Definition	The indicator measures the rand value of the aggregated Transformation Funds disbursed to majority black owned enterprises. Implementation of the Transformation Fund by 2029 to support majority-black owned enterprises and SMMEs in productive sectors.
Source of data	Reports from the Special Purpose Vehicle, Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, NEF & IDC on the disbursed funds.
Method of Calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Annual report signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	There is enough majority black owned companies available and qualified to be funded.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

68. Indicator Title	**Number of jobs created through the Transformation Fund**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of jobs created through the Transformation Fund. Implementation of the Transformation Fund by 2029 to support majority-black owned enterprises and SMMEs in productive sectors:
Source of data	Reports from the Transformation Fund Special Purpose Vehicle, Competition Authorities, IDC, NE, Black Industrialist Programme, and the EEIP programme reports.
Method of Calculation or assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	There is enough beneficiary companies to be funded that have high job creation potential.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

69. Indicator Title	**Percentage (%) increase of ownership black owned enterprises in priority sectors**
Definition	This indicator measures the percentage increase of ownership black owned enterprises in priority sectors (Agri-BEE, Forestry, Financial Services, Tourism and ICT). Implementation of B-BBEE to drive a meaningful inclusive economic transformation in priority sectors by 2029
Source of data	Reports/ agreements/ orders from the Competition Authorities, Sector Codes, B-BBEE Commission including reports for sector charter councils. Priority sectors are: Agri-BEE, Forestry, Financial Services, Tourism and ICT.
Method of Calculation	Percentage increase= (Current ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors- baseline ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors/ baseline ownership by black owned enterprises in priority sectors) X 100
Means of verification	Annual report signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	Submission of reports timeously by Sector Charter Councils. There will be more BEE transactions and funding for black companies and investors that will result in an increase in black ownership.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

70. Indicator Title	**Number of additional workers with shares in their companies**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of additional workers with shares in their companies including but not limited to transformation and competition initiatives as presented in commitments made
Source of data	Agreements with companies; Tribunal orders; information and reports from the companies and ESOPs, including the NEF and B-BBEE Commission
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Assume large mergers take place where companies are prepared to consider and negotiate ESOPS
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative year-end

Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Meet or exceed target
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

71. Indicator Title	**Number of job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES)**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of job opportunities created for unemployed youth under the Youth Employment Service (YES – 12 months). Skills development programme focusing on unemployed youth designed and implemented with 200 000 unemployed youth job opportunities created by 2029, inclusive of the YES programme
Source of data	Reports signed by Senior Manager
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Annual reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Availability of funds and firms' ability to provide training facilities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable	The beneficiaries will be disaggregated based on gender and Spatial demographics
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Participation by firms and beneficiaries will be promoted across all the 9 provinces.
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Skills training programme designed and 200 000 unemployed youth trained inclusive of the YES Programme
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Programme 9: Research

80. Indicator Title	**Number ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of ESIEID Cluster reports tracking the implementation of Priority 1 of the MTDP
Source of data	Economic cluster departments
Method of calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	ESIEID Cluster Reports produced
Assumptions	ESIEID Cluster convenes on a quarterly basis
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Bi -Annually
Desired performance	Two ESIEID Cluster reports on Priority 1 of the MTDP produced
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

81. Indicator Title	**Number of Quarterly productive sectors pulse reports produced**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of productive sector pulse reports produced analysing quarterly performance of agriculture, mining and manufacturing to inform both the industrial development strategy and the butterfly strategy
Source of data	Relevant international and domestic economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities (e.g trademap, StatsSA, Quantec & the SARB)
Method of Calculation	Simple Count/Quantitative
Means of verification	Approved productive sector pulse Reports
Assumptions	Availability of data
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	~~Simple Count~~ Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Four reports produced
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

82. Indicator Title	**Number of trade reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of trade reports analysing South Africa's export perfromance and market access to inform trade policy, AfCFTA implementation, and export promotion intervention
Source of data	Trade Databases, South African Revenue Service, Public sources
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved quarterly trade reports
Assumptions	Timely availability of data on South Africa's global trade
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Four Trade Reports supporting the dtic's export promotion and AfCFTA implementation produced
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

83. Indicator Title	**Number of Economic outlook reports on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed**
Definition	This indicator measures the Economic outlook report incorporating quantitative modelling scenarios reports providing forward-looking projections on GDP growth, employment, and trade performance
Source of data	Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from **the dtic** Branches Resbank, StatsSA, TradeMap, Quantec and IHS
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Approved Economic outlooks report with modeling outputs
Assumptions	Availability of required data tools
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	1 Economic outlook reports on GDP growth, employment, and trade forecasts developed
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

84. Indicator Title	**Number of evaluation reports of the dtic interventions produced**
Definition	This indicator measures the number of evaluation reports produced from studies conducted providing feedback on the efficacy of **the dtic** interventions and/or programmes
Source of data	Relevant research reports/studies, programme-specific data, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities (e.g StatsSA, Quantec & the SARB), and data from global databases (e.g TradeMap, UNCTAD, World Bank, IMF, etc.)
Method of Calculation	Simple Count/Quantitative
Means of verification	Approved Evaluations reports produced.
Assumptions	Evaluations will contribute towards building strong capabilities and capacity in the dtic.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	2 evaluation reports of **the dtic** interventions produced
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

85. Indicator title	**Number of reports to identify new economic growth areas or green shoots**
Definition	This indicator measures number of reports focusing on profiling and assessing green shoots or new economic growth in support of the implementation of the Industrial Development Strategy,
Source of data	Data from various data sources and relevant Branches/entities
Method of calculation or assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Approved Reports on new economic growth areas or green shoots
Assumptions	New growth areas will be identified through research studies
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	1 report to identify new economic growth areas produced
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Research

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