

Standing Committee on Appropriations

Briefing on the 2025 Appropriation Bill

25 June 2025



the dtic

Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

the dtic - together, growing the economy

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Purpose

- To brief the Standing Committee on Appropriations on the 2025 Appropriation Bill.
- The presentation will cover:
 - how the current allocations and policy instruments will be utilised to counter the emerging challenges, whilst supporting the government priorities and improving South Africa`s competitiveness in the global economy—including acceleration of South Africa’s trade and growth resilience amid ongoing global economic and trade environment
 - the role and contribution of the dtic’s Workplace Challenge Programme through Productivity South Africa to improve productivity in South Africa enterprises
 - The Presidential Employment Stimulus Funds
 - The IDC’s approach towards sustainable and inclusive industrialisation
 - How the department intends to sustain South Africa’s beneficiation in AGOA and SA-US Trade Relations

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and Allocations

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Programme to improve productivity
and competitiveness of South African
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Section 1

the dtic's Policy Instruments and Allocations

About the dtic's mandate



Legislative roots of the dtic mandate

Constitution

Section 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Recognises freedom of trade, occupation, and profession

Section 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Outlines principles governing public administration.

Section 215 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Provides that National budgets must promote transparency, accountability, and effective financial management.

Section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Emphasizes fair, equitable, transparent, and competitive procurement policies.

Proclamation 25 of 2019 merged the Department of Trade and Industry and the Economic Development.

Legislation

the dtic derives its core mandate from a broad set of legislation

the dtic is governed by a broad legislative framework as outlined below. **the dtic** also has legislation it indirectly administers:

1. Industrial Development Act (1940)
2. Manufacturing Development Act (1983)
3. Competition Act (1998), as amended
4. International Trade Administration Act (2002)
5. Broad-based Black Empowerment Act (2003)
6. Companies Act (2008)
7. Consumer Protection Act (2008)
8. Special Economic Zones Act (2014)
9. The South African Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act (1993)
10. Protection of Investments Act (2015)

the dtic vote (in parliament)

1. Lead economic development policy formation and planning
2. Facilitate access to sustainable economic activity and employment for all South Africans through an understanding of the economy, knowledge of economic opportunities, and potential and anticipation of future economic trends
3. Catalyze economic transformation and development and provide a predictable, competitive, equitable, and socially responsible environment for investment, enterprise and trade for economic citizens
4. Contribute to achieving the government's vision of an adaptive and restructured economy characterised by accelerated economic growth, employment creation, and more significant equity

the dtic's impact statement and outcomes

2030 Impact Statement

Driving inclusive economic growth through sustainable industrialisation and job creation for a globally competitive South Africa

2025 - 2030 Outcomes

- 1. Re-industrialisation**
- 2. Job creation**
- 3. Transformation**
- 4. Capable state**

the dtic's vision, mission and values

Vision



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

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; and
- Promote the ease of doing business

Values



the dtic's values are:

1. Operational excellence;
2. Intellectual excellence;
3. Quality relationships;
4. Integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork.

the dtic's economic and industrial strategy content summarised by a SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Resilient manufacturing, mining and agriculture sectors
- Availability of critical mineral resources and abundant solar radiation position SA to benefit from green industrialisation if decisive policy action is taken now
- Internationally competitive agro-industrial (fruit, meat, processed foods, mohair, wool, hemp and cannabis) and autos value-chains
- Sophisticated financial services sector and strong service sectors in areas such as mining, civil and construction engineering, communications technology, tourism and hospitality
- Growing, youthful population eager to acquire skills and start a business

Opportunities

- AfCFTA market for food, autos, mining equipment, financial services is massive
- Digitally-savvy, youthful population eager to enter Digital and Knowledge Services sector
- Emerging sectors such as green industries, critical minerals and biotech which could leverage off SA natural resources and manufacturing capabilities
- Focusing government support including R&D to catalyse innovation in priority sectors such as digital, consumer goods, industrial energy and defence
- Improve utilisation of existing Preferential Trade Agreements and enhancing market access

Weaknesses

- Domestic consumer market too small to encourage world-scale investments
- Rising cost of doing business in SA and growing infrastructure gaps and inefficiencies in rail, ports, roads and water
- Under-investment in R&D, commercialisation and innovation by both public and private-sector
- High levels of concentration limit entry of dynamic, new firms and SMMEs
- Significant regulatory barriers and red-tape which is constraining investment and growth
- Low tariffs and minimal import restrictions which makes domestic firms vulnerable to disruptive and illegal imports
- Slowing public-sector investment that doesn't 'crowd-in' private-sector investment
- South Africa is a relatively open economy, with few barriers to illegal and illicit imports, which makes domestic firms vulnerable to disruptive imports and global demand and supply imbalances

SWOT

Threats

- Global de-carbonisation interventions and protectionism which may affect SA disproportionately
- 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
- Economic instability that negatively affects businesses
- Heightened competition from other regions which may offer better incentives, lower costs or more developed infrastructure to divert investment from SA
- Environmental risks i.e., natural disasters, floods, effects of climate change on sectors such as agriculture

the dtic priorities are aligned to and support the 7th Administration's priorities

National government priorities

- Inclusive growth and job creation
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- Build a capable, ethical & developmental state

Invest in local industrialists and technologies that generate value from natural resources through beneficiation.

Strategy alignment and cascade

Economic cluster (ESIEID) pillars

- Structural reforms
- Induced demand
- Investment stimulus
- Catalytic sectors
- Transformation

Medium-term
Development
Plan (MTDP)

Strategy execution support

An approach anchored on:

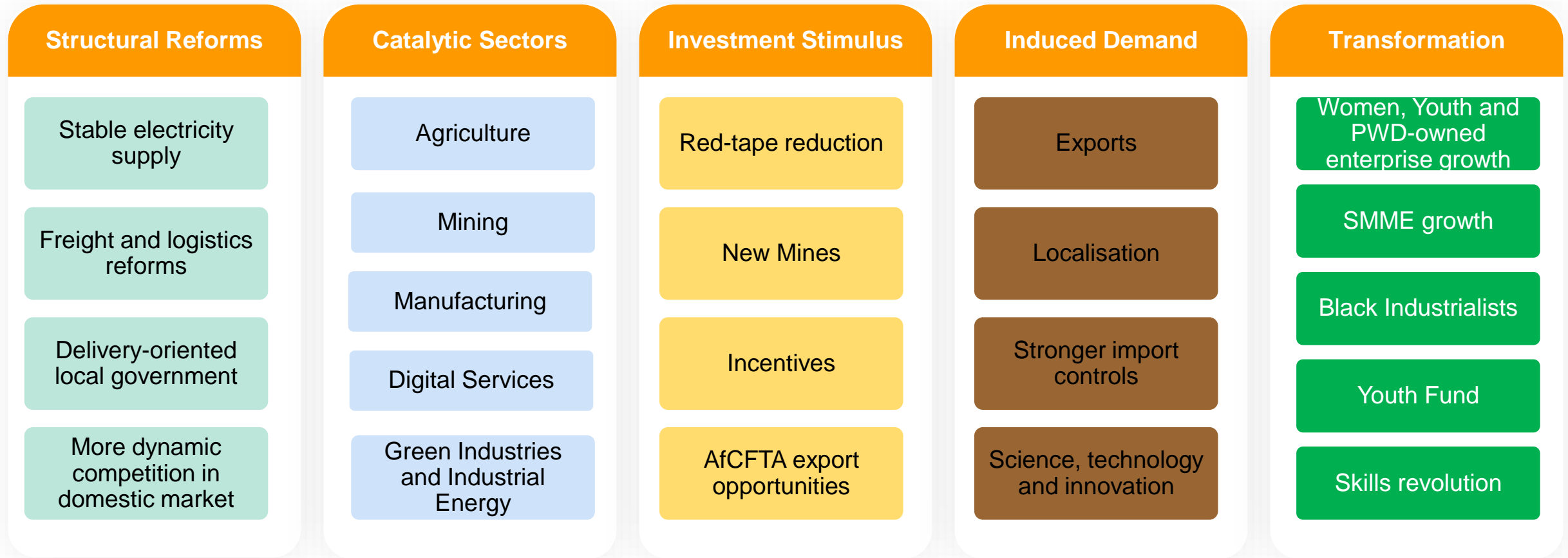
- A strategy rooted in minerals beneficiation
- Policy sequencing and collaboration
- Prioritising inclusive growth

the dtic's Priorities framework

- Decarbonisation
- Digitisation
- Diversification

National
Industrial
Policy (NIP)

The Economic Cluster's (ESIEID) MTDP has identified 5 pillars which represent key interventions to achieve economic growth of 3% by 2029



Economic cluster (ESIEID) targets over five-year 2024-29

Jobs Created

7 million

Investment

R 3 trillion

SMMEs Supported

1 million

Work Experiences

3 million

Subsistence Farmers

440 000

**Industrial Parks & Township
Incentive**

**45
(5 Per Prov.)**

Induced demand

**30 products or Technologies
Designated**

**Workers benefiting through
ESOPs**

800 000

Transformation fund

R 100 billion

Domestic Tourism Trips

45 million

**Exports increase to the rest of
Africa to**

R1.1 trillion

**Red Tape Reduction
E-Reg. sys to**

100 municipalities

the dtic and its entities' contribution to ESIEID targets over five-year 2024-29

the dtic Direct contribution

Jobs Created 60 000 Number of jobs created	Investment R 2 trillion Investment secured	SMMEs Funded R 2 Billion funding from competition & transformation settlements
Work Experiences 250 0000 Unemployed Youth Trained	Subsistence Farmers 10 000 Supported through financial & non-financial instruments	Industrial Parks 45 Industrial Parks revitalised
Induced demand 30 products or technologies designated	Workers benefiting through ESOPs 800 000	Transformation fund R 100 billion
Domestic Tourism Trips 0	Exports increase R3 trillion (World) R1.1 trillion (Africa)	Red Tape Reduction 650 Investor Unblocking 6 One Stop Shops established Amendment of regulations

the dtic Entities' contribution

Jobs Created 1 600 000	Investment R380 billion
Work Experiences • 1 000 Interns • 345 000 Job opportunities	Subsistence Farmers 50 000 farmer/agro-business
SMMEs Supported 37 000	Industrial Parks & Township Incentive R33 billion on transformation
Domestic Tourism Trips 2 150 000 tourist arrivals	Exports increase (world) - 5 yrs • NEF: R5 billion • IDC: R80 billion • ITAC: R1.4 trillion

the dtic's strategic priorities are organised into the “three Ds.”



- Mitigate the negative impact of environmental protectionism
- Acquire global technologies and support innovation thereof to create new subsectors with growth potential
- Support a broad range of sectors to innovate and scale up the production of green goods and services
- Contribute to addressing climate change given the forecast impacts on African countries

Green trade barriers (including CBAM)

- Steel and aluminium

Critical minerals value chain

- Battery and vehicles
- Metals
- Renewable Energy
- Green Hydrogen



- The “digital” sector is growing rapidly in scope and scale
- New tradable digital services are an essential export opportunity in which young people and MSMEs could flourish
- Large number of global unfilled vacancies
- Economywide productivity improvements, including in network industries and government services

Digital Economy

- Digital infrastructure
- Ecommerce
- Digital skills

Future industries & advanced manufacturing

- Aerospace and defense
- Pharmaceuticals
- Electrotech



- Guide investment to new high-growth sectors
- Stabilize sectors in distress and reposition for growth
- Reduce tax and export dependency on volatile primary minerals exports
- Grow the number of exports
- To encourage dynamic new entrants and create jobs where people live, increase support to and procure from township businesses and MSMEs

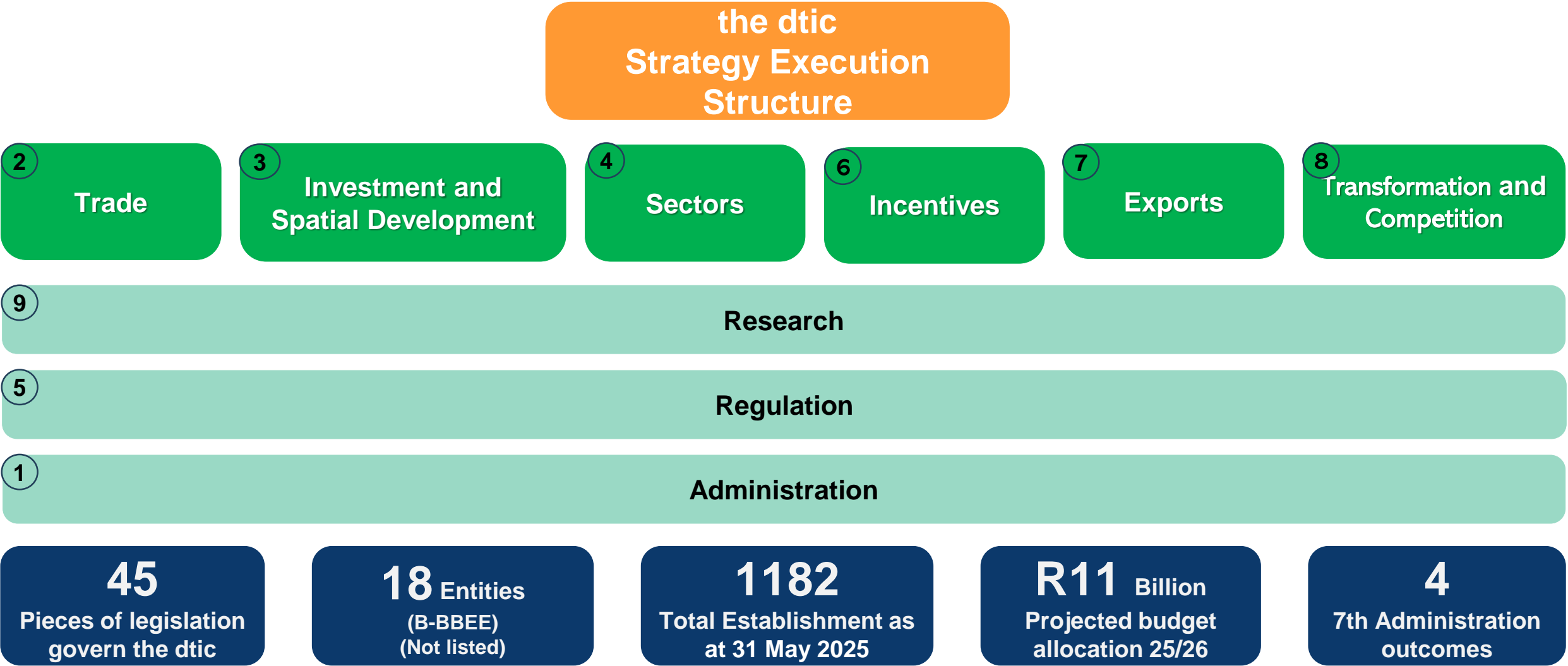
Industrial Sector

- Agro-processing
- Cannabis and Hemp
- Chemicals, Plastics, Personal Care, Clothing, Textile
- Oil & Gas

Services

- Tourism
- GBS

the dtic's strategy is delivered through organised programmes



**the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes,
targets and indicators 2025-29**

the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased employment and work opportunities

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Reindustrialisation Increased employment and work opportunities	Number of jobs created through sectoral interventions	17 751 new permanent jobs created through industrial interventions	40 000 jobs created through sectoral interventions
	Number of job opportunities created	50 000 Social Employment Fund (part-time or temporary job opportunities)	250 000 job opportunities created in the Social Employment Fund
		4 000 jobs created in the GBS Sector	150 000 digital economy jobs created by GBS sector
	Number of unemployed youth trained	132 000 number of unemployed youth trained	250 000 unemployed youth trained
	Number of people skilled through partnerships with private-sector firms	New indicator	10 000 people skilled through partnerships with private-sector firms
	Number of unemployed people who complete a Digital Literacy course.	New indicator	500 000 unemployed people complete a Digital Literacy course.
	Number of funded skilled internships for municipalities	New indicator	1 970 fully funded interns placed in Metros in key strategic areas such as Town planning, Engineering, Local economic development
	Increase spend in workplace-based placement internships from 7% to 30%	New indicator	30%

the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Reindustrialisation Increased investment, trade and expand tourism	Rand value of investments secured through greenfield and brownfield investments including SEZs and Industrial Parks	R1 Trillion investments secured	R 2 trillion investments secured
	Number of new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) designated to facilitate re-industrialisation utilising the new model derived from the Spatial Industrial Development (SID) Strategy	New Indicator	4 New SEZs designated for investment (Fetakgomo Tubatse, Bojanala, Vaal, Boegebaai) attracting R 50 billion investment
	Number of Cross Border partnerships developed between South Africa and other countries to facilitate the integration of regional value chains through Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	New Indicator	2 Cross border SEZ partnerships established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Musina-Makhado- South Africa and Zimbabwe Nkomazi – SA and Mozambique
	Number of linked trade corridor anchored by SEZs to enhance the logistical efficiencies to enable the effective manufacturing and trading of value added goods	New Indicator	2 Strategic trade led corridors established unlocking export capacity of R15 Billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gauteng-Eastern Cape: Automotive export corridor Nkomazi-Maputo: agro processing export corridor
	Increase in the land area of existing SEZs to provide more space for targeted investments in key sectors	New Indicator	Increase in the land area of 3 existing SEZs to provide more space for targeted investments in key sectors Dube Trade Port, COEGA, Tshwane unlocking R 15 billion in investment

the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Reindustrialisation	Value of exports from SEZs under the AfCFTA	New indicator	R75 billion in exports in year 5
Increased investment, trade and expand tourism	Number of industrial parks developed 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	15	<p>45 industrial park developed into competitive infrastructure platforms for supporting diversified sectors and linked to value chains in township & rural areas and their enterprises, under the new model of implementation</p> <p>R 50 Million value of New investments / tenants supported to locate in 45 IPs</p> <p>6 Diversified sectors supported across IPs in townships and rural areas to the value of R50 Million</p> <p>10 New artisan incubation hubs in 10 IPs with 1000 artisans developed</p> <p>10 digital infrastructure hubs supported to enable 100 - ICT enterprises</p>
	Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R7.3 billion	R20 billion
	Number of prototypes commercialised	5 prototypes commercialised	30 Prototypes commercialised in key priority sectors
	Rand value of funding from competition and transformation settlement commitments for SMMEs, women and youth and people with disabilities	New Indicator	R2 billion funding from competition and transformation settlement commitments

the dtic’s contributions to MTDP’s outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Re-industrialisation	Approval of Accelerated Energy Roadmap by the Minister	New Indicator	One Accelerated Energy Roadmap approved by the Minister by 2026.
		New Indicator	Ten negotiated price agreements between Eskom and firms to improve the competitiveness of key industrial sectors.
Digitalisation	Roadmap developed (in partnership with Operation Vulindlela Digital Transformation Team) for shared public infrastructure economic reforms	New indicator	One Digital Roadmap approved by the Minister for implementation.

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Economic Transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities for a just society

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Transformation Economic Transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities for a just society	Rand value of transformation fund aggregated and disbursed	New indicator	R100 billion aggregated and disbursed
	Number of workers with shares in their companies	559,000 workers with shares in their companies	800,000 workers with shares in their companies

[Investments] – the dtic’s approach to attracting investments

Country Investment Strategy (CIS)

- 1. The objective is to drive sustainable and inclusive economic growth through foreign direct investment (FDI)**
- 2. Create alignment between CIS and reinforce national priorities, address strategic economic sectors, and meet the R2 trillion investment target through international engagement and partnerships**
- 3. The international engagements and partnerships will seek to:**
 - Enhance investor confidence and retention**
 - Promote sector-specific growth aligned with the CIS**
 - Strengthen South Africa’s global value chain integration**

Strategic and targeted engagement on investment

To facilitate the investment drive, the dtic:

- Is compiling an Investment Project Book featuring bankable projects from key state-owned entities such as IDC, Transnet, and Eskom and strategic private-sector opportunities**
- Has effectively created a structured pipeline to attract targeted investments in high-impact sectors aligned with global best practices**
- Is clear on the goal of securing high-value, sustainable investments through focused engagements, investor aftercare, and policy improvements**

By aligning bankable projects with the best global expertise, we ensure that South Africa’s investment strategy remains competitive, forward-looking, and capable of driving sustainable economic growth.

[Investments] – the approach will prioritise the effort of positioning South Africa as an investment destination to partner countries with known leadership positions in key sectors

Decarbonisation

• Renewable Energy & Green Technologies - Germany and Denmark are pioneers in wind energy, while China leads in solar technology and manufacturing	Germany, Denmark, China and Saudi Arabia
• Electric Vehicle Components & Charging Infrastructure - China dominates EV battery production, Norway leads in EV adoption, and Germany and South Korea are key players in automotive technology.	China, US, Norway, Germany and South Korea
• Green Hydrogen, Fuel Cells & Ammonia - Germany and Australia lead in hydrogen projects, while Japan and South Korea focus on fuel cell technology.	Germany, Japan, Australia and South Korea
• Waste Management & Recycling - Sweden and Germany lead circular economy initiatives, while Japan and the Netherlands excel in advanced recycling processes.	Sweden, Germany, Netherlands and Japan
• Gas Cliff, Petroleum, Oil & Gas Infrastructure - Qatar and the UAE have cutting-edge LNG infrastructure, while Norway and the US focus on sustainable oil and gas operations.	Qatar, UAE, US, Norway and Saudi Arabia
• Agro, Rail & Port Infrastructure - The Netherlands leads in agro-logistics, while China, Singapore, and the UAE set global rail and port efficiency benchmarks.	Netherlands, China, Singapore, and UAE

Digitisation

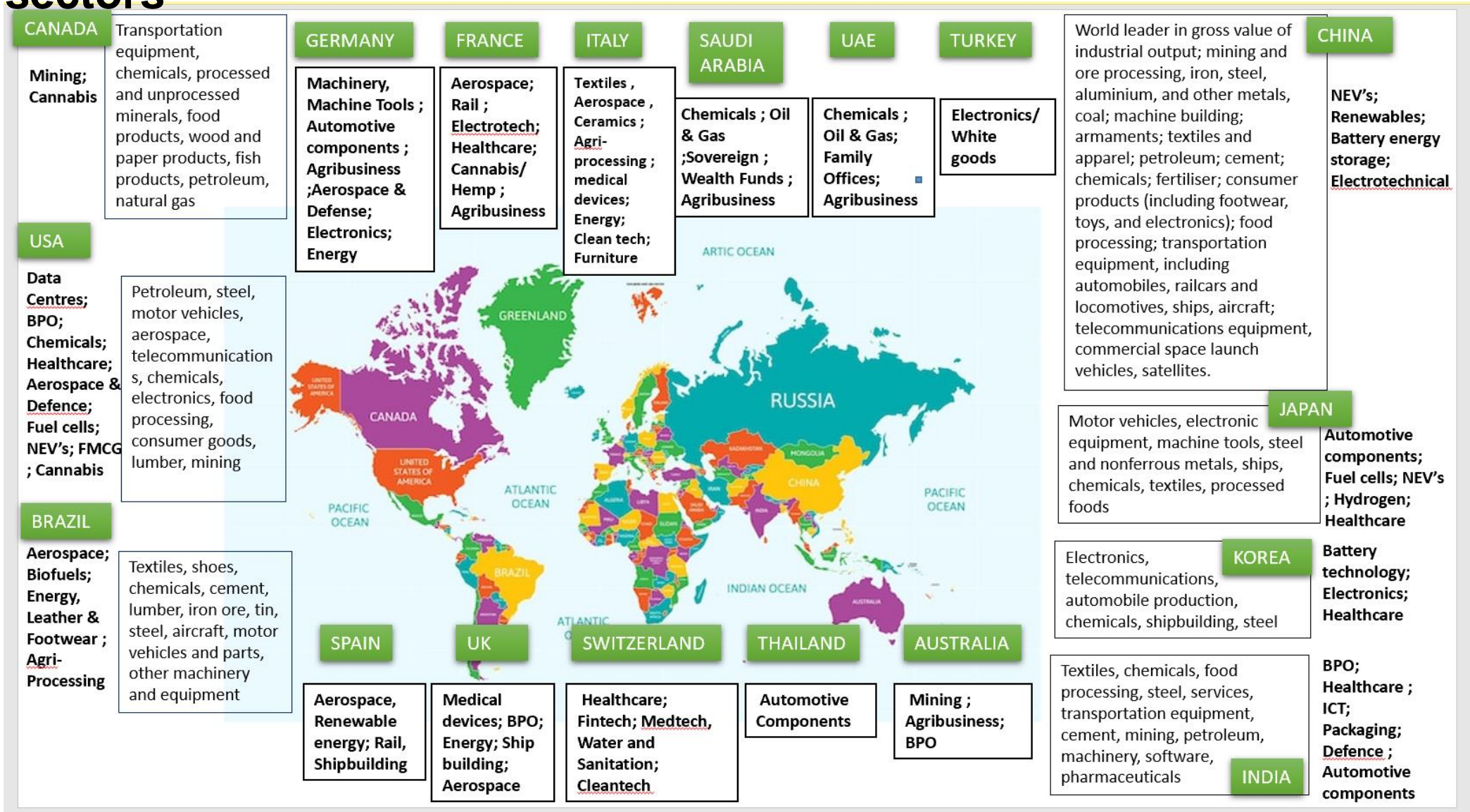
• Technology & Innovation Hubs - The US (Silicon Valley) and China (Shenzhen) lead global innovation, while Israel, Germany, and South Korea drive R&D and high-tech startups.	US, China, India, Germany, South Korea and Singapore
• Data Centres, Cloud & AI - The US and China dominate AI and cloud services, with the UK and India emerging as major digital infrastructure players.	US, China, UK and India
• Pharmaceutical Value Chains & Life Sciences - Switzerland and the US lead in biotech and pharmaceutical R&D, while India excels in generic drug manufacturing	Switzerland, US, India and Germany
• Tech Transfer & Medical Devices - Germany and Japan lead in medical device technology, while the US and China advance in digital health innovation.	Germany, Japan, US, and China

Diversification

A core priority is **scaling up Black Industrialist participation** in high-value and sustainable sectors, ensuring long-term industrial growth and competitiveness.

- **Diversification** from our Traditional to High growth developing Countries and high growth Sectors.

[Investments] – the approach will prioritise the effort of positioning South Africa as an investment destination to partner countries with known leadership positions in key sectors



[Investments] 45 Industrial Parks Earmarked For Intervention

NAME OF INDUSTRIAL PARK	PROVINCE
1. Komani (Queenstown) IP	EC
2. Wild Coast IP	EC
3. Dimbaza IP	EC
4. Fort Jackson IP	EC
5. Vulindlela IP	EC
6. Somerset East IP	EC
7. Butterworth IP	EC
8. UGIE Agro Hub	EC
9. Markman IP (Private)	EC
10. Perseverance IP (Private)	EC
11. Thaba Nchu Industrial Estate	FS
12. Matjhabeng Enterprise IP	FS
13. Botshabelo IP	FS
14. Phuthaditjaba IP	FS
15. Film Studios & Creative Arts Industrial Spaces (Private)	FS
16. Babelegi IP	GP
17. Garankuwa IP	GP
18. Orlando West IP	GP
19. Pennyville IP	GP
20. Sebokeng One & Two IPs	GP
21. Laborie IP	GP
22. Centurion Aerospace Village	GP
23. Rosslyn IP	GP

NAME OF INDUSTRIAL PARK	PROVINCE
24. Eldorado IP	GP
25. Nkowankowa IP	LP
26. Collins Chabane IP	LP
27. Seshego IP	LP
28. Thohoyandou IP	LP
29. Nkowankowa IP	LP
30. Lebowakgomo IP	LP
31. Madadeni IP	KZN
32. Isithebe IP	KZN
33. Ezakheni IP	KZN
34. Ulundi Airport Industrial Hub	KZN
35. Ekandustria IP	MP
36. Kabokweni IP	MP
37. Mkhuhlu IP	MP
38. Siyabuswa IP	MP
39. Kwaggafontein IP	MP
40. Verena IP	MP
41. Kabokweni IP	MP
42. Titan Eco-industrial Park	WC
43. Mosselbay IP	WC
44. Upington IP	NC
45. Kathu IP	NC

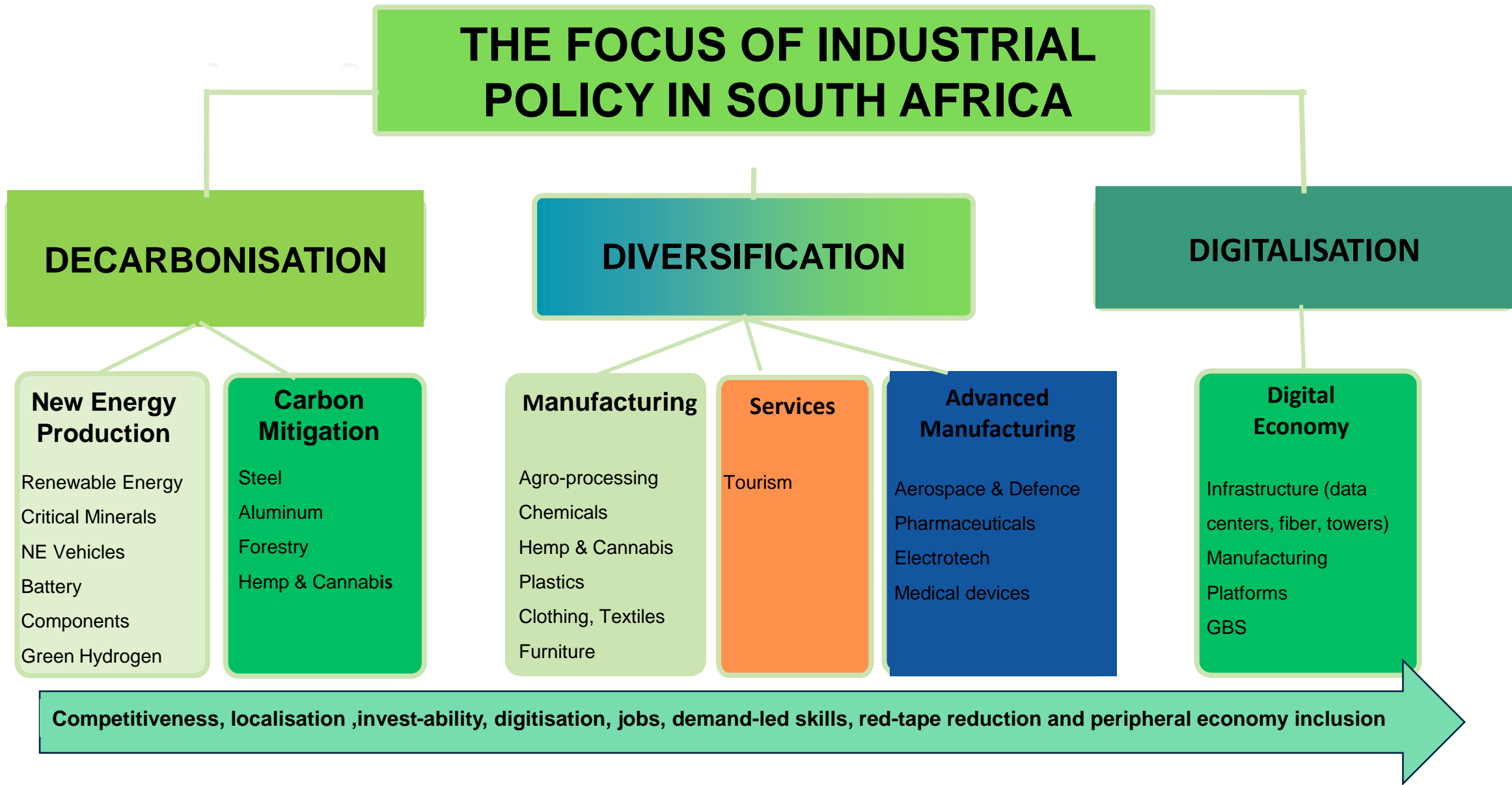
the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Re-industrialisation Increased investment, trade and expand tourism	Increased % manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy	0.5% increase in manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy	1% increase in manufacturing growth through the implementation of the National Industrial Policy
	Regional value chains to drive SA competitiveness and exports of manufactured products	New indicator	3 Regional value chains in critical sectors developed (e.g. autos, pharmaceuticals, agro processing etc).
	% of global market share for processed critical minerals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Battery grade minerals (Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Copper, Vanadium, Lithium, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Graphite and Cobalt)ChromeIron ore	New indicator	5% of global market share for processed critical minerals
	Rand value of procurement for locally manufactured goods and services	New Indicator	R500 billion
	Percentage reduction in rail transport cost for strategic sectors	New indicator	15% reduction in rail transport cost for strategic sectors
	Rand value of exports	R2 trillion exports to the world	R3 trillion exports to the world
	Increased % of products exported under existing preferential Trade Agreements	Utilisation at 85%	Utilisation at 90%

Industrial Policy Linkages - New Industrial Policy



Industrial Policy Linkages - Green Industrialisation & Diversification

- Increased % of global market share for processed critical minerals - alignment with DPMR Critical Minerals Strategy, especially battery grade minerals (Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Copper, Vanadium, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Graphite and Cobalt); Chrome; Iron ore.
- Percentage increased in manufacturing of the EV batteries.
- Percentage Increased on renewable energy components.
- Implementation of decarbonisation Strategy to inform Industrial Policy.
- Trade policy and Policy position on Carbon Tax.
- Increase the growth of the Cannabis Industry by 10% per annum from a base of R14bn.

The Role of Masterplans in Contributing to Economic Growth

- **the dtic** is currently implementing 8 Masterplans, covering 770 085 workers and developing 1 Masterplan. A range of industrial policy tools are utilised with the aim to claw back domestic market share; build supply chains; support jobs and transformation; grow and develop export capabilities.

- **Steel and metal fabrication** is at the heart of the country's industrialisation drive with linkages to mining, construction, automotives, packaging etc.
- **Automotives (and components)** is a major earner of foreign exchange for South Africa and platform for advanced manufacturing
- **Retail-Clothing, Textile Footwear Leather (R-CTFL)** is a labour-intensive sector with predominantly women workers and entrepreneurs
- **Sugar and Poultry** deal with food security and rural development
- **Furniture** labour absorbing dominated by family owned enterprises
- **Global Business Services** is a labour-absorbing sector and export focused
- **Medical devices** is a high-tech and knowledge-intensive industry with export capabilities and operated by SMMEs
- **Cannabis & Hemp** to absorb small-scale growers and downstream processing of hemp



Resolving Binding Constraints for Higher Growth

- ❑ **High Cost of Production** in the South African Economy – Administered Prices
- ❑ **Electricity Security of Supply:** Reliability, Costs and Access.
- ❑ **Petroleum Refinery:** Input Costs, Importation of Refined Oil Products, Balance of Payment Challenges, Competition and Carbon Taxes.
- ❑ **Gas supply challenges:** Measures to avoid the gas cliff, find alternative supplies, infrastructure investments
- ❑ **Rail Sector:** Reliability and Costs: - Release of the Rail Network Statement and Transnet's Turnaround strategy.
- ❑ **Telecommunications:** Data Costs and Access.
- ❑ **Water Security of Supply:** Reliability, Costs and Access – Failing Infrastructure.
- ❑ **Infrastructure and Logistics:** Reliability, cost, and access

Demand Side Interventions: Aggregate Demand and Scaling up Localisation Requirements

Localisation opportunities

- In the 2025 Budget Speech, Minister of Finance announced R1 trillion will be spent over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period on infrastructure projects
- Rand value increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services
- % increase in the local production of rail transport equipment
- **Energy:** Localisation opportunities in electricity generation, transmission and distribution. In the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) and distribution, line construction (*including line hardware*), transformers and sub-station developments present the largest opportunities
- **Transnet** (Rail and Port Infrastructure Plans): rolling stock, rail network refurbishments
- **Water Infrastructure Investments:** Pipes; Valves; Pumps; Fittings
- **Construction:** Roads and Bridges

the dtic's contributions to MTDP's outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Re-industrialisation	African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) implemented and exports to the rest of the continent increased	8 countries trading under the AfCFTA	30 countries trading under the AfCFTA
Increased investment, trade and expand tourism	Number of economic interest strategies implemented to increase exports and investment from key trading partners and potential trading partners	Existing country strategies and country profiles Draft Africa Strategy Outcomes of Bi-National Commissions, State Visits and Business Forums	Implementation of 15 Economic interest strategies
Energy security and just energy transition	Number of trade instruments deployed to promote South Africa's just transition to a low carbon economy	New indicator	5 Trade instruments deployed to promote South Africa's just transition to a low carbon economy
Strategic market access for exports to global markets	Increase access to strategic markets	New indicator	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
Transformation: Improved access to affordable and quality health care	New Patents Act enacted to ensure integration with flexibilities under the WTO Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Agreement	New indicator	Patents Bill enacted
	Designs Amendment Act to provide better legal certainty and support to creators and businesses in the design sector and align with changes to the utility model in the Patents Act	New indicator	Designs Amendment Bill enacted
	Number of WTO reform outcomes attained thereby contributing to the modernisation and fairness of the multilateral trading system	New indicator	1 WTO reform outcome attained

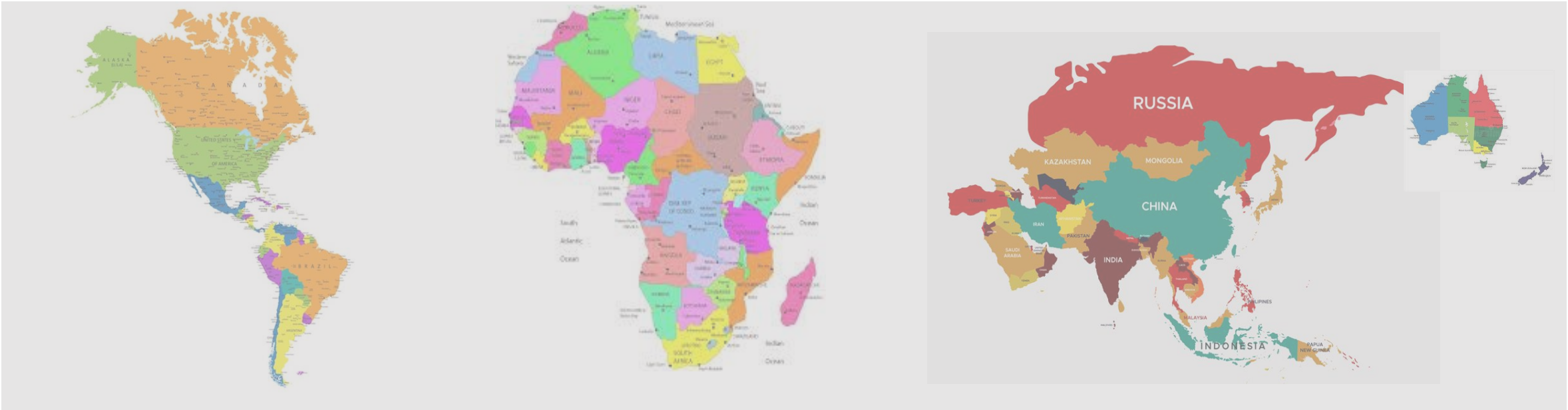
[Exports] - Achieving export outcomes by prioritizing markets



MTDP priority: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

MTDP Outcome: Increased investment, trade and expand tourism

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Re-industrialisation	Rand value of exports	R2 trillion exports to the world	R3 trillion exports to the world



The “**butterfly approach**” 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

Strategic Market Access : Implementing the Butterfly Strategy for reaching R3 Trillion in Exports

- In order to diversify and expand South Africa's global trade footprint, 22 priority markets have been identified which also covers key markets in Africa, the European Union (EU), the Middle-East and BRICS. In addition to these markets there is also focus on key ASEAN partners, Turkey and North African markets.

Industrial Policy Sectors

DECARBONISATION

- Battery Value Chains and Beneficiation of Critical Minerals
- Green Economy
- Agro-processing

DIVERSIFICATION

- Cannabis and Hemp
- Clothing, Textile, Leather and Footwear (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

Interventions

- Increasing the capacity of South Africa's enterprises to export, including skills for exporting.
- Penetrating African export markets beyond SADC
- Increasing the value of South Africa's investments in the rest of Africa.
- Promotion and Marketing of South African goods and services exports globally.
- Economic Diplomacy and the professionalization of the foreign service.
- Resolving trade and investment barriers faced by South African businesses.
- Improved trade finance instruments.

PRIORITY MARKETS

AFRICA	1	Mozambique
	2	DRC
	3	Egypt
	4	Ghana
	5	Kenya
	6	Nigeria
	7	Senegal
	8	Ethiopia
	9	Angola
NORTH AMERICA	10	United States
SOUTH AMERICA	11	Brazil
EUROPE	12	France (EU)
	13	Germany (EU)
	14	Italy (EU)
	15	The Netherlands (EU)
	16	United Kingdom
	17	Russian Federation
ASIA	18	China
	19	India
	20	Japan
	21	South Korea
MIDDLE EAST	22	United Arab Emirates

[Exports] - Implementing economic representation abroad

- The Department has approved a framework for filling vacant Foreign Economic Representative (FER) posts, with recruitment set to start in a phased approach that initially prioritises recruiting and placing officials in eight strategic markets, with the following been identified:
 - United States
 - Switzerland
 - Belgium
 - Ethiopia
 - Egypt
 - Ghana
 - China
 - United Arab Emirates
- In addition to above, vacant posts in additional priority markets will also be filled in a phased approach as additional budget is secured and confirmed.
- The experience and expected performance of selected FERs will be related to, amongst others, the provision of market intelligence and identification of market opportunities; negotiating market access and addressing substantive trade barriers; promotion of exports and investments; and in select markets facilitating strategic partnerships at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

the dtic’s contributions to MTDP’s outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living			
MTDP Outcome: Improved access to affordable and quality healthcare;			
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
Capable State:	% increase in prosecutions of illicit trade	New Indicator	Identify 5 key areas for joint enforcement to address illicit trade and which will lead to a 10% increase in prosecution of illicit trade by 2029
Red tape reduction	Improved ranking on ease of doing business measures	SA ranking on the World Bank Ease of Doing Business index at 84	50th ranking on the equivalent of Ease of Doing Business index
Improved governance and performance of public entities	Number of new One Stop Shop rolled out in 6 provinces	3 One Stop Shop rolled out	6 new One Stop Shop rolled out in 6 provinces to unlock 120 investment projects
Effective Policy	Number of new Fusion Centre to undertake regulatory reform for Acts, Regulations, Licencing, Permits and Registrations will result in 10% improvement in the ease of doing business red tape reduction	New Indicator	4
	Number of Investor surveys in support of government’s Red Tape Reduction initiatives	New Indicator	Biannual 10 Investor Surveys conducted on investor services
	Number of legislation developed to reduce red tape	2 nd Companies Bill	1 Omnibus Bill

the dtic’s contributions to MTDP’s outcomes, targets and indicators 2025-29

MTDP priority: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

MTDP Outcome: A capable and professional public service

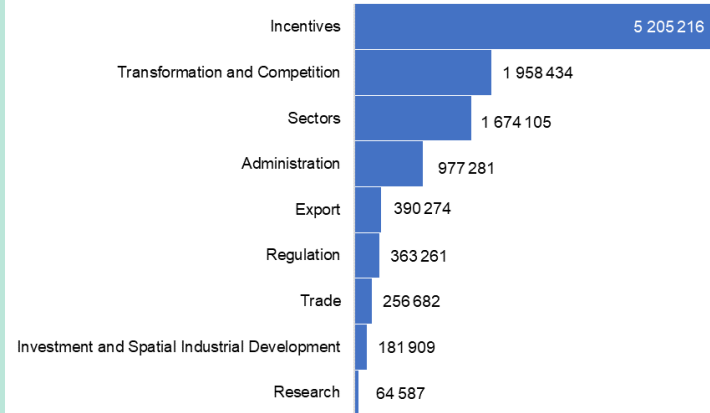
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five year target
A capable and professional public service	% of staff engaged through performance excellence culture survey	New Indicator	80% of Staff engaged
	% of entities achieving 80% performance annually	New Indicator	100% entities achieving 80% performance annually
	Unqualified audit opinion for both financial and non-financial performance	New Indicator	Unqualified audit opinion for both financial and non-financial performance
	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women owned businesses	40 % Women	40% Women
	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards youth owned businesses	24% Youth	30% Youth
	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards PWD owned businesses	1 % PWD	3% PWD

Budget - R32 billion has been appropriated over the medium term

Financial Year 2025/26

Budget allocated per programme - 2025/26

R'000

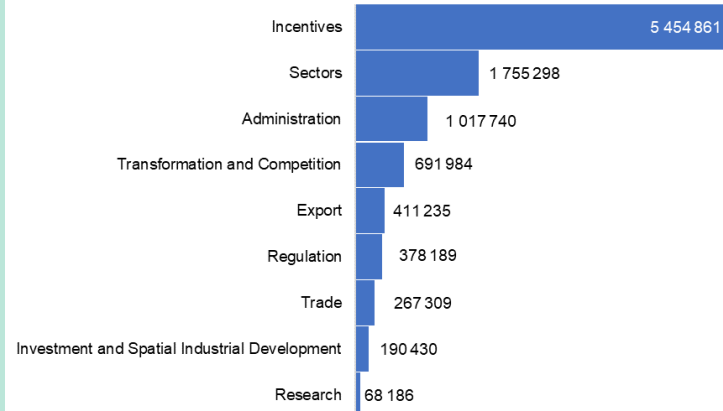


R11.07 billion

Financial Year 2026/27

Budget allocated per programme - 2026/27

R'000

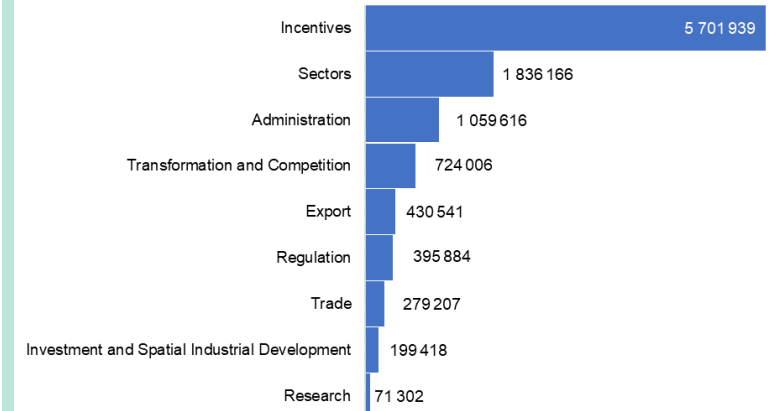


R10.23 billion

Financial Year 2027/28

Budget allocated per programme - 2027/28

R'000



R10.69 billion

**Administration budget includes accommodation expenditure of just over R380 million per year.

1. 2025 MTEF prepared under **constraint fiscal environment**
2. Funding pressures to be considered through **reprioritisation within department's existing baseline.**
3. Allocations to the Incentives branch account for **51% or R16.3 billion** of the R32 billion over the MTEF. The 2025/26 financial year includes **R1.3 billion in** additional funding allocated toward the Social Employment Fund.

2025 MTEF Budget Allocation – Programmes & Economic Classification

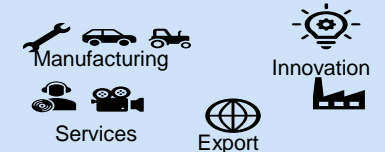
	Adjusted appropriation	Medium -term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	
Rand thousand	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2024/25 - 2027/28	YOY Change
Programmes						
Administration	952 657	977 281	1 017 740	1 059 616	3,6%	
Trade	240 820	256 682	267 309	279 207	5,1%	
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	140 281	181 909	190 430	199 418	12,4%	
Sectors	1 328 954	1 674 105	1 755 298	1 836 166	11,4%	
Regulation	346 233	363 261	378 189	395 884	4,6%	
Incentives	4 200 678	5 205 216	5 454 861	5 701 939	10,7%	
Export	358 360	390 274	411 235	430 541	6,3%	
Transformation and Competition	1 770 127	1 958 434	691 984	724 006	-25,8%	
Research	57 797	64 587	68 186	71 302	7,3%	
Total for programmes	9 395 907	11 071 749	10 235 232	10 698 079	4,4%	
Economic classification						
Current payments	1 812 939	1 942 615	2 032 682	2 124 604	5,4%	
Compensation of employees	1 041 180	1 138 311	1 190 598	1 244 447	6,1%	
Goods and services	771 755	804 304	842 084	880 157	4,5%	
Interest and rent on land	4	0	0	0	-100,0%	
Transfers and subsidies	7 564 513	9 110 201	8 182 749	8 552 778	4,2%	
Incentive payments	4 038 272	5 020 778	5 261 670	5 499 607	10,8%	
Departmental entities	1 715 425	1 752 758	1 813 568	1 895 578	3,4%	
External programmes	1 601 258	2 117 108	879 795	920 122	-16,9%	
NPO (Partnerships with Business Associations, NEDLAC)	158 321	170 705	176 646	184 092	5,2%	
Membership fees (International organisations)	46 599	47 753	49 921	52 178	3,8%	
Households	4 638	1 099	1 149	1 201	-36,3%	
Payments for capital assets	18 455	18 933	19 801	20 697	3,9%	
Total economic classification	9 395 907	11 071 749	10 235 232	10 698 079	4,4%	



4.4%

Expected increase of the department's total expenditure from R9.39 billion in 2024/25 to R10.7 billion in 2027/28.

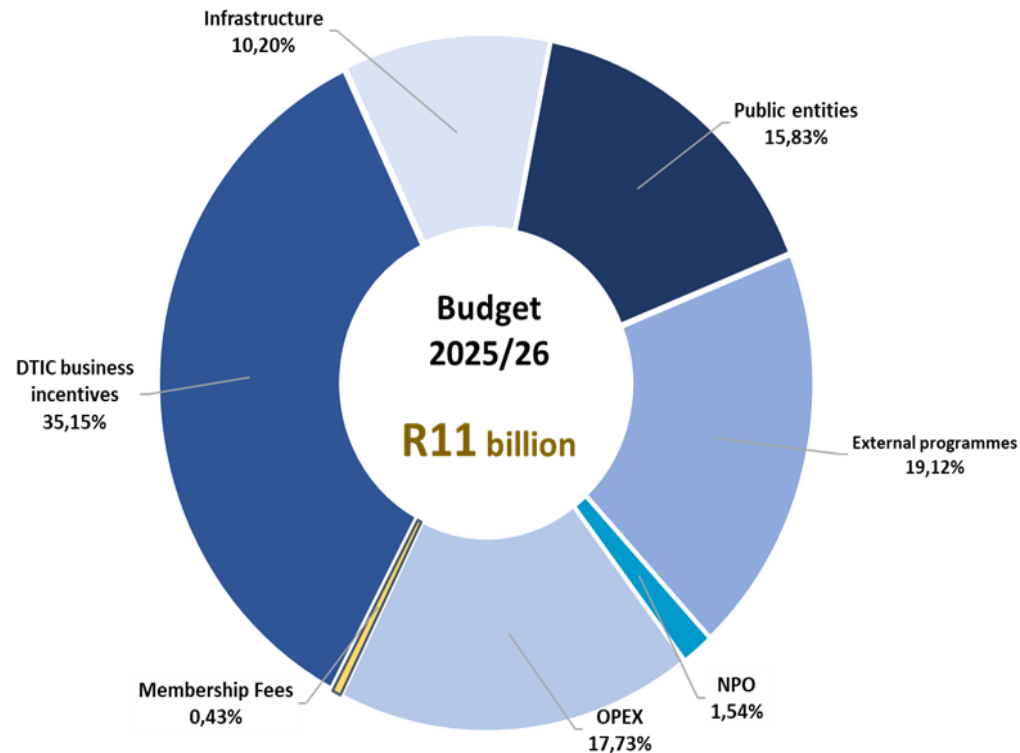
51%



- Allocations to the Incentives branch account for an estimated 51% or R16.3 billion of the department's expenditure of R32 bn over the MTEF period, mainly to fund incentive programs
- To support social economic activities in the communities through the presidential employment stimulus, R1.3 billion additional funding was allocated towards the Social Employment Fund in the 2025/26

Current Year (2025-26) Budget distribution – by category

2025-26 budget distribution by category



- **R9.1 billion of the R11 billion** is made up of **transfers to entities, external programmes, incentives.**
- **External programmes include R1.3 billion for the Social Employment Fund**, which aims to continue maintaining the target of **50 000 part-time or temporary jobs.**
- Projected expenditure towards the **business incentives is 35.15%** of the total budget of R11 billion—while **Infrastructure investment support is 10.20%.**
- In the 2025/26 financial year, the incentives programme and its industrial financing partners (Industrial Development Corporation and the National Empowerment Fund) **will provide industrial financing in the form of grants and loans.**
- 15.83% of the 2025/26 budget is allocated towards the **Standards Institutions, Regulators and Development Finance Institutions** for the execution of the entities' mandate.
- Disbursements, from incentives to projects **will focus on** expanding the reach of **industrial finance to SMMEs, women and youth-owned enterprises and to under-supported districts.** This will include industrial financing through **the Special Economic Zone and Industrial Park incentives** to support projects outside of the **5 main metros that require Infrastructure development.**

Section 2

**the dtic's Workplace Challenge Programme to
improve productivity and competitiveness of
South African enterprises**

Workplace Challenge (WPC)

- WPC is a programme housed within the government entity, Productivity SA, which is tasked with promoting productivity in South Africa.
- Productivity SA's legislative mandate is to promote employment growth and productivity, thereby contributing to South Africa's socio-economic development and competitiveness, as provided for in section 32 of the Employment Services Act, No 4 of 2014.
- The aim of the Workplace Challenge programme is to **improve productivity and competitiveness of South African enterprises and Sectors** through:
 - Improved Value Chain Efficiencies
 - Supporting Enterprises in Clusters for Industrial Competitiveness
 - Collaborative Relations
 - Implementing Processes for Continuous Improvement
 - Facilitating Skills Development
 - Establishment of Model Companies to disseminate processes and lessons
 - Evaluation, awareness, and knowledge dissemination

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER MANDATES AND GOVT PROGRAMMES

<p>Contribution to the NDP</p>	<p>Chapter 3: economy and employment - Target Productivity growth programmes and interventions to improve South Africa's long-term competitiveness and sustained inclusive growth. The policy and programme interventions should create an enabling environment conducive for entrepreneurship and sustainable enterprises (create 11 million jobs, 90% of which should be by SMEs). The measures (productivity and operational efficiency) should be focused on industrial or productive sectors with long-term prospects and turnaround strategies and plans to support enterprises and industries hard hit by the cyclical downturn.</p> <p>Chapter 9: improving education, training and innovation – Productivity related Research and World-class Systems of Innovation that are critical for the country and individual enterprises to anticipate and prepare continuously for the Future of Work (FoW) and to meet the needs of the future economy and society. Measure and evaluate productivity and overall competitiveness of the economy and disseminate value-added information and statistics to inform evidence-based planning, and the impact of programmes. Industry and the enterprises should be supported to continually improve the skills and knowledge (life-long learning) of all sectors of society including business, industry and the government.</p> <p>Chapter 13: building a capable and developmental state - Implement programmes and interventions to improve the efficacy of the state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role, and to implement economic policies and service delivery programmes; and enhance governance and processes to deliver value for money, improve accountability, and curb maladministration and corruption,</p>
<p>Contribution to the ERRP</p>	<p>Priority 1: Industrialisation and Growing the productive economy: (1.1) Improve efficiencies of local producers; (1.2) Support local manufacturing as well as firms and households in distress; and (1.3) Strengthen SMMEs and Cooperatives on the back of localisation and support for badly affected labour-intensive industries.</p> <p>Priority 2: Macro-Economic Interventions and Enablers for Economic Growth. (2.1) End wastage including enhanced productivity, and measurement and evaluation of productivity and overall competitiveness of the economy; (2.2) An Integrated Enterprise Development and Support Ecosystem (integrate government support) for formal and informal SMMEs, start-ups and cooperatives; and (2.3) Support measures, including Schemes/TERS to transition enterprises and employees as well as the informal into the formal economy .</p>

ALIGNMENT TO OTHER MANDATES AND GOVT PROGRAMMES

Re-Imagining the Industrial Strategy and District Development Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An integrated and aligned Eco-System (including Sector Master Plans, SEZs and Industrial Parks) to address sector-specific challenges through value chain and cluster upgrading which is linked to training and skills development along the value chain. (ii) Build the economic and business linkages (Vertical and Horizontal Integration) between the manufacturing sector and other production and services sectors of the economy. (iii) Targeted Enterprise Development and Support Programmes to improve the productivity of the priority sectors in support of the District Development Model (DDM), targeting the 44 Districts and 8 metros.
International Instruments	<p>SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth - Promote development-oriented policies and programmes that support productive activities to achieve full and productive employment and decent work. This should incl. measures to achieve higher levels of productivity growth and long-term competitiveness, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>ILO Centenary Declaration for the FoW, 2019: Create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and sustainable enterprises that creates productive employment and decent work.</p> <p>ILO Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work. put in place evidence-based, integrated and long-term strategies and programmes aimed at promoting sustained productivity growth holistically at macro, sector, and enterprise levels to achieve a virtuous cycle between productivity growth, employment creation and decent work.</p> <p>ILO Recommendation 204 Africa Agenda, 2063</p>

Workplace Challenge 2025/26 Deliverables

- 1 Support three (3) sector-specific Industrial Clusters
- 2 Support five (5) model companies in SEZs and IDZ's
- 3 80 new enterprises will be supported through the Workplace Challenge programme
- 4 Train 370 champions in productivity leadership capacity building
- 5 25 districts/metros serviced as per the District Development Model.
- 6 200 historically disadvantaged individuals coached and trained
- 7 Monitor 15 companies and analyse impact statements for evaluation report
- 8 Document and write twenty (20) success stories on WPC best practices and lessons.

Section 3

Presidential Employment Stimulus Funds



Social Employment Fund

Objectives & Criteria

Objectives

- The creation of **temporary job opportunities** for unemployed participants who are **predominantly youth**. These participants are hired by SIPs for a limited number of days, where wages for the majority, are pegged at the National Minimum Wage. These wages are paid directly to the participants via the IDC.
- The intention is not for the SEF to create permanent jobs but rather to provide temporary financial scaffolding to participants, whilst at the same time:
 - imparting valuable **work-culture behaviours** to participants. This includes habits such as timeous attendance at work, team-leading, working cohesively as a group, maintaining financial prudence in the spending of monthly wages;
 - facilitating further pathways to sustained income which include **basic technical skills training** which contribute to an individual's skills passport; and
 - increasing the **reach and sustainability of SIPs** who currently tackle social problems at grassroots and community level. SIPs, through the SEF are able to scale their work and output in many multiples due to the increased workforce.
- The SEF looks at addressing social problems in areas such as education, food security, action against gender-based violence, community health, greening, etc

Guiding principles

- The work undertaken is for common good and is meaningful to participants and also to the wider community, in that it serves the common good i.e. it creates public goods and services that create social value.
- Decent work, labour intensive and for poor, **disadvantaged communities** are the main beneficiaries of the work opportunities created and also of the public goods and services delivered.
- The approach aims to enable **skills transfer and human capacity development**, building local capabilities and leadership to implement initiatives.
- **Partnerships** between public, private, civil society and community structures are promoted.
- Local capacities, resources and assets are leveraged.
- Sustainability is strengthened, including environmental, social and organisational sustainability.

Impact as at 31 March 2025

Since inception (June – 2022)

- Funds Committed – R2.5bn
- Funds disbursed – R2.1bn
- **155 000 unique work opportunities** across 3 funding rounds
- 99.8% payment success rate on it's monthly payroll run of average 50 000 unique transactions viz. Comparable mass payroll runs are reported to operate with a failure rate of 5 – 10%;
- **An estimated R2 - R4 in social value** is created for every R1 deployed. This value is created at community and organisation level.
- Over **2 400 community-based organisations** have been crowded into the programme;
- Strategic Implementing Partners have been able to raise at least **R120 million in co-funding** to supplement their programmes.

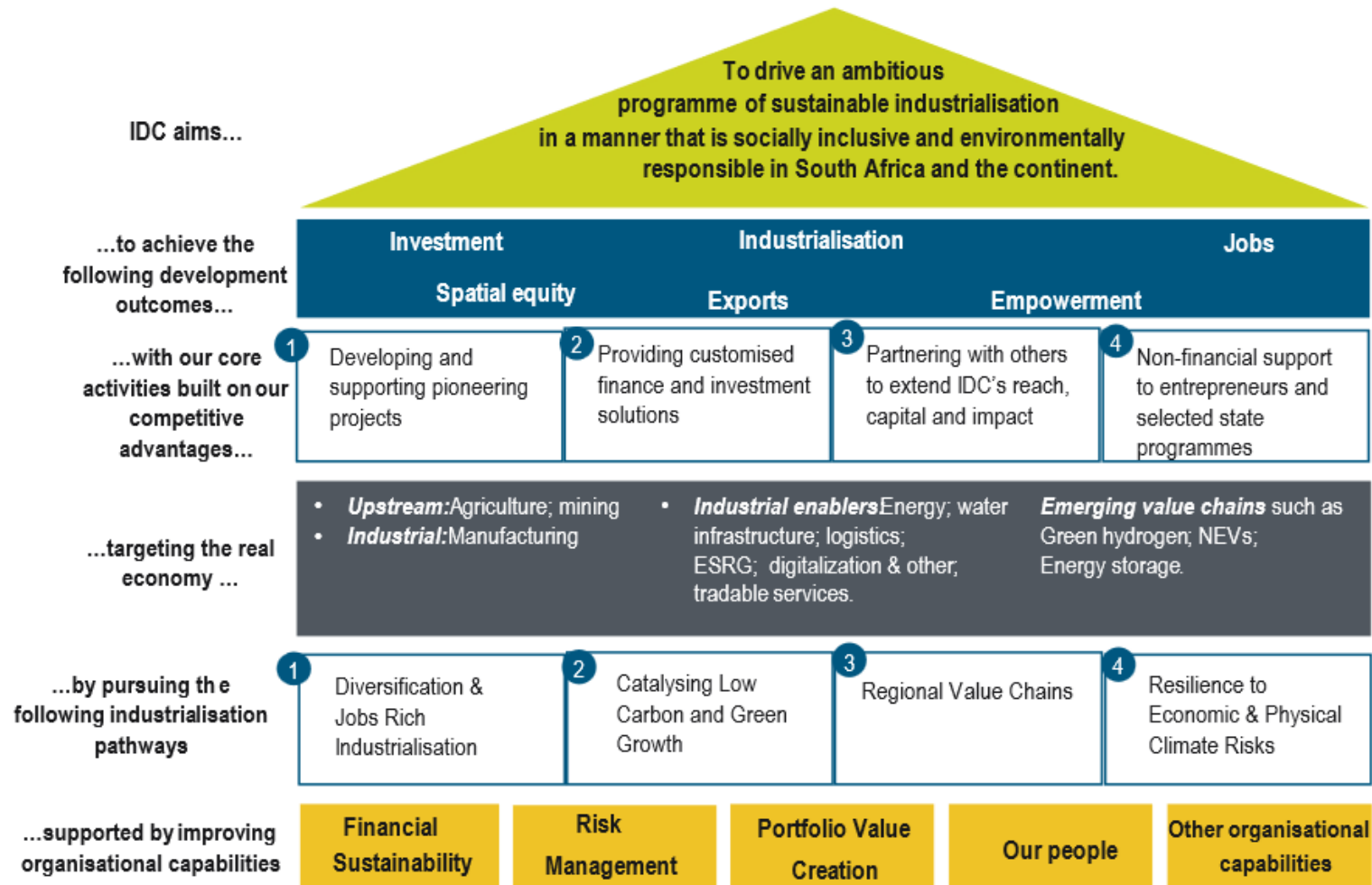
FY 2026

- Funds Available – R1.3bn
- Job opportunities targeted – 50 000
- Full Time Employment targeted – 4 500

Section 4

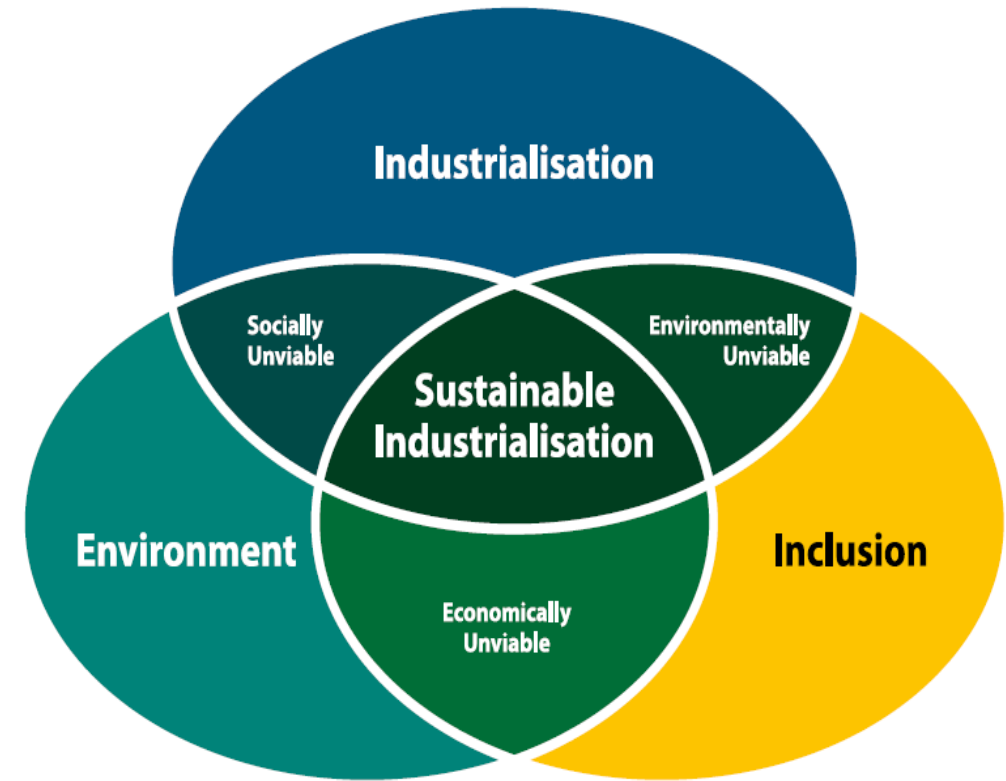
The IDC's approach towards sustainable and inclusive industrialisation

Strategy summary – To drive an ambitious programme of sustainable industrialisation.

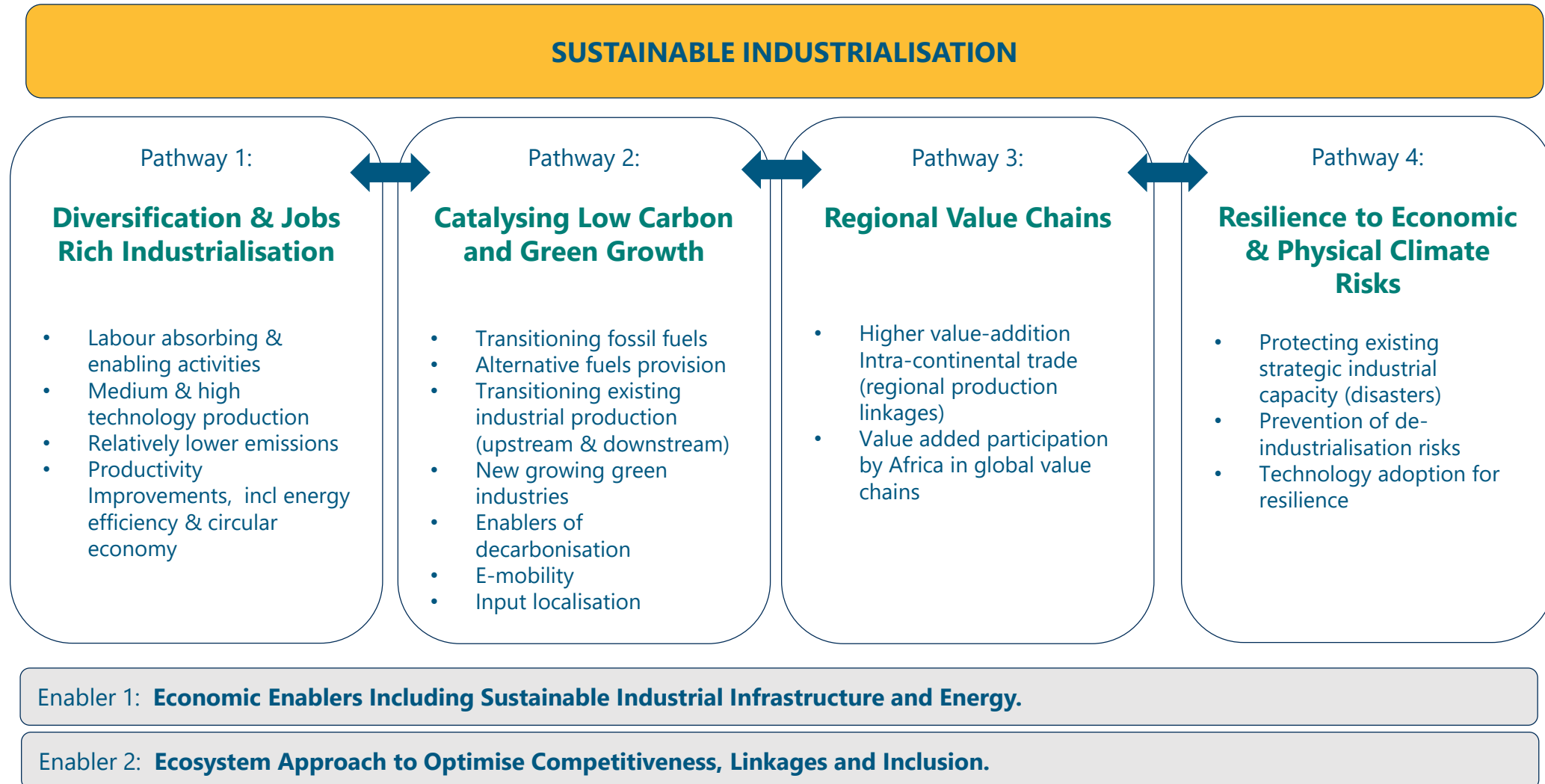


IDC is supporting the maintenance & expansion of industrial capacity & capability in a manner that is socially inclusive & environmentally responsible.

1. Go beyond mitigating harm, focusing on creating long-run inclusive growth and employment through low-carbon transitions.
2. Leverage South Africa's abundant renewable energy sources and Southern Africa's critical minerals to foster international competitiveness of industry, in the same way, that energy from cheap coal drove the country's initial industrialisation phase.
3. Support collective transformation and ecosystem development to maximise shared benefits.
4. Support the climate and economic resilience of sectors that are vulnerable to the physical risks of climate change, including through the development of regional value chains.



IDC Pathways for Sustainable Industrialisation



Pathway 1: Diversification and Jobs rich industrialisation

Whereby the IDC is supporting investments in higher value-adding and productivity activities that are labour-absorbing within sectors (sectoral deepening). The South African industrial structure is dominated by minerals and minerals-related activities that are energy-intensive. A transition towards medium and high-technology as well labour-intensive manufacturing is associated with increases in value-added, higher employment and lower levels of emissions.

Value chain focus areas:

- **Agricultural value chain** - the implementation of the Agricultural, Sugar and Poultry Master Plans and a focus on protein manufacturing and higher value export crops with a specific focus on inclusion through aggregation models, utilisation of restituted land and irrigation schemes.
- **Automotive & Transport Equipment** – in support of the Automotive Industry Master Plan the focus is on new and expanding capacity with existing and new OEMs and their supply chains; as well as the transformation of production towards new energy vehicle manufacturing. There is also a focus on the localisation within public transport, rail and oceans economy.
- **CTFL** - Drive localisation as per the CTFL master plan with enhanced investment in local spinning capacity, textiles, niche manufacturing (such as denim) and natural fibre beneficiation (wool, mohair & hemp).
- **Furniture** – supporting the implementation of the Furniture Master Plan.
- **Machinery, Equipment and Electronics** – Interventions will be focused on mining equipment and yellow goods; inputs into renewables energy; electronics to support the digital transition; and electricity transmission localisation.
- **Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals** – The priority areas include medicinal cannabis and medical consumables; water treatment chemicals; and non-metallic mineral beneficiation.

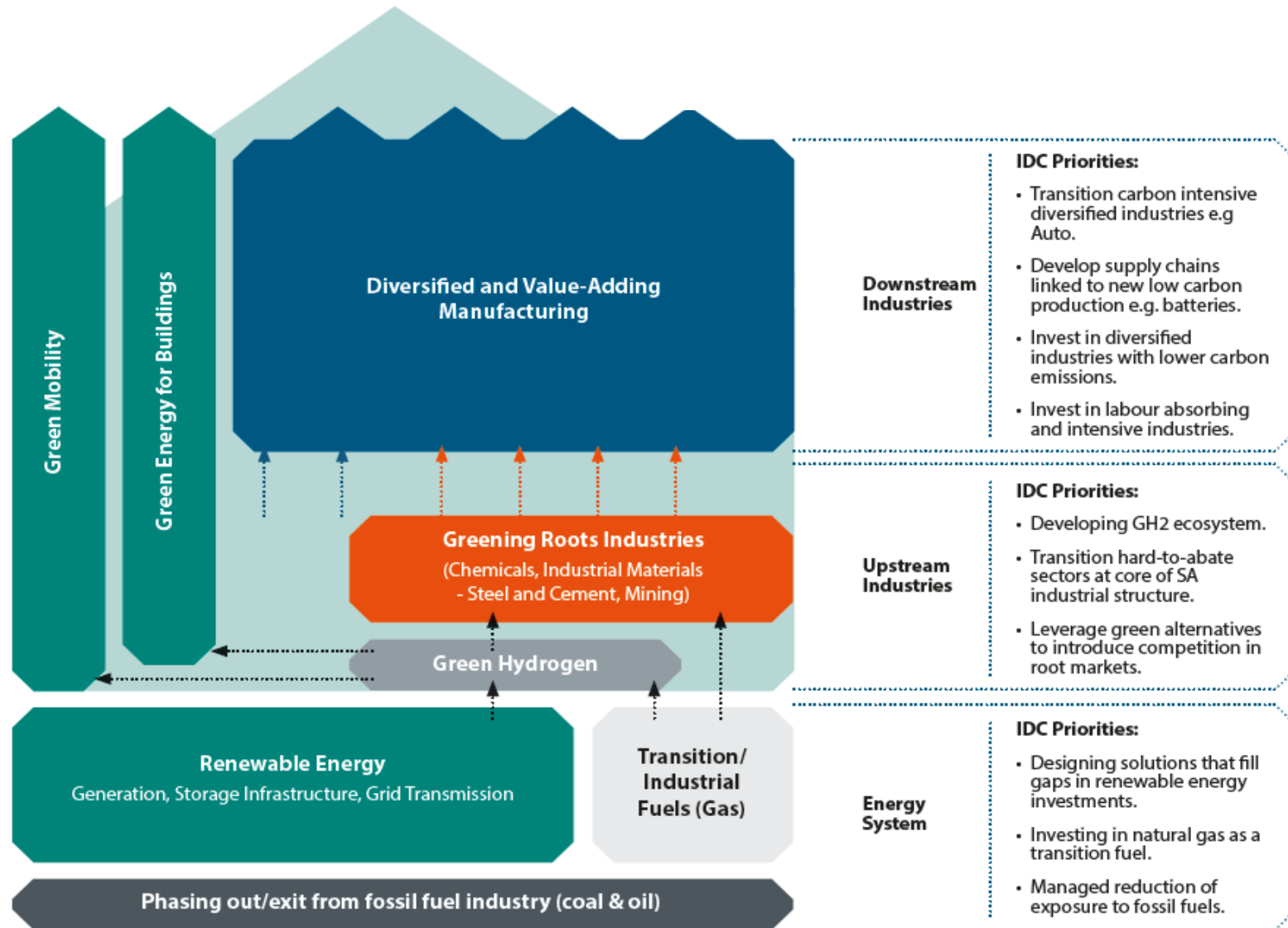
Pathway 2: Low Carbon and Green Growth

Whereby the IDC is supporting firms to adopt and adapt cleaner technologies, fuels, and processes in the transition to higher productivity sub-sectors within manufacturing. This includes supporting existing hard-to-abate sectors to transition. The pathway recognises that an energy transition that is not accompanied by a production transition will have net negative impact on the economy and socioeconomic outcomes.

Value chain focus areas:

- **Industry de-carbonisation** – supporting renewable provision for industrial use or the transition to lower emission energy sources.
- **Alternative fuels** – focus on green hydrogen, biofuels and natural gas within the energy transition.
- **Hard-to-abate transitioning** – prioritising mining, chemicals, steel (green direct reduced iron) and fertilisers manufacturing for transitioning.
- **Battery value chain** – the development of the battery storage value chain range mining, mineral processing, battery system development stationary and mobility applications and recycling.
- **Critical Minerals** – the development of mining and beneficiation projects to support the local and global energy transition.
- **New energy vehicles and e-mobility** – driving the transitioning of the mobility value chains away from internal combustion engines focussing on passenger vehicles, passenger transport, two-and-three wheelers and last mile delivery.
- **Renewable energy localisation** – local manufacturing of components into solar, wind and the transmission grid as well as the provision of local services in renewable energy projects.
- **Energy efficiency within industry.**

IDC is pursuing an integrated approach to support collective transformation of value chains to maximise shared benefits



Source: Adapted from Andreoni, Bell and Roberts (2023)⁴

Pathway 3: Regional Value Chains

Africa's economic potential is vast and holds significant opportunities for sustainable development. The Corporation's strategy is to accelerate continental industrialisation and to deepen regional value chains. Industrialisation refers not only to an increase in manufacturing activities but a structural change from primary production and commodity-based exports to higher value-adding industrial production.

Value chain focus areas (SADC-linked value chains focusing on):

- Critical Minerals required for green transition (lithium, copper, manganese, graphite, lead, nickel, vanadium, aluminium, iron, zinc, chromium, titanium).
- Agro-processing and Agriculture (Oil seeds for animal feed & poultry; Staple foods incl. maize; wheat & rice; High value crops; Aquaculture; Livestock & meat products; Forestry & wood products.).
- Chemicals (Ammonia, Ammonia Nitrate & Fertilisers; Biofuels (Renewable Diesel, bio-jet fuel); Pharmaceuticals.
- Automotive (Automotive parts and components manufacture; New Energy Vehicles (including e-mobility).
- Mining Machinery & Equipment.
- Textiles and Clothing including Sustainable fabrics (such as cotton).

Pathway 4: Supporting climate and economic resilience of the economy.

As it recognises immediate threats to productive capacity including the imminent gas cliff, and extreme weather events. These threats could disrupt production ecosystems and the Corporation seeks to assist firms and industries to withstand these shocks and build resilience to recover timeously.

Investment focus areas:

- Protecting existing strategic industrial capacity – support critical capacity in distress.
- Prevention of de-industrialisation risks – the focus will be on the impact of international trade measures (such as CBAM) and carbon taxes; steel industrial capacity challenges; chemical value chain; automotive sector transition to NEVs; and the impact of a potential gas cliff
- Technology adoption for resilience.

Enabler 1: Industrialisation Enablers Including Logistics Infrastructure & Energy

The pathways acknowledge the importance of economic enablers such as industrial infrastructure for achieving competitiveness of industries. As such, the Corporation will prioritise investing selectively in strategic, economy wide, infrastructure interventions that unlocks industrial development (e.g., electricity, water, telecommunications, and logistics).

Investment focus areas:

- Energy – focus on government procurement as well as commercial and industrial renewable energy provision to support energy security and industrial decarbonisation.
- Transmission Grid infrastructure: Support co-development of a PPP business model/s to help increase grid capacity to unlock stranded renewable energy IPP projects & start co-funding.
- Gas & liquid fuels infrastructure- Support gas and liquid fuel infrastructural required to ensure continued supply to South Africa.
- Transport - Participate in private-public sector opportunities in the national and regional logistics system (rail, ports, road)
- Water - Participate in bulk-water projects & water solution projects for industry
- Continue to support EPC for both the REIPP and Eskom Transmission high impact job creation in areas outside key metros.
- Charging infrastructure - Co-invest in charging infrastructure roll-out.

Enabler 2: Ecosystem approach to optimise competitiveness, linkages and Inclusion

The IDC develops industries proactively, specifically those essential to priority value chains. We allocate resources to achieving short term goals and in activities with a long-term impact

Focus areas:

- Prioritising initiatives in which IDC will play a more proactive role in developing new industries and unlocking spatial development with a view to create jobs rich industrialisation – e.g. critical minerals green hydrogen, energy storage, green manufacturing, and cannabis value chains.
- Growing project development funding across the various sectoral priority areas with a focus on projects that will enable the just transition and ensuring the graduation of projects from preparation to investment phase.
- Establishing strategic partnerships with businesses, governments, and research institutions to co-create and implement innovative industry development initiatives.
- Leveraging its financial resources and expertise to crowd-in private sector investment and catalyse new industry growth.
- Working with policymakers to shape enabling regulatory environments and promote public-private dialogue to support new industry development.

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*Potential economy-wide impacts
associated with IDC investments
over the next five years*

Capital allocation for next 5 years in the South African economy

- The IDC is planning to invest R101.4 billion over the next 5 years (2025/26 to 2029/30) in the South African economy through expansionary funding activity, investment-promoting efforts and by supporting companies wishing to create new and/or expand their production activities.
- IDC funding will assist in stimulating economic activity, while also contributing to employment creation.
- The contribution expected to be made by the IDC in relation to overall private sector fixed investment is expected to measure 2.1% in 2025/26 and to average 2.0% p.a. over the forecast period.

IDC capital allocation per SBU and financial year: R million

Nr	SBU / Financial year to March:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total	% Share (total)
1	Mining and Metals	3 240	3 363	3 516	4 041	4 481	18 642	18.4%
2	Infrastructure	2 311	2 386	2 484	2 833	3 121	13 135	12.9%
3	Energy	3 089	3 160	3 265	3 697	4 045	17 256	17.0%
4	Machinery, Equipment and Electronics	1 496	1 546	1 622	1 873	2 078	8 615	8.5%
5	Automotive and Transport	1 586	1 702	1 848	2 219	2 557	9 912	9.8%
6	Chemicals, Medical Products and Building	1 756	1 803	1 871	2 132	2 348	9 910	9.8%
7	Textiles and Wood Products	1 155	1 183	1 224	1 392	1 525	6 478	6.4%
8	Agro-processing and Agriculture	2 041	2 289	2 393	2 732	3 021	12 477	12.3%
9	Tourism and Services	883	910	947	1 082	1 192	5 014	4.9%
	Total	17 556	18 342	19 170	22 000	24 370	101 438	100.0%

Source: Corporate Strategy

IDC as % of private sector fixed investment:

2.1%

2.0%

1.9%

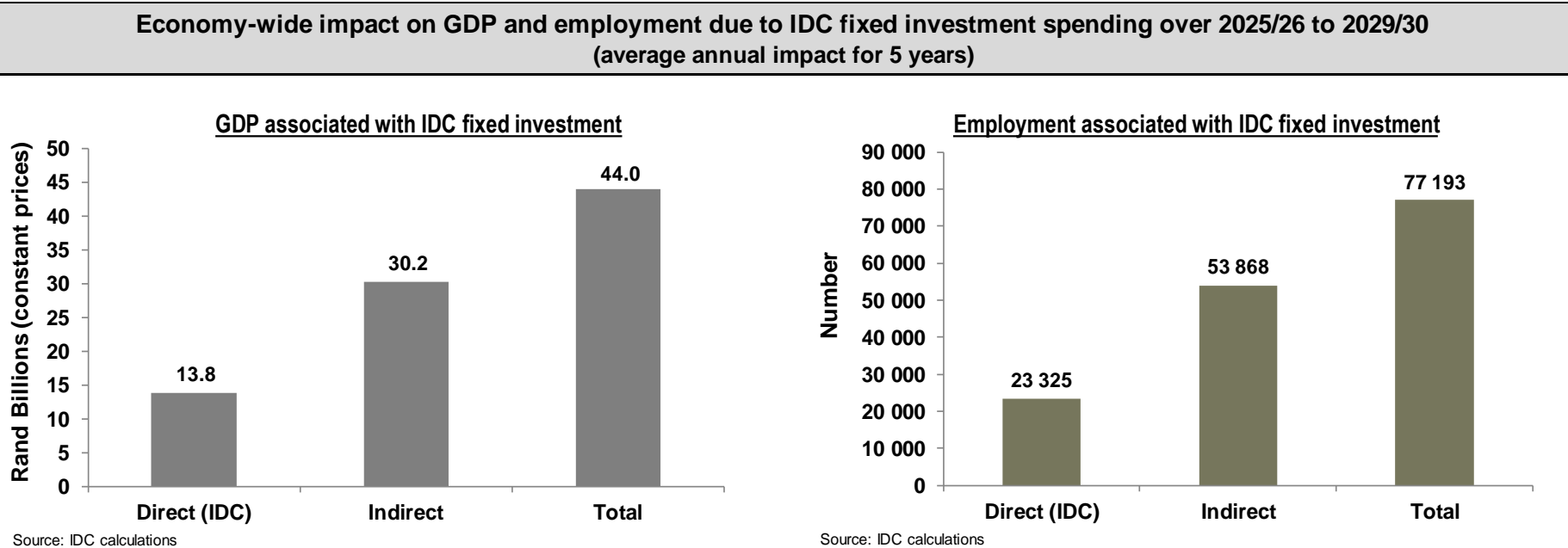
2.0%

2.0%

2.0%

Economy-wide impact assessment (continued): Macroeconomic outcomes – annual impact

- Based on an average annual capital injection of R20.3 billion (at nominal values) over the outlook period, both the direct and indirect impacts associated with this capital spending can be determined.
- On average, R13.8 billion of GDP (at constant 2023 prices) and 23 325 jobs may be directly associated with IDC funding activity. However, through strong inter-industry linkages, an additional R30.2 billion of GDP elsewhere in the South African economy in various supplying and supporting industries whose own activities are affected by those new projects and/or sectors in which IDC is investing in, is estimated to be created annually over the next 5 years.
- In total, R44.0 billion of GDP could be generated on a yearly basis over the outlook period.
- Similarly, an additional 53 868 new and/or sustained job opportunities may be linked to IDC funding, with the overall impact estimated at 77 193 additional jobs per annum, on average, over the 5 years.



Economy-wide impact assessment (continued): Macroeconomic outcomes – annual impact

- The potential economy-wide impact associated with IDC funding activity can be shown for various stages, specifically its direct, indirect and induced effects.
- It is important to note that the sectoral allocation also has an influence on the outcomes, as individual sectors each have a unique multiplier effect associated with the sectors' own production activities.
- In the 2025/26 financial year, overall GDP to the value of R41.8 billion is likely to be generated, with the associated employment impact having been estimated at 73 2174 jobs. Considering the higher levels of IDC investments anticipated over the last two years, the estimated impact on GDP and jobs also increases over the latter part of the outlook period.

Overall impact on GDP and Employment over the outlook period

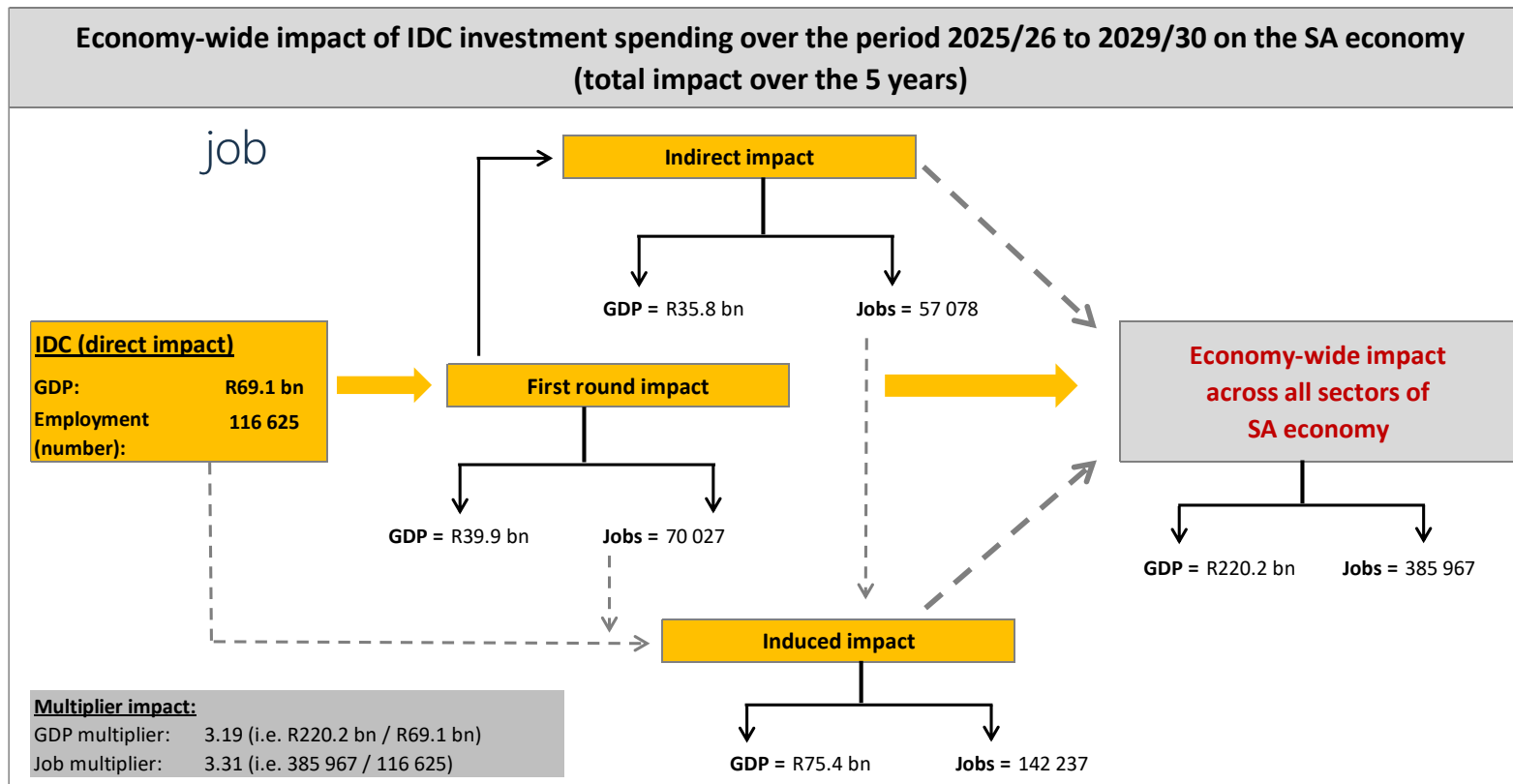
Economic variable / Financial year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
GDP (R million at constant 2023 prices):						
Initial (IDC direct)	13 173	13 100	13 119	14 357	15 384	69 133
First Round	7 537	7 544	7 570	8 300	8 913	39 864
Direct Impact*	20 711	20 643	20 689	22 657	24 297	108 998
Indirect Impact	6 770	6 786	6 807	7 459	8 006	35 828
Induced Impact	14 309	14 272	14 311	15 680	16 823	75 394
Total Impact	41 790	41 701	41 807	45 795	49 126	220 219
Employment (number):						
Initial (IDC direct)	22 268	22 124	22 135	24 199	25 900	116 625
First Round	13 193	13 286	13 321	14 583	15 644	70 027
Direct Impact*	35 461	35 409	35 456	38 782	41 544	186 652
Indirect Impact	10 762	10 822	10 853	11 886	12 754	57 078
Induced Impact	26 994	26 926	26 998	29 581	31 737	142 237
Total Impact	73 217	73 157	73 308	80 250	86 035	385 967

Source: IDC calculations

Note: * Direct impact = Initial + First round

Economy-wide impact assessment (continued): Macroeconomic outcomes – overall impact

- The potential contributions to the South African economy due to IDC funding activity of R81.2 bn (at constant 2023 prices) over the next 5 years to 2028/29 are estimated to be quite sizeable.
- According to the impact assessment, the IDC could be directly accountable for a total of R69.1 bn of additional GDP, while creating/supporting 116 625 direct jobs over the outlook period.
- In total, GDP amounting to R220.2 bn and 385 967 jobs may be associated with IDC funding activity.



Source: IDC calculations

Indirect job creation linked to IDC funding activity: Use of Employment multipliers

- To determine IDC's broader contribution to overall employment in the South African economy (excluding investments and associated jobs in other African countries), the relevant employment multipliers are utilised to derive the indirect jobs associated with IDC funding activity in addition to its direct contribution to employment creation.
- As illustrated in the chart, the manufacturing sector had the third largest employment multiplier (4.15) at the broad sector level in 2023, after the electricity, transport and mining sectors. This implies that 3.15 indirect jobs are being created and/or sustained elsewhere in the domestic economy for every 1 direct job in the manufacturing sector itself.

Section 5

SA-US Trade Relations and AGOA

The SA-US Relationship

- The US is a significant market for SA goods and a key source of investment.
- The US is SA's second largest *national* trading partner, after China.
- SA-US bilateral trade (in **goods**): \$20.7 bn (2024; *mirror data*)
 - SA exports: \$14.9 bn
 - SA imports: \$5.8 bn
- SA-US bilateral trade (in **services**): \$5.6 bn (2024; *mirror data*)
 - SA exports: \$2.187 bn
 - SA imports: \$3.515 bn
- 9% of SA global exports are destined for US (average over 2021 – 2023)
- SA is:
 - the largest sub-Saharan African importer of goods from the US; and
 - the biggest source of foreign direct investment to the US from the African continent
 - a crucial supplier of raw materials to many US supply-chains
- There are more than 600 US firms in SA, many using SA as a gateway to other African countries

SA-US Comprehensive Relations

Trade in goods (2023; million US\$; direct data)	SA exports to US	SA imports from US	Trade balance for SA
Agriculture	563	845	-277
Primary commodities	4 147	1 174	2 968
Manufacturing	3 610	7 181	-3 571
Total	8 320	9 200	-880

- *Data source: UNTADStats*
- South Africa's goods export basket comprises approximately 43% Manufactured products; 50% Mining Commodities and 7% Agriculture (2023).
- The trade balance in Goods trade fluctuates; the US consistently enjoys a surplus in Services trade.

Trade in Service (2024; million US\$)	US Imports from SA	US Exports to SA	Trade Balance for SA
Services	\$2 187 mn	\$3 515 mn	-\$1 331 mn

- *Data source: USITC*

The SA-US Trade Framework

- South Africa exports products to the US under three trade regimes. In 2024:
 - 72% of SA exports to the US went under the Most Favoured Nation (MFN/WTO) terms;
 - 26% under AGOA; and
 - 2% under the General System of Preferences (GSP)

South Africa's Exports to the United States per Program US\$'000					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SA AGOA EX	\$ 1 178 223	\$ 2 072 296	\$ 3 015 291	\$ 3 231 977	\$ 3 761 021
SA GSP EX	\$ 714 265	\$ 625 197	\$ 597 868	\$ 335 438	\$ 320 837
SA MFN EX	\$ 9 360 077	\$ 12 742 923	\$ 10 833 388	\$ 10 295 248	\$ 10 520 822
Other SA Ex	\$ 11 116	\$ 6 433	\$ 7 155	\$ 9 287	\$ 10 469
Total SA EX	\$ 11 263 681	\$ 15 446 849	\$ 14 453 701	\$ 13 871 951	\$ 14 613 148
AGOA EX % share of total Ex	10%	13%	21%	23%	26%
GSP EX % share of Total Ex	6%	4%	4%	2%	2%
MFN EX % share of Total Ex	83%	82%	75%	74%	72%

America First trade policy

- Key focus areas for the US Administration
 - Tariffs – as a revenue generation measure, negotiating tool and to promote balanced trade relations
 - Trade deficit
 - Addressing non-tariff barriers
- Implemented on 2 April 2025, reciprocal tariffs on all trading partners, with SA facing a 30% tariff. On 9 April 2025, these were paused for 90 days ending 9 July 2025 to enable countries to put forward proposals on how to address US concerns.
- SA has put forward a proposal for a Framework Agreement, still to be negotiated, that must promote mutually beneficial relations and SA's development needs and has the following elements:
 - procurement of gas from the US with investment in infrastructure and technology cooperation to unlock production in SA
 - addressing agricultural market access from both side
 - promoting two-way investment in critical sectors
 - cooperation on critical minerals that promotes beneficiation and leverages SA's minerals processing capabilities
 - cooperation among DFIs
 - tariffs in a manner that protects common external tariff and SACU
 - Cooperation on digital trade
 - While the negotiations are ongoing, SA has put forward a proposal that the tariffs applicable to SA, should be lower or not more than 10%, the preferential market access for key value added products be preserved and AGOA preferences be maintained
 - Must preserve regional integration and industrial capabilities

Impact of the potential loss of AGOA

In the absence of AGOA, SA products will face tariffs in the United States that will make them less competitive:

Sector	MFN duty	2024 SA Exports to the US	Projected cost (duties that importers will have to pay)	In the event that reciprocal tariffs are levied against SA exports	Projected costs – importers will pay based on 2024 exports
Automotive vehicles	2.5%	\$ 2,407,359 million	\$60.33 million	25%	\$601.88 million
Auto parts – parts for spark-ignition	2.4%	\$ 50.51 million	\$1.6 million	25%	\$12.62 million
Citrus	1.9 cents/kg	\$ 55,84 million	\$2.23 million	30%	\$16.75 million
Wine	6.3 cents/liter	\$ 29,93 million	\$1.99 million	30%	\$8.98 million
Edible ice	17%	\$ 33,06 million	\$ 5.26 million	30%	\$9,91 million
Inorganic chemicals	3.7%	\$ 39.46 million	\$ 1.46 million	Exempted	Exempted
Catamarans (boats)	1.7%	\$ 68,48 million	\$ 0.9 million	30%	\$20,48 million

Annexures

the dtic's APP targets

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 1: Administration

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women owned businesses	40% Women owned businesses	40% Women owned businesses	40% Women owned businesses
(%) of procurement contracts approved towards youth owned businesses	30% Youth owned businesses	30% Youth owned businesses	30% Youth owned businesses
(%) of procurement contracts approved towards PWD owned businesses	3% PWD owned businesses	3% PWD owned businesses	3% PWD owned businesses
Unqualified audit opinion for both financial and non-financial performance	Unqualified audit outcome for 2024/25 financial year	Unqualified audit outcome for 2025/26 financial year	Unqualified audit outcome for 2026/27 financial year
Percentage of entities achieving 80% performance	100%	100%	100%
% of staff engaged through performance excellence culture survey	50% Staff engaged	60% Staff engaged	70% Staff engaged
(%) of forensic cases received and completed for investigation	65 % of forensic cases received up to 31st December (end of Q3) are finalized by 31 March – Year end.	66% of forensic cases received up to 31st December (end of Q3) are finalized by 31 March- Year End.	67% of forensic cases received up to 31st December (end of Q3), are finalized by 31 March – Year End.
Number of worker champions in receipt of skills increased in firm productivity aligned to the DDM strategy	370 worker champions trained	400 worker champions trained	400 worker champions trained

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 2: Trade

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC)	20 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC)	25 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC)	30 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC)
Number of economic interest strategies implemented for key trading partners	5 Economic Interest Strategies implemented for key trading partners	3 Economic Interest Strategies implemented for key trading partners	2 Economic Interest Strategies implemented for key trading partners
Maintain sustainable trade relations with the US	Maintain sustainable trade relations with the US, including through an agreed TIFA work programme with the US and the formal relaunch of the TIFA	Investment and trade with US increased in line with the implemented Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)	Impact of the relaunched TIFA programme assessed in addressing industrialization, inclusive growth, transformation and job creation
Number of issues agreed with the EU under the SADC-EU EPA to expand market access	3 issues agreed	2 issues agreed	N/A
Number of issues agreed on the SACUM-UK EPA built-in agenda to expand market access	3 issues agreed	2 agreements agreed	N/A
Draft amendments for Patents Act submitted to Executive Authority and Cabinet for approval	2 nd draft of Patent Bill submitted to Executive Authority and Cabinet for approval	Patents Bill submitted to Parliament for approval and assented to by the President	Patents Act implemented

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 2: Trade

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Draft amendments to Designs Act submitted to Executive Authority and Cabinet for approval	2 nd draft of Design Amendment Bill submitted to Executive Authority and Cabinet for approval	Designs Amendment Bill submitted to Parliament for approval and assented to by the President	Designs Act implemented
Coordinated efforts in G20 to advance SA's national interest	Key priorities identified and advanced in G20 the Trade and Investment Working Group and 4 outcomes agreed for SA's Presidency	Engagements in G20 trade and investment structures to advance SA's national interests	Engagements in G20 trade and investment structures to advance SA's national interests
Number of WTO reform outcomes attained	3 Africa Group Agreements on WTO reform	1 reform outcome attained	Continue to advance WTO reforms not agreed at 14th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14)
Number of trade instruments deployed	2 trade instruments deployed	2 trade instruments deployed	1 trade instrument deployed
Number of regional value chains in critical sectors developed	Regional value chain on autos developed	Implementation of the autos regional value chain through Sector Desk Master plan	Regional value chain on pharmaceuticals developed

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Rand value of investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments in targeted sectors including Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks	R450bn	R450bn	R330bn
Number of new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) designated to facilitate re-industrialisation utilising the new model derived from the Spatial Industrial Development (SID) Strategy	1	1	1
Number of Cross Border partnerships developed between South Africa and other countries to facilitate the integration of regional value chains through Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	1	1	N/A
Number of linked trade corridor anchored by SEZs to enhance the logistical efficiencies to enable the effective manufacturing and trading of value added goods	1	1	N/A
Increase in the land area of existing SEZs to provide more space for targeted investments in key sectors	2	1	1

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Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Number of industrial parks developed into competitive infrastructure platforms for supporting diversified sectors	10 IPs developed to assist enterprises and investments for enabled localisation / manufacturing operations (including townships and rural areas	15 IPs developed to assist enterprises and investments for enabled localisation / manufacturing operations (including townships and rural areas	10 IPs developed to assist enterprises and investments for enabled localisation / manufacturing operations (including townships and rural areas
Number of prototypes commercialised	10	10	10
Number of new One Stop Shop rolled out in 6 provinces	2	2	2
Number of new Fusion Centre to undertake regulatory reform for Acts, Regulations, Licencing, Permits and Registrations	2	2	
Number of investor facilitation surveys conducted to support investor satisfaction	bi-annual investor survey reports	bi-annual investor survey reports	bi-annual investor survey reports
Number of unblockings through EOSS	38	48	58
One agreement on annual % increase in workplace-based placement internships by 6-8% per annum developed	One agreement on annual % Increase in workplace-based placement internships by 6-8% per annum developed	Promotion and development of one agreement with key stakeholders (including DHET and SETAs) to increase the number of internship and work experience opportunities by 6-8% per annum.	Promotion and development of one agreement with key stakeholders (including DHET and SETAs) to increase the number of internship and work experience opportunities by 6-8% per annum.
Number of Demand-led skills plans in place for each masterplan developed	Two high priority sector demand led skills plan implemented	Two high priority sector demand led skills plan implemented	Two high priority sector demand led skills plan implemented

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 4: Sectors

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Increased % of manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy	Increase of 0.5 % manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy	Increased 1 % manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy	Increased 1% manufacturing growth through the implementation of a National Industrial Policy
Increased % of global market share for processed critical minerals	0.5% of global market share for processed critical minerals: Battery grade minerals (Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Copper, Vanadium, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Graphite and Cobalt); Chrome; Iron ore	1% of global market share for processed critical minerals: Battery grade minerals (Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Copper, Vanadium, Lithium, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Graphite and Cobalt); Chrome; Iron ore	1.5% of global market share for processed critical minerals: Battery grade minerals (Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Copper, Vanadium, Lithium, Rare Earth Elements (REE), Graphite and Cobalt); Chrome; Iron ore
Rand value increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R50 billion Increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R100 billion Increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services	R100 billion Increase in the procurement value of locally manufactured goods and services
% Reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	10% reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	10% reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment	10%reduction in the importation of rail transport equipment

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 4: Sectors

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Increase the growth of the Cannabis Industry by 10% per annum from a base of R14bn	10% increase in the growth of the Cannabis industry per annum	10% increase in the growth of the Cannabis industry per annum	10% increase in the growth of the Cannabis industry per annum
Development of the rail tariff reduction support programme	Development of the rail tariff reduction support programme	Implementation of the approved rail tariff reduction support programme and achieve 10% reduction in the cost of rail transport.	Implementation of the approved rail tariff reduction support programme and achieve and 15% reduction in the cost of rail transport.
EV batteries policy supporting local battery production submitted to the Accounting officer	Approval of the EV batteries policy supporting local battery production	Investment promotion for local EV battery production	Investment for local EV battery production
Percentage Increased on renewable energy components	10% increase in the manufacturing of the of renewable energy components	10% increase in the manufacturing of the of renewable energy components	10% increase in the manufacturing of the of renewable energy components
Implementation of decarbonisation Strategy to inform Industrial Policy, Trade policy and Policy position on Carbon Tax	Implementation of approved Decarbonisation Strategy through the EIP	Implementation of approved Decarbonisation Strategy through the EIP	Implementation of approved Decarbonisation Strategy through the EIP

the dtic’s APP targets

Programme 5: Regulation

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Number of Regulations amended and reports submitted to Executive Authority	7	-	-
Number of Omnibus Bills amended and reports submitted to Executive Authority	1 Omnibus Bill developed and submitted to EA	Omnibus Bill approved by Cabinet and - introduced to Parliament	-
Number of interventions to streamline processes to enable red tape reduction and report submitted to EA	2 interventions to streamline processes and report produced and submitted to EA	-	-
% of turnaround time reduced on processes, applications and permits in the dtic entities and report submitted to EA	Turnaround times reduced by 30% on processes, applications and permits in the dtic entities and report submitted to EA	-	-

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 6: Incentives

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Rand value of investment through industrial financial support	R10bn	R10bn	R10bn
Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R5bn	R5bn	R5bn
Rand value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	R5,02bn	R5,2bn	R5,4bn
Number of new jobs created	6 000	6 000	6 000
Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	1 (Shared Access)	1 full Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	0
Number of jobs created through the digital economy programme (GBS)	4 000	5 000	6 000

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 7: Exports

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Rand value of South African exports to the rest of the world in key industrial policy sectors, including services	R120bn	R123bn	R126bn
Rand value of South African exports to the Rest of Africa in key industrial policy sectors, including services	R132bn	R138bn	R142bn
Number of days reduction in the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) group scheme programme application processes	15 Days	10 days	5 days
Rand value of South African exports to the rest of the world by SMMEs funded by EMIA	R20m	R25m	R30m
Rand value of South African exports to the rest of the world by Black owned entities funded by EMIA	R15m	R20m	R25m
Number of entities capacitated on exporting skills	300	300	300

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Rand Value of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	R8bn	R8bn	R8bn
Rand value of Transformation Fund aggregated and disbursed	R20bn of Transformation Fund aggregated and disbursed	R20bn of Transformation Fund aggregated and disbursed	R20bn of Transformation Fund aggregated and disbursed
% Implementation of B-BBEE of black ownership in critical sectors	30% black ownership achieved in critical sectors	30-35% black ownership achieved in critical sector	35-40% black ownership achieved in critical sector
Number of SEF job opportunities created	50 000 SEF job opportunities created	–	–
Number of additional workers with shares in their companies including but not limited to competition initiatives	10 000 workers	10 000 workers	10 000 workers
Number of Market Inquiries completed	1	1	1
Number of unemployed youth trained under the Youth Employment Service (YES) by 2029	40 000	40 000	40 000

the dtic's APP targets

Programme 9: Research

Output Indicators	MTEF Period		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Number of MTDP Implementation reports produced	4	4	4
Accelerated Energy Roadmap approved by the Minister	1	0	0
Number of negotiated price agreements between Eskom and firms to improve the competitiveness of key industrial sectors	2	2	2
Digital Roadmap approved by the Minister	1	0	0
Digital Venture Capital Fund Guidelines developed	1	1	1
Number of youths trained in digital skills	10,000	10,000	10.000
Number of unemployed persons completed digital literacy training courses	50,000	100,000	100,000

THANK YOU

