

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2025/2026**

April 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
Commission	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
CSP	Company Specific Percentages
The dtic	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement between SACU states and Mozambique on the one hand and the EU and its Member States on the other (2016)
EPC	Eligible Production Certificates
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
ITA Act	International Trade Administration Act, 71 of 2002
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
NDP	New Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NGP	National Growth Path
PRC	Production Rebate Certificates.
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service
TPSF	Trade Policy and Strategic Framework
TDCA	Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement between SA and the EU and its Member States (1999)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States of America
WTO	World Trade Organisation

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa's (ITAC) 2025/2026 Annual Performance Plan (APP) reflects its commitments to its mandate in terms of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002, and to advancing the strategic plans and goals of the 7th Administration aimed at fostering sustainable economic growth, industrialization, inclusive development and building a fair and competitive environment for South Africa's participation in global trade.

Since the start of the Sixth Administration and continuing into the 7th Administration, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic) and all entities in the dtic Group have adopted an output-driven planning system based on the objective of creating real change for all South Africans. As can be seen from the consolidated indicators in the APP, ITAC is focused on doing its part by, amongst others, addressing potentially injurious import competition, enabling growth in domestic manufacturing and manufactured exports, and facilitating domestic industries accessing affordable quality scrap metals.

ITAC APP 2025/2026, is hereby submitted in accordance with the Revised Framework on Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.



PARKS TAU, MP

MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

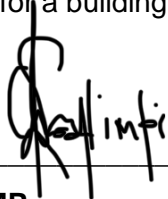
DATE: 08 April 2025

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The 2025/2026 Annual Performance Plan (APP) represents a purposeful alignment with the strategic priorities established by the 7th Administration, which include industrialization, job creation, transformative processes, and the cultivation of a capable state. This alignment further emphasizes the importance of fostering equitable participation in both international and domestic trade.

The indicators outlined in the 2025/2026 plan reflect the ITAC's steadfast commitment to promoting export-led growth, ensuring enforcement of fair-trade practices, and safeguarding domestic industries through rigorous import and export control measures. Moreover, these indicators exceed mere compliance; they constitute an important strategic framework designed to assess impact, enhance accountability, quantify firm-level reciprocity concerning government initiatives, and guide our trade policy toward the advancement of economic development.

In this context, ITAC Annual Performance Plan 2025/26 serves not only as a reflection of our collective strategic objectives, but also as a transformative instrument essential for building a developmental state.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zuko Godlimpi', is positioned above a horizontal line.

ZUKO GODLIMPI, MP

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

DATE: 08 April 2025

ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT

This Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) for 2025/2026 identifies the key performance areas, indicators and targets that the organisation seeks to achieve, in line with its Strategic Plan. The Annual Performance Plan, in response to recent developments in the global and domestic economy incorporates efficiency indicators and those that review the distributional and spatial impact of our work. Moreover, the 2025/26 APP incorporates indicators that consider the influence of ITAC's work on the conditions under which successive democratic administrations have pursued the reindustrialisation and transformation of the South African economy. These performance measures, alongside reflections on the human and financial resourcing of the institution, it is hoped, will provide an invaluable guide to ITAC's work.

We remain committed to the successful implementation of the Plan.

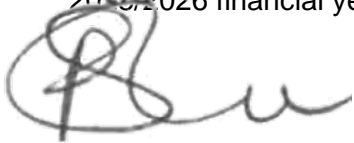


AYABONGA CAWE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DATE: 08/04/2025

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

- was developed by the management of ITAC under the guidance of the Chief Commissioner;
- was prepared in line with the Strategic Plan of ITAC; and
- accurately reflects the performance targets which ITAC will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for the 2025/2026 financial year.



PHILLIP SEMELA
GENERAL MANAGER: CORPORATE SERVICES
DATE: 08/04/2025



AYABONGA CAWE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DATE: 08/04/2025

APPROVED BY:



PARKS TAU, MP
MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION
DATE: 08 April 2025

PART A: MANDATE

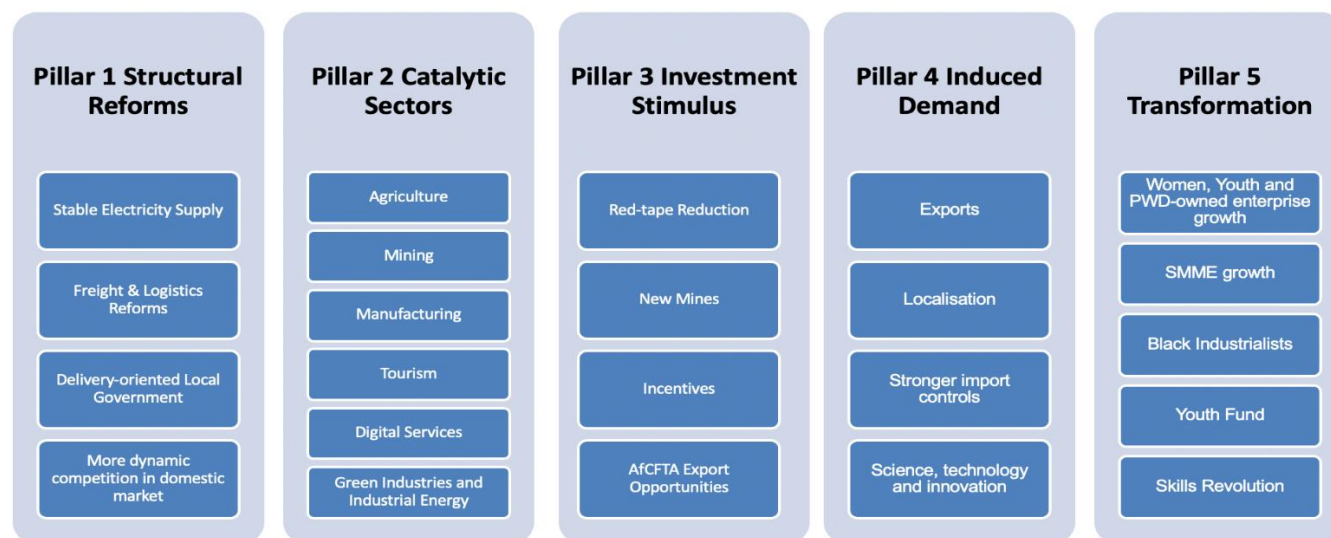
1. Legislative and policy mandates

ITAC's administration of its trade instruments should be understood within the legal and policy environment within which it operates. As discussed below, the parameters of this framework are defined by its enabling statute and regulations, as well as the industrial and trade-related policies of the Government.

1.1 Legislative mandate

ITAC is a creature of statute established in terms of section 7 of the International Trade Administration Act 71 of 2002 ('ITA Act'). The object of the ITA Act, as previously stated, is to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Area. By establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade, subject to the ITA Act and the Southern African Customs Union Agreement (SACU Agreement of 2002). The core functions of ITAC are to conduct customs duty amendment investigations, trade remedy investigations, and import and export control. ITAC provides technical advice and support to various stakeholders, including the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

Figure 1. The Strategic Approach to the Economy of the 7th Administration



Source: Presidency, 2025.

1.2 Policy mandate

The South African Government has outlined an economic policy aimed at delivering sustained and inclusive growth. These policy considerations are important as they reflect the commitment of ITAC to contribute to the national priorities outlined in policy-related documents and statement) of the 7th Administration, such as the Medium-Term Development Plan. ITo achieve this objective, the Government has identified three strategic priorities. The 1st strategic priority focuses on *inclusive growth and job creation*. The 2nd strategic priority targets *a reduction in poverty and tackling the high cost of inflation*. The 3rd strategic priority is focused on *building a capable, ethical and development state*. TAC's trade instruments are integral to shaping the country's trade environment and the benefits that may be derived therefrom. Consequently, ITAC in its. Administration of its trade instruments adheres to the requirements arising from the regulatory and legislative framework, while also operating in harmony with the Government's strategic policy priorities.

Priority 1: Delivering Inclusive Growth and Job Creation

ITAC supports inclusive growth and jobs creation through its trade instruments. ITAC's tariff investigations consider the impact of tariff changes on local employment. By providing tariff support to industries that are labour-intensive or have significant job-creation potential, ITAC ensures that its decisions contribute to reducing unemployment. ITAC's trade remedy investigations also support this goal by addressing unfair trade that if left unaddressed could lead to further firm-level distress and at worst, the ultimate demise of industries across the primary and manufacturing sectors.

Import and export controls also have a role to play in job creation (and retention). The protection from competition by imported second hand or grey goods, enjoyed by domestic producers is a key feature of our import control policy that responds to the surplus and waste disposal strategies of producing regions across the world, especially in the clothing and footwear and automotive sectors. On the export control side, goods are prohibited or restricted from being exported from South Africa for multilateral, industrial, environmental and safety reasons. One example of this is the Price Preference System (PPS) which ITAC administers, and which regulates the exportation of waste and scrap metals. By requiring that affordable, quality scrap is first offered for sale to local industry prior to being issued with an export permit, the PPS seeks to support local beneficiation. As with other programmes that it administers, ITAC is engage in reviews aimed at enhancing the benefits that local industry derives from such programmes.

Government has also highlighted the importance of inclusive growth. ITAC's approach to tariff investigations includes considerations of how tariffs support small and medium enterprises and historically disadvantaged persons. ITAC will also seek to grow the share of permit and authorisation processes that take into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act.

Priority 2: Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of inflation

Tariffs as a form of 'import taxation', while visiting singularly targeted benefits to producers of specific products, also yield 'diffuse' costs to many households and downstream firms due to their price-raising effect. Least of all in a country whose product market structures are characterised by

dominant lead firms. It is this feature that complicates the function of trade protection measures in a country like South Africa faced by the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Where trade relief measures are understood and expected to raise prices in a manner where the 'distributional incidence' of taxation falls on poorer households and downstream industrial users, the Commission is expected to balance this 'cost' alongside the firm-level benefit enjoyed by incumbent producers.

This is of particular concerns where the good in question is an everyday staple, such as poultry, or a key input for downstream industries, such as steel or aluminium products. In such investigations, ITAC needs to ensure that duties are set at levels that balance the interests of domestic industries and the welfare of consumers or economic interests of downstream industries. The Commission has strengthened its ability to simulate and consider these distributional questions, with the assistance of data sets from SARS and Statistics South Africa. This work will continue to ensure that final determinations and recommendations by the Commission to executive authorities, are sensitive to the distributional impact of trade policy decisions.

Priority 3: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state

A key feature of a capable, ethical and developmental state, is not only that those who constitute the state as its personnel have integrity, but rather that they have such integrity alongside a capability to translate the strategic approach of the Government into operational and administrative work of the institution. The 7th Administration's strategic approach to achieve inclusive growth rests on five pillars (structural reform, catalytic sectors, investment stimulus, induced demand and transformation). ITAC's work falls squarely in the fourth and fifth pillars (see **Figure 1** above) of this strategy, with its work in incentivizing exports (through drawbacks) and undertaking import control crucial to contributing to national goals. So too will the review of our regulatory tools consider their harmonization to transformation objectives.

2. Institutional Policies and Strategies

In executing its core functions, ITAC is expected to take strategic guidance from prevailing policy imperatives. In light of this, the table below provides a summary of selected strategic priority actions identified for the 2025/26 financial year. These constitute the key issues that ITAC has taken into account in formulating actions for achieving its vision and mission.

Table 1: Strategic drivers

Strategic Drivers	Indicated Actions
Positioning: Continued relevance in changing economic, trade and industrial policy environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessments/Reviews/Reciprocal Commitments • Technical advice in bilateral, multilateral, and WTO trade negotiations beyond Africa • Monitoring trade flows to identify threats and opportunities • Effective participation in regional trade negotiations (SACU, SADC and AfCFTA) • Collaboration with the dtic Sector Desks and contribution to assessment of policy effectiveness
Compliance with multilateral, bilateral, regional, and domestic legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITA Act • Customs and Excise Act • ITAC Regulations • Promotion of Administrative Justice Act • POPIA • Relevant Acts in the Public Service • Constitution • World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreements • SACU Agreement • Bilateral Trade Agreements
Review of domestic law and practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the ITA Act • Review of Tariffs, Trade Remedies, and Import and Export Control Regulations
Efficiency and Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligning business support functions to core functions • Improving service delivery and ease of administration, including the removal of red tape • Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of our trade instruments • Strengthening our research and development capability
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed Fees Revenue Model and Strategy • Sound financial management and accounting • Good governance, internal control, and risk management
Strategic, technical and organisational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated performance management, development, and enhancement • Recruitment, selection, retention and skills development • Organisational Restructuring and Redesign • Permit System Automation and Modernisation

3. Relevant Court Rulings

The following are recent court rulings that have a significant, ongoing impact on the operations and/or the service delivery obligations of ITAC:

3.1 TATA CHEMICALS AND ANOTHER v ITAC, THE MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND BOTSWANA ASH (Case No: 48248/20)

This was a judicial review wherein the Applicants challenged the decisions emanating from ITAC Report No. 616. In addition, they argued that the duties ought not to have been imposed, as the five-year period for the imposition of the duties, as provided for in the Anti-Dumping Regulations (ADR) had lapsed prior to the initiation of the sunset review. In addition to this, they argued that the Commission did not provide a reasonable and rational basis for its finding that the removal of the duty would likely lead to the continuance or recurrence of injurious dumping. The Applicants further claimed that there was no factual basis for the Commission's determination on 'dumping' and 'injury'. The judgement was handed down on 28/04/23.

The critical findings of the judgement were:

- The decision-making process and the decisions/ recommendations of ITAC fall squarely within the ambit of PAJA and therefore the grounds for review prescribed by PAJA are applicable to ITAC.
- The Applicants argued that the duties had expired prior to the initiation of the sunset review. The argument was premised on an interpretation of the ADR that the five-year period should be calculated from the date that the duties were imposed with retrospective effect. The issue before the court was whether the calculation of the five-year period should be from the date of publication of the definitive duties or the date that the duties become payable which is retrospective in nature. The court upheld ITAC's interpretation of the ADR that the correct date would be date of the publication of the imposition of the duties and hence in this case the sunset review was initiated prior to the lapse of the original duties. **This was a significant finding as it creates legal certainty that ITAC was correct in its process and the calculation of the five-year period.**
- There was an argument that there was no factual basis for the finding by ITAC that there would be a recurrence of dumping. Although the court upheld ITAC's findings and found that it was substantively and procedurally fair, this finding would be dependent on the merits of each individual investigation and was not precedent setting in nature.
- The Applicants alleged that the approach by ITAC in not applying the lesser duty rule was fundamentally flawed. In the original investigation the Applicants participated in the investigation and enjoyed a 'company specific' duty. However, in the sunset review the Applicants failed to participate similarly in the investigation and was therefore subject to the 'residual duty' which was significantly higher. The court upheld ITAC's approach and interpretation of ADR 58.2 and 59 regarding the consequences of non-cooperation in an investigation. This was an important finding as it creates legal certainty on the manner in which ITAC conducts its investigations when an exporter participates and when it does not.

The judgement was therefore in favour of ITAC and the other Respondents with a favourable cost order.

3.2 ASSOCIATION OF MEAT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS (AMIE) v ITAC, THE MINISTER OF TRADE INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION, SARS, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE and SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION (SAPA) (Case No: 9233/2022)

In this a judicial review, the Applicant challenged the decisions emanating from ITAC Report No. 666. The grounds for review in this case were the following:

- The initiation process was flawed (SAPA could not have made a *prima facie* case);
- ITAC failed to justify the duties by failing to provide the underlying dumping margin calculations;
- The process was procedurally unfair; and
- New methodology was used instead of third country to determine the dumping margin. The Applicant alleges that they had a legitimate expectation of being treated consistently with every prior sunset review conducted in the SACU.

The judgement was handed down on 12 October 2023. The court did not review and set aside the recommendation of ITAC or the decision of the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition but did set aside the Minister of Finance's decision and referred it back for reconsideration.

The critical findings of this judgement were that it had the effect of creating a public participation process prior to the Minister of Finance making his decision, which is not provided for in the current legal framework. It also creates an obligation on the Minister of Finance to consider any representations made to him after receiving a request from the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition. The court premised its entire judgement on the finding that the Minister of Finance's decision was not independent from the recommendation of ITAC and the decision of the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition and was the only 'final' decision in the multi-stage decision making process and based its finding on an assumption that the Minister of Finance did not consider certain representations raised by the Applicant regarding the detrimental effect of the duty amendment. The court also placed an undue amount of weight on the Minister of Finance's failure to participate in the litigation. The court failed to set aside ITAC's recommendation but ventured in the judgement to criticize the Commission's 'process' as unfair.

This judgement has far-reaching consequences for the entire decision-making process that follows the Commission's recommendation. An application for leave to appeal was successfully granted on 31 January 2024 and the parties were granted leave to appeal directly to the Supreme Court of Appeals which remains ongoing.

PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS

4 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

As a small, open market economy, South Africa's economic success is intricately linked to the terms of its integration into global value chain and the effectiveness of its trade policies and instruments. These serve as crucial drivers for enhancing domestic competitiveness, attracting investment, and fostering meaningful global economic partnerships. A conjunctural analysis is crucial to consider key shifts and ruptures and, in some instances, strategic 'continuities' that influence the operating environment within which the Commission and its related institutions undertakes its work. This section provides an overview of ITAC's analysis of its internal and external environments, which guided the development of this strategic plan.

4.1 External Environmental Analysis

4.1.1. Geopolitics and Global Trade

Global economic developments continue to shape South Africa's economic trajectory, significantly influencing key focus areas of the 7th Administration. These include enhancing industrial output, driving export growth in manufactured products, creating formal sector employment, attracting investment, and advancing import substitution. However, the global landscape remains volatile and uncertain. Defined by escalating trade tensions among major economies, persistent supply chain uncertainty arising from geopolitics and conflict, the intensifying challenges of climate change, and an accelerating shift towards 'clubby' arrangements between different blocs at the expense of others. Geopolitical tensions cast a long shadow over global trade dynamics, growth prospects and cooperation efforts, with ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, the Sahel, Sudan and the Middle East eroding regional and international stability. So too have electoral shifts placed longstanding domains of consensus in the multilateral sphere at risk of rupture. In 2024, approximately 80 countries held national elections, marking a pivotal year for global politics. Among these were South Africa's key trading partners, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, members of the European Union, India and Russia. The outcomes of these elections are poised to have far-reaching consequences for global trade and political realignments. The general election in Germany in 2025 may similarly introduce some changes. In the United States of America in particular, the anticipated economic agenda is of particular significance. Early signals indicate that trade measures may be used to confront difficult geopolitical and domestic challenges, with significant implications for development aid flows and trade preferences enjoyed by South African producers under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Furthermore, uncertainty remains around the implications on our industrial base associated with 'mooted' higher tariffs, tax cuts, deep deregulation and 'friend-shoring'. The revived "America First" approach is expected to dominate this agenda, with potential renegotiations or withdrawals from existing trade and other multilateral agreements.

This stance could disrupt global trade dynamics, triggering retaliatory tariffs from other nations and heightening the risk of a broader trade war. Such actions could likely slow global economic growth, fuel inflation, and destabilise established trade and geopolitical relationships. So too might this approach limit the ability to mount effective multilateral responses to global climate, health and other emergencies.

On the trade policy front, South Africa, as the largest US trading partner in Africa, has more than \$20 billion in bilateral trade with the USA. More than 600 US companies operate in South Africa, with the country benefitting significantly in industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, and textiles. In 2022, AGOA-supported exports from South Africa were valued at approximately \$2.7 billion, accounting for 25% of its total US-bound exports. By 2023, bilateral trade totalled \$17.6 billion, with AGOA exports including automotive parts, citrus, wines, iron, steel, and certain chemicals. Given the critical role that AGOA plays in South Africa's trade dynamics and the increasingly explicit stance of the USA's 47th Administration in wielding trade instruments as geopolitical leverage, South Africa must remain vigilant in safeguarding its trade policy space and navigating an increasingly uncertain global economic environment.

Furthermore, the moment also calls for deepening trade and other relations with key economies in the Global South. This includes strengthening institutions that have for many decades championed the interests of the erstwhile colonized and occupied territories of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This includes the Non-Aligned Movement and latterly, the BRICS which has since grown from the five founder nations to include many growing emerging market economies. The BRICS countries have made steady progress in advancing a shared strategic agenda, promoting closer cooperation across various policy domains such as trade, investment, energy, health, and technological innovation. This collaboration not only strengthens economic ties among member states but also positions them to tackle pressing global challenges together (and alongside others), paving the way for a more resilient and inclusive future for all.

4.1.2. Regional Overview

In terms of enabling the export growth of manufactured goods, South Africa faces a mixed bag of opportunities and challenges. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) has the potential to boost intra-African trade significantly, providing South African manufacturers with new markets on relatively preferential terms, beyond SACU and SADC. However, the ability to capitalise on this opportunity relies on, in part, improving the competitiveness of local products and improvement of network, standards and infrastructure linkages between the many blocs on the Continent. This can be seen, as many South African manufacturers face challenges related to quality, cost, and capacity, which hinder their ability to compete effectively in both regional and global markets.

Adding to this complexity, fluctuating demand from major trading partners, particularly in the Eurozone and China, has reduced international demand for South African goods, further complicating the export landscape. At the same time, ITAC has observed a rise in applications for trade measures where the import competition that firms are contending with emerges from cases involving neighbouring non-SACU states enjoying preferences under the SADC Agreement. Reflecting the increasing intricacies of regional trade dynamics, even within existing blocs. On the trade policy front, this signals a need for a developmental approach on regional multilateral and strengthened economic diplomacy efforts to ensure that economic benefits are shared

to reduce disparities while at the same time harnessing regional industrialisation. On the trade administration side, continuous monitoring of the adverse impacts of African import competition on vulnerable domestic sectors is underway, ensuring timely identification and mitigation of challenges these industries face.

4.1.3. Domestic Overview

South Africa while faced with prohibitive 'demand conditions' (low investment, fiscal consolidation and a muted recovery in household consumption expenditure), also continues to face challenging trade conditions on the supply side. Logistical and infrastructure bottlenecks remain a significant constraint. The stabilisation of the electricity supply has somewhat alleviated production pressures, and the renewed confidence in the Government of National Unity (GNU) has provided a much-needed boost for investor confidence. The manufacturing sector, including steel production and other industries, contributed 13% to the country's GDP in 2023. The sector's importance in driving economic growth is further highlighted by its projected nominal GDP growth of 5.7% annually over the next decade. However, despite some significant shifts in the drivers of economic activities in industries, SA's headline real GDP growth forecast for the next few years is unchanged, hovering at around 1%. Looking ahead, industrial policy strategies must consider the role of the industrial services sector to enhance the production output pool and efficiency, reduce costs, improve product quality, and ensure the sector's resilience and global competitiveness in industrial processes. South Africa's terms of trade continue to confront its historical challenge as a commodity exporter faced with the imperative of urgent economic diversification. South Africa's trade remains primarily focused on the export of minerals, and the importation of machinery, and vehicle products in terms of value. In 2023, machinery emerged as the leading import category, contributing over a fifth (21.8%) of the total import value and reflecting an overall import growth of 8.6%. Key machinery imports included catalytic converters, computers and mechanical appliances, cell phones, and electrical equipment.

Creating formal sector direct employment remains a key objective for South Africa, yet the relationship between international trade dynamics and job creation is complex. Increased manufacturing activity can lead to job growth. However, the influx of imported goods in response to, amongst other things, trade barriers erected by South Africa's trading partners can undermine local industries, leading to job losses. Concerningly, in some sectors (such as the automotive and rail sector), a rising share of final consumption and demand is accounted for by imports of completely built products, thus complicating the ambition to raise local content levels. Here again, carefully focused trade measures can assist domestic industries in competing in the domestic market as well as in international markets. On the demand side, price increases in key products, driving both producer and consumer inflation, have had significant distributional impacts, particularly on household budgets and industrial production costs. Rising inflation affects the cost of goods and services, directly influencing the purchasing power of producers and consumers.

In this context, the Commission has increasingly incorporated distributional impact considerations into its policy recommendations. This approach ensures that final determinations are aligned with the broader goal of mitigating inequality and minimising the economic burden on vulnerable consumers and households. This approach while recognising the need for trade protection in agro-processing (the largest employer in manufacturing) in response to the persistent use of production subsidies elsewhere, has to also proactively protect and advance consumer welfare and the interests of downstream industrial users in instances where trade measures are instituted on intermediate inputs. Moreover, with the growing use of distortionary trade policies in the form of processing quotas and export bans, there is a growing need to monitor trade measures that can (in the context of severe droughts) risk

food insecurity. In some commodity categories, oversupply presents near term price risks. For example, the recovery in sugar production in Brazil, India, and Thailand has led to surpluses that risk depressing global sugar prices, thus raising the importance of responsive trade measures in protecting domestic industries from adverse external pressures.

4.2 Analysis of the Internal Environment

The core functions of ITAC are to conduct customs duty amendment investigations, trade remedy investigations, and import and export control. These core functions are summarised below as part of the internal environment analysis:

4.2.1 Tariff Amendments

Tariffs are an instrument of industrial policy and are applied in a manner that harmonizes these trade measures to the broader economic policy mix. ITAC's tariff approach is a critical feature of South Africa's industrial policy, which aims to enable favourable terms of access to the domestic market for local firms. There are three types of tariff amendments, which are administered by the Tariff Investigations Unit. These comprise investigations of increases in ordinary customs duties; reductions in ordinary customs duties; and the creation of rebate and drawback provisions. The Commission also administers various kinds of rebate and drawback provisions falling under Schedules 3, 4, and 5 of the Customs and Excise Act, of 1964. This administration is done by issuing permits and certificates in accordance with the Customs and Excise Act, of 1964, and setting guidelines for a variety of industrial sectors to clear imported goods free of duty.

The Commission takes into consideration the unique nature of each product or industry under investigation. This means that each industry or investigation is carried out on a case-by-case basis in order to be sensitive to its specific needs. This includes, whether or not the product under investigation is a consumer good or whether or not it is an input material into the downstream manufacturing industries. The Commission is cognisant that any potential tariff increases have an impact on key economic variables, including, *inter alia*, the inflationary impact on consumer prices. The focus is on outcomes, being, increased domestic production and investment, job retention and creation, inclusive growth, price restraint, building inclusivity as well as international competitiveness.

4.2.2 Trade Remedies

ITAC administers three types of trade remedies, namely, anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures. The use of trade remedies is consistent with the objects of the ITA Act, being to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and SACU. Trade remedies are used to combat unfair trade practices (anti-dumping and countervailing measures) and fair-trade practices in cases of unforeseen surges in imports that cause or threaten to cause serious injury to local producers (safeguard measures).

Of the three types of trade remedies administered by ITAC, anti-dumping is traditionally the most frequently used, both globally and in South Africa. In the period 1995 to June 2022, the Commission initiated 13 countervailing investigations, compared to the 252 anti-dumping investigations initiated. In the years 2007 to June 2022, only two countervailing investigations were initiated, with no initiations of countervailing investigations since 2009. In the period 1995 to June 2022 nine safeguard investigations have been initiated by the Commission, and more interest has been shown in this instrument since 2012 with investigations involving lysine, frozen potato chips, hot rolled steel, and cold rolled steel being conducted between that year and 2017. In 2018, ITAC conducted a safeguard investigation in relation to set screws and hexagonal nuts. An investigation on frozen chicken portions in terms of the TDCA/EPA was initiated in 2016 and measures were imposed in 2018. In August 2024, ITAC published guidelines and conditions for implementing an agricultural safeguard measure as outlined in article 35 of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the United Kingdom and its member states, on the one hand, and the SACU member states and Mozambique EPA, on the other ("SACUM-UK EPA"). This means that agricultural safeguard duties can now be imposed without an investigation under the trade agreement with the EU and the UK. ITAC will play a crucial role in administering Article 35 of this agreement.

ITAC has observed an increase in the number of anti-circumvention cases filed by the industry. The prominent anti-circumvention cases involve false declaration, misclassification, and country hopping. To address this issue, ITAC will work on developing strategies in partnership with SARS and various industry associations.

Following China's assent to the WTO and their designation as a 'socialist' market economy, some investigating authorities, such as the USA, Canada, EU, UK, India, and Australia, have incorporated the "particular market situation" provision into their regulations. A "particular market situation" (PMS) in the context of anti-dumping investigations refers to a situation where domestic prices or costs in the exporting country are distorted and do not accurately reflect normal market conditions. This can occur due to factors such as government intervention, subsidies, and other market distortions. When a PMS is identified, authorities may use alternative methods to determine the normal value rather than relying on domestic prices to ensure a fair comparison with export prices. This provision has been included in the draft Amended Anti-Dumping regulations. The inclusion of this provision could potentially assist ITAC in addressing the issue of subsidized inputs, especially in cases involving China, the EU, the UK, and the USA with regard to agricultural products, offering a more effective and fair approach.

ITAC will consider including the Public Interest provision, which considers the broader impact of imposing anti-dumping measures on various stakeholders, including consumers and downstream industries, in the Amended Anti-Dumping regulations.

Furthermore, ITAC will deepen co-operation with fellow developing countries at the WTO and participate in discussions such as the Africa Group, which advocates for reforms in multilateral systems to ensure the policy space to pursue industrialisation. It will also work with other African authorities to enforce trade remedy provisions under the AfCFTA. Training African authorities in trade remedies should be seen as a key component and an extension of our economic and diplomatic efforts.

ITAC will maintain its rigorous approach to investigations. It will focus on developing guidelines and frameworks for various trade remedy instruments to improve efficiency and effectiveness in supporting the domestic industry in achieving national strategic objectives. The investigation time frames applicable in respect of these instruments are critical as they are governed not only by domestic South African law but also WTO Agreements. In view of the relatively low bound rates to which South Africa committed itself under the WTO, and the fact that most tariffs are currently set at or close to the WTO bound rate, trade remedies have become important in levelling the playing field for local producers, and where appropriate, protecting them against unforeseen surges in imports which cause or threaten to cause serious injury. Communication with industry will be critical to alert them to the availability of these instruments.

ITAC plays a critical role in supporting the South African and SACU teams in trade negotiations. Litigation will continue to be a challenge in this complex and technical area of work. All jurisdictions active in this field have to contend with this reality. At a multilateral level, a major part of the WTO Settlement of Disputes procedures involves trade remedies cases. Enhancing the capacity of ITAC's legal unit and legal training for investigators will continue to be a priority. The importance of being procedurally and substantively compliant in carrying out trade remedies investigations cannot be overemphasised.

4.2.3 Import and Export Control

Import control measures in a more globally integrated economy are limited to those allowed under the relevant WTO Agreements. Import control measures are essentially for health, safety, environmental and strategic reasons. In this regard, ITAC contributes to the green economy.

In terms of the enforcement of standards and the curbing of illegal and fraudulent trade, ITAC has positioned itself to play a more strategic role regarding import and export control measures and enforcement, collaborating with other government agencies. These actions have assumed greater importance as they now form part of the 2018 stimulus package announced by the President to boost economic growth. Mineral beneficiation has been identified as one of the areas where jobs will be created, and this will require an alignment of ITAC's export control measures to give support to beneficiation. ITAC has strengthened its export control measures on scrap metal through the introduction of PPS to promote investment and employment opportunities in the domestic metals beneficiation and fabrication industries. This followed the policy directive by the Minister leading the then Economic Development Department aimed inter alia at addressing a crisis in the country by seeking to ensure access to affordable good quality scrap metal by foundries and other consumer industries. Notwithstanding its limitations, this system has had some positive effect on South African metal manufacturing firms since its inception on 10 May 2013. Since the periodic extensions of the PPS for the past decade, the Minister renewed the policy directive until 31 July 2027 after the initial term expired. The possibility of replacing the PPS with an export duty was explored jointly with the DTIC, National Treasury and SARS and this has since been implemented. Although the export tax has been introduced, the PPS is still being used as a tool to promote investment and employment opportunities in the domestic metals beneficiation and fabrication industries.

The import and export control has been adversely affected by the impacts of fiscal consolidation on internal financial resources. In particular, the capacity to execute work has been impaired by the substantially reduced travel and subsistence budget, which is critical given that it is inherent in enforcement

work, which cannot be properly executed without field work. Secondly, the shortage of vehicles and enforcement officers. It is imperative for Commission to be allocated and/or generate more resources to address these challenges.

PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE - FINANCE

5 OVERVIEW OF 2025/26 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)	2027/28 (R 000)	Average growth rate %	Expenditure/ Total Average %
Consolidated budget						
Revenue	116 980	122 427	127 185	132 942	4.4	100
Dtic transfers	113 430	118 878	123 493	129 077	4.4	97.1
Interest received	3 307	3 440	3 578	3 746	4.2	2.8
Other income	243	109	114	119	-21.2	0.1
Expenditure	116 980	122 427	127 185	132 942	4.4	100
Customs Tariff investigations	31 142	32 634	34 227	35 836	4.8	26.8
Trade Remedies	20 418	20 583	21 623	22 639	3.5	17.1
Import and Export control	19 673	20 445	20 727	21 701	3.3	16.5
Administration	45 747	48 765	50 608	52 766	4.9	39.6

2.1 Expenditure Estimates for Programmes and Sub-programmes

	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)
Customs Tariffs Investigations	31 142	32 634	34 227	35 836
Customs Tariff Reduction Investigations	6 227	6 527	6 845	7 167
Customs Tariff Increase Investigations	7 776	8 159	8 556	8 959
Customs Tariff Rebate Investigations	6 219	6 527	6 845	7 167
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	1 575	1 632	1 712	1 792
Automotive Production Development Programme	9 344	9 789	10 268	10 751

	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)	2027/28 (R 000)
Trade Remedies Investigations	20 418	20 583	21 623	22 639
Trade Remedies Investigations	20 418	20 583	21 623	22 639

	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)	2027/28 (R 000)
Import and Export Control	19 673	20 445	20 727	21 701
Import Control Permits	9 837	10 223	10 364	10 851
Export Control Permits	9 837	10 223	10 364	10 851

	2024/25 (R 000)	2025/26 (R 000)	2026/27 (R 000)	2027/28 (R 000)
Administration	45 747	48 765	50 608	52 766
Support services	42 506	45 351	47 065	49 032

Impact Studies	2 287	2 438	2 530	2 638
Trade Monitoring Reports	954	976	1 013	1 056

6 ITAC's Programme Performance Information

6.1 Customs Tariffs Investigations

Purpose: The purpose of tariff amendment investigations is to support domestic industries, by ensuring a level playing field with imports, and to increase competitiveness. The intended result is job creation and retention, increased production output, localisation, transformation, regional integration, and investment levels. Tariff amendment investigations are conducted in accordance with domestic legislation and policy and consistent with World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules.

6.1.1 Sub-Programmes: Enable growth in investment and import replacement arising from implemented tariff amendments.

6.1.1.1 Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support

Purpose: The indicator intends to indicate the value of investment secured through ITAC reciprocal commitments from implemented investigations

6.1.2 Sub-Programmes: Enable industrial output through Industrial rebates (311.40 & APDP)

6.1.2.1 Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates: rebate item 311.40 clothing; and rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP

Purpose: The indicator intends to determine the increase in the value add during a particular quarter as a result of the utilization of certain ITAC industrial rebates.

6.1.3 Sub-Programmes: Enable manufactured exports growth (470.03, 521.00 export drawback provisions, APDP exports)

6.1.3.1 Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521

Purpose: The indicator intends to track the value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebate 470.03, drawback 521.00 and APDP.

6.1.4 Sub-Programmes: Enable growth in formal sector employment through implementation of tariff amendments

6.1.4.1 Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC

Purpose: The indicator intends to determine Number of new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments.

6.1.5 Sub-Programmes: Improving the terms on which firms can either access domestic demand or alleviate unnecessary raw material cost pressures through timeous implementation of relevant trade measures

6.1.5.1 Customs Tariff Reduction Investigations

Purpose: A reduction or removal of duties is considered, in cases where intermediate goods, consumption goods, or capital goods are not manufactured domestically or unlikely to be manufactured domestically. A customs duty usually serves a protective purpose for an existing industry, and in the absence of such an industry or if there is no potential or plans to grow a particular industry, a reduction is considered, as the duty will otherwise only have a price raising effect.

6.1.5.2 Customs Tariff Increase Investigations

Purpose: An increase in the rate of customs duties is considered for the purpose of granting relief for domestic producers that may be experiencing injurious import pressures to adjust and restructure so that in the medium to long term they could become internationally competitive without any support in the form of customs duty protection. Tariff increases are made possible by the fact that there is a difference between the generally applied rates and the WTO-bound rates. The WTO-bound rates act as a ceiling beyond which customs duty increases cannot go.

6.1.5.3 Customs Tariff Rebate Investigations

Purpose: Linked to customs duties as a trade policy instrument are duty rebate and drawback provisions for products for which detailed separate tariff lines are impracticable for tariff administration purposes. The primary aim of these provisions is to provide a customs duty waiver and therefore an availability at world competitive prices of products that attract duties but are not produced or insufficiently produced domestically as an industrial or agricultural input for certain critical applications, as a capital item, or as an agricultural product for consumption.

6.1.6 Sub-Programmes: Enable domestic firms and exporters to have access to competitively priced raw materials and other inputs through the timeous administration of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback provisions

6.1.6.1 Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits

Purpose: The primary aim of these provisions is to provide a customs duty waiver and therefore make available at world competitive prices products that attract duties but are not produced or insufficiently produced domestically as an industrial or agricultural input for certain critical applications, as capital item, or as an agricultural product for consumption. Industry may also apply for a rebate or refund of duty on inputs used in goods destined for the export market. The rebate or refund of the duty levied on inputs used in exports is a WTO-

permissible incentive for allowing manufacturers to source their intermediate material and component inputs at world prices. Rebates and drawbacks form a key pillar of certain industrial development programmes, such as the APDP.

6.1.7 Sub-Programmes: Enable domestic industry to increase production volumes, deepen the local value addition and improve global competitiveness through timeous administration of Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP)

Purpose: To grow South African vehicle production to 1% of global output, increase local content in South African assembled vehicles to up to 60%, double total employment in the automotive value chain, improve automotive industry competitiveness levels to that of leading international competitors, to transform the South African automotive industry through the employment of Black South Africans, to upskill Black employees, to empower dealerships and authorised repair facilities, to substantially increase the contribution of Black-owned automotive component manufacturers within the automotive supply chain and to deepen value addition within South African automotive value chains.

6.1.7.1 Eligible Production Certificates (EPC)

Purpose: To evaluate whether the automotive products forming the basis of an application qualify for eligibility in terms of the APDP2 programme in order to promote industrialisation.

6.1.7.2 Company Specific Percentages (CSP)

Purpose: To encourage increased vehicle production volumes in the automotive sector thereby supporting industrialisation.

6.1.7.3 Production Rebate Certificate (PRC)

Purpose: To promote local value-addition by final manufacturers of qualifying motor vehicles, components, and tooling in terms of the Production Incentive, which supports additional industrial output.

6.1.7.4 Automotive Production and Development Programme Verifications

Purpose: To ensure compliance with the legislative framework and verify that the benefit received reconciles with what the applicant qualifies for in order to safeguard the integrity of the programme.

6.2 Enable SACU firms to speedily respond to unfair, harmful, and injurious import competition.

Purpose: The main purpose of trade remedies investigations is to act against unfair trade or a surge of imports that causes or threaten to cause material injury or serious injury, respectively, to the SACU industry. These measures are imposed in order to sustain jobs, investment, and industrialization and to enhance international competitiveness.

6.2.1 Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation

Purpose: turnaround times of preliminary determinations made by the Commission. The investigation time frames applicable in respect of the preliminary determinations are important in order to provide protection to the SACU industry and prevent further injury whilst an investigation is finalised.

6.2.2 Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.

Purpose: turnaround times of final determinations. The investigation time frames applicable in respect of these instruments are critical as they are governed not only by South African law but also by WTO Agreements.

6.2.3 Sub-Programmes: Trade defense measures are reviewed in response to conjunctural developments

Purpose: The review involves developing guidelines and frameworks for various trade remedy instruments to improve efficiency and effectiveness in supporting the domestic industry in response to global developments (such as structural overcapacity in some markets) and national priorities.

6.2.3.1 Review of Countervailing Regulations

Purpose: To Review of Countervailing Regulations with particular focus on developing a model text (framework) on price undertakings (Reg. 39).

6.2.4 Sub-Programmes: Extend effective trade protection to vulnerable product categories arising from the Commission's proactive intervention (Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors)

Purpose: To protect products that are vulnerable through a process of self-initiation

6.2.4.1 Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors

Purpose: This indicator tracks the number of self-initiated safeguards and amendment of customs duty investigations in vulnerable sectors.

6.3 Import and Export Control

Purpose: enforce health, environmental, security and safety, and technical standards that arise from domestic laws and international agreements.

6.3.1 Sub-Programmes: Grow the share of good quality scrap otherwise destined for export, channelled for local consumption by local foundries and mills.

6.3.1.1 Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local consumers and exporters

Purpose: The indicator displays the growth extent to which the share of good quality scrap otherwise destined for export, channelled for local consumption by local foundries and mills.

6.3.2 Number of Import Control Permits Issued

Purpose: ensure that imported second-hand goods do not destroy the SACU manufacturing industry and ensure compliance with international agreements.

6.3.3 Number of Export Control Permits Issued

Purpose: assist in enhancing beneficiation of goods prior to exportation; ensure compliance with the provisions of international agreements; assist in enhancing control over the outflow of goods regarded as being strategic in nature.

6.3.4 Sectoral agility in the management of product coverage in the prohibited and restricted import and export list.

Purpose: This indicator tracks proactive advisory support in the form of action notes and memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.

6.4 Trade and Economic Analysis Services

6.4.1 Expand scale and scope of participation by smallholder farmers in selected commodity value chains (wool, sugar and poultry) through targeted use of Commission trade measures and authorizations

Purpose: Consideration and analysis of the impact of trade measures and authorizations (export drawbacks, rebates, tariff amendments and trade remedies) on the scope and scale of participation by smallholder farmers in critical value chains (wool, sugar and poultry) in line with the priorities of the seventh administration.

6.4.1.1 Review the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors

Purpose: to recalibrate trade protection for horticultural production supporting small holder farmers

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Purpose: The assessment and monitoring of industries and companies to track trade instruments pre- and- post support trends, identify permit application trends, and industry developments.

6.5.1 Enhanced ex-post trade monitoring to inform administrative and policy iteration and review.

Purpose: To assess the trade monitoring support in product markets covered by Sector Master plans to improve the calibration of trade instruments in achieving masterplan intended goals. Trade monitoring flows after imposition of trade remedies measures to ensure measures are effective and to prevent circumvention of duties.

6.5.1.1 Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.

Purpose: The indicator tracks the number of trade monitoring analysis made for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.

6.5.2 Firm-level benefits of protective tariff support are harmonised with national industrial objectives.

Purpose: To assess the performance of beneficiaries is measured against the terms of the reciprocal commitments that aim to facilitate investment in line with policy objectives, such as increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation, income equality, and consumer welfare.

6.5.2.1 Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.

Purpose: Tracks number of studies conducted in relation to the performance of beneficiaries is measured against the terms of the reciprocal commitments that aim to facilitate investment in line with policy objectives, such as increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation, income equality, and consumer welfare.

6.5.3 The firm size, demographic and geospatial distribution of firms receiving permits and authorisations are better understood to inform policy review and iteration.

Purpose: To assess trade instruments for sectors with significant manufacturing capacity. (AGOA rebate (Poultry), Agro-processing rebate for tomato paste, Titanium Dioxide rebate, and Import Permits (IE461 applications for commercial purposes or donations).

6.5.3.1 Number of Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.

Purpose: Tracks number of studies conducted in relation to the trade instruments for sectors with significant manufacturing capacity

6.6 Modernization of administrative and operational processes to support industrialisation, transformation, and a capable state.

Purpose: In line with the joint key performance indicator on building a capable and effective state, the ITAC is undertaking a process to modernize its administrative and operational processes. This will include better gathering of data on internal processes, applications and the generation of meaningful market intelligence to inform its work.

6.6.1 Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape

Purpose: To reduced procedural or administrative cumbersomeness, to ease the cost and complexity of doing business. To report on draft amended regulations to reduce red tape

6.6.2 Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness

Purpose: This indicator refers to the process of revising or updating the International Trade Administration Act to introduce or enhance trade policy measures that aim to boost the competitiveness of domestic industries in global markets.

6.6.3 Latent industries and strategic sectors are incentivised and incubated by strategic deployment of trade measures

Purpose: The development of an enabling legal provision in the primary legislation to allow for “suspended duties” (i.e. duties that approved but pending an associated investment by the applicant) that incentivize greenfield investment and that incubate infant industries.

6.6.4 Digitization and automation of the Commission’s Permit Authorisation

Purpose: To create a digital platform for trade insights to allow for better policy decision making.

6.6.5 Develop regulations for levying of administrative fees

Purpose: To develop regulations that would allow ITAC to levy fees for its various functions, thereby diversifying ITAC’s financial resource base

6.7 Transformation

Purpose: To report on ITAC’s contribution to building economic inclusion and equity transformation programmes in three broad areas: firstly, addressing structural challenges to growth through active competition policies, particularly where the concentration levels in markets limit new entrants and small and medium businesses; secondly, policies that promote spatial transformation, enabling more balanced growth between rural and urban and between provinces; and thirdly, strengthening the inclusive/transformation in the quality of growth, including broadening ownership and more inclusive corporate governance models.

6.7.1 Increase preferential procurement spend

Purpose: To report, in line with the ERRP on how ITAC through its annual procurement plan has leveraged public procurement to increase local production, unlock economic opportunity for target demographic groups, and contribute to structural transformation. The indicator intends to show the percentage of preferential procurement spend as a percentage of total measured procurement spend.

6.7.2 Greater insight into the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.

Purpose: To track the number of permit, licensing and authorization (incl. rebates) processes that benefit black and worker-owned enterprises, co-operative (and other collective enterprises) in terms of new application forms, in line with the B-BBEE Act 53 of 2003.

6.7.2.1 Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.

Purpose: The indicator intends to track the number of processes that benefit black owned enterprises in terms of new application forms. This will reveal greater insight into the spread of our operations that goes into firms owned and operated by designated firms

6.7.3 Grow the share of permit and authorization processes taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act'

6.7.3.1 Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act

Purpose: The indicator intends to track the number of processes that benefit black owned enterprises in terms of new application forms. This will reveal greater insight into the spread of our operations that goes into firms owned and operated by designated firms

6.7.4 Increasing the share of policy recommendations, where distributional impact considerations have been factored into a Commission determination.

6.7.4.1 Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.

Purpose: To analyse the economic effects of the Commission's tariff amendment recommendations, offering insights into their impact on consumers, domestic producers and potential shifts in market dynamics.

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	Promote Industrialisation	Enable growth in investment and import replacement arising from implemented tariff amendments	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	New indicator	New indicator	R 1.5 billion	R408m	R460m	R460m	R460m
		Enable industrial output through Industrial rebates (311.40 & APDP)	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates -rebate item 311.40 clothing -rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	New indicator	New indicator	R 20.8 billion	R20bn	R21.23bn	R21.46bn	R21.69bn
		Enable manufactured exports growth (470.03, 521.00 export drawback provisions, APDP exports)	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521	New indicator	New indicator	R 64 billion	R266bn	R273bn	R276bn	R279bn
		Enable growth in formal sector employment through implementation of tariff amendments	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	393	505	511	516
		Grow the share of good quality scrap otherwise destined for export, channelled for	Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	7%	9%	11%

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
		local consumption by local foundries and mills.	consumers and exporters							
		Expand scale and scope of participation by smallholder farmers in selected commodity value chains (wool, sugar and poultry) through targeted use of Commission trade measures and authorizations	Review the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors	Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors	Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors
		Extend effective trade protection to vulnerable product categories arising from the Commission's proactive intervention (Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors)	Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors
	Promote Transformation	Increase preferential procurement spend	Increase preferential procurement spend	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	75%	80%	81%	82%
		Greater insight into the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.	Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	13 processes	15 processes	17 processes

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
			categories of firms and South Africans.							
		Grow the share of permit and authorization processes taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act'	Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	17 processes	17 processes	17 processes
Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living	Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer's welfare and downstream industries.	Increasing the share of policy recommendations, where distributional impact considerations have been factored into a Commission determination.	Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	5 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	6 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	8 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.
Strategic Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state	Efficient administration of trade instruments: (Customs Tariff Investigations)	Improving the terms on which firms can either access domestic demand or alleviate unnecessary raw material cost pressures through timeous implementation of relevant trade measures (Customs Tariff Investigations)	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	66% of the final determinations within 6 months.	Not Applicable	100% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.	75% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.
			Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	100% of the final determinations within 6 months.	86% of the final determinations within 6 months.	33% of the final determinations within 6 months.	70% of the final determinations within 6 months.	75% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.
			Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	100% of the final determinations within 6 months.	100% of the final determinations within 6 months.	75% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.	75% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.	80% of the final determinations within 6 months.

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
		Enable domestic firms and exporters to have access to competitively priced raw materials and other inputs through the timeous administration of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback provisions	Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days.	94% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	93% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	85% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	85% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	80% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	82% of the issued permits were within 14 days.	83% of the issued permits were within 14 days.
		Enable domestic industry to increase production volumes, deepen the local value addition and improve global competitiveness through timeous administration of Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP)	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	93% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	100% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	99% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.
			Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days	93% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	96% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	96% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	80% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	85% of the certificates issued within 10 working days	90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days
			Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	94% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	93% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	94% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	85% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	85% of the certificates issued within 30 days.	90% of the certificates issued within 30 days.

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
			APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	100% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	96% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	96% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	85% of the verifications completed within 90 days.	90% of the verifications completed within 90 days.
	Efficient administration of trade instruments: (Trade Remedies)	Enable SACU firms to speedily respond to unfair, harmful, and injurious import competition (Trade Remedy Investigations)	Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	60% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	17% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	70% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	70% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	70% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	70% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.	70% determinations made within 6 months of initiation.
			Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	22% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	0% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.	60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation.
		Trade defense measures are reviewed in response to conjunctural developments	Review of Countervailing Regulations (focus on Reg. 39)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Draft Countervailing Regulations submitted to the Minister	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control, in order to retain jobs and protect local manufacturing industries and beneficiation.	Restricted and prohibited categories of products are controlled for importation for environmental, health and safety reasons (Import Control Permits).	Number of Import Control Permits issued	18749	19395	16000	17000	17000	17000	17000
		Restricted and prohibited categories of products are	Number of Export Control Permits issued	15100	16922	12000	14000	14000	14000	14000

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
		controlled for exportation for environmental, health and safety reasons (Export Control Permits)								
		Sectoral agility in the management of product coverage in the prohibited and restricted import and export list.	Number of action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Three action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.	Three action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.	Three action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Enhanced ex-post trade monitoring to inform administrative and policy iteration and review.	Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 monitoring and evaluation reports.	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.
		Firm-level benefits of protective tariff support are harmonised with national industrial objectives.	Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal	N/A	4	2	2	1	1	1

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
			commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.							
		The firm size, demographic and geospatial distribution of firms receiving permits and authorisations are better understood to inform policy review and iteration.	Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.	N/A	N/A	2 Reports	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies
	Modernization of administrative and operational processes to support industrialisation, transformation, and a capable state.	Reduced procedural or administrative cumbersomeness, to ease the cost and complexity of doing business.	Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Draft anti-dumping regulations; safeguard regulations; countervailing regulations; tariff regulations and Import and Export Control Regulations submitted to the dtic	Anti-dumping regulations; safeguard Submitted	countervailing and tariff regulations submitted	Import and export control regulations;
			Permit modernization system development	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Import Permit System Developed	Export Permit System Developed	Tariffs Permit System Developed
			Improve industry competitiveness	New Indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill published for	International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to Cabinet for

Strategic Priorities	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited outcome			Revised Estimate	MTDP Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
								the Executive Authority for consideration.	public comment and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	approval for submission to Parliament and accented to by the President.
			Incentivise and incubate Latent industries and strategic sectors	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Table amendment to section 26 of the ITA bill to Nedlac/Parliament	Analysis of latent industries	One product investigation per year,
			Digitization and automation of the Commission's Permit Authorisation	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	APDP System; and Import System Developed.	Export System Developed.	Tariff Permit System Developed
		A diversified financial resource base	Develop guidelines for levying administrative fees	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Action note on the investigation of the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants was sent to the CC	levy fees in terms of APDP	levy fees in terms of tariff rebates	levy rebates in terms of import and export permits

INDICATORS, ANNUAL and QUARTERLY TARGETS

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	R460m	R115m	R115m	R115m	R115m
Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	R21.23bn	R5.3075bn	R5.3075bn	R5.3075bn	R5.3075bn
Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521	R273bn	R68.250bn	R68.250bn	R68.250bn	R68.250bn
Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	505	126	127	126	126
Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local consumers and exporters.	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Review the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors	4 processes	1 process	1 Process	1 Process	1 Process
Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors
Increase preferential procurement spend	80%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	80%

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.	13 processes	3 processes	4 processes	3 processes	3 processes
Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act	17 processes	4 processes	5 processes	4 processes	4 processes
Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	5 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	1 Commission determination.	2 Commission determinations	1 Commission determinations	1 Commission determinations
Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations
Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations
Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	80% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days
Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	80% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.
Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	80% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	80% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	80% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	80% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	80% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	80% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.
APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.
Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	70% of the Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations
Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigations	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.
Review of Countervailing Regulations (with focus on Reg. 39)	Draft Countervailing Regulations submitted to the Minister.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Draft Countervailing Regulations submitted to the Minister.
Number of Import Control Permits issued	17000	4250	4250	4250	4250
Number of Export Control Permits issued	14000	3500	3500	3500	3500
Number of action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.	Three action notes and/or memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control.	0	1	1	1
Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.
Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.					
Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	Not Applicable	1 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	Not Applicable	1 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies
Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape	Anti-Dumping and safeguard regulations submitted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Anti-Dumping and safeguard regulations submitted
Amendments to the International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness	International Trade Administration Amendment Bill published for public comment and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to the Executive Authority for approval
Latent industries and strategic sectors are incentivised and incubated by strategic deployment of trade measures	Table amendment to section 26 of the ITA bill to Nedlac/Parliament	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Table amendment to section 26 of the ITA bill to Nedlac/Parliament
Permit modernization system development	Import Permit system development	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Import Permit system development
Develop guidelines for levying of administrative fees	levy fees in terms of APDP	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	levy fees in terms of APDP

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TID)

1. Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments resulting from implemented tariff support

Indicator title	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments resulting from implemented tariff support
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments
Source of data	Signed reciprocal commitments; or the application
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Reciprocal commitments are made and signed, and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

2. Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates (rebate item 311.40 clothing; rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP)

Indicator title	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates (rebate item 311.40 clothing; rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP)
Definition	The indicator intends <i>to the increase in the value added during the quarter compared to the same quarter in the previous year</i> as a result of the utilisation of ITAC certain industrial rebates.
Source of data	Permit / Certificate application
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved and the volume of applications follows historical mean.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

3. Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and drawback 521

Indicator title	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and drawback 521.00
Definition	The indicator intends of indicate the value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00
Source of data	SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

4. Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created or, administered by ITAC

Indicator title	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created or administered by ITAC
Definition	Number of new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments permits
Source of data	Quarterly Jobs report
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A; Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

5. Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local consumers and exporters

Indicator title	Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local consumers and exporters
Definition	The indicator displays the growth extent to which the share of good quality scrap, otherwise destined for export, channeled for local consumption by local foundries and mills.
Source of data	The information comes from the electronic export permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by the Senior Manager drawing a report from the system which adds all ferrous and non-ferrous applications processed on the electronic permit system, forwarded to and accepted by the electronic SARS system.
Assumptions	None.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A. • Target for Youth: N/A. • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A.
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A. • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A.
Reporting cycle	Annual.
Desired Performance	Effective administration of the PPS program.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Import and Export Control.

6. Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors

Indicator title	Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors (The number of processes to be followed to expand scale and scope of participation by smallholder farmers in selected commodity value chains (wool) through targeted use of Commission authorizations)
Definition	The indicator seeks to develop the scope and scale of participation by smallholder farmers in critical value chains (wool) in consideration and analysis of the impact of trade measures and authorizations (export drawbacks, rebates, tariff amendments and trade remedies) in line with the priorities of the seventh administration.

Source of data	Applications including enterprise disclosures on supplier development activities.
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count.
Assumptions	Data is available
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Office of the Chief Commissioner

7. Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors

Indicator title	Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of self-initiated safeguards and amendment of customs duty investigations in vulnerable sectors. Vulnerable sectors are defined as those subject to injurious and momentary surges in imports and those where domestic producers are subject to deep price, scale and other disadvantages that render these firms vulnerable.
Source of data	Investigation reports
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities • Reflect on the spatial impact area.
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies

8. Increase preferential procurement spend

Indicator title	Increase preferential procurement spend
Definition	The indicator intends to show the percentage of preferential procurement spend as a percentage of total procurement spend.
Method of calculation/Assessment	Value of all procurement from suppliers that are BEE compliant divided by Total Measured Procurement Spend
Assumptions	None

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for 51% Black Owned: 50%; Target for 30% Black Women: 12% • Target for Youth: 5%; Target for People with Disabilities: 2%
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

9. Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.

Indicator title	Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.
Definition	Distributional Impact assessment of trade policy decisions on different economic actors (consumers welfare cost of living, and downstream industries).
Source of data	SARS, Applicant's data, StatsSA data.
Method of calculation/Assessment	<p>Method of Calculations: Number of assessment reports.</p> <p>Analysis/Assessment: 2 main elements assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of subject product category for distributional impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (final household products such as food items and other household via LCS data available from Stats SA; Sectoral determination – SARS BOE data, Stats SA Supply & Use Table). ▪ Price Impact Modelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PE - Partial Equilibrium – distributional impact firm level data analysis [Market and Trade data, Cost price build-up, Import statistics, Industry specific data]. - CGE - Computable General Equilibrium – sectoral determination impact. ▪ Elasticity of demand and Supply. <p>Assessments are confined to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where the state is a buyer. ▪ Where the product falls within the Masterplans. ▪ Goods and services consumed by poor households.
Assumptions	None

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream Industries • Consumers
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Economist: Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

10. Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.

Indicator title	Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.
Definition	The indicator intends to track the number of processes that benefit black owned enterprises in terms of new application forms. This will reveal greater insight into the spread of our operations that goes into firms owned and operated by designated firms
Source of data	Information is contained in the new EXCEL-based application forms in selected priority sectors.
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Target met
Indicator responsibility	Tariff Investigations

11. Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act

Indicator title	Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act
Definition	The indicator intends to gather information to establish the level of compliance with respective B-BBEE requirements. The aim is to rogw the share of permit and authorisation processes taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act
Source of data	Information contained in the new EXCEL-based application forms or submission of BBBEE certificate or proof of contribution to the transformation fund.

Method of calculation/Assessment	Number
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Target met
Indicator responsibility	Chief Commissioner? Tariff Investigations

12. Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations

Indicator title	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariff reductions
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

13. Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations

Indicator title	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.

Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted; that there were no extensions requested on comments to be submitted; and there was no litigation against ITAC during the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs increase investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

14. Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations

Indicator title	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised tariff rebate amendment investigations presented to the Commission.
Source of data	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff rebate amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the months taken to finalise all the tariff rebate amendment investigations presented to the Commission on a quarterly basis. Date of duly completed application to date of final Commission meeting.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs rebate investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

15. Custom Tariffs Rebate and Drawback Permits issued within 14 days

Indicator title	Custom Tariffs Rebate and Drawback Permits issued within 14 days
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of finalised rebate and drawback permits to reduce input costs and increase competitiveness of industry.

Source of data	A database to record the time taken to finalise rebate and drawback permits is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	<p>The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue rebate and drawback permits in terms of the various rebate and drawback provisions that are administered by ITAC.</p> <p>The date of receipt of a complete application/ replacement request by ITAC without any errors or the date when additional information has been correctly submitted by the applicant or condition of issuing the permit have been met.</p>
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of customs tariffs rebate and drawback permits
Indicator responsibility	Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II

16. Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and/or the submission of all outstanding information.

Indicator title	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and/or the submission of all outstanding information.
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise EPCs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to allow eligible products to participate under the programme.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue EPCs is kept on the V-drive, TWG Meeting Minutes or verification report
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of working days taken to issue EPCs from the date of the technical working group or factory visit and/or the submission of all outstanding information to the date of issuance.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual

Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

17. Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.

Indicator title	Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise CSPs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to increase production volumes in the automotive sector.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue CSPs is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of working days taken to issue CSPs from the date of duly completed application.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

18. PRCs issued within 30 days.

Indicator title	PRCs issued within 30 days.
Definition	The indicator displays the time taken to finalise PRCs issued in accordance with APDP policy, legislation and guidelines to increase value addition in the automotive sector.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to issue PRCs is kept on the V-drive.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to issue PRCs from the date of duly completed application.

Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

19. APDP Verifications completed within 90 days

Indicator title	APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.
Definition	The indicator intends to show the time taken to finalise APDP verifications in order to ensure compliance and enforcement with regards to APDP legislation and practice.
Source of data	A database to record the time taken to finalise APDP verifications is kept on the V-drive and verification report
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by counting the number of days taken to finalize investigations from the date of initiation.
Assumptions	This indicator is based on the assumption that all the information required and supporting documents have been submitted.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of the APDP.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II.

20. Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations

Indicator title	Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of preliminary determinations made by the Commission. An investigation is initiated or formally started through publication of a notice in the Government Gazette once the Commission has decided that the Applicant has submitted a prima facie case. Within 6 months of the initiation of an investigation, the Commission makes a preliminary determination. Thereafter, a report is issued and the determination is published in the Government Gazette.

Source of data	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of the notices are kept on the ITAC website
Method of calculation/Assessment	The date of initiation is the starting point, which is compared with the date of the preliminary determination by the Commission. .
Assumptions	The time frames take the following assumptions into account: 2 domestic firms; 2 importers; 2 exporters; one country involved in the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation(where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of Trade Remedies Investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I & II

21. Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations

Indicator title	Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations
Definition	The indicator displays the turnaround times of final determinations. An investigation is initiated or formally started through publication of a notice in the Government Gazette once the Commission has decided that the Applicant has submitted a prima facie case. Within 6 months of the initiation of an investigation, the Commission makes a preliminary determination. Thereafter, a report is issued and the determination is published in the Government Gazette. Within 10 months of the initiation of the investigation, the Commission makes a final determination. After the Commission's final determination, a report containing the Commission's recommendation is forwarded to the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition for approval. Once approved by the Minister, a request is sent to the Minister of Finance to amend the Customs and Excise Act. A final report is issued once the final determination is published in the Government Gazette. All investigations must be completed within 18 months of the initiation of the investigation.
Source of data	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination and notice of final determinations are published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website
Method of calculation/Assessment	The date of initiation is the starting point, which is compared with the date of the preliminary determination (6 months) and final determination published in the government gazette (10 months).
Assumptions	The time frames take the following assumptions into account: 2 domestic firms; 2 importers; 2 exporters; one country involved in the investigation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of Trade Remedies Investigations

Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I & II
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22. Review of Countervailing Regulations (with focus on Reg. 39)

Indicator title	Review of Countervailing Regulations (with focus Reg. 39)
Definition	Review of Draft Countervailing Regulations submitted to the Minister.
Source of data	Inputs from the business unit, EXCO, Sub EXCO, MANCO, the DTIC.
Method of calculation/Assessment	N/A
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Efficient administration of Trade Remedies Investigations
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I & II

23. Number of Import Control Permits issued

Indicator title	Number of Import Control Permits issued
Definition	The indicator intends to show how many permits were issued for the importation of goods regulated for environmental, health safety, strategic or international agreement purposes.
Source of data	The information comes from the electronic import permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by the Senior Manager drawing a report from the system which adds all permits processed on the electronic permit system, forwarded to and accepted by the electronic SARS system

Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Import permits are issued at the request of compliant importers, wanting to import controlled goods. Higher performance than targeted does therefore not necessarily imply higher performance by ITAC.
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Import and Export Control

24. Number of Export Control Permits issued

Indicator title	Number of Export Control Permits issued
Definition	The indicator intends to show how many permits were issued for the exportation of goods regulated for environmental, health safety, strategic or international agreement purposes.
Source of data	The information comes from the electronic export permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Method of calculation/Assessment	The indicator is calculated by the Senior Manager drawing a report from the system which adds all permits processed on the electronic permit system, forwarded to and accepted by the electronic SARS system
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Export permits are issued at the request of compliant exporters, wanting to export controlled goods. Higher performance than targeted does therefore not necessarily imply higher performance by ITAC
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Import and Export Control

25. Sectoral agility in the management of product coverage in the prohibited and restricted import and export list.

Indicator title	Sectoral agility in the management of product coverage in the prohibited and restricted import and export list.
Definition	This indicator tracks proactive advisory support in the form of action notes and memoranda dispatched to the Minister to discharge his Section 6 obligations regarding the inclusion or exclusion of products under import and export control. The following will be prioritised in no particular order: Steel and Tyres; Critical Minerals (Batteries); Foot-ware; Furniture and Electronic waste

Source of data	Import and export reports
Method of calculation/Assessment	Simple count
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Import and Export Control

26. Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.

Indicator title	Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.
Definition	<p>Trade monitoring support in product markets covered by Sector Master plans to improve the calibration of trade instruments in achieving masterplan intended goals.</p> <p>Trade monitoring flows after imposition of trade remedies measures to ensure measures are effective and to prevent circumvention of duties.</p>
Source of data	SARS BOE, DTIC, industry bodies reports, StatsSA, related government departments.
Method of calculation/Assessment	<p>Method of calculation: simple count.</p> <p>These reports focus on masterplans chosen from the following sectors: the Agriculture and Agro-processing, Poultry Sector, Steel and Metal Fabrication, R-CTFL value chain, Automotive, Health, Cannabis, Chemical, Forestry, Furniture, Marine, Plastics, Sugar, Water and Sanitation, Medical Device, Renewable energy masterplans.</p> <p>Conduct data-driven analysis to improve the effectiveness of trade remedy decisions in at least 1 trade remedies investigation where monitoring of trade flow is required.</p> <p>Assessments are confined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff policy adjustment • Circumvention • Inform the reprioritising of the limited import and export enforcement resources.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Economist: Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

27. Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.

Indicator title	Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.
Definition	Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions with Reciprocal Commitments. The performance of beneficiaries is measured against the terms of the reciprocal commitments that aim to facilitate investment in line with policy objectives, such as increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation, income equality, and consumer welfare.
Source of data	Firm's Irrevocable undertaking (Reciprocal commitments), Final determination of the Minister of the dtic, dtic minister letter the minister of Finance, Firm's Bi-Annual report.
Method of calculation/Assessment	Reports of tariff amendment final determinations with reciprocal commitment implemented over the last 4 financial years.
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Semi-Annual
Desired Performance	To determine whether the applicant firms have achieved the reciprocal commitments made as part of their applications for tariff amendments or rebate applications.
Indicator responsibility	Chief Economist: Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

28. Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.

Indicator title	Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.
Definition	<p>Trade instruments report for sectors with significant manufacturing capacity. The following trade instruments are assessed: AGOA rebate (Poultry), Agro-processing rebate for tomato paste, Titanium Dioxide rebate, and Import Permits (IE461 applications for commercial purposes or donations). The report covers aggregated data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ disaggregating applications received for tariffs, remedies and permits by firm size, to better capture and understand the firm size distribution of applicants. ▪ geo-spatial referencing of where firm-level production and trade activities are occurring to better understand, in line with the District Development Model, the geographic distribution of applicants. ▪ analysing the race, gender, age and other demographic markers of applicant firms in line with our strategic pursuit of transformation and structural change. ▪ A number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs), firm's designated categories, firms located in non-metro areas. ▪ the number of firms whose production and trade activities are located outside of metropolitan areas.
Source of data	IE461 Commercial Import permits, AGOA rebate (Poultry) applications, and Agro- processing rebates for tomato paste, Titanium Dioxide rebate.
Method of calculation/Assessment	<p>Method of Calculations: Quantitative, simple count.</p> <p>Assessment: ITAC Permit application trends, determination of value adding rebate items, permit instrument impact, disaggregated data analysis on firm size, geo-location, and demographic markers.</p>
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually

Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Economist: Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring

29. Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape

Indicator title	Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape
Definition	To report on amended regulations submitted which are aimed to reduce red tape
Source of data	Submissions to the DTIC
Method of calculation/Assessment	Qualitative
Assumptions	Focus is on amendments to regulations that are aimed to improve efficiency or turnaround time.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Policy and Research

30. Permit modernization system development

Indicator title	Permit modernization system development
Definition	To report on permit modernization system progress
Source of data	System implementation reports
Method of calculation/Assessment	Qualitative
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Information Officer

31. Develop guidelines for levying of administrative fees

Indicator title	Develop guidelines for levying of administrative fees
Definition	To develop regulations that would allow ITAC to levy fees for its various functions, thereby diversifying ITAC's financial resource base
Source of data	
Method of calculation/Assessment	
Assumptions	
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A • Target for Youth: N/A • Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Policy and Research

32. Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness.

Indicator title	Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness
Definition	This indicator refers to the process of revising or updating the International Trade Administration Act to introduce or enhance trade policy measures that aim to boost the competitiveness of domestic industries in global markets.
Source of data	First Draft ITA Amendment Bill

Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Commissioner

33. Latent industries and strategic sectors are incentivised and incubated by strategic deployment of trade measures

Indicator title	Latent industries and strategic sectors are incentivised and incubated by strategic deployment of trade measures
Definition	The development of an enabling legal provision in the primary legislation to allow for “suspended duties” (i.e. duties that approved but pending an associated investment by the applicant) that incentivize greenfield investment and that incubate infant industries.
Source of data	Draft ITA Amendment Bill
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Policy and Research

34. Digitization and automation of the Commission’s Permit Authorisation

Indicator title	Digitization and automation of the Commission’s Permit Authorisation
Definition	To create a digital platform for trade insights to allow for better policy decision making.
Source of data	System development progress report
Method of calculation/Assessment	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A

	Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired Performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Information Officer

PART E: OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS

ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ANNEXURE C: ITAC COMMISSIONERS

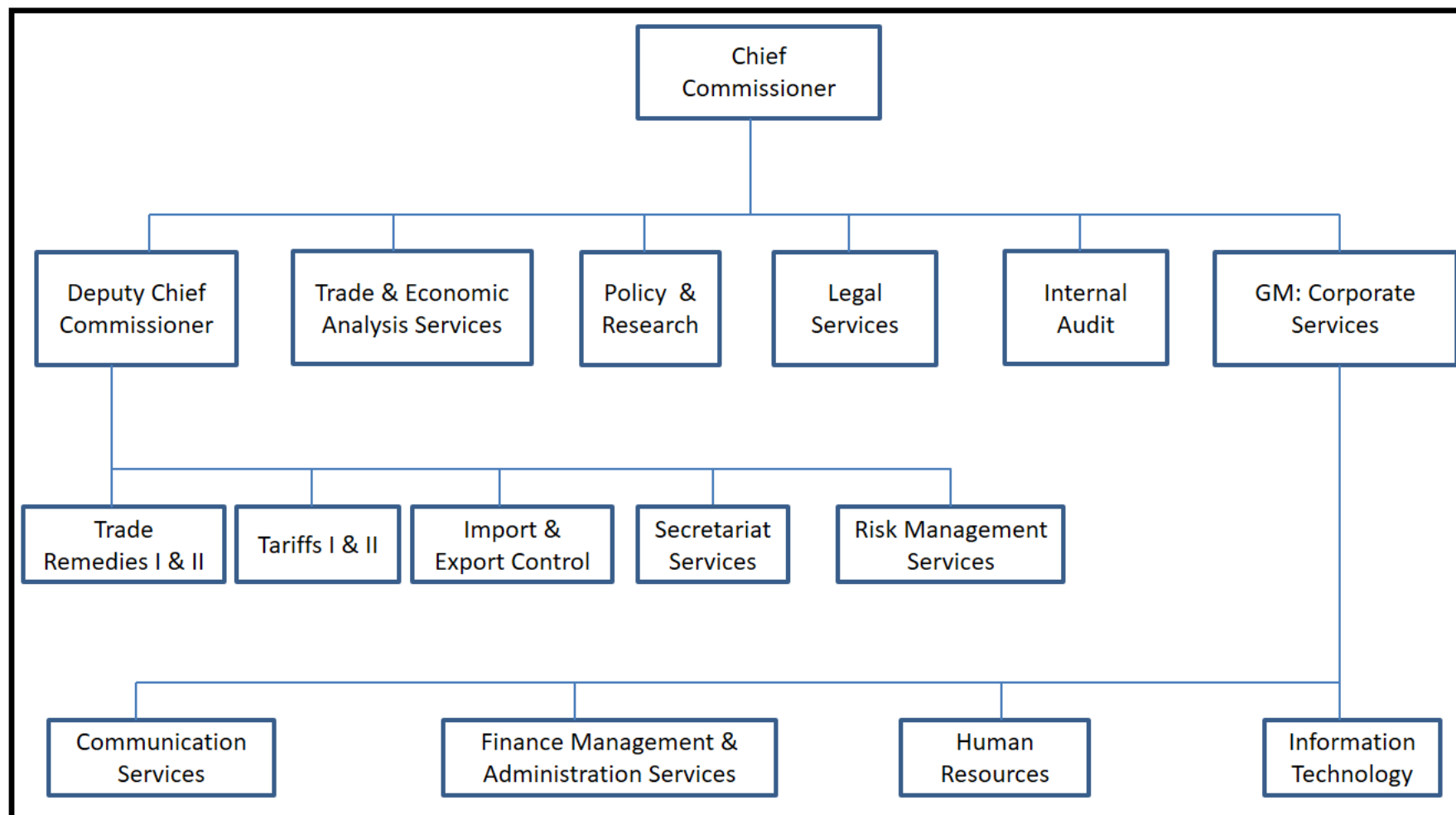
ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Enable growth in investment and import replacement arising from implemented tariff amendments	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support	R460m	Quarterly reports on Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition
Enable industrial output through Industrial rebates (311.40 & APDP)	Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates -rebate item 311.40 clothing -rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP	R21.23bn	Quarterly reports on Value of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of the ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing apparel - rebate item 317.04 autos-APDP presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Enable manufactured exports growth (470.03, 521.00 export drawback provisions, APDP exports)	Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521	R273bn	Quarterly reports on Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Enable growth in formal sector employment through implementation of tariff amendments	Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC	505	Quarterly reports on Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC, presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition.
Grow the share of good quality scrap otherwise destined for export, channelled for local consumption by local foundries and mills.	Percentage of PPS sales concluded between local consumers and exporters	7%	The information comes from the electronic import permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Expand scale and scope of participation by smallholder farmers in selected commodity value chains (wool, sugar and poultry) through targeted use of Commission trade measures and authorizations	Review and Amend the scope and design of the trade measures and authorisations in identified sensitive agricultural sectors	4 processes	Applications including enterprise disclosures on supplier development activities
Extend effective trade protection to vulnerable product categories arising from the Commission's proactive intervention (Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors)	Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	One Self-Initiated investigation in vulnerable sectors	Investigated report

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Increase preferential procurement spend	Increase preferential procurement spend	80%	Value of all procurement from suppliers that are BEE compliant divided by Total Measured Procurement Spend
Greater insight into the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.	Number of processes concluded pertaining the spread of permits, licensing and authorizations that go to firms owned and operated by designated categories of firms and South Africans.	13 processes	Information is contained in the new EXCEL-based application forms in selected priority sectors.
Grow the share of permit and authorization processes taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act'	Number of processes concluded taking into account relevant codes of practice issued under the B-BBEE Act	17 processes	Information contained in the new EXCEL-based application forms or submission of BBBEE certificate or proof of contribution to the transformation fund.
Increasing the share of policy recommendations, where distributional impact considerations have been factored into a Commission determination.	Number of Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	5 Commission determinations where the impact of tariff adjustments on downstream firms and households is assessed.	SARS, Applicant's data, StatsSA data.
Customs Tariff Investigations	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	80% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	70% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
	Final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	80% of the final determinations made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations	Quarterly status reports reflecting the number and turnaround timeframes of tariff amendment applications presented to the Commission.
Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits	Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days.	85% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days	A database to record the time taken to issue Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits is kept on the V-drive.
Automotive Production Development Programme (APDP)	Eligible Production Certificates (EPCs) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	85% of certificates (EPC) issued within 10 working days after technical working group or factory visit and the submission of all outstanding information.	A database to record the time taken to issue EPCs is kept on the V-drive.
	Company Specific Percentages (CSPs) issued within 10 working days	90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days.	A database to record the time taken to issue CSPs is kept on the V-drive.
	Production Rebate Credit Certificates/Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days.	85% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days.	A database to record the time taken to issue PRCs is kept on the V-drive.
	APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	80% of the APDP Verifications completed within 90 days.	A database to record the time taken to finalise APDP verifications is kept on the V-drive.
Trade Remedies Investigations	Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation	70% of the Preliminary determinations within 6 months of initiation on Trade Remedies Investigations	Initiation notices; notice of preliminary determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation.	60% of the Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation on Trade Remedy Investigations.	Initiation notices; final determination notice and final determination is published in the Government Gazette. Copies of these are kept on the ITAC website.
Trade defense measures are reviewed in response to conjunctural developments	Review of Countervailing regulations	Reviewed Countervailing regulations approved	Inputs from the business unit, EXCO, Sub EXCO, MANCO, the DTIC.
Import Control Permits	Number of Import Control Permits issued	17000	The information comes from the electronic import permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Export Control Permits	Number of Export Control Permits issued	14000	The information comes from the electronic export permit system and is collected by means of reporting functions in the system by the Senior Manager.
Enhanced ex-post trade monitoring to inform administrative and policy iteration and review.	Number of trade monitoring analysis for selected master plan sectors and selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	1 Trade monitoring analysis for 1 selected master plan sectors and 1 selected circumvention or similar trade remedy analysis.	SARS BOE, DTIC, industry bodies reports, StatsSA, related government departments.
Firm-level benefits of protective tariff support are harmonised with national industrial objectives.	Number of reciprocal commitments study conducted on the performance of tariff adjustment beneficiaries from selected sectors against the company's reciprocal commitments on new investment, job creation and industrial expansion.	1	Firm's Irrevocable undertaking (Reciprocal commitments), Final determination of the Minister of the dtic, dtic minister letter the minister of Finance, Firm's Bi-Annual report.
The firm size, demographic and geospatial distribution of firms receiving permits and authorisations are better understood to inform policy review and iteration.	Permit monitoring and evaluation study on selected permit applications.	2 Permit monitoring and evaluation studies	IE461 Commercial Import permits, AGOA rebate (Poultry) applications, and Agro- processing rebates for tomato paste, Titanium Dioxide rebate.
Reduced procedural or administrative cumbersomeness, to ease the cost and complexity of doing business.	Draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape	Anti-Dumping and safeguard regulations submitted	Amendments from the business unit, EXCO, Sub EXCO, MANCO, the DTIC.
	Permit modernization system development	Import Permit system development	System Implementation reports
	Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness	International Trade Administration Amendment Bill published for public comment and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	First Draft ITA Amendment Bill
A diversified financial resource base	Develop guidelines for levying of administrative fees	levy fees in terms of APDP	APDP related certificates issued by ITAC

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



ANNEXURE C: ITAC COMMISSIONERS

Chief Commissioner (Full time)

Ayabonga Cawe

Chairperson of the Commission (Part time)

Mr Etienne Doyle Vlok

Deputy Chief Commissioner (Full time)

(Vacant)

Part time Commissioners

Ms Phozisa Mbiko

Mr Wandile Sihlobo