

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2024/2025

September 2024

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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

It is my pleasure to table the revised 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan of the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC). Although a handful of indicators in the Plan were modified or removed, the changes are not material to the targets that ITAC has set for itself in realising its mandate in terms of the International Trade Administration Act.



PARKS TAU, MP

MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

DATE: 30 October 2024

ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT

This Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) for 2024/2025 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 2024/25 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

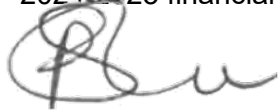
CHIEF COMMISSIONER

DATE: 30 OCTOBER 2024

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 2024/2025 financial year.



PHILLIP SEMELA
GENERAL MANAGER: CORPORATE SERVICES
DATE: 30 OCTOBER 2024



AYABONGA CAWE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DATE: 30 OCTOBER 2024

APPROVED BY:



PARKS TAU, MP
MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION
DATE: 30 October 2024

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 Government.

1.1 Legislative mandate

ITAC executes its mandate within a set legal framework as it is a creature of statute established in terms of section 7 of the ITA Act. The object of the ITA Act is to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Area¹ by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade, subject to the ITA Act and the SACU Agreement². The core functions of ITAC as set out in the ITA Act are customs duty investigations, trade remedy investigations and import and export control.

1.2 Policy mandate

ITAC's execution of its core functions is also subject to certain policy imperatives set out in the National Development Plan (NDP), the New Growth Path (NGP), the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF), the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and, more recently, the Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

¹ The combined areas of the Member States of SACU, namely, South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

² The Southern African Customs Union Agreement of 2002.

1.2.1 Industrial policies

Among these policies, the NDP, because it sets out a coherent and holistic approach to confronting unemployment, poverty, and inequality, based on six pillars, has particular relevance for ITAC in light of the above-referenced mandate. The pillar calling for faster and more inclusive economic growth, recognises the need for accelerating growth in South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) to reduce unemployment and inequality and for creating a more inclusive society.

1.2.2 Trade policies

Trade policies also play an important role in focusing efforts on how to grow the South African economy. The TPSF outlines how trade policy and strategy in South Africa can contribute to meeting the objectives of growing and diversifying the country's economic base in order to produce and export increasingly sophisticated, value-added products to create employment. The IPAP sets out a range of horizontal and specific interventions aimed at promoting industrial development and inclusive growth in South Africa. Together, the NGP, IPAP, and the TPSF favour a developmental or strategic approach to tariff setting. In terms of this approach, there is no *a priori* inflexible determination by ITAC to either reduce or increase tariffs. The focus is on outcomes, such as increasing domestic production, job retention and creation, investment as well as international competitiveness.

In addition to the policy framework emerging from the above policies, cognisance needs to be taken of the goals and commitments made by South Africa in the context of cross-border trade. The DTIC's Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth aims to, amongst others, unlock new markets for South African products, enable greater industrialisation, and create jobs.

Flowing from this, the launch of the AfCFTA represents a milestone that will provide enhanced incentives for improved cross-border and regional trade flows, infrastructure development, and new avenues for investment spending. Further, as noted in the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, the AfCFTA should allow for the deepening of mutually beneficial linkages with the continent and the opening up of new trading opportunities for goods made in Africa. These measures, focused on deepening relations with our established trading partners and exploring new opportunities and relations with our partners on the continent and in the Global South, constitute a key feature of the trade policy focus of the 'reimagined industrial strategy' that the Sixth Administration is pursuing.

1.2.3 Administration policy

The reimagined industrial strategy being pursued by the Sixth Administration under President Cyril Ramaphosa is focused on, *inter alia*:

- Promoting private investment and energising the state to boost economic inclusion;
- Strengthening the capability of the state for it to effectively play its role in ensuring the delivery of basic services and critical infrastructure
- Regulating in a manner that creates equitable access to opportunities, and to allocate resources to ensure that the most vulnerable in society are protected;
- Prioritising economic sectors that have the greatest growth potential;
- Developing and implementing sector master plans in collaboration with business and labour;
- Expanding the agriculture and agro-processing sector by supporting key value chains and products, the development of new markets, and reduction in reliance on agricultural imports;
- Supporting the mining industry by developing markets for South African minerals through targeted beneficiation, reduced costs of inputs, and increased research and development;
- Promoting spatial industrial development interventions like special economic zones, reviving local industrial parks, bringing economic development at a local level; and
- Growing value-added exports to the rest of the African continent and the world with a particular focus on the African Continental Free Trade Area to grow South Africa's manufacturing base.

These different policy points were echoed in President Ramaphosa's State of the Nation Address (SONA) on February 8, 2024, in which he emphasised the urgency of addressing structural constraints, notably the persistent energy crisis, rail inefficiency, ports congestion, unemployment, and the challenges of crime and corruption hindering South Africa's economic progress. Strengthening Specialized Economic Zones and related infrastructure is deemed critical in this regard, and support of SA tradable industries. Moreover, SONA's emphasis on social transformation within sectors like agriculture and various industries aligns closely with the priorities outlined by the Sixth Administration's call to action.

1.2.4 ITAC's policy- and trade-related strategies

In alignment with the aforementioned policies, ITAC aims to strengthen its engagements with firms to align trade policy with their strategic and industrial upgrading imperatives. In this regard, ITAC selectively uses tariffs to contribute to efforts to combat persistently high levels of unemployment by obtaining reciprocal commitments, which include the retention and/or increase in firm-level employment, encouraging investment in plant, equipment, and technology, expanding output, and unlocking export markets. These measures are aimed at ensuring that tariff amendment and rebate provisions contribute in a manner that narrows the divergence between the private benefit to firms arising from a tariff change and the social benefits that ought to accrue to society and a wider cross-section of stakeholders.

In line with the foregoing, tariff increases and reductions, industrial rebates and duty drawbacks, aim to increase local industrial output, encourage higher levels of exports, and expand support provided to firms located in areas outside of the 5 (five) metros, where much of the industrial production and investment is concentrated. Thus, the facts underpinning each investigation, including concerns with regard to pricing, the risk of increasing food price inflation (and the subsequent impact on low-income households), as well as the dynamics of each sector and its value chain implications, determine the appropriate levels of trade support and relief extended.

Investigations are conducted on a case-by-case basis, informed by relevant facts. Generally, tariff support is provided to downstream value-adding activities. Selective tariff increases on upstream products are considered for strategic reasons, such as where the existence of an upstream producer is key to the existence and sustainability of a downstream, value-adding industry, food security, or a major sector of the economy.

In addition to product-level investigations, ITAC has undertaken sector-level investigations, increasingly under the guidance of various Masterplan, and in line with South Africa's policy objectives. Masterplans have been created for, *inter alia*, the retail, clothing, textile, footwear and leather (R-CTFL), poultry, steel, automotive, steel, furniture, water and sanitation, chemicals and sugar sectors. Key elements of such plans include tariff support and ITAC will continue to play its role in this regard to contribute to the successful implementation of such plans.

ITAC's efforts to assist domestic manufacturers through its tariff amendment instrument is hampered by the illicit activities of different actors. Some importers under-declare the value of their goods or make false declarations of the goods they are trading in. Others misuse rebates

that were created to support local value-added manufacturing through the duty-free importation of inputs. These illicit activities have an adverse impact on the creation and retention of jobs. This is particularly so in the R-CTFL industry value chain.

An example of this misuse is the second-hand clothing rebate provisions which provides for the importation of certain worn clothing duty-free for purposes of manufacturing wiping rags and cleaning cloths. The imported worn clothing and other worn articles of textile material must show signs of appreciable wear in order to qualify under this rebate provision. The other rebate provision allows used overcoats to be imported under a partial rebate. This rebate provision was created to assist people with relatively low income and those who are unemployed to have access to affordable winter wear, especially during the cold winter seasons. ITAC and SARS bear the responsibility of administering, policing, and enforcing the requirements of these rebate provisions. ITAC's investigations have revealed considerable abuse of these rebates and ITAC and SARS have found it increasingly difficult to administer them and to stem the abuse. The consequence is the importation of these articles in competition with locally manufactured articles. As many local manufacturers find it difficult to compete with such low-priced or illegal imports, they were forced to close or restructure operations, often resulting in the loss of jobs.

In response to this abuse, the Minister directed ITAC to review these rebate items as part of the implementation of the R-CTFL Masterplan, where one of the Four Key Action Points under Commitment 4 of this Masterplan, is to review the rebate provisions with regard to the importation of second-hand clothing. The Directive was also based on concerns that were raised by the Intergovernmental Illicit Economy Trade Task Team, about the potential abuse and/or misuse of the aforementioned rebate items, their contribution to illicit trade, and the detrimental and negative effect this may have on the domestic clothing and textile industry and the fact that these rebate provisions have not been reviewed over an extended period.

ITAC is part of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)³ formed to combat the illicit economy, with an immediate focus on illicit trade in scrap metal, gold and clothing, textiles, footwear, and leather (CTFL). The work of the IAWG is critical and marks the intensification of the fight against illicit economic activities in South Africa and SACU.

³ The Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) consists of officials from the dtic, ITAC, NT and SARS.

On the export front, following a directive from the Minister, ITAC introduced the Price Preference System (PPS) to regulate the exportation of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap (and waste) metals. The objective of the PPS is to provide South African foundries and mills with better access to affordable good-quality scrap metal. This, it was hoped, would enhance the competitiveness of these domestic consumers, creating additional jobs and attracting additional investment.

However, a review of the PPS indicated while there had been some success, the system was not fully achieving the desired objective, in part because of the circumvention of the system by some exporters. In response, a multi-pronged approach was adopted, which in a first instance saw ITAC working with SARS and the South African Police Service (SAPS) – Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigations (HAWKS) to deal with illicit trade in scrap metal. Additionally, the National Treasury also implemented an export duty on the exportation of scrap metal ranging between 10% and 20%, effective from 1 August 2021 to date, running concurrently with the PPS. The PPS was repeatedly extended, most recently until 31 July 2027, in part in response to concerns that the export tax would not, by itself, be sufficient to meet the aforementioned objective of providing foundries and mills with access to higher quality and more affordable scrap.

Finally, the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition issued a trade policy directive putting various measures in place to address the widespread damage to public infrastructure. This included the introduction of a temporary prohibition on the exportation of copper scrap and ferrous scrap metal (except for stainless steel scrap and ferrous scrap generated in the ordinary course of business as a by-product of a manufacturing process, for a period of six months), from 30 November 2022 to 30 May 2023. This prohibition was subsequently extended for another period of six months from 15 June 2023 to 15 December 2023. Notable developments in 2023/24 included progress by the SAPS on finalising the Regulations to the Second Hand Goods Act No. 6 of 2009. The finalisation of this will influence the implementation of the Metal Trade Licensing System which ITAC and the dtic has been working on. The Minister also introduced an ITAC permit regime on the importation of scrap metal processing machinery and equipment (such as furnaces, granulators and shredders).

As explained above, ITAC's administration of its trade instruments is guided by legal and policy imperatives. These factors and changes to the domestic and international landscape has ITAC continuously adopting its administration of its trade instrument to ensure ongoing alignment with its mandate to foster economic growth in South Africa.

2. Institutional Policies and Strategies

As indicated earlier, in executing its core functions, ITAC is bounded by policy imperatives. These are set out, most relevantly, in the following policy documents:

- National Development Plan (NDP), having regard to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan;
- New Growth Path (NGP);
- Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), having regard to the Reimagined Industrial Policy;
- South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategic Framework (TPSF); and
- A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

The NDP is a long-term vision and plan for the country. The core priorities of the NDP are to reduce poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

The NDP informs the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities, which is an outline of the five-year implementation plan of the Sixth Administration. The intention behind the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is to accelerate economic recovery following the adverse impact of COVID-19. The purpose of the NDP Five-Year Implementation Plan is to inform the development agenda of the Government. It allows for the coordination and alignment of priorities across spheres of government.

In light of the above, the table below provides a summary of selected strategic thrusts identified for the period ending 2024/25. 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 |

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)

In this judicial review, 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 April 2023. 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 finding 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-co-operation 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 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 was 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 and it was allowed to stand but ventured in the judgement to criticize ITAC's process as being unfair.

This judgement was legally flawed and adverse in nature and it has far reaching consequences for the entire decision making process following an ITAC 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.

PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS

4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

ITAC does not operate in a vacuum. Rather, internal and external factors influence and shape the environment in which ITAC acts. Consequently, changes in macroeconomic and trade-related conditions can lead to fluctuations in the demand for interventions by ITAC.

4.1 Analysis of the Economic, Trade and Operational Environment

4.1.1 Macroeconomic Overview

The global economy has seen improvements over the past year, with the risk of a global recession diminishing, largely due to the strength of the U.S. economy. However, several factors pose near-term hazards, including the ongoing conflicts in Gaza and Ukraine, as well as continued supply chain disruptions, climate change, inflationary pressures, and high interest rates in major export markets. Projections suggest that global economic growth will remain at 3.1% in 2024, increasing to 3.2% in 2025. Inflation rates are falling faster than expected in most regions, with headline inflation anticipated to drop to 5.8% in 2024 and 4.4 % in 2025. The two wars and over 70 elections are likely to heighten geopolitical uncertainty.

Tensions among large economies have led to fragmented trade risks worldwide, with global trade growth in 2024 expected to be only half of the average in the decade preceding the pandemic. China and the USA, the two largest economies, are forecasted to grow at 5% and 3.1%, respectively, in 2024. According to the World Bank Global Economy Report (2024), about 28 developing economies are currently caught in a silent debt trap, marking a 20-percentage point increase compared to developed economies. In Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), growth is expected to rebound to 3.8 % in 2024 and 4.1 % in 2025, as temporary factors hindering growth gradually ease.

Domestically, South Africa has struggled with low economic growth, averaging only 0.8% since 2012, which falls short of addressing high levels of joblessness and poverty. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) projects GDP growth of 1.2% for 2024 and 1.3% for 2025, with the 2023 estimate revised down to 0.6% due to various challenges, including power cuts, operational and maintenance failures in freight rail and ports, and high living costs. At the back of a high unemployment rate recorded at 32.1% (2023Q4), the average inflation rate for 2024 is forecast to ease to 5.0% from the 6.0% recorded for 2023. For 2024, risks surrounding climate change fuelled weather patterns on South African food Inflation remain and crude oil and refined petroleum products, which are the single biggest component of merchandise imports, remain on the upside.

The South African GDP performance is closely tied to industry performance. StatisticsSA Manufacturing Production and Sales Report detailed that in 2023, total manufacturing production increased by 0.4% compared with 2022. The largest positive contributions were made by basic iron and steel, non-

ferrous metal products, metal products, and machinery (1.7% and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point), followed by motor vehicles, parts and accessories, and other transport equipment (2.2% and contributing 0.2 of a percentage point). From the production side, the post-pandemic recovery has been driven by growth in the tertiary (services) sector. Volatility in the agricultural sector continued. Despite the modest 0.4% increase in manufacturing, the manufacturing and construction sectors have remained stagnant over the last three years, failing to recover to pre-COVID levels. One potentially positive aspect for the South African economy could be increased demand for its commodities from China, given their economic stimulus efforts. This heightened demand could serve as a stimulus amidst the challenges faced by the economy.

On the trade side, the SA Reserve Bank's (SARB) current account release for 2023Q4 highlighted a shrinking trade surplus to R165.5 billion. The trade surplus decreased from R181.1bn in Q3 to R88.1bn in 2023Q4. This decline occurred due to the pace and cost of imports outstripping those of exports. Looking at the year as a whole, the trade surplus declined to 1.5% of GDP in 2023 from 3.4% in the previous year. For the whole of 2023, South Africa recorded a trade balance surplus with R2.04 trillion in exports and R1.98 trillion in imports (SARS, 2024).

On the business side, private investment is expected to edge down to 3.7% in 2024, from 4.2% in 2023, reflecting the prevailing strenuous business environment characterised by elevated borrowing costs and subdued confidence levels. The majority of these investments will continue to be directed at machinery and equipment, with the aim of strengthening initiatives to alleviate energy-related constraints.

In recent years, there has been a significant gap between business and politics, particularly fuelled by the state capture experienced during that period. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic, it became clear that public-private partnerships are critical in solving the major issues the country faces. With the national election to be held in May 2024, the ability to navigate the potential coalition governments in the different spheres will be important for economic continuity.

Mirrored by decade-record high externalities on production, the proceeding domestic and global economic environment defines the South African industries and economic growth path. The modalities surrounding the implementation plans for energy efficiency, socio-economic transformation, service delivery at a local level, industrial policy, and effective regulations are crucial for instilling confidence in businesses and investors.

Although many of these structural reforms and challenges are outside the direct control of ITAC, as a trade facilitator and administrator, what emerges from the domestic and global trade data is that the revitalisation of trade can fuel economic prosperity and has been a force for economic recovery globally.

4.1.2 Trade Environment

As indicated in the previous section, the world has been facing both ongoing and new economic and political challenges that have spilled over into the realm of global trade and, more relevantly for purposes of this analysis, trade defence measures. It is against this background, that the WTO issued its 30th Trade Monitoring Report on G20 trade measures (“WTO Report”).

The WTO Report, which provides information on global trends in trade measures and trade policy-making, was issued on 18 December 2023, covering the 5-month period from mid-May to mid-October 2023. Overall, the report notes that the G20 countries had introduced a large number of trade restrictions on goods. In particular, the number of export restrictions had risen significantly, reflecting concerns related to issues such as the war in Ukraine and food security.

In terms of trade remedies, tariffs, and import/export control measures, the WTO Report indicates that for the 5-month reporting period, the G20 economies introduced 172 “regular” trade measures (i.e. measures not taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic). Of these measures, 44 (25.6%) were trade-facilitating measures, 49 (28.5%) were trade-restrictive measures, 69 (40.1%) were trade remedy initiations and 10 (5.8%) were trade remedy terminations. Of the 44 trade-facilitating measures introduced over the reporting period, 33 (75%) were in the form of import-facilitating measures, largely dealing with the reduction or elimination of import tariffs and the easing of quantitative restrictions. The average monthly number of trade-facilitating measures was 8.8, which although representing a slowdown from the monthly average (11.4) for the previous reporting period (mid-October 2022 to mid-May 2023), was the third-highest number since 2012.

The main product categories affected by the aforementioned import-facilitating measures were mineral fuels and oils of HS 27 (56%), electrical machinery and parts thereof of HS85 (22.3%), machinery and mechanical appliances of HS 84 (6.9%) and optical, measuring, precision and medical instruments of HS 90 (6.6%). For export-facilitating measures, the main product categories were mineral oils and fuels (59.3%) and vegetable oils (29.7%).

Of the 49 new trade-restrictive measures, 31 (63.3%) were import measures in the form of increases in import tariffs, quantitative restrictions, and stricter import procedures, in order of importance. Regarding export measures, the majority of the 18 measures were quantitative restrictions, with 9 targeting food, feed and fertilizers. The monthly average of 9.8 measures represents a significant increase not only compared with the 6.4 average monthly measures for the preceding period but also with the period 2015 – 2022 where the range was between 4.5 and 8.8 average monthly measures. The WTO Report suggests that this acceleration can be understood in the context of the conflict in Ukraine and the food security crisis.

The trade coverage of these regular trade measures was USD319 billion for trade-facilitating measures, USD246 billion for trade-restrictive measures, USD14 billion for trade remedy initiations, and USD1 billion for trade remedy terminations.

Regarding trade remedy actions, as can be seen from the table below, there were 79 actions: 69 initiations and 10 terminations. Although this translates into a monthly average of 13.8 initiations and represents a noticeable increase over the previous reporting period, this is less than half the peak monthly average reached in 2020 of 28.6 initiations per month. In contrast to initiations, the number of terminations, at an average of 2 per month, was the lowest number since 2012.

| Type of Measure | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Mid-Oct 22 to Mid-May 23 (7 months) | Mid-May 23 to Mid-Oct 23 (5 months) |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Initiations | 210 | 262 | 258 | 223 | 221 | 343 | 172 | 99 | 63 | 69 |
| AD | 175 | 226 | 213 | 168 | 174 | 279 | 153 | 80 | 58 | 60 |
| CVD | 31 | 30 | 39 | 47 | 35 | 55 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 7 |
| SG | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Average per month | 17,5 | 21,8 | 21,5 | 18,6 | 18,4 | 28,6 | 14,3 | 8,3 | 9 | 13,8 |
| Terminations | 151 | 142 | 113 | 185 | 155 | 180 | 250 | 206 | 79 | 10 |
| AD | 122 | 120 | 93 | 165 | 144 | 165 | 218 | 181 | 74 | 8 |
| CVD | 19 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 2 |
| SG | 10 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Average per month | 12,6 | 11,9 | 9,4 | 15,4 | 12,9 | 15 | 20,8 | 17,2 | 11,3 | 2 |

Source: 30th WTO Report

The main targets of trade remedy initiations were furniture, mattresses, and mattresses support (HS94) (66.5%) and mineral fuels and oils (HS 27) (11.6%). Also noteworthy was the decline in the termination of trade remedy measures, which dropped to an average of 12.4 per month, down from 19.1 for the previous reporting period.

The trade coverage of all trade remedy investigations initiated during the review period was approximately USD 14 billion or 0.07% of the value of G20 merchandise imports and 0.06% of global imports. For terminations, the coverage was USD 0.6 billion or 0.003% of the value of G20 merchandise imports and 0.002% of global imports.

The economic and political challenges, as outlined above, will likely see an increase call by domestic role players for trade-related interventions by ITAC. ITAC will therefore have to ensure that it is in a position to respond appropriately through its trade instruments.

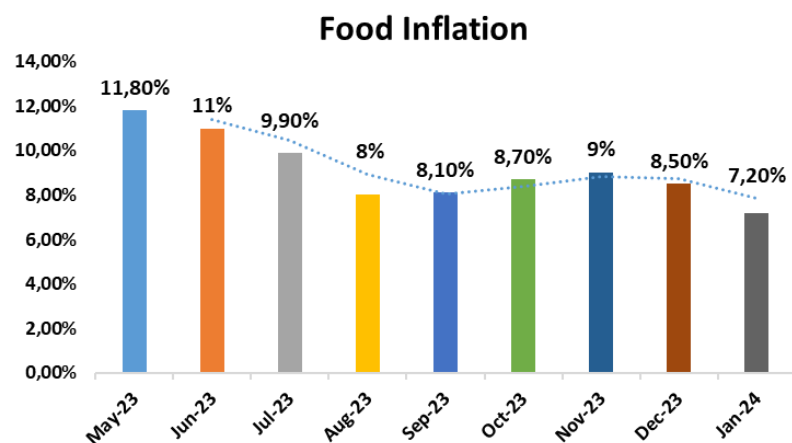
4.1.3 ITAC Operational Environment

Through the implementation of its trade instruments and industrial programs, such as the Automotive Production and Development Programme, ITAC plays a crucial role in shaping and executing the country's industrial policies, which encompass a range of sectors including the Furniture Industry Master Plan, the Medical Devices Masterplan, the Chemicals Masterplan, the Plastics Masterplan, the R-CTFL (retail clothing, textile, footwear, and leather) Masterplan, the Agriculture Agro-processing Masterplan, and the Poultry Masterplan.

ITAC's contribution to the government's industrial policy implementation is also evident in its ongoing efforts to regulate the export of waste and scrap metals through the Price Preference System (PPS). Recent adjustments to the PPS, such as the temporary ban on certain scrap metal exports, address the widespread stripping of public infrastructure incorporating metals like copper. Noteworthy trade interventions by ITAC include investigating and implementing temporary rebate provisions on certain poultry products in response to the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, as well as providing tariff support to labour-intensive sectors like home textiles and upholstery industries through rebate facilities.

In its capacity as a technical advisor to the Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition, ITAC engages in trade negotiations and contributes to various international fora. Through these activities, ITAC effectively executes its mandate to cultivate an environment conducive to investment, improve competitiveness, facilitate job retention and creation, and stimulate economic growth throughout South Africa.

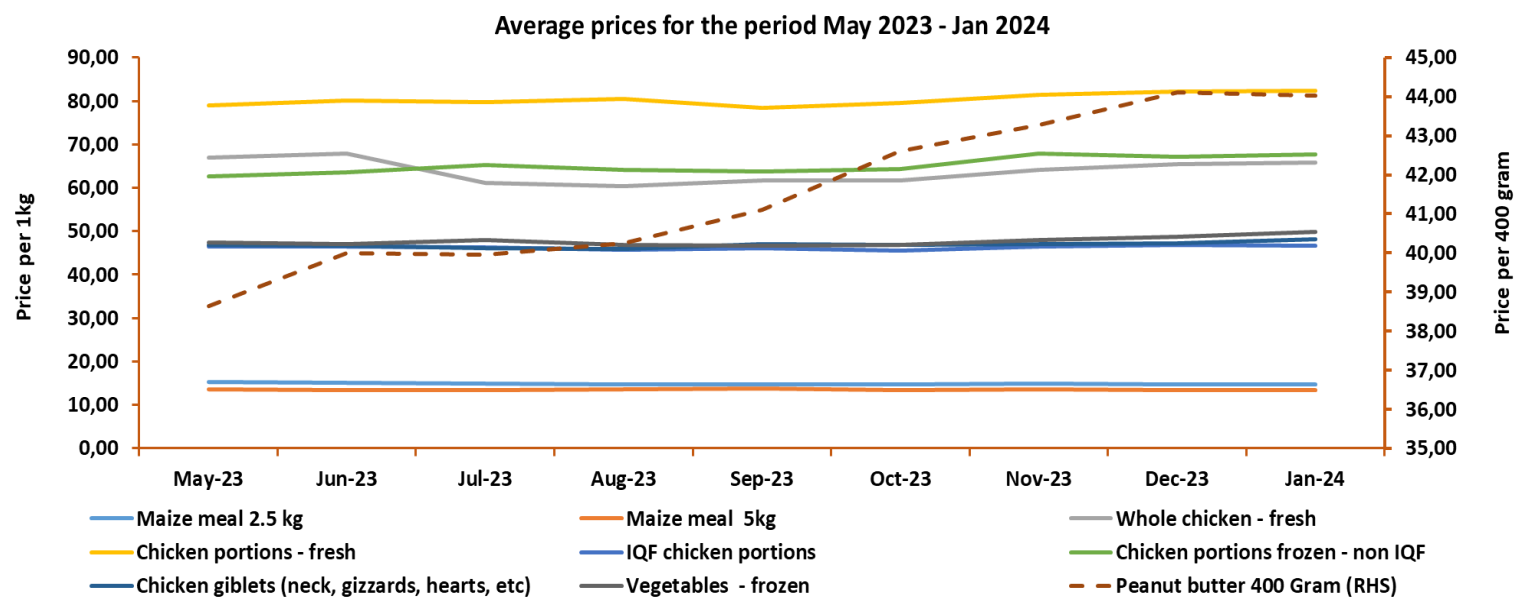
To ensure well-informed decision-making in the administration of its trade instruments, ITAC continuously evaluates industrial trends in sales and production (industries' KPIs). Additionally, it monitors price pressures on end-user products (goods and services) utilising ITAC's instruments, such as certain vegetables, starches, chicken, and peanut butter.



Source: ITAC using StatsSA, 2024

Adjusted prices (Per kg) - prices adjusted to Rand per 1kg

| | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Maize meal 2.5 kg | 15,34 | 15,03 | 14,87 | 14,69 | 14,72 | 14,74 | 14,82 | 14,66 | 14,68 | |
| Maize meal 5kg | 13,56 | 13,31 | 13,44 | 13,67 | 13,81 | 13,32 | 13,60 | 13,32 | 13,38 | |
| Whole chicken - fresh | 66,89 | 67,86 | 61,10 | 60,31 | 61,66 | 61,63 | 64,20 | 65,39 | 65,74 | |
| Chicken portions - fresh | 79,03 | 80,08 | 79,80 | 80,44 | 78,49 | 79,52 | 81,42 | 82,09 | 82,36 | |
| IQF chicken portions | 46,53 | 46,55 | 46,34 | 45,80 | 46,08 | 45,60 | 46,43 | 46,82 | 46,73 | |
| Chicken portions frozen - non IQF | 62,59 | 63,59 | 65,31 | 64,21 | 63,82 | 64,37 | 67,80 | 67,17 | 67,73 | |
| Chicken giblets (neck, gizzards, hearts, etc) | 46,75 | 46,69 | 46,16 | 45,87 | 46,96 | 46,75 | 47,10 | 47,16 | 48,19 | |
| Peanut butter 400 Gram (RHS) | 38,64 | 40,00 | 39,95 | 40,25 | 41,11 | 42,61 | 43,28 | 44,10 | 44,02 | |
| Vegetables - frozen | 47,46 | 47,01 | 47,98 | 46,77 | 46,68 | 46,78 | 48,00 | 48,66 | 49,92 | |
| % Change | | | | | | | | | | Average |
| Maize meal | | -2,1% | -1,0% | -1,2% | 0,2% | 0,1% | 0,5% | -1,1% | 0,2% | -0,55% |
| Maize meal | | -1,9% | 1,0% | 1,7% | 1,0% | -3,5% | 2,1% | -2,1% | 0,4% | -0,16% |
| Whole chicken - fresh | | 1,5% | -10,0% | -1,3% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 4,2% | 1,9% | 0,5% | -0,13% |
| Chicken portions - fresh | | 1,3% | -0,3% | 0,8% | -2,4% | 1,3% | 2,4% | 0,8% | 0,3% | 0,53% |
| IQF chicken portions | | 0,0% | -0,5% | -1,2% | 0,6% | -1,1% | 1,8% | 0,8% | -0,2% | 0,06% |
| Chicken portions frozen - non IQF | | 1,6% | 2,7% | -1,7% | -0,6% | 0,9% | 5,3% | -0,9% | 0,8% | 1,01% |
| Chicken giblets (neck, gizzards, hearts, etc) | | -0,1% | -1,1% | -0,6% | 2,4% | -0,4% | 0,7% | 0,1% | 2,2% | 0,39% |
| Peanut butter 400 Gram (RHS) | | 3,5% | -0,1% | 0,8% | 2,1% | 3,6% | 1,6% | 1,9% | -0,2% | 1,65% |
| Vegetables - frozen | | -0,9% | 2,1% | -2,5% | -0,2% | 0,2% | 2,6% | 1,4% | 2,6% | 0,65% |



Source: ITAC calculation using StatsSA, 2024

Food prices play an important role in the determination of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and their fluctuations can significantly impact overall inflation rates, consumer spending habits, poverty levels, and food security. In South Africa, food inflation decreased to 7.2% year-on-year in January 2024, down from 8.5% in the previous month. Since October 2020, low-income households have faced a notable increase in underspending on essential food items, leading them to turn to more affordable yet often less nutritious processed foods due to rising prices.

Food price trend analysis

There has been a general downward trajectory in prices for certain food items from May 2023 to January 2024. The price per kilogram of maize meal (2.5kg) was R14.68 by January 2024, marking a 0.2% increase compared to the previous month. On average, both the 2.5kg and 5kg maize meal decreased by 0.55% and 0.16%, respectively, between January 2024 and May 2023. Similarly, on average, the price of Whole Chicken – Fresh declined by 0.16% over the 9-month period under review. Chicken Portions – Fresh displayed comparable trends to whole chicken, with moderate price variability and a slight 0.5% month-on-month increase between January 2024 and December 2023. In contrast, IQF Chicken Portions prices remained relatively stable over the same period. Prices for Frozen Chicken Portions - Non IQF experienced fluctuations, trending upwards towards the end of the period, averaging a 1.01% increase between May 2023 and January 2024. Prices for Peanut Butter (400 grams) fluctuated throughout the period, with notable increases recorded in May 2023 (3.5%), October 2023 (3.6%), and December 2023 (1.9%). On average, peanut butter prices increased by 1.65% during the review period. Frozen Vegetables saw an average price increase of 0.65% over the same nine-month period. Ultimately, consideration of the path of food prices and fluctuations therein aids in the conduct of assessments of the distributional impact of trade measures that affect consumer prices in particular.

Analysis of the Internal Environment

ITAC consists of an administrative staff, who execute day-to-day tasks of the Commission (including conducting investigations and processing permit applications), and Commissioners who decide on, *inter alia*, the outcomes of investigations. The ITA Act makes provision for a Chief Commissioner who serves as the Chief Executive Officer, a Deputy Chief Commissioner, and a maximum of ten Commissioners who are appointed to serve on a full-time or part-time basis. There is currently a full-time Chief Commissioner, with the Deputy Chief Commissioner position vacant, a part-time Chairperson, and three part-time Commissioners (together referred to as the “Commission”). The Commission meets once a month to evaluate investigations conducted by employees and make recommendations to the Minister. The investigations tend to be highly technical and complex. The work of Commissioners is painstaking and requires the application of reason, rationality, and discernment. ITAC’s organisational structure is attached (see **Annexures B and C**).

Since the publication of ITAC’s 5-year strategy, there has been a revision of its performance measures. In the 2020/21 financial year, seven KPIs were introduced to focus the actions of the dtic and its entities, in order to achieve a step-change in the performance of the South African economy consistent with the key objectives of the sixth administration. A year later, with the benefit experience since the introduction of the seven KPIs and an evaluation of their impact, those KPIs were consolidated into three. The purpose of this consolidation is to ensure that the sum of the actions of the dtic in respect of the three KPIs, must “move the dial” in terms of the pace and nature of economic growth. Accordingly, three KPIs, which will apply going forward, are:

i) Integrated Support to Drive Industrialisation and Growth; ii) Actions to Promote Transformation; and iii) Strengthening and Building a Capable State. In addition, the dtic has introduced joint performance outcomes which have necessitated that dtic entities revise their annual performance plans to incorporate these jointly pursued outcomes.

This process, has subsequently introduced the following indicators -

| | Outcome | Outcome Indicators |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Industrialisation | Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support |
| | | 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 |
| | | Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos) |
| | | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) |
| | | Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP) |
| | | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program, and trade remedies administered by ITAC |
| | | Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC |
| 2 | Modernization of administrative and operational processes to support industrialisation, transformation, and a capable state. | Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. |
| | | Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape |
| 3 | Trade adjustment measures enabling workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy | Develop Import Sensitivity Index to map, track, and consider developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors |
| 4 | Transformation | Percentages of BBBEE preferential procurement spend |
| | | Number of small firms are accessing our services (SMMEs), firm's designated categories, firms located in non-metro areas. |
| 5 | Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued | Number of reports on selected trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes, geo-spatially locations and also considering race, gender, age, and other relevant demographic markers |
| | | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors (Clothing, Textile Footwear and Leather; Furniture) |

As per ITAC's legislative mandate, the core functions of ITAC are to conduct customs duty investigations, trade remedy investigations, and import and export control. A brief description of these functions is provided below.

4.1.4 Customs Tariffs

In terms of South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategy Framework (TPSF), the Medium Term Strategic Framework, 2019-2024, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), and more recently, the Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth, customs tariff measures are focused on promoting sustained inclusive growth and development.

The Government's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) dovetails both at a macro and micro level with the mandate, policy orientation, and international trade-related activities of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC). In general, the ERRP seeks to stimulate equitable and inclusive growth in South Africa through strategic policy interventions. In line with this objective, the mandate of ITAC is to foster economic growth and development for the purpose of raising incomes and promoting investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Union Area.

More specifically, the ERRP places an obligation on, 'all public entities and the three spheres of government', charged with 'industrial funding, tax incentives, licensing, tariffs, and other public measures will be reviewed to enable conditionalities to be placed for localisation' (ERRP, pg. 14). Furthermore, the ERRP makes provision for measures of relief to industries, such as the export tax (and PPS measure) on scrap, 'to enable foundries and steel mini-mills to recover and grow'. Moreover, ITAC's trade instruments can in complementary fashion be employed to assist with several of the priority interventions outlined in the ERRP, i.e. –

- i) Infrastructure investment;
- ii) Employment orientated strategic localization, reindustrialization and export promotion;
- iii) Green economy interventions; and
- iv) Strengthening food security.

Generally, the Commission follows a developmental approach to tariff setting for both agricultural and industrial goods. This approach recognises that tariffs are instruments of industrial policy. Tariff amendment investigations are supportive of the ERRP's objectives in that they focus on particular outcomes: increased domestic production, investment, the competitiveness of domestic industries, price restraint, building an inclusive economy as well as job retention and creation (targeting "job drivers" such as infrastructure, agriculture, green goods, and manufacturing).

To ensure the aforementioned outcomes are realised to the extent possible, ITAC has placed increasing emphasis on the principle of reciprocity, i.e. that beneficiaries (applicants) of tariff support provide commitments on how they will perform against the government's set policy objectives, including plans to improve competitiveness, commit to price restraints to avoid unduly impacting consumers, especially the poor, increase in production and employment creation and retention. Also being considered are steps to strengthen reciprocal commitments by making them legally enforceable and streamlining internal investigation procedures to improve the speed of investigation processes. To enhance the effectiveness of tariff support for domestic industries, ITAC is also reviewing amendments to its legislation and administrative procedures to allow for quicker and more comprehensive interventions.

Tariffs are an instrument of industrial policy and where applied in a manner that seeks to achieve set economic outcomes can play an important role in 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. For example, in the case of the last poultry review, the Commission requested the Bureau of Foods and Agricultural Policy ("BFAP") to conduct a detailed impact analysis to determine the effect that the potential tariff increases may have on a variety of indicators, which included amongst others, production and sales volumes, consumer prices, etc.

This analysis is conducted to ensure a level playing field with imported products, whilst bearing in mind the possible cost implications for consumers and the effect on inflation. ITAC's recommendations are evidence-based and are made on a case-by-case basis, or where required on a sector basis, in some instances through the guidance of various Masterplan actions, and take account of applicable policies, in particular industrial policy. 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.

The majority of applications for tariff support and trade remedies relate to low-priced imports originating in emerging economies, especially in East Asia. Tariff support, in particular, for downstream value-adding and labour-intensive sectors is critical. In the adjudication of the applications for tariff increases, ITAC requires applicants to submit a development plan; a restructuring plan; or other relevant plans. The Commission requires this to assist domestic industries in achieving a more sustainable long-term solution as opposed to relying mainly on tariff protection for its competitiveness against imports. As opposed to potentially rewarding inefficiencies in domestic manufacturing.

Trend Analysis of Tariff Increases Implemented

An analysis of the trend of tariff increases since the establishment of ITAC shows two distinct periods with differing trends. In the period 2003 to 2008, there was a downward trend in tariff levels. This trend is explained by the government's policy approach and the relatively favourable economic conditions globally and domestically at the time. From 2009 onwards, an upward trend in tariff levels is evident as a result of the negative effects of the global economic crisis, domestic cost pressures, and the shift towards developmental trade policies. Accordingly, the year 2012/13 saw the highest number of tariff increases since 2003. The total number of product specific tariff increases was nine in 2012/13, declining to six in 2013/14. For the year 2014/15, there were nine individual product tariff increases, and seven in 2015/16. Finally, for the year 2016/17, there were seven tariff increases, eight in 2017/18, five in 2018/19, six in 2019/2020, two in 2020/2021, four in 2021/2022, two in 2022/2023, and six as at the end of February 2024.

Tariff Setting Objectives

Tariffs applied on industrial goods, including those in sensitive sectors, are expected to retain jobs, enable export competitiveness, and the introduction of new product ranges. Our work is focused on both consumer and capital goods. For agricultural goods, the tariff setting process has unique requirements and considerations. Subsidies offered in a number of countries to farmers affect the global supply of agricultural products and have the effect of depressing world prices to the detriment of farmers in importing countries. This distortion in world prices is considered when determining an appropriate level of tariff for agricultural products. Further, account is taken of balancing the protection of local agricultural goods against alleviating the impacts of consumer food inflation and the negative welfare impacts on consumers, especially poor households and downstream users.

The price-raising effects of trade policy and their impact on end users is therefore, amongst other considerations, at the core of the Commission's decisions. For instance, in the frozen vegetable sector, account was taken of a number of issues, such as the current context of high food prices that affect both poor and middle-class consumers, continuing pressures on household incomes from external shocks to the economy, current import data trends, the likely impact on aggregate jobs and industrial output in the economy, weighed against other policy objectives, and the likely impact an increase of the import tariff on frozen mixed vegetables could have on consumers. In view of the aforementioned, the Minister decided not to approve the request for an increase in the rate of customs duty. This balancing act has always been applied by the Commission when considering applications. There has been steady growth in the domestic white goods sector, driven predominantly by the growth in the country's middle-income households and the public electrification programme for low-cost households. Defy Appliances (Pty) Ltd, a Southern African manufacturer and distributor of major domestic appliances, manufactures a range of large appliances such as refrigerators (including the subject products), gas stoves, tumble dryers, convection ovens, and general cookware.

Moreover, the existing tariff levels for some of the industrial goods, including downstream steel products are close to the WTO-bound rates, where tariff increases have been explored, to increase support to industries that are increasingly becoming subject to pressure from low-priced value-added imports.

It will therefore be critical for affected industries to explore applying for trade remedy measures (which include safeguard measures) in order to level the playing field.

Impact assessment and review investigations are conducted in order to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the trade measures imposed. These are also used to identify any areas of unintended consequences and inform the Commission on whether or not adjustment needs to be effected. Furthermore, 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.

There is a need to strengthen ITAC processes in its engagements with firms to align trade policy with their strategic imperatives. ITAC continues to administer the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP), which replaced the Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP) in 2013, through appropriate regulations and guidelines. The APDP is a production incentive scheme for the motor industry aimed at significantly growing production volumes in the specified motor vehicle industry, promoting value addition in the automotive component industry thus creating investment and employment opportunities across the automotive value chain. The APDP programme has four elements, and ITAC administers three of those elements namely: Tariffs, a Production Incentive (PI), and a Vehicle Assembly Localisation Allowance (VALA). The fourth element, an incentive scheme, the Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), is administered by the dtic. The programme was replaced by the APDP Phase II in July 2021 in line with the Automotive Masterplan. In terms of the programme, all participants are now required to adhere to the specific Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment-(B-BBEE) levels in order to contribute to the transformation objective. In order to achieve the required levels, the industry is working with the dtic with regard to the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) that will enable components suppliers, etc, to contribute to the Automotive Industry Transformation Fund (AITF) support. In line with the policy directive from the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition, ITAC amended the existing legislation, regulations and guidelines in order to operationalise the policy. In 2022, ITAC amended APDP Regulations to make provision for exceptional circumstances e.g. floods that affected certain areas of KZN and Eastern Cape to ensure continuous industrialisation.

The global automotive industry is currently experiencing one of its most significant transformations, driven by the urgent need to decarbonize the world economy in response to unprecedented climate change and technological advancements. Regulators and consumers around the world are demanding a range of lower or no-emission vehicles, which includes electric vehicles (EVs), sustainable fuel-driven vehicles and fuel-cell technologies. SA's biggest export markets such as the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) have even decided to phase out the sale of new Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles in the near future in order to reach their net zero emissions by 2050.

South Africa, being the largest automotive manufacturing hub on the African continent, is deeply integrated into the global supply chain, sourcing components from regions like the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and exporting final products to over 150 countries worldwide. As more countries shift both their consumer and production markets to EVs, South African manufacturers, heavily reliant on exports, face significant impact. Thus, providing appropriate support is not merely an option for the South African Government but a crucial intervention for industrialization and the overall economy, especially considering that 60% of South Africa's automotive production is destined for export markets.

In light of these global developments, the Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition (the dtic) has formulated the Automotive New Energy Vehicle (NEV) policy green paper to facilitate South Africa's transition to EV production and stimulate the market. Following consultations with the key stakeholders, the Automotive EV White Paper was developed and published at the end of 2023, accompanied by a support package announced in the 2024 National Budget by the National Treasury. Additionally, upon Cabinet endorsement of the EV White Paper, the Minister issued a trade policy directive to the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) in February 2024, mandating the Commission to consider the inclusion of EVs and related components under the Automotive Production and Development Programme Phase 2 (APDP2), along with support measures such as Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), Production Incentive (PI), Value Added Local Content Allowance (VALA), and incentives for EV batteries. ITAC and the South African Revenue Service (SARS), as administrators of the APDP program, are tasked with ensuring timely amendments to the APDP2 legislative framework.

4.1.5 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. No safeguard investigations were initiated or finalised in 2019. An investigation regarding threaded fasteners was finalised in 2020. ITAC conducted a safeguard investigation on structural steel, which was finalised in 2021, and on bolts, which was finalised in 2022.

In the period July 2022 to February 2024, the Commission initiated 7 anti-dumping investigations and 2 safeguard investigations. No countervailing investigations were conducted. The initiated anti-dumping investigations included, amongst others, galvanised steel coils, laminated windscreens, and baker's compressed yeast. The safeguard investigations involved bolt ends and screw studs and certain flat-rolled products of iron and steel.

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. 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. We anticipate that, in a year or so, this work will become more pronounced.

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.

4.1.6 Import and Export Control

The import and export control regime administered by ITAC regulates the movement of certain goods across the borders of South Africa. The activities of the unit are framed by domestic legislation and international agreements, such as Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Import and export control measures are imposed to enforce health, environmental and technical standards as well as safety and security standards. Out of approximately 6 650 tariff lines in the South African version of the International Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, 276 tariff lines are under import control and 177 tariff lines are under export control. Some of the goods subject to import control are radioactive chemical elements, new pneumatic tyres, chemical listed in the 1988 UN Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, fossil fuels, arms and ammunition and gambling devices, as well as used goods, including used electronic equipment, medical equipment, aircrafts and waste and scrap. Goods subject to export control include Tiger's Eye and Sugulite, raw materials for manufacturing (included ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap under the PPS) and used motor vehicles.

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 in collaboration with other government agencies. For the controls placed on the exportation of waste and scrap metal and, more recently on semi-finished metal goods, ITAC has been working with **thedtic**, SAPS, SARS and National Treasury. Additionally, a Metal Trade Coordinating Task Force was established to implement and monitor inter-agency efforts to eradicate theft of and damage to infrastructure, which illicit activity is facilitated by the domestic trade in scrap metal domestic and exports.

Finally, ITAC's import and export control regime also has a role to play in other areas, such as minerals beneficiation. Minerals beneficiation presents an opportunity for job creation and investment through value-added processing. Here ITAC will need to ensure that its export control measures are align with government initiatives on beneficiation.

PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE - FINANCE

5. OVERVIEW OF 2023/24 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

| | 2024/25 (R 000) | 2025/26 (R 000) | 2026/27 (R 000) | Average growth rate % | Expenditure/ Total Average % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Consolidated budget | | | | | |
| Revenue | 116 980 | 121 321 | 126 041 | 1.5 | 100 |
| Dtic transfers | 113 430 | 117 772 | 122 349 | 0.9 | 97.5 |
| Interest received | 3 307 | 3 440 | 3 578 | 41.9 | 2.4 |
| Other income | 243 | 109 | 114 | -21.2 | 0.1 |
| Expenditure | 116 980 | 121 321 | 126 041 | 4.7 | 100 |
| Customs Tariff investigations | 31 142 | 32 634 | 34 227 | 6.5 | 37.9 |
| Trade Remedies | 20 418 | 20 583 | 21 623 | 2.5 | 26.8 |
| Import and Export control | 19 673 | 20 445 | 20 727 | 1.7 | 17.2 |
| Administration | 45 747 | 47 659 | 49 464 | -8.7 | 18.1 |

5.1 Expenditure Estimates for Programmes and Sub-programmes

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

| | 2024/25 (R 000) | 2025/26 (R 000) | 2026/27 (R 000) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Trade Remedies Investigations | 20 418 | 20 583 | 21 623 |
| Trade Remedies Investigations | 20 418 | 20 583 | 21 623 |

| | 2024/25 (R 000) | 2025/26 (R 000) | 2026/27 (R 000) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Import and Export Control | 19 673 | 20 445 | 20 727 |
| Import Control Permits | 3 935 | 4 089 | 4 145 |
| Export Control Permits | 3 935 | 4 089 | 4 145 |
| Number of Inspections conducted | 9 837 | 10 223 | 10 364 |

| | 2024/25 (R 000) | 2025/26 (R 000) | 2026/27 (R 000) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Administration | 45 747 | 47 659 | 49 464 |
| Support services | 42 506 | 44 265 | 45 919 |
| Impact Studies | 2 287 | 2 383 | 2 473 |
| Trade Monitoring Reports | 954 | 1 011 | 1 072 |

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: 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.

6.1.2 Sub-Programmes: 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.

6.1.3 Sub-Programmes: 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.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 Automotive Production and Development Programme Phase 2 (APDP2)

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.

6.1.5.1 Sub-Programmes: 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.

6.1.5.2 Sub-Programmes: CSP

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

6.1.5.3 Sub-Programmes: 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.

6.1.5.4 Sub-Programmes: 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 Trade Remedies Investigations

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.

6.3 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 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.

6.3.2 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.

6.3.3 Inspections

Purpose: To ensure compliance with the provisions of the ITA Act, the Import and Export Regulations, and conditions contained in rebate and import permits.

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Purpose: To ensure alignment of ITAC's activities to the New Growth Path (NGP); National Development Plan (NDP), having regard to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), the Reimagined Industrial Policy, South Africa's Trade Policy and Strategic Framework (TPSF) and A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth.

6.4.1 Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans

Purpose: To assess the support for sector master plans in the monitoring of trade flows.

6.4.2 Develop regulations for levying of administrative fees

Purpose: To develop regulations that would allow ITAC to levy fees for its various functions.

6.4.3 Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer's cost of living and downstream industries.

Purpose: To assess the impact of trade instrument measures on different economic actors (consumers cost of living, and downstream industries).

6.5 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.

6.5.1 Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies.

Purpose: To report case studies of human stories, or communities impacted by ITAC's measures.

6.5.2 Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape

Purpose: To report on number of draft amended regulations to reduce red tape

6.6 Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued

Purpose: To report on assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued

6.6.1 Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments)

Purpose: To assess the Impact of tariff amendment final determinations and the progress of irrevocable undertaking (Reciprocal Commitment) made by firms.

6.6.2 Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markers, geospatial indicators) of recipients of our trade support services.

Purpose: To report on trade instruments administered by ITAC for sectors with significant manufacturing capacity.

6.6.3 Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors

Purpose: To develop an understanding of the number of investigations and other trade instruments administered, which have an impact on employment-sensitive sectors whose overall performance, employment absorption and competitiveness, is influenced by increasing import competition.

6.7 Industrialisation

Purpose: To report on ITAC's contribution to building dynamic firms through a combination of efforts in partnership with the private sector, focusing on opportunities to grow in the domestic market (through localisation-promotion policies, sector partnerships, beneficiation, promoting the green economy and fostering higher levels of investment); fostering higher levels of African economic integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and building a wider export market for SA products; with supply-side reforms to build competitiveness.

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

Purpose: To indicate the performance of beneficiaries in terms of the reciprocal commitments that facilitate investment against the policy objectives of increased economic growth and competitiveness, employment creation and retention as well as income equality and consumer welfare.

6.7.2 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)

Purpose:

- (311.40): Strategic use of rebates to support the localisation of manufacturing clothing which will quickly unlock significant new opportunities for the localisation of clothing manufacture using imported input in the short term while local producers gear up to manufacture these inputs.
- (317.04): To support the objective of the South African Automotive Masterplan of increasing local content in South African assembled vehicles.

6.7.3 Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and 521 (excluding autos)

Purpose: To support the improvement of the international competitiveness of the industrial and agricultural sectors for export by providing access to raw materials and other inputs at world prices which will stimulate industrial development and economic growth.

6.7.4 Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)

Purpose: To improve motor industry competitiveness levels to that of leading international competitors.

6.7.5 Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP)

Purpose: To support the development of the South African manufactured vehicles exported into the African continent, thereby encouraging regional development in the continent.

6.7.6 Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff amendments and trade remedy duties, and administration of the APDP2

Purpose: To retain the existing jobs by providing tariff/duty support against low or unfairly priced imported products and/or to provide access to input products at world competitive prices in order to compete against similar imported end products.

6.7.7 Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created and/or administered by ITAC

Purpose: To indicate the performance of beneficiaries in terms of the reciprocal commitments that encourage job creation in order to contribute to the alleviation of unemployment.

6.8 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.

6.8.1 Percentage of BBBEE 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.

6.9 Trade adjustment measures enabling workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy

Purpose: To analyse imports trends over time within tradable industries to measure their responsiveness to import changes. Furthermore, the objective is to evaluate the potential effects of changes in import levels on critical economic indicators such as employment, domestic production, and trade balance, and in turn, offer relevant trade policy advice to mitigate any adverse impacts.

6.9.1 Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in vulnerable sectors.

Purpose: To develop an Import Sensitivity Index to map, track, and consider product-level non-SADC import competition developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors.

OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation | Promote Industrialisation | Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology* | Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R30bn | R55m | R57m | R60m |
| | | Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output.* | 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 | New indicator | R30bn | R32bn | R35bn | R37bn |
| | | R300bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates* | Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521 | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R68bn | R81bn | R84bn | R85bn |
| | | | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R180bn | R191bn | R196bn | R198bn |
| | | | Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP) | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | R19bn | R28bn | R30bn | R32bn |
| | | 130 000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments* (Reported as part of jobs | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented ordinary tariff increases, rebates, APDP and Trade Remedies | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 100 000 | 130 000 | 132 000 | 135 000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|--|-----------------|---------------|---|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | | under Autos Masterplan) | administered by ITAC | | | | | | | |
| | | 600 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments* (Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan) | 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 *Note:157 committed over 3 years | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Promote Transformation | % of BBBEE preferential procurement spend | % of BBBEE preferential procurement spend | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 75% | 78% | 80% | 82% |
| | | Trade adjustment measures enabling workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy | Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in vulnerable sectors. | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| 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. | Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer's welfare and downstream industries. | Impact assessment of trade policy decisions on different economic actors (consumers welfare, and downstream industries). | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New Indicator | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. |
| Strategic Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state | Efficient administration of trade instruments: Customs tariffs in order to promote a complementary manner, domestic production, job retention and creation, and international competitiveness. | Customs Tariff Investigations | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 100% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 66% of the final decisions within 6 months. | Not Applicable | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 30% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 100% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 86% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 55% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 100% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 100% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits | Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days. | 96% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 94% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 93% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 80% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 85% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 90% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 90% of the issued permits were within 14 days. |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | | 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. | 99% of the certificates 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. | 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. | 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 | 100% of the certificates issued within 10 working days | 93% of the certificates issued within 10 working days | 96% 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 | 95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days | 95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days |
| | | | Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days. | 80% of the certificates issued within 30 days. | 94% of the certificates issued within 30 days. | 93% 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. | 90% of the certificates issued within 30 days. |
| | | | APDP Verifications completed within 90 days. | 89% of the verifications completed within 90 days. | 100% 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. | 85% of the verifications completed within 90 days. |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | Efficient administration of trade instruments: trade remedies, in order to retain jobs and promote investments | Trade Remedies Investigations | Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation. | 100% determinations made within 6 months of initiation. | 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. |
| | | | Final determinations made within 10 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation. | 0% determinations made within 10 months of initiation. | 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. |
| | Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control, in order to retain jobs and protect local manufacturing industries and beneficiation. | Import Control Permits | Number of Import Control Permits issued | 17066 | 18749 | 19395 | 16000 | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 |
| | | Export Control Permits | Number of Export Control Permits issued | 19271 | 15100 | 16922 | 12000 | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 |
| | | Enforcement (Inspections) | Number of Inspections conducted. | 715 | 1936 | 2409 | 1500 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| | Monitoring and Evaluation | Trade monitoring support in product markets falling within Sector Master plans. | Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans | New Indicator | New Indicator | New Indicator | 2 reports of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 2 reports of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 2 report of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 2 report of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. |
| | | Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants | Develop regulations for levying prescribed fees on applicants | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | Submit draft regulations to dtic. | Final regulations on prescribed fees, submitted to the Minister, approved. | N/A |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued | Assessment of the effectiveness of tariff amendment decisions on firm-level behaviour | Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments) | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New Indicator | 2 assessment reports of tariff amendment final determinations (with Reciprocal Commitments) implemented over the last 4 years. | 3 assessment reports of tariff amendment final determinations (with Reciprocal Commitments) implemented over the last 4 years. | 4 assessment reports of tariff amendment final determinations (with Reciprocal Commitments) implemented over the last 4 years. |
| | | Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markers, geospatial indicators) of recipients of our trade support services. | Report on a select number of trade instruments, focusing on the demographic,, firms' size and geo-spatial features of firms applying for ITAC services. | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Modernization of administrative and operational processes to support | Measures to reduce red tape and the ease of doing business | Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| Strategic Priorities | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Audited outcome | | | Revised Estimate | MTDP Period | | |
| | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | industrialisation, transformation, and a capable state. | Number of ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | Number of ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | New indicator | New indicator | New indicator | 50 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

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 | R55m | 0 | 0 | 0 | R55m |
| 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 | R32bn | R8bn | R8bn | R8bn | R8bn |
| Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521 | R81bn | R20bn | R20bn | R20bn | R21bn |
| Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) | R191bn | R47bn | R48bn | R48bn | R55bn |
| Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP) | R28bn | R7bn | R7bn | R7bn | R7bn |
| Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented ordinary tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and Trade Remedies administered by ITAC | 130 000 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 130 000 |
| Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC | 600 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 600 |
| % of BBBEE preferential procurement spend | 78% | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 78% |
| Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in vulnerable sectors. | 1 | Not Applicable | 1 | Not Applicable | Not applicable |
| Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments) | 2 assessment reports of tariff amendment final determinations (with Reciprocal Commitments) implemented over the last 4 years | Not applicable | 1 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. | Not applicable | 1 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations |
| Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations |
| Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations |
| Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days | 85% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days | 85% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days | 85% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days | 85% of Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days | 85% 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. | 85% of certificates (EPC) 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. | 85% of certificates (EPC) 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. | 85% 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. | 90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days. | 90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days. | 90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days. | 90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days. | 90% of certificates (CSPs) issued within 10 working days. |
| Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days. | 85% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days. | 85% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days. | 85% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days. | 85% of the certificates (PRC) issued within 30 days. | 85% 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 |

| Output Indicators | Annual Target | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| 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. |
| Number of Import Control Permits issued | 17000 | 4250 | 4250 | 4250 | 4250 |
| Number of Export Control Permits issued | 14000 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 |
| Number of Inspections conducted. | 2000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans | 2 reports from select sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | Not applicable | Not applicable | 1 report from select sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 1 report from select sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. |
| Develop regulations for levying prescribed fees on applicants | Submit draft regulations to dtic. | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Submit draft regulations to dtic. |
| . Report on a select number of trade instruments, focusing on the demographic,, firms' size and geo-spatial features of firms applying for ITAC services. | 2 | Not Applicable | 1 | Not Applicable | 1 |
| Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape | 1 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 1 |

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TID)

1. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations

| Indicator title | Final decisions 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) | <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 tariff reductions |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II |

2. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations

| Indicator title | Final decisions 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) | <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 increase investigations |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II |

3. Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations

| Indicator title | Final decisions 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) | <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 investigations |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Managers: Tariffs I & II |
| | |

4. 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 |

5. 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) | <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 the APDP. |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II. |

6. 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) | <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 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

7. 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) | <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 the APDP. |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II. |

8. 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the APDP. |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Manager: Tariff Investigations II. |

9. 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) | <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 |

10. 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 |

11. 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 |

12. 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 |

13. Number of Inspections conducted

| Indicator title | Number of Inspections conducted |
|--|---|
| Definition | The indicator intends to show the number of inspections conducted with regard to goods destined for exportation, imported under rebate of import duty and for which rebate and/or import permits were issued. |
| Source of data | The information comes from inspection reports of investigators and the inspection register kept by the Manager. |
| Method of calculation/ Assessment | The Senior Manager adds all inspections reports and inspections recorded in the inspection register. |
| 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 | Scheduled inspections are conducted to ensure that importers who export regulated goods, import under rebate of import duty and who received rebate and import permits complies with permit conditions and to detect non-compliance with provisions of the ITA Act, the Import Control Regulations and Import and rebate permit conditions. Higher performance than targeted does not necessarily implies higher performance by ITAC. |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Manager: Import and Export Control |

14. Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments)

| Indicator title | Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Definition | <p>A performance analysis report of tariff amendment final decisions with Reciprocal Commitment.</p> <p>This indicator measures the Bi-annual performance of firms following the tariffs relieve.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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 (01 April 2020 – 31 March 2024). |
| 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 | 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 | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

15. Trade monitoring in sectors where there are masterplans.

| | |
|--|--|
| Indicator title | Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans |
| Definition | Monitoring import and export trade flows in product markets within sectors with social compacts in the form of a Masterplans. |
| Source of data | SARS BOE, DTIC, industry bodies reports, StatsSA, related government departments. |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Method of calculation: Reports of sector masterplans for which there is monitoring of trade flows. These reports focus on 2 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. |
| 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 | Quarterly |
| Desired Performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator responsibility | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

16. Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer welfare and downstream industries.

| | |
|--|---|
| Indicator title | Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer welfare and downstream industries. |
| Definition | Impact assessment evaluation reports of trade policy decisions on different economic actors (consumers' welfare and downstream industries). |
| Source of data | SARS, Applicant's data, StatsSA |
| 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. |
| 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 | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

17. Number of reports on selected trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes, geo-spatially locations and also considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers

| Indicator title | Number of reports on selected trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes, geo-spatially locations and also considering race, gender, age and other relevant demographic markers |
|--|--|
| Definition | To report on the trade instruments administered, with a focus on: <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. |
| Source of data | Commercial Import permits, Export permits, AGOA rebate (Poultry) applications, and Agro- processing rebates for tomato paste, canned pineapples, mango juice, dried paprika and salmon |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Method of Calculations Quantitative, simple count. Assessment Permit application trends, determination of value adding rebate items, permit instrument impact, disaggregated data analysis on firm size, geo-location, and demographic markers. |
| Assumptions | None |
| Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable) | • Target for Women: N/A; Target for Youth: N/A; Target for People with Disabilities: N/A |
| Spatial Transformation (where applicable) | • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| Desired Performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator responsibility | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

18. Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markets, geospatial indicators) of recipients of our trade support services.

| Indicator title | Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markers, geospatial indicators) of recipients of ITAC's trade support services. |
|--|---|
| 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 based on Source data.</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 | Quarterly |
| Desired Performance | Actual performance meets targeted performance |
| Indicator responsibility | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

19. Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape

| | |
|--|--|
| Indicator title | Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce red tape |
| Definition | To report on number of amended regulations submitted which are aimed to reduce red tape |
| Source of data | Submissions to the DTIC |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| 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 |

20. 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 |

21. 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 to the increase in the value added during the quarter compared to the same quarter in the previous year 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 |

22. 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 |

23. Value of vehicle exports

| Indicator title | Value of vehicle exports |
|--|--|
| Definition | The indicator intends to indicate the value of vehicle exports |
| Source of data | SARS trade data |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Assumptions | Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the 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 II |
| | |

24. Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa

| Indicator title | Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa |
|--|--|
| Definition | The indicator intends of indicate the value of South African manufactured vehicle exports to the rest of Africa. |
| Source of data | SARS trade data |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Assumptions | Volumes of vehicles exported to the rest of Africa follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the 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 II |

25. Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, trade remedy duties and administration of APDP

| Indicator title | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, trade remedy duties and administration of APDP program |
|--|---|
| Definition | The indicator intends of indicate the number of jobs supported 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 | Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean |
| Indicator responsibility | Tariff Investigations and Trade Remedies |

26. 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 |

27. Percentage of BBBEE preferential procurement spend

| Indicator title | Percentage (%) of BBBEE 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 |

28. Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in vulnerable sectors.

| Indicator title | Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in key vulnerable sectors. |
|--|---|
| Definition | Import Sensitivity reports to map, track, and consider product-level non-SADC import competition developments in key 'import vulnerable' sectors. Sectors vulnerable to import competition. |
| Source of data | SARS BOE data |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Quantitative, simple count. Analysis is confined to non-SADC, non-primary minerals, African imports. Vulnerability is defined by the change in the share of imports. |
| Assumptions | Data is available |
| 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 | Economic Analysis and Trade Monitoring |

29. Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors

| Indicator title | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors |
|--|---|
| Definition | <p>The labour-intensive sectors referred to are (CTFL and Furniture).</p> <p>The strategic interventions in this instance refer to administrative (i.e. guidelines and or regulations) that enable value chain competitiveness and transformation in these labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>This indicator considers the impact of rebate measures targeted at labour intensive sectors (number of labour-intensive sectors. These sectors are Clothing, Textile Footwear and; Furniture)</p> |
| Source of data | Draft amendments to guidelines per rebate item |
| Method of calculation/Assessment | Quantitative, simple count |
| Assumptions | There are prevailing sector targets or codes corresponding to the associated rebate item |
| 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 | Bi-annual |
| Desired Performance | Support labour intensive sub sectors of manufacturing |
| Indicator responsibility | Tariff Investigations |

PART E: OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS

ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ANNEXURE C: ITAC COMMISSIONERS

ANNEXURE D: STRATEGIC PLAN (2020/21 – 2024/25) AMENDMENTS

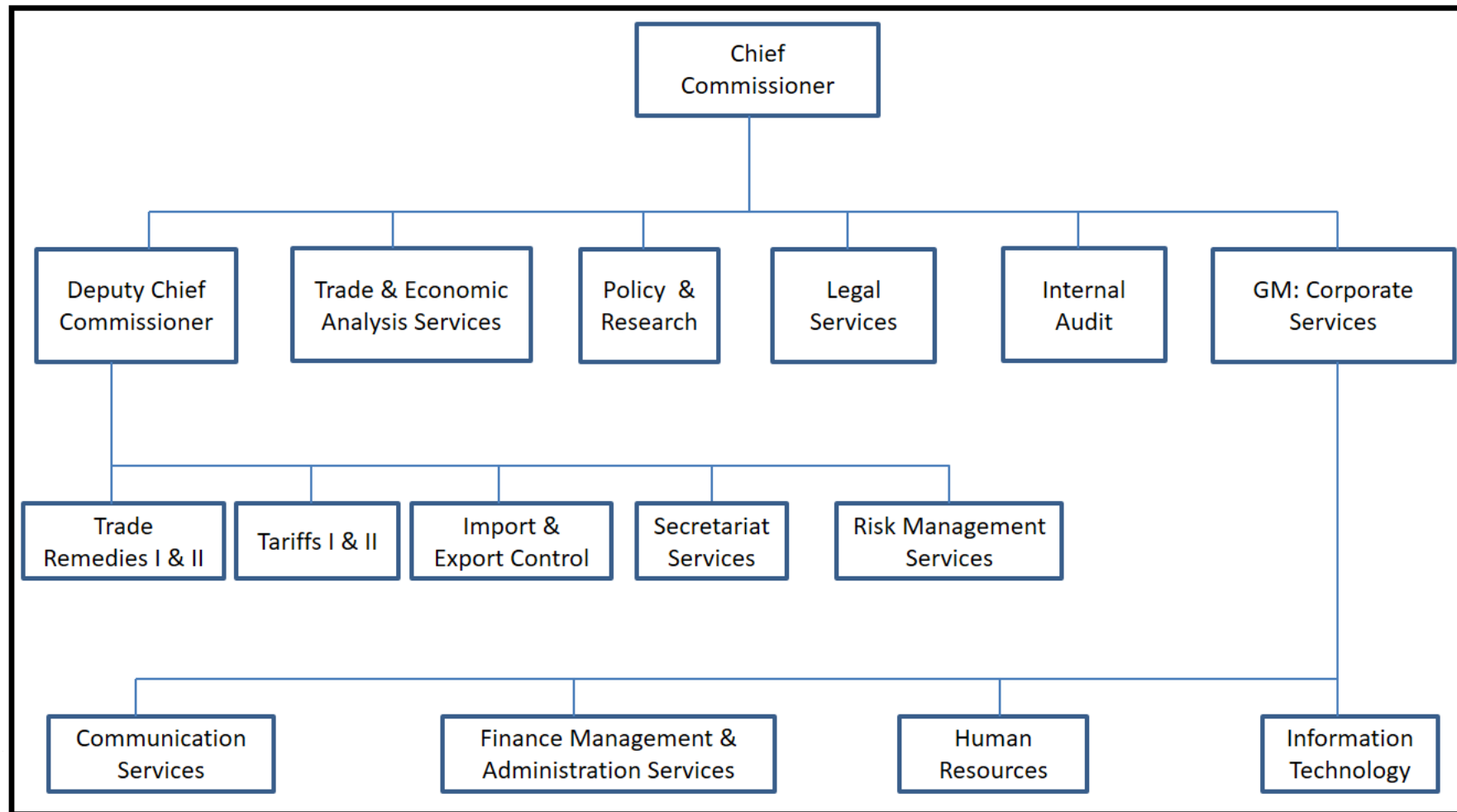
ANNEXURE A: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

| Outputs | Output Indicators | Targets | Data Source |
|--|--|--|---|
| Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology | Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support | R55m | Quarterly reports on Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition |
| Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output. | 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 | R32bn | 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. |
| R248bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates | Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470 and drawback 521 (excluding autos) | R81bn | 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. |
| | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) | R191bn | Quarterly reports on Value of manufactured exports under ITAC APDP (autos) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition. |
| R19bn manufactured exports to rest of Africa facilitated under ITAC rebates | Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP) | R28bn | Quarterly reports on Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition. |
| 130 000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments (Reported as part of jobs under Autos Masterplan) | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, trade remedies, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC | 130 000 | Quarterly reports on Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program administered by ITAC, presented to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition. |
| 600 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments (Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan) | Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases, and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC | 600 | 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. |
| Customs Tariff Investigations | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions 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 decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions 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 decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions 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. |

| Outputs | Output Indicators | Targets | Data Source |
|---|---|---|--|
| 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. |
| | 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. |
| 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. |
| Enforcement (Inspections) | Number of Inspections conducted. | 2000 | The Senior Manager collects this information from inspection reports prepared by investigators. |
| | | | |
| Trade monitoring support in product markets falling within Sector Master plans. | Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans | 2 reports from select sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | SARS BOE, DTIC, industry bodies reports, StatsSA, related government departments. |
| Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying prescribed fees on applicants | Develop regulations for levying prescribed fees on applicants | Submit draft regulations to dtic. | Submission of draft regulations to dtic |
| Assessment of the effectiveness of tariff amendment decisions on firm-level behaviour | Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments) | 2 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. | 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. |

| Outputs | Output Indicators | Targets | Data Source |
|---|---|---------|--|
| | | | |
| Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markers, geospatial indicators) of recipients of our trade support services. | Report on a select number of trade instruments, focusing on the demographic,, firms' size and geo-spatial features of firms applying for ITAC services. | 2 | IE461 Commercial Import permits, AGOA rebate (Poultry) applications, and Agro- processing rebates for tomato paste, Titanium Dioxide rebate. |
| Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | 1 | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors |
| Measures to reduce red tape and the ease of doing business | Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape | 1 | Amendments submitted to the dtic |
| Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | 10 | Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. |
| | | | |

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

Mr Anthony Ehrenreich

ANNEXURE D: STRATEGIC PLAN (2020/21 – 2024/25) AMENDMENTS

According to the Framework, Strategic Plans should cover a period of at least five years, ideally from the first planning cycle following an election. The Strategic Plan may be changed during the five-year period that it covers. However, such changes should be limited to revisions related to significant policy shifts or changes in the service-delivery environment. This is done by the relevant institution by issuing an amendment to the existing plan, which may be published as an annexure to the Annual Performance Plan, or by issuing a revised Strategic Plan.

The outcome indicators in the current strategic plan were amended in the following manner:

a) The outcome and output indicators were linked with the dtic's joined indicators and the targets were adjusted.

| Joint Indicators | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| Strategic Priority 3: Inclusive growth and job creation | Efficient administration of trade instruments: customs tariffs. | Customs Tariff Investigations | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Reduction Investigations | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Increase Investigations | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 70% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | | Final decisions made within 6 months on Custom Tariffs Rebate Investigations | 80% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. | 85% of the final decisions within 6 months. |
| | | Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits | Customs Duty Rebate and Drawback permits issued within 14 days. | 85% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 90% of the issued permits were within 14 days. | 90% of the issued permits were within 14 days. |

| Joint Indicators | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | |
|------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | | 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 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. | 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 | 90% of the certificates issued within 10 working days | 95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days | 95% of the certificates issued within 10 working days |
| | | | Production Rebate Certificates (PRCs) issued within 30 days. | 85% of the certificates issued within 30 days. | 90% of the certificates issued within 30 days. | 90% of the certificates issued within 30 days. |
| | | | APDP Verifications completed within 90 days. | 80% of the verifications completed within 90 days. | 85% of the verifications completed within 90 days. | 85% of the verifications completed within 90 days. |
| | Efficient administration of trade instruments: trade remedies. | Trade Remedies Investigations | Preliminary determinations made within 6 months of initiation of Trade Remedy Investigation. | 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. | 60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation. | 60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation. | 60% determinations made within 10 months of initiation. |
| | Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control. | Import Control Permits | Number of Import Control Permits issued | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 |
| | | Export Control Permits | Number of Export Control Permits issued | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 |
| | | Enforcements | Number of Inspections conducted. | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |

b) The following indicators were included

| Joint Indicators | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation | Industrialisation | Reciprocal commitments on investment in plants, equipment, technology | Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support | R55m | R57m | R60m |
| | | Industrial rebates aimed at facilitating local industrial output. | 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 | R32bn | R35bn | R37bn |
| | | R248bn manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates | Value of manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebates 470.03 and 521 | R81bn | R84bn | R85bn |
| | | | Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) | R191bn | R196bn | R198bn |
| | | R19bn manufactured exports to rest of Africa facilitated under ITAC rebates | Value of vehicle exports to the rest of Africa (ITAC APDP) | R28bn | R30bn | R32bn |
| | | 130 000 jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of jobs under Autos Masterplan)</i> | Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and Trade Remedies administered by ITAC | 130 000 | 132000 | 135 000 |
| | | 600 new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments <i>(Reported as part of relevant sectors masterplan)</i> | Number of new jobs committed to by recipients of implemented ordinary tariff increases and rebate provisions created, administered by ITAC | 600 | 700 | 800 |
| | Transformation | Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend | Percentage (%) of BBBEE preferential procurement spend | 78% | 80% | 82% |
| | | Trade adjustment measures enabling workers displaced by trade policy reform and other related developments to access responsive social protection mechanisms and training to facilitate entry into growing sectors of the economy | Import Sensitivity Index to map, track and consider product-level non-SADC African import competition in vulnerable sectors. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Trade Adjustment Assistance Programme is piloted (alongside the UIF) and an early iterative review undertaken | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Joint Indicators | Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators | Annual Targets | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | MTEF Period | | |
| | | | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 |
| | | | | | | |
| Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living | Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer's cost of living and downstream industries. | Distributional impact assessments of trade measures that affect consumer's cost of living and downstream industries. | Impact assessment of trade policy decisions on different economic actors (consumers welfare, and downstream industries). | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. | 3 reports from select tariff investigation initiated in the financial year. |
| | | | | | | |
| Strategic Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state | Monitoring and Evaluation | Trade monitoring support in product markets falling within Sector Master plans. | Monitoring of import and export trade flows in sectors with Masterplans | 2 reports of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 2 reports of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. | 2 report of sector master plans for which there is monitoring of Trade flows. |
| | | Investigate the viability and financial sustainability of levying fees for the processing of applications | Develop regulations for levying fees for the processing of applications | Submit draft regulations to dtic. | Final regulations on prescribed fees, submitted to the Minister for approved. | N/A |
| | Modernization of administrative and operational processes to support industrialisation, transformation, and a capable state. | Measures to reduce red tape and the ease of doing business | Number of draft amended regulations submitted to reduce the red tape | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| | | Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | Number of the ITAC interventions profiled through case studies. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued | Assessment of the effectiveness of tariff amendment decisions on firm-level behaviour | Impact assessment reports on final tariff amendment decisions (with Reciprocal Commitments) | 2 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. | 3 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. | 4 reports of tariff amendment final determinations with Reciprocal Commitment implemented over the last 4 years. |
| | | Market Intelligence insights on the spread (firm size, demographic markers, geospatial indicators) of recipients of our trade support services. | Report on a select number of trade instruments, focusing on the demographic,, firms' size and geo-spatial features of firms applying for ITAC services. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | Number of strategic trade interventions related to labour intensive sectors | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | |

c) The following indicators were removed

| Outcome | Outputs | Output Indicators |
|---|--|--|
| Effective administration of trade instruments: Import and Export Control. | Enforcement (Investigations) | Number of Import and Export investigations conducted. |
| Provide Technical Advice to the dtic. | Formal submissions written to the dtic depending on requests received. | Percentage of formal submissions written to the dtic relative to requests received. |
| | Attendance of the dtic arranged multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations. | Percentage of attendance of the dtic arranged multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations. |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Developed and/or reviewed policies/regulations in respect of ITAC instruments. | Developed and/or reviewed policies/regulations in respect of trade instruments. |