



**the dtic**

Department:  
Trade, Industry and Competition  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

### QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

#### QUESTION NO. 842

#### *Resilience in Manufacturing/Mining/Agriculture*

**Ms M Kennedy (Limpopo: EFF) to ask the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition:**

(a) What specific (i) goals and (ii) targets are in place for building resilience in manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors, (b) how his department is working to create a stable and/or predictable policy environment to encourage long-term investment in such sectors and (c) what mechanisms are in place to (i) monitor and (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of his department's interventions in building resilience? CW972E

#### **REPLY:**

(a)

(i) The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) has set strategic goals to enhance resilience across key sectors by:

- Supporting industrialisation through localisation targeting government procurement with the aim of boosting production; innovation, boosting investment in greenfield and brownfield industrial sectors, in order to have a more diversified, competitive economy; focussing efforts towards increasing export value and market share, especially in processed critical minerals (mining) and other high-growth sectors such as renewable energy, electric vehicles and green manufacturing.
- Facilitating inclusive growth through targeted support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and historically disadvantaged groups in the various sectors.

- Strengthening value chains in agro-processing e.g. sugar, poultry, furniture, Hemp and Cannabis and advanced manufacturing including modern technologies, innovative processing methods, specialised equipment, quality and sustainability within the agro-processing industries.
  - Creating an enabling policy and regulatory framework for critical minerals focussing on the implementation of the Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy which will be in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources to increase value addition.
  - All these interventions are deployed to unlock manufacturing potential; facilitate industrialisation, build a resilient manufacturing sector.
- (ii) The Medium-Term Development Plan has identified manufacturing, mining and agriculture as key pillars in the economy to drive economic growth. The target for economic growth (GDP) is 3% by 2029. In the case of manufacturing, the target is to increase manufacturing value-add by 1% of the current term, and increase in domestic procurement of manufactured goods and services by R500 billion by end of term. With regards to exports, the target is an increase of manufacturing exports by R1 trillion by 2029.

The following targets are in place with regards to agro-processing related sectors:

- Increasing local content in priority sectors such as furniture and processed food products.
  - Expanding participation in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),
  - Promoting investment projects aligned with sectoral masterplans (e.g. Poultry, Sugar, Furniture and Cannabis Master Plans).
  - Supporting energy resilience and logistics efficiency for industrial productivity.
- (b) Developing a new industrial policy, which is aimed at bringing about a structurally transformed economy through a dynamic and globally competitive manufacturing sector inclusive of mining and agriculture. This will be an overarching policy that provides a framework that guide policy interventions and efforts towards building resilient sectors. To attract long-term investment and foster confidence, **the dtic**:

- Work closely with relevant departments and sectoral bodies to coordinate economic reforms and regulatory certainty (e.g. Cannabis - DoJC, DoH, DSBD, NT, DSTI etc.).
- Develops and updates sector-specific Master Plans that align public and private sector commitments with long-term policy signals.
- Facilitates regular consultation with industry stakeholders, labour, and community partners to ensure inclusive and responsive policymaking.
- Provides investment incentives and policy instruments, such as the Industrial Financing Programme and Special Economic Zones (SEZs), to support policy alignment.

(c)

(i) Monitoring:

- **the dtic** monitors performance through key performance indicators (KPIs) linked to its Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).
- Sectoral oversight committees track progress on implementation of Master Plans,
- Regular industry performance reports are collected through engagements and stakeholder forums.

(ii) Evaluation:

- Periodic evaluations are conducted to assess the impact of interventions on productivity, employment, and investment.
- Data from SARS, StatsSA, regulators, industries, associations are integrated to evaluate trends and inform course corrections.
- Lessons from monitoring and evaluation inform strategic planning, enabling adaptive responses to emerging risks and global shocks.

**-END-**