the **dtic**

Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

QUESTION NO. 3621

Ms S I Nkosi (MK) to ask the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition:

(1) In light of the 2026-27 Annual Performance Plan commitment to facilitate the creation of more than 100 000 employment opportunities through special economic zones, incentives, exports and global business services programmes, what (a) is the projected number of jobs to be created by each programme in the 2026-27 financial year and (b) measurable targets have been set for each province;

(2) following the concerns of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition regarding localisation, transformation and value addition in key sectors of the economy, what (a) progress has been made in increasing local content levels in the automotive sector in the past three financial years and (b) percentage of procurement by automotive manufacturers was sourced locally in each of the specified financial years? NW3823E

REPLY:

(1)(a)&(b)

On 21 April 2026, **the dtic** presented its Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Budget to the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition. During the engagement, the Department clarified the specific job-creation figures reflected under individual programmes. The Department's overall target is to facilitate the creation of no fewer than 100,000 jobs through its various interventions.

The Department further explained that the figures contained in the APP relate to direct jobs associated with departmental disbursements and support measures, while indirect jobs are generated through sectoral multiplier effects and broader economic activities.

the dtic's APP, together with the APPs of its entities, was tabled in Parliament and includes job-creation targets. The member may obtain these APPs from the Papers Office in Parliament. However, with regard to incentive programmes such as the Global Business Services (GBS) programme, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Transformation and Competition (T&C), and export promotion initiatives, the reported employment figures are reflected below.

In 2026/27, the projected number of new jobs to be created by Incentives is 7,000. In addition to this, digital jobs to be created by Global Business Services are projected at 5,000.

In respect of Transformation & Competition, 10,000 jobs are to be created through the Transformation Fund.

The Exports branch has set a target of 1,275 jobs to be created in the 2026/27 financial year in the economy linked to exports activated by the EMIA scheme. While recruitment for participation in export promotion initiatives targets all provinces for the various events, the final companies approved to participate are the result of qualifying applications received from companies, which will also impact the location of exporters securing orders and the resultant jobs anticipated.

The Investment and Spatial Industrial Development (ISID) branch within **the dtic** has set a target of creating 6,000 jobs through investment promotion, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and industrial park development initiatives.

For the 2026/27 financial year, the SEZ Programme has a job creation target of 2,000 new permanent operational jobs. This target is aggregated across SEZs located in eight provinces. The North West Province is excluded from this target, as it currently does not have an operational SEZ.

The remaining 4,000 jobs are expected to be generated through investment promotion activities and the development of industrial parks.

Entities:

In respect of the IDC, the number of jobs expected to be created and saved during the 2026/27 financial year will be 16,000; and the number of work opportunities created from SEF and other funders will be 45,673. The NEF has projected to create 4,200 jobs and save 6,300 jobs, and the number of youth job placements will be 2,500.

With regard to the ECIC, the number of job opportunities facilitated for manufactured exports during the 2026/27 financial year will be at least 10,000 job opportunities.

ITAC has projected that the number of new jobs to be enabled through ITAC tariff instruments will be 150 during the 2026/27 financial year, and that 6 interns will be recruited, while 100,200 jobs will be retained through ITAC tariff instruments.

With regard to Regulatory, the NGB has projected that 30 jobs will be created through the appointment of a National Central Electronic Monitoring System operator, 10 youth jobs, and 6 internships. The NCC projects that 200 jobs will be created to improve service levels of non-compliant suppliers through undertakings or settlements. The NLC projects that 3,500 jobs will be created or retained by NLC-funded grantees, the lottery operator, and society lotteries. The NCR aims to have 20% of administrative and entry-level vacancies filled by youth. The Competition Tribunal aims to provide 8 internships and 8 job-shadowing opportunities within the Tribunal. The Companies Tribunal will offer 7 workplace-based internships, while the National Consumer Tribunal intends to employ 11 interns and host 15 job-shadowing opportunities. The CIPC will offer employment to 20 youth as part of appointments made during the 2026/27 period, and provide training to 120 youth, 60 women, and 1 person with disabilities.

The NRCS projects that 20 new job opportunities will be created through designation of private laboratories and repair bodies to conduct work on NRCS's behalf. An additional 200 job opportunities will be created based on new companies/pre-market approval applications. Furthermore, the NRCS will appoint 40 interns on a two-year training programme.

The SABS projects that the number of indirect jobs to be created from standardisation services offered will be 30, and new jobs will be 6. The SANAS projects that the number of indirect jobs created by Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs), which were accredited in the 2025/26 financial year, will be 50, while also directly appointing 4 interns on a two-year internship programme. NMISA has projected that the number of job-ready graduates funded through the NMISA Human Capital Development programme successfully securing work placement will be 4, and the number of new qualified unemployed graduates to be placed in the NMISA Human Capital Development programme will be 13.

(2) (a) Local content levels in the automotive sector have remained relatively stable over the past decade, increasing marginally from 38.7% in 2014 to 38,92% in 2025. During this period, annual fluctuations were recorded, with local content reaching a high of 42% in 2019. Overall, notwithstanding these variations, there has been no sustained upward trajectory, and progress on localisation has remained below the South African Automotive Masterplan 2035 target of 60%.

More specifically, over the past three financial years, the local content is reflected below as reported by **naamsa,**

	2023 (000)	**2024 (000)**	**2025 (000)**
Local Content	R137 394	R119 465	R128 832
As a % of Total	39,54%	39,07%	R38,92%

(b) According to **naamsa**, the procurement values by the 7 automotive manufacturers sourced locally for the past three financial years are as follows:

	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	Rm	Rm	Rm

Enterprise and Supplier Development	161	166	170
Preferential Procurement	32 751	33 664	34 576

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