

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

AMENDED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2024-2025



the dtic

Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

the dtic - together, growing the economy

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Executive Authority Statement



Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition Parks Tau

The May 2024 national election results provided a clear message that the electorate expects more from the government. The seventh administration announced on 17 June 2024 a collaborative programme of action. This programme of action forms the basis for the Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP) and this Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department is fully aligned with the MTDP.

This APP has been developed at a time when South Africa is facing an important inflection point. The economy has not grown strongly for over a decade, unemployment has increased, and Apartheid-era spatial patterns continue to scar the economy. Under-investment in network industries such as electricity, rail transport, and ports constrains the domestic economy and limits our export potential. **the dtic** is working closely with various structures in government to resolve the challenges faced by network industries including participation in the National Electricity Crisis Committee (NECOMM) and the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC).

Resolving network industry challenges is essential to South Africa's long-term economic growth. **the dtic** and its entities will work directly with Transnet to increase domestic manufacturing capabilities to support the expansion of the rail network and manufacture of rails, rolling stock, and train components. The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is already supporting a range of renewable energy projects and its formidable project preparation and financial support capabilities will now be extended to the rail, water, and port sectors as well.

Efficient and cost-effective network industries provide the foundations of economic growth. Achieving rapid economic growth requires targeted interventions to unlock growth in the manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and digital services sectors. Consequently, **the dtic** will be working closely with stakeholders from business, labour and other government departments to identify opportunities to benefit our mineral resources, assist the manufacturing sector – including agro-industries – to progressively move to higher value-added activities, and scale-up support for the digital economy.

This approach will ensure a ‘whole of government’ approach to re-industrialise the SA economy. This is essential to create large numbers of decent jobs – at appropriate skill levels – to ensure that the full potential of our citizens is developed. This approach also reflects **the dtic’s** continued commitment – as required by our Constitution – to transformation to redress the impact of Apartheid.

This APP includes bold actions to reinvigorate broad-based black economic empowerment including strengthened monitoring of B-BBEE compliance and the creation of a substantial Transformation Fund to address long-standing access to finance challenges for SMMEs and black-owned businesses more generally. At the same time, **the dtic** will ramp up its efforts to build sustainable township industries by developing a new model for Industrial Parks to improve operations, financial stability, maintenance, and the services provided, to generate more economic activity in the areas where the majority of our people live.

These interventions are not about charity, economic growth is sustained by a growing working-age population that earns a salary and spends it on domestically manufactured consumer goods such as cars, fridges, TVs, and so forth. Achieving this cycle of re-enforcing inclusive growth is critical to SA’s long-term growth, development, and social stability.

In the short term, economic growth is expected to pick up at a pace below what is required to address poverty. However, South Africa is in the fortunate position of having negotiated significant trade preferences with key trading partners such as the EU, SADC, BRICS+, US, UK, and Africa. **the dtic** will therefore strengthen its export promotion and exporter development activities to substantially increase manufactured exports including from SMMEs, and black- and women-owned firms. In addition, we continue to work with our African counterparts to fully operationalise the AfCFTA and its economic benefits.

As the risk of load-shedding declines, South Africa is rapidly regaining its status as an attractive investment destination. This is in part due to the unity-led government, as well as due to an explicit focus on stimulating investment from His Excellency, President Ramaphosa. This is captured in the target set by the President which is to facilitate R2 trillion in investment over the next 5 years. Achieve this ambitious target requires closer working relations with stakeholders such as business and labour, expansion of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) programme, targeted investment promotion, and the continuation of the roll-out of the Invest SA One-stop-shops which have been effective in addressing regulatory barriers to investment.

I am confident that by working together we can do more, and this APP represents an ambitious new work programme for the Department to achieve the 3 strategic priorities of the seventh administration, in particular, faster inclusive economic growth.

I wish to thank the Deputy Ministers, Portfolio and Select Committees, DG, and senior officials of the Department who have assisted in creating the APP which I have the pleasure of tabling.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Parks Tau', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr Parks Tau

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

Accounting Officer Statement



Acting Director-General Malebo Mabitje-Thompson

As we embark on the first year of our five-year economic strategy, the department is committed to addressing the critical challenges and seizing the opportunities that lie ahead for South Africa. Our overarching goal is to foster inclusive growth and create sustainable job opportunities by leveraging our rich mineral, agricultural, and demographic resources.

This year, the focus will be on the beneficiation of key sectors, particularly agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism, digital services, and green industries. By prioritizing these areas, we aim to stimulate economic activity and drive significant job creation. We recognize that collaboration with the private sector will be essential, especially given our current fiscal constraints and the challenges posed by state-owned enterprises. Establishing strong partnerships will enable the implementation of impactful interventions that can generate immediate results while laying the groundwork for medium- and long-term benefits.

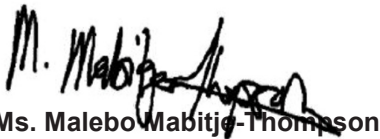
The department is committed to a policy sequencing approach, understanding that not every intervention can be executed at once. Critical initiatives, such as the development of critical minerals, will be prioritized to ensure they yield benefits shortly. This strategy will allow us to build momentum and create an environment conducive to sustained economic growth.

Inclusive growth is at the heart of our mission. The department is determined to ensure that small, medium, and micro enterprises, along with designated groups such as black people, women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are actively supported. This commitment extends to empowering underdeveloped regions, including townships and villages, to ensure they benefit disproportionately from our efforts. To achieve this, we will initiate a skills revolution, focusing on training and development to equip our youth and the “missing middle” for success in an evolving economy.

This year will also see us streamline processes and reduce red tape, creating a more favorable business environment. By enhancing the ease of doing business, we aim to attract investment and foster growth across all targeted sectors. Our goal is to create a robust ecosystem that encourages innovation and drives economic transformation.

As we move forward, we are setting ambitious targets for the year, including significant job creation and support for SMMEs. By working collaboratively and staying focused on our strategic priorities, the department is confident that we can lay a strong foundation for the subsequent years of this economic strategy. Together, we will work diligently to realize our vision for a prosperous and inclusive South Africa.

The APP 2024/25, formulated through consultation with management, is hereby submitted by the Revised Framework on Strategic and APPs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Mabitje-Thompson', is written over the printed name.

Ms. Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Director-General

Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this APP was:

- developed by the management of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) under the guidance of the Minister, Mr Parks Tau.
- prepared in line with the current strategic plan of the dtic; and
- accurately reflects the performance targets, which the dtic will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for 2024 to 2025.

Ms Sarah Choane
DDG: Corporate Management Services

01/11/24

Ms Irene Ramafola
Chief Financial Officer

01/11/24

Ambassador Xolelwa Mlumbi-Peter
DDG: Trade

Mr Yunus Hoosen
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Acting DDG: Sectors

Dr Evelyn Masotja
DDG: Regulation

01/11/24

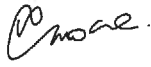
Ms Susan Mangole
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Mr Stephen Hanival
Chief Economist: DDG Research

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01/11/2024

Approved by:
Minister Parks Tau
Executive Authority

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PART A: OUR MANDATE

1. Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates

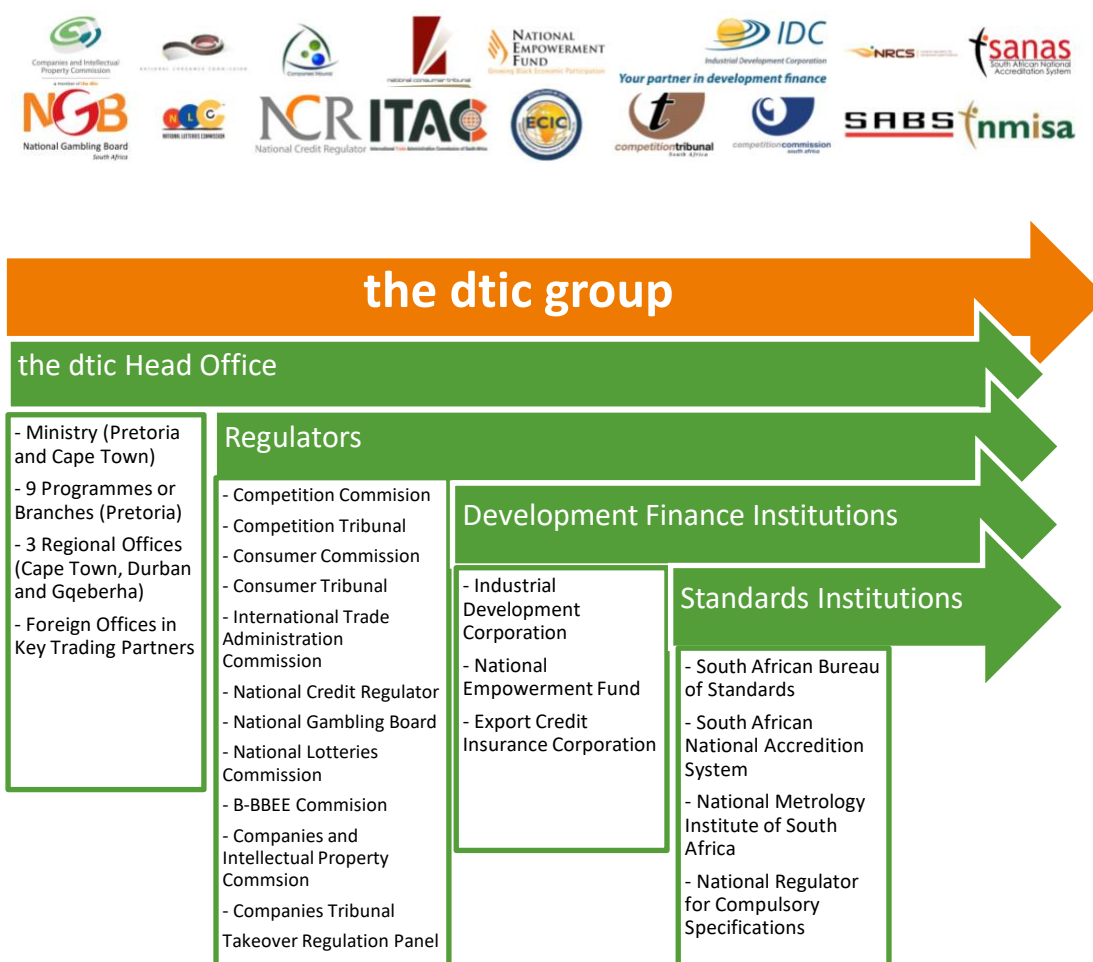
- The National Gambling Amendment Bill is in Parliament and is awaiting the Mediation process.
- The Companies Regulations for the two Bills are to be developed and there will be consultations with regulators and corporate law industry role players.
- The Copyright and the Performers' Protection Amendment Bills were referred to the Constitutional Court.
- Further review work on the Liquor Amendment Bill and updating of the Liquor Amendment Bill for the Minister's consideration.

Confirmation of policy issues in consumer, lotteries, and credit for consideration in the Department for further policy and legislative development

2. Update on institutional policies and strategies

The policy and regulatory mandate of **the dtic** extends to large parts of the economy covering policy responsibilities as diverse as competition, trade, gambling, and consumer protection. This expansive mandate has led to the establishment of several entities with regulatory responsibilities, development finance institutions, and those responsible for South Africa's standards system. **the "dtic group"** therefore consists of the entities outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Entities of the dtic group



The role of the Department is to carry out its mandate through the use of the resources within its control and to coordinate the activities of the entities responsible to the Executive Authority. This responsibility is spelled out more clearly in this APP compared to the APPs of previous years, through incorporating the work of the entities (**the dtic-group**) within a number of **the dtic's** targets.

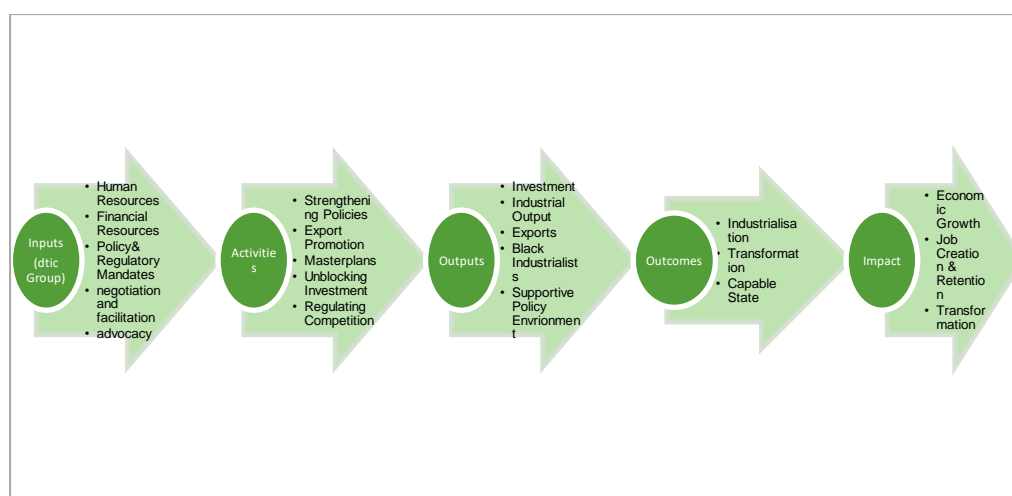
2.1 Impact-focused APP theory of change

The 2024/25 APP has been developed within the broad frame of the theory of change (ToC) methodology which demonstrates how inputs and activities contribute to desired outcomes and impact.

The ToC in figure 2 seeks to capture the essence of **the dtic's** intervention logic. The financial and human resources of **the dtic** group are the inputs that fund and resource a broad variety of activities, for example assisting companies to increase exports may directly or indirectly result in companies securing new export orders. These export orders are considered an output of **the dtic's** activities and contribute to the achievement of the Department's apex outcomes. In this case, new export orders may contribute to both the industrialisation and transformation outcomes. For example, a company may expand production to fill new export orders and may procure inputs from empowered firms thereby contributing to the industrialisation and transformation outcomes respectively.

The aggregation of these firm and industry-level outputs and outcomes has a direct bearing on the key impacts such as increased job creation that are the core objectives of the government's current electoral mandate.

Figure 2: Simplified Theory of Change for the dtic group



2.2 Defining Outcomes

The activities and outputs contribute to the achievement of **the dtic's** apex outcomes of *industrialisation, transformation, and building a capable state*.

Outcome 1: Industrialisation

In this area the goal is to build dynamic firms in the South African economy through a combination of efforts in partnership with the private sector, focusing on growth opportunities in the domestic market (through localisation, sector partnerships, beneficiation, promoting the green economy, and fostering

higher levels of investment) and building a wider export market (particularly in Africa) to assist with scale; and combining demand-creation with supply-side reforms at the economy, sector, and firm level to build industrial competitiveness and support job-creation.

The Industrialisation outcome contains the following five focus areas:

- Sector partnerships and social compacts through master plans and firm/sector-level initiatives;
- Localisation, beneficiation, and COVID industrial production initiatives;
- Increased and diversified exports (including value-added services such as GBS) with African countries and to other global markets;
- Green economy initiatives to shift to a less carbon-intensive industry; and
- Investment initiatives to increase the level of investment.

Outcome 2: Transformation

In this area, the goal is to build inclusive growth through transformation programmes in three broad areas: first, addressing structural challenges to **growth through active competition policies**, particularly where concentration levels in the market limit new entrants and small and medium businesses; second, policies that promote spatial transformation, enabling more balanced and **sustainable growth between rural and urban and between provinces**; and third, strengthening **inclusivity/transformation** in the quality of growth, including promoting all kinds of income-generating employment, broadening ownership, and more inclusive corporate governance models.

The Transformation outcome contains the following three focus areas:

- **Employment and ownership:** Expanding economic opportunities through waged work, self-employment, and the social economy, promoting more equitable ownership (black industrialists, women, youth, worker ownership, and small businesses) and worker empowerment.
- **Structural transformation:** Addressing economic concentration and supporting SMMEs.
- **Spatial transformation:** Promoting more equitable and sustainable spatial development, including using the District Development Model and promoting the township/rural economy.

The aim is to change the economy's productive base and the patterns of participation in the economy through various but integrated interventions. These integrated interventions include establishing the transformation fund to address access to funding for black-owned enterprises and SMMEs, increasing their economic participation and income-earning potential, and supporting industrial-led growth and value chains to create market access.

Outcome 3: Capable State (implementation/effective delivery)

In this area, the goal is to build greater capacity to ensure that national objectives are achieved through a new culture of partnership in the economy, characterised by greater responsiveness and nimbleness by the Department and its 17 entities, which includes promoting smart regulation (through cutting red-tape, ensuring fit-for-purpose and effective regulation, reviewing internal processes and legislation/regulations), and working closely with other parts of the state to forge a social compact with business and labour.

The Capable State outcome contains the following five focus areas:

- Department: Building strong capacity in **the dtic** and streamlining its work, reviewing programmes to determine their impact and relevance, strengthening forensic capacity under **the dtic** shared services programme in its commitment against fraud and corruption.
- Entities: Building the entity staffing, governance capacity, and quick response; developing shared services; and rationalisation of functions and integration of work between entities and with the department.
- Smart regulation: Address red tape and compliance in internal processes and in legislation and regulations; enable fit-for-purpose regulations.
- Coordination with other parts of the state: Ensuring effective support functions from other public entities to achieve **the dtic** outcomes.
- Contribute to social compact with other social partners.

All the output indicators in the APP are directly linked to each outcome to ensure a focused and result-driven approach to the work done by the department.

3. Updates to relevant court rulings

3.1 During Quarter 1 to Quarter 4 of the 2023/24 financial year, sixteen (16) court judgments were awarded in matters involving the Department. It is worth noting that, of the said sixteen (16) judgments, 7 (44%) were in favour of **the dtic** and 9 (nine) were against **the dtic**. Out of the 9 adverse judgments, 6 (37%) were opposed and 3 (19%) were unopposed matters.

Out of the 9 adverse judgments, 4 (44%) were issued against the BBBEE Commission. The remaining 5 (56%) adverse judgments are spread across various programmes of **the dtic** (i.e. incentives, building, tariff regulation, and NLA).

The relevant court rulings are partly operational and some concern various policies of **the dtic**. Concerning policy-related matters, one ruling confirms the amendments of one law, the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, and another (on appeal) concerns the imposition of tariff duty on imports of frozen bone-in portions of chicken products.

The aforementioned matters are fully set out as follows

NAME OF MATTER	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/UNOPPOSED
1. Tata Chemicals // The Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition	The Applicant lodged an application on 25 September 2020 seeking to review and set aside anti-dumping duty imposed on soda ash originating in or imported from the USA. On 28 April 2023, the court dismissed the application with costs.	Opposed

NAME OF THE MATTERS	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/UNOPPOSED
2. Cheers Liquor Distributors // the Minister and the National Liquor Authority	This was an urgent application lodged on 26 April 2023 which sought an order reinstating registration of a liquor distribution licence with immediate effect. On 09 May 2023, the court dismissed the application with costs.	Opposed
3. Shanie Taljaard // The Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition	An application to the High Court challenging the provisions of the Chapter 6 business rescue process to the extent that it allegedly unfairly discriminates against natural persons and trusts when it comes to suspending legal proceedings against companies in business rescue. The High Court dismissed the application as well as leave to appeal with costs. The Applicant approached the SCA, and the application was dismissed with cost. The Applicant applied for a reconsideration of the SCA's decision. On 16 August 2023, the application was dismissed with costs.	Opposed
4. Solomon Segalo // The Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition (SCA) and	On 15 March 2023, Solomon Segalo applied for reconsideration of its leave to appeal the judgment dismissing the constitutional challenge of section 386 of Act 61 of 1973. On 29 May 2023, the SCA dismissed the application with costs for the reason that no exceptional circumstances warranting a reconsideration of the decision refusing an appeal have been established. A subsequent appeal to the Constitutional Court was dismissed with costs on 07 December 2023.	Opposed
5. Solomon Segalo // The Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition (CC)		
6. Tongaat Hulett Limited (THL) and Others // the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 04 April 2023, Tongaat Hulett Limited (THL) (in business rescue) and its Business Rescue practitioners (BRPs) lodged an application in the High Court in which they sought <i>inter alia</i> , an order suspending any obligation of THL that arises under the Sugar Industry Agreement, 2000 (the SI Agreement), alternatively, (b) declaring section 136(2)(a)(i) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 unconstitutional and invalid insofar as it fails to provide for the suspension of regulatory charges that become due during business rescue proceedings. On 29 November 2023, the Court dismissed the application with costs.	Opposed

7. Association of Meat Importers and Exporters v The Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition (leave to appeal)	<p>On 31 January 2024, the High Court Pretoria granted the Minister's application for leave to appeal the adverse judgment of the Court dated 12 October 2023 in the review application brought by the Association of Meat Importers and Exporters against International Trade Administration's (ITAC's) recommendations into the alleged dumping of frozen bone-in portions of chicken product originating or imported from Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain and the Minister's subsequent decision to accept ITAC's recommendation as well as the Finance Minister's decision</p> <p>to implement the ITAC's recommendation thereby amending the relevant schedule to the Customs and Excise Act.</p>	Opposed
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NO OF MATTERS: 9 - JUDGEMENTS AGAINST the dtic

NAME OF THE MATTERS	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/ UNOPPOSED	ACTION TAKEN BY the dtic
1. Coastal Wines // The National Liquor Authority (NLA) and the Minister of the dtic (settlement)	The proceedings sought to review and set aside the NLA's decision to cancel the Applicant's liquor distribution licence. The matter was heard in Court on 19 September 2023. The NLA reconsidered its stance on the matter and conceded to the relief sought. The Applicant's draft order was made an order of the Court.	Unopposed – Settled	Mitigated costs by conceding.
2. Hatch Africa (Pty) Ltd // Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (B-BBEE) Commission and Others (settlement)	Proceedings seeking to review the B-BBEE Commission's findings of fronting. The Commission reconsidered its stance on the matter, and conceded to the relief sought. The Applicant's draft order was made an order of court on 6 September 2023.	Unopposed - Settled	Root cause- Capacity Constraints which are being addressed. Legal Services provided legal assistance to draft and vet agreements to alleviate capacity constraints B-BBEE) Commission.

3. City of Cape Town vs Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 26 June 2023, the Constitutional Court confirmed the High Court ruling dated 28 January 2022 that section 28(9) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977, which requires prior ministerial approval of the Municipality's by-law in respect of the erection of a building, is unconstitutional. The Minister had not opposed the matter.	Unopposed	the dtic initiated the process to review the National Building Regulations and Building Standard Act, Act No. 103 of 1977.
4. Interwaste (Pty) Ltd and others // Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission	This is a review application wherein the Applicant seeks an order reviewing and setting aside the findings of the B-BBEE Commission on alleged fronting practices. On 5 July 2023, the court found in favour of the Applicants.	Opposed	Root cause- Capacity Constraints which are being addressed. Legal Services provided legal assistance to draft and vet agreements to alleviate capacity constraints B-BBEE) Commission.
5. Venioscope (Pty) Ltd // Minister of the dtic (on appeal)	The Appellant (Venioscope) applied for leave to appeal setting aside the decision of the dtic to decline the Appellant's claim for a rebate in respect of the South African Film Incentive Scheme. On 28 August 2023, the appeal was upheld with costs.	Opposed	the dtic convened an appeals committee to consider the Appellant's appeal and provide a detailed outcome with the reasons.
6. Schutte Contractors CC and another // Broad Black Economic Empowerment Commission	On 24 October 2023, the High Court reviewed and set aside the findings of the B-BBEE Commission dated 24 March 2022 in terms of which the Commission had found the Applicant guilty of fronting.	Opposed	Root cause- Capacity Constraints which are being addressed. Legal Services provided legal assistance to draft and vet agreements to alleviate capacity constraints B-BBEE) Commission.

NAME OF THE MATTERS	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/ UNOPPOSED	ACTION TAKEN BY the dtic
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7. Sand Shifters Africa (Pty) Ltd // Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission	On 24 October 2023, the High Court reviewed and set aside the findings of the BBBEE Commission dated 24 March 2022 in terms of which the Commission had found the Applicant guilty of fronting.	Opposed	Root cause- Capacity Constraints which are being addressed. Legal Services provided legal assistance to draft and vet agreements to alleviate capacity constraints B-BBEE) Commission.
8. Association of Meat Importers and Exporters v The Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 12 October 2023, the High Court issued an adverse judgment in the review application brought by the Association of Meat Importers and Exporters against ITAC's recommendations into the alleged dumping of frozen bone-in portions of chicken product originating or imported from Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain and the Minister's subsequent decision to accept ITAC's recommendation as well as the Finance Minister's decision to implement the ITAC's recommendation thereby amending the relevant schedule to the Customs and Excise Act.	Opposed	the dtic has decided on appeal.
9. Take-a-lot v NLA, The Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 30 January 2024, the High Court granted Takealot an interim order interdicting the NLA from enforcing the Compliance Notices issued against Takealot on 6 December 2023 (and confirmed on 8 January 2024) pending the final determination of Part B of the application, which is a review of the said notices. The court further authorised Takealot to continue the sale of liquor to all customers in all provinces in South Africa on its e-commerce online platform pending the outcome of Part B.	Opposed	Filed papers to oppose Part B Application which is still pending hearing.

3.2 During Quarter 1 to Quarter 2 of the 2024/25 Financial year, three (3) court judgments were awarded in matters involving the Department. It is worth noting that, out of the 3 (three)

judgments that were awarded during 2024/25, Quarter 1 to Quarter 2, 7 (66%) were in favour of **the dtic** and 1(one) was against **the dtic**. We opposed the adverse judgment. They are fully set out below as follows

NO OF MATTERS: 2 - JUDGEMENTS IN FAVOUR OF the dtic

NAME OF MATTER	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/UNOPPOSED
1. Deon Harmse AND 6 Others // Kamiesberg Local Municipality and Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 12 April 2024, the Court dismissed an application seeking to declare section 21 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act No 103 of 1977, which authorises the court to prohibit or order the demolition of building structures erected without approved building plans from a local authority.	Opposed
2. Tongaat Hulett (In Business Rescue) vs. Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition	On 6 May 2024, the Court dismissed with costs, an application for leave to appeal its earlier decision granted on 04 December 2023 which found that Tongaat Hulett's (THL) and its business rescue practitioners are not entitled to suspend their payment obligations under the Sugar Industry Agreement.	Opposed

NO OF MATTERS: 1 - JUDGEMENTS AGAINST the dtic

NAME OF MATTER	SUMMARY OF FACTS	OPPOSED/UNOPPOSED	ACTION TAKEN BY the dtic
1. Periform Works Scaffolding v Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (B-BBEE Commission) and Others	On 19 April 2024, the Pretoria High Court reviewed and set aside the findings of the B-BBEE Commission that the Applicants engaged in a fronting practice. The court has declined to grant the Applicant's declaratory order request confirming that their empowerment trust was compliant to the B-BBEE Act and related Codes of Good Practice.	Opposed	Abided

PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS

4. Updated situational analysis

Growth Diagnostic: How to break South Africa out of the ‘low-growth trap

South Africa’s economy has been stuck in a low-growth trap for over a decade. The root causes can be traced to a complex set of interrelated factors that must be addressed decisively in order to unlock higher – and more inclusive – economic growth. This document seeks to provide an analysis of South Africa’s Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

4.1 Weaknesses

4.1.1 Economic structure that exposes SA to volatile commodity cycles

The structure of the SA economy reflects its mineral endowments and integration into the global economy as an exporter of primarily un-processed and semi-processed minerals such as gold, platinum, iron-ore, chrome, and coal. This has led to global-scale, State infrastructure investments to support bulk exports of low-value-added goods with access to the necessary infrastructure at cost-reflective tariffs. These exports during the ‘commodity super-cycle’ as China industrialised, were the main reason the SA economy experienced high rates of growth in the period 2004-08.

This over-reliance on mineral exports is a significant threat to sustained economic growth as commodity exports face volatile demand and prices; are constrained by production limits as the resource is depleted; and may face rising environmental concerns leading to slowing demand.

Although SA has a significant manufacturing industry, it remains a small exporter of manufactured goods, constrained by high freight and logistics costs, and the gradual erosion of its competitiveness due to rising costs of doing business including the rapid and sharp increase in electricity charges.

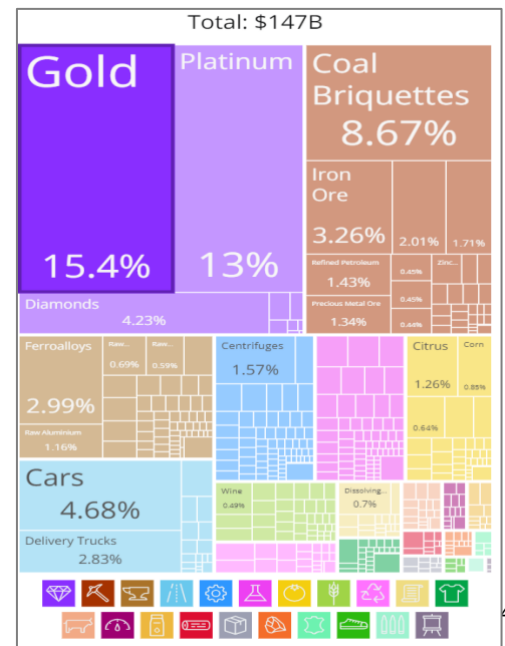
South Africa’s export profile in Figure 3 shows the extent to which SA exports are dominated by mineral exports with automotive exports the only significant manufactured export accounting for just under 5% of total exports. In many of SA’s peer countries, this kind of economic structure has not changed without direct interventions to grow the manufacturing sector. In the absence of directed interventions, peer countries have remained constrained by commodity volatility and the absence of the dynamic technological spillovers associated with a growing manufacturing industry.

Figure 3: SA Export Profile, 2022

4.1.2 Domestic consumer market too small to encourage world-scale investments

South Africa's population is estimated at approximately 64 million in 2024. This places SA as the 24th most populous country globally; however this masks SA's exceptionally high levels of income and wealth inequality.

Income inequality has a material impact on domestic consumption and savings leading to an unusually small domestic market for consumer durables and semi-durables. At the same time, high rates of poverty result in domestic savings that are too low to sustain high rates of investment without FDI.



Wealth inequality is similarly exceptionally high. One measure of this is that the top 0.1% of South Africans own about 25% of SA's total wealth. This is an important contributing factor to SA's low rate of SMME start-ups as these enterprises are typically capitalised through the entrepreneur's personal/family savings or access to commercial finance.

Black entrepreneurs find this particularly challenging as access to commercial finance is often dependent on the availability of collateral (such as land or housing), someone willing to provide surety, or the entrepreneur's balance sheet showing substantially higher assets than liabilities. These requirements are especially difficult to achieve because Apartheid's most damaging impact was arguably the dispossession of black people's land and access to education.

In addition, the SA economy is considered highly concentrated with almost 90% of domestic industries considered to be highly or moderately concentrated. Put differently, less than 10% of domestic industries can be considered unconcentrated. This level of concentration has allowed incumbent firms to create barriers to entry which have kept out SMME and large entrants and partially explains SMME failure rates in SA. Furthermore, international experience suggests that concentrated markets are often characterised by higher prices, and lower consumer choices, and – by depriving incumbent firms of competitiveness-enhancing market contestation – discourages these firms from upgrading investment, and R&D activities and introducing modern work practices.

Addressing income and wealth inequality, and high levels of concentration is therefore not only a moral imperative, it is also essential to increasing domestic saving rates, increasing consumer demand, and injecting much-needed dynamism into the SMME sector through new market entrants.

4.1.3 Rising cost of doing business in SA

Domestic firms and consumers have absorbed several cost ‘shocks’ in recent years. They include substantial increases in electricity prices and extended periods of loadshedding; declining municipal service delivery in areas such as waste collection, water reticulation, security; and road maintenance.

Recently, firms have also had to contend with network infrastructure availability, port inefficiencies, declining passenger and freight transport volumes, and the rising cost of accessing SA’s inefficient logistics, utilities, and other network infrastructure. This has reduced real wages at the household level pushing more individuals and communities into unemployment and poverty, further limiting domestic consumer spending. It also restricts the ability of businesses to operate efficiently, creating a barrier to both local (to compete with imports) and international competitiveness thereby limiting exports.

Where business has the option of using other ports, they have begun to do so with increasing volumes of freight being exported through Maputo. The government has already approved private-sector participation in SA’s rail and port infrastructure revitalisation and operations and this represents an important opportunity for SA manufacturers of rail lines, cables, rolling stock, wagons, locomotives, and associated components. In some cases, the investments will be made by the private sector and it will be key that **the dtic** works closely with these firms to limit import leakages – so that domestic firms and their workers and shareholders benefit – to avoid negative impacts on SA’s trade balance.

4.1.4 Under-investment in R&D and technology development has stifled innovation

This has limited SA firms’ ability to enter new export markets and has created opportunities for imported products to meet SA consumers’ needs for more product variety at lower cost. This erosion of competitiveness is also visible in the construction sector where SA firms are no longer as active on the continent and are increasingly positioned as sub-contractors to major foreign-owned infrastructure firms. SA firm’s withdrawal from major Engineering, Procurement, and Contracting (EPC) activities reduces the opportunity for SA value chains (e.g. capital equipment, mining equipment, construction machinery) to supply the key inputs to large, infrastructure projects.

Declining competitiveness has been worsened by high levels of concentration with dominant firms able to erect barriers to entry and thus limit the entry of dynamic, new firms.

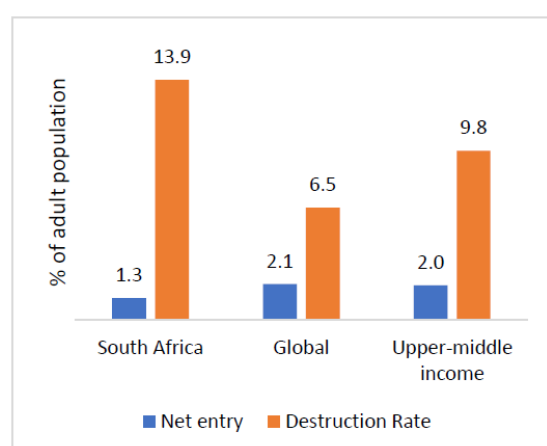
Moreover, where public sector procurement has not been well-planned and communicated to businesses, the economic benefits are likely to be sub-optimal. Often in these circumstances, the State will attempt to procure large volumes of inputs that the domestic industry is unable to supply at short notice. Developing medium-term, transparent procurement plans which are implemented according to communicated timelines will encourage firms to make the necessary investments in expanded production or new product lines to support the infrastructure build programme.

In addition, where the State procures directly, the requirement to procure from domestic manufacturers will be an important policy lever to be deployed to create jobs and economic growth in South Africa and not in countries that SA competes with globally.

In order to sustain infrastructure investment, the Government will need to increase expenditure on the economic development sector which underpins economic growth while maintaining social spending which is targeted at poverty alleviation. The use of PPPs and the concession of State infrastructure to encourage private-sector investment are important policy tools to be used while the Government navigates constrained public finances.

This is evidenced by SAs comparatively high rate of SMME failures when benchmarked against peer middle-income countries. Figure 2 shows that fewer adults in SA start new enterprises and have significantly higher failure rates than the global or upper-middle-income average.

Figure 4: Firms' Entry and Destruction Rates



Further investment in R&D is required but this must be sequenced with more aggressive investigation of anti-competitive conduct in concentrated sectors so that market entry by new, dynamic firms is supported.

This is essential to successful structural transformation and the expansion of SA exports, especially high-value-added, manufactured exports.

4.1.5 Slowing public-sector investment has failed to ‘crowd-in’ private-sector investment

Public investment has slowed and remains far below the NDP target of 10% of GDP. While this may be necessary in some circumstances, for example where a SOC has incurred debt from ‘State Capture’ decisions, the market has interpreted this slowdown as a medium-term phenomenon that has undermined business confidence and led firms to postpone their own investment decisions. This also has implications for firms and **the dtic’s** entities that supply services to the infrastructure sector.

For example, the reduction in infrastructure spending and the generally tight fiscus have undermined several metrology services that are no longer sustainable (such as measurement services for energy-efficient lighting) and delayed the development of new measurement capabilities (including those that support the digital economy). As a result, local companies have to import measurement traceability to National Measurement Standards from other countries at a high cost, increased risk, and extended time delays.

Moreover, where public sector procurement has not been well-planned and communicated to businesses, the economic benefits are likely to be sub-optimal. Often in these circumstances, the State will attempt to procure large volumes of inputs that the domestic industry is unable to supply at short notice. Developing medium-term, transparent procurement plans which are implemented according to communicated timelines will encourage firms to make the necessary investments in expanded production or new product lines to support the infrastructure build programme.

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4.2 Threats

4.2.1 Global de-carbonisation interventions may affect SA disproportionately

The urgent need to arrest climate change has led some countries and trading blocs to develop and implement unilateral trade restrictions. They include interventions such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), carbon taxes, and shareholder pressure on investors to avoid investing in sectors such as coal.

While the need to address climate change is fully accepted, some of these measures may have a dis-proportionately damaging impact on the SA economy due to firms' dependence on Eskom for electricity which is overwhelmingly generated using coal; sunk investments in metal processors (smelters) which are energy-intensive and thus difficult to 'green' and which play a stabilising role on the national electricity grid; SA's location at the tip of Africa which means that SA exports have a relatively large carbon footprint due to shipping and freight costs; and SA auto production which is exclusively focused on internal combustion engine (ICE) technology.

South Africa will continue to advocate for multilateral solutions to climate change and for developing countries to be given the necessary time to re-engineer production processes to lower its carbon content. In addition, incentives are being finalised to encourage auto firms to produce electric vehicles (EV's) in SA.

4.2.2 Geo-political tension may lead to global surplus production of key products such as steel

Worsening geo-political tension may lead to substantial demand and supply mismatches in key products. For example, the United States' decision to impose additional tariffs on certain metals imported from China led to a global over-supply of these products which have disrupted domestic producers (inadvertently) targeted by US tariffs and facing growing domestic competition from legitimate and dumped imports.

Furthermore, SA is often seen as an easy target for surplus production given the resource challenges faced by SARS and its inability to fully protect SA from illicit, under-invoiced and mis-declared imports. It is increasingly urgent that SA strengthen its borders, use agile trade measures to prevent economic injury from dumped products, and use its regulatory tools more smartly to support domestic manufacturers.

4.3 Strengths

4.3.1 Resilient manufacturing, mining, and agriculture sectors

The 'real economy' sectors listed above have been severely affected by rising imports, load-shedding, and rising electricity prices as well as the broader rise in the cost of doing business, increasing red tape, and regulatory uncertainty affecting especially the mining sector.

Notwithstanding these challenges, these sectors have demonstrated remarkable resilience and much of SA's crucial mining and industrial capabilities have successfully weathered both the global and domestic 'shocks'.

4.3.2 Mineral and radiation endowments are key strengths to be built upon

South and Southern Africa is home to many of the critical minerals that are likely to underpin the global transition to lower carbon intensity in industrial production, consumer goods, and transport services. In addition, SA has strong value chains in mining capital equipment and heavy transport equipment production as well as mine services.

Building Southern Africa's international competitiveness through regional value-chain development and regional beneficiation initiatives could provide a significant stimulus to regional economies. The green transition is already supported by public research support, but this needs to be scaled up across the region to ensure optimal beneficiation and the creation of new sources of long-term growth and development.

4.3.3 Internationally competitive agro-industrial and autos value-chains

SA has proven competitiveness in a number – albeit too few – value chains including in the auto sector where all of the major Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have invested in production facilities. Increasingly, as government policy encourages component production, it is expected that auto sector growth will create more jobs and domestic value-addition.

In the agro-industrial sector, agriculture and associated sectors have expanded rapidly into higher value-added produce such as Table Grapes, Citrus, Avocado, and Macadamia nuts. In the food-processing sector, SA is the source of significant food and beverage exports to the African continent.

4.4 Opportunities

4.4.1 Preferential Trade Agreements

SA has negotiated trade preferences with the EU, SADC, UK, and the African continent while also benefiting from preferential access to the US through AGOA.

In several areas, these preferences have been under-utilised and SA firms could develop these export opportunities further while also targeting FDI which produces for the domestic market as well as the AfCFTA market.

4.4.2 Capitalising on the AfCFTA

Eleven of the twenty fastest-growing countries in the world are in Africa: Niger (11.2%), Senegal (8.2%), Libya (7.9%), Rwanda (7.2%), Cote d'Ivoire (6.8%), Ethiopia (6.7%), Benin (6.4%), Djibouti (6.2%), Tanzania (6.1%), Togo (6%) and Uganda 6%. South Africa's leadership in the AU, domestic industrial capabilities and AfCFTA trade preferences position SA to benefit.

4.4.3 Untapped Demand

Compared to developed countries, SA and the continent still have very low rates of consumption of key durables per capita, for example, cars, computers, fridges, and so forth suggesting that production of consumer goods will be viable for an extended period. In addition, demand for housing and other forms of infrastructure provide entrepreneurship opportunities.

4.4.4 Digitally-savvy, youthful population

A large, digitally-savvy youthful population that currently produces relatively limited digital content for the export market. This segment of the population is well-placed for remote digital work and SMME development given SA's relatively low levels of self-employment and informal sector.

4.5 An Economic strategy to Break SA out of the low-growth trap

Many aspects of our growth diagnostic will resonate with policymakers, analysts, stakeholders in Business and Labour, and indeed many ordinary South Africans. The crucial question is whether **the dtic** and Government more broadly can provide an ambitious, job-rich economic strategy capable of durably breaking SA out of the low-growth trap we find ourselves in.

Over the next five years, South Africa stands at a pivotal crossroads in its economic journey. The nation's abundant mineral, agricultural, and demographic resources present a unique opportunity for transformative growth. By strategically leveraging strengths particularly the young, digitally savvy population and the potential for solar energy and carbon capture the aim is to turn challenges into opportunities and foster an inclusive, sustainable economy.

Economic Strategy

At the heart of this economic strategy lies the beneficiation of South Africa's rich mineral resources. This approach is informed by a thorough analysis of strategic challenges and opportunities. Recognizing the need for an inclusive growth model, six catalytic sectors have been identified: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism, digital services, and green industries. These sectors will serve as the backbone of economic revival, generating jobs and stimulating sustainable development.

Policy Sequencing and Collaboration

Achieving these ambitious goals requires careful policy sequencing. Not every intervention needs to be implemented simultaneously; some, like critical minerals initiatives, will bear fruit in the medium term. In a constrained fiscal environment, partnerships with the private sector are essential. By fostering collaboration, the strategy aims to navigate the challenges posed by state-owned enterprises and global economic volatility, ensuring new sectors emerge swiftly to fill the gaps left by mature sectors.

Prioritizing Inclusive Growth

The commitment to inclusive growth is unwavering. While the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) will provide short-term job opportunities, the focus must shift toward sustainable job creation that empowers small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and designated groups. This approach demands a skills revolution, particularly targeting youth and the "missing middle." Ensuring that underdeveloped regions, including townships and villages, benefit disproportionately is crucial, moving away from a mere 'trickle-down' effect.

Key Strategic Priorities

To guide these efforts, the 7th Administration has prioritized three strategic areas:

1. Inclusive Growth and Job Creation
2. Reducing Poverty and Tackling the High Cost of Living
3. Building a Capable, Ethical, and Developmental State

Pillars for Success

The draft Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP) identifies five foundational pillars:

- 1. Structural Reforms:** Streamlining processes and policies to create a more conducive business environment.
- 2. Induced Demand:** Focusing on exports, localization, and robust import controls to stimulate economic activity.
- 3. Transformation:** Supporting SMME growth, black industrialists, a dedicated youth fund, and a comprehensive skills revolution.

- 4. Investment Stimulus:** Improving the ease of doing business, incentivizing new mining operations, and capitalizing on African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) opportunities.
- 5. Catalytic Sectors:** Enhancing the beneficiation of key sectors including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism, digital services, and green industries.

Five Year Targets

The draft MTDP identifies 5-year targets to which **the dtic** has aligned its APP, they include:

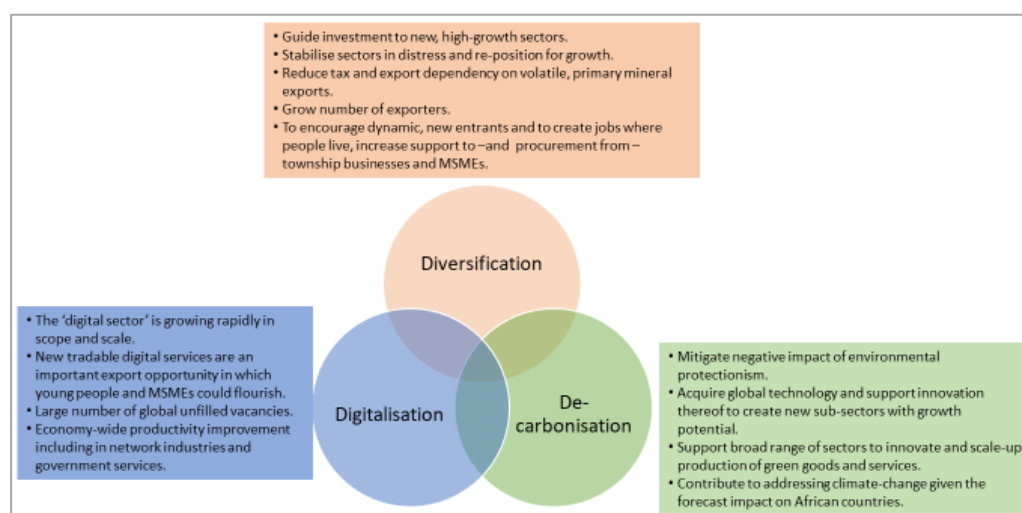
1. Create **4 million jobs**.
2. Attract **R2 trillion in investment**.
3. Support **255,000 SMMEs**.
4. Welcome **15 million international tourists**.
5. Facilitate **2.1 million work experiences**.
6. Assist **441,000 subsistence farmers**.
7. Develop **200 industrial parks** and implement a district development model.
8. Generate **R1 trillion in exports**.
9. Implement measures for **red tape reduction**.

Economic Strategy

Given the aforementioned SWOT analysis and the Government's ambitious 5-year targets, **the dtic's** Economic Strategy consists of the three D's:

- **Diversification** – To increase SA's presence in growth sectors and growing export markets. This is crucial to ensuring that investment flows to sectors with the highest growth rates while supporting struggling and 'mature sectors' to improve competitiveness and access new markets. In some cases, competitiveness will depend on firms innovating production processes and upgrading products to meet domestic and export consumer preferences. **The dtic** will deploy its innovation funds and work closely with relevant sister departments to support technology acquisition and innovation to stabilise these sectors and position them for sustained growth.
- **De-carbonisation** – To mitigate the negative impact of current and future carbon barriers, and to position domestic manufacturers to enter the 'green economy' and thereby access this growing sector.
- **Digitalisation** – As this is a key source of productivity growth across the entire economy, trade in digital services is growing much faster than trade in goods, and there are many niche (but large to SA firms) sub-sectors where SA firms could gain a foothold in international markets.

Figure 5: Three D's Economic Strategy



Policy Sequencing and Collaboration

Achieving these ambitious goals requires careful policy sequencing. Not every intervention needs to be implemented simultaneously; some, like critical minerals initiatives, will bear fruit in the medium term. In a constrained fiscal environment, partnerships with the private sector are essential. By fostering collaboration, the strategy aims to navigate the challenges posed by state-owned enterprises and global economic volatility, ensuring new sectors emerge swiftly to fill any gaps left by mature sectors.

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This emerging economic strategy will be underpinned by detailed interventions, targets, and indicators of success which are outlined in subsequent sections of the 2024/25 APP. These interventions constitute a package of ambitious actions to revitalise the economy and sustain long-term growth at rates above 3.5% per annum.

4.6 Collaboration with Stakeholders

The Department works closely with businesses, organised labour, civil society, individual enterprises, and other government entities to achieve its objectives of industrialisation, transformation, and building state capacity.

Within the state, **the dtic** co-chairs the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development ('Economic Cluster') and is an active participant in the International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) cluster to identify synergies and collectively deliver on MTSF commitments. The Department coordinates the development of sector master plans where relevant stakeholders from the government, organised labour, and industry work together to develop and implement their respective sectoral master plans.

Moreover, **the dtic** participates at NEDLAC where it convenes the government constituency in the trade and industry chamber. Here, **the dtic** mobilises social partners including labour, business, and various government departments and agencies to consult on policies and legislation that can contribute to the achievement of MTSF targets and seek to mobilise the resources of other stakeholders to these goals.

4.7 Spatial Economic Development

On spatial economic development and transformation, the department is part of an Economic MinMec together with the Departments of Tourism and Small Business Development at a national level, and with all nine provincial Departments of Economic Development. This helps to ensure that national policy imperatives are coordinated with provinces for more effective implementation of the MTSF. The department participates in the District Development Model (DDM) work of the government through its contribution to the development and implementation of district one plans. The department contributes financially to Special Economic Zones and to the rejuvenation of Industrial Parks, though these entities historically have fallen under the management of provincial governments. This creates governance challenges with the role of **the dtic** limited to funding. This is being reviewed and a new pilot approach will be extended to a further new SEZ. **The dtic** contributes to a suite of industrial support programmes to enterprises from all districts.

4.8 State of the Nation Address (SONA)

The State of the Nation delivered by the President in February 2024 set out the tone for government priorities for the financial year. Aligning the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plans with State of the Nation Address (SoNA) commitments is crucial. The department has identified the following priorities from the SoNA to be incorporated into the APP:

- Implementation of the Black Industrialist Policy;
- Implementation of the worker share ownership by ensuring that workers obtain ownership of shares in companies;

- Increase the value of procurement of designated products from SMMEs and the number of SMMEs benefitted;
- Progress on implementation of scrap metal policy;
- Support to SMMEs to access larger domestic and international markets;
- Use opportunities for trade and industrialisation through AfCFTA; and
- Implementation of sector masterplans.

4.9 Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)

the dtic contributes to the achievement of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) adopted in 2020, through its efforts on strategic localisation, industrialisation, and export promotion.

5. Internal Environment

The Department has commenced with the project on the “Fit for Purpose” structure. The roles and responsibilities identified via the “Fit for Purpose” structure will assist to address working in silos, streamline business processes, reduce administrative burdens, and reprioritise resources. It is also intended to review the overall size and shape of the Department, including the shift of personnel to reflect new priorities and the adoption of a new approach to delivery (see section below). In addition, the fit-for-purpose exercise will identify gaps in high-level professional skills in **the dtic** (for example in financial evaluation, monitoring and evaluation, and project management).

The first phase of the exercise has reduced the number of Programmes from 10 to 9. This, together with the new output-based approach set out in this APP will determine the final number of posts required and the skill levels within new posts that will be filled.

As of 31 March 2024, the Department reported that it had 1 183 funded posts with 1 056 filled. Progress has been made with the filling of the initial vacancies; however, the directive regarding the hold on the filling of vacancies in the public service negatively impacted the filling of the vacancies and only critical vacancies that comply with the requirements as set out by the National Treasury and **the dpsa** will be filled. To resource the programmes to deliver, an exercise was conducted whereby 247 needs were identified of 178 have been completed. These included re-assignments, secondments, transfers, etc. 66 Of the requests are on hold as a result of the directive regarding the non-filling of vacancies and 3 needs are in progress as of 31 March 2024. Women constitute 55% of senior managers. Within the staff complement, 4.7% of staff are people with a disability. Youth represents 8.9% of the employees.

The Department will strengthen an environment that is professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive, and customer-focused to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

Values

the dtic values inform the conduct of our employees of

- Quality Relationships,
- Operational Excellence and
- Intellectual Excellence.

These values are the glue that promotes cohesive teams and the bedrock for building a high-performing Department that places great emphasis on caring for its employees.

Financial Plan (Expenditure Estimates)

Trade, Industry and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited Outcome	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Programmes								
Administration	814 096	721 265	759 929	859 099	880 966	952 657	971 903	1015 529
Trade	199 157	217 792	222 660	261 603	241 644	240 820	251 332	261 218
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	143 883	127 489	152 115	140 534	167 077	140 281	174 631	181 311
Sectors	1626 286	1638 076	1 730 512	1592 932	1431 536	1328 954	1673 868	1760 003
Regulation	288 484	323 388	331 511	349 339	346 122	346 233	357 420	371 928
Incentives	4 898 474	6 465 945	5 363 088	5 413 639	4 034 466	4 200 678	5 199 798	5 446 998
Export	377 812	399 015	397 829	388 284	387 960	358 360	407 828	426 815
Transformation and Competition	658 590	1 683 161	1 792 552	1 644 977	2 047 132	2 041 864	919 839	953 694
Research	32 932	37 965	48 237	59 112	63 326	57 797	67 175	69 844
Total for Programmes	9 039 714	11 614 096	10 798 433	10 709 519	9 600 229	9 667 644	10 023 794	10 487 340
Economic classification	-	-	-					
Current payments	1 568 865	1 513 349	1 639 379	1 730 639	1 790 425	1 812 939	1 932 865	2 022 351
Compensation of employees	1 017 876	1 018 506	1 046 433	1 066 140	1 081 180	1 041 180	1 128 561	1 180 267
Salaries and wages	901 063	902 208	928 144	907 495	920 581	896 621	961 832	1 005 899
Social contributions	116 813	116 298	118 289	158 645	160 599	144 559	166 729	174 368
Goods and services	550 989	494 843	592 946	664 499	709 245	771 755	804 304	842 084
Administrative fees	1 658	3 285	3 308	7 555	8 073	9 242	8 308	8 689
Advertising	3 617	4 596	2 849	7 226	8 320	7 420	9 789	10 367
Minor assets	22	81	183	1 063	1 216	836	1 357	1 418
Audit costs: External	10 578	9 634	8 301	13 076	16 141	12 313	23 133	24 193
Bursaries: Employees	2 669	4 420	3 517	6 473	6 764	6 764	7 067	7 391
Catering: Departmental activities	884	289	1 143	5 165	5 858	4 396	6 312	6 608
Communication (G&S)	13 294	12 424	14 037	15 135	17 436	15 604	18 445	19 300
Computer services	56 593	32 812	21 881	43 604	56 763	60 929	66 981	73 249
Consultants: Business and advisory services	37 819	26 638	30 606	37 043	54 745	55 522	67 912	67 689
Laboratory services	-	15	15	-	-		-	-
Legal services (G&S)	18 503	16 066	56 212	21 916	34 197	30 551	37 997	39 737

Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	11 338	7 503	7 184	13 238	17 668	16 732	17 302	18 266
Agency and support/outourced services	629	538	1 856	740	301	2 369	315	330
Entertainment	71	116	278	207	362	447	430	449
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	769	842	1 306	1 915	2 306	1 461	2 420	2 529
Consumable supplies	1 040	388	573	2 112	3 078	2 765	3 233	3 380
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 172	2 479	2 748	5 328	5 591	5 484	8 982	9 393
Operating leases	342 175	321 586	344 680	372 006	372 921	432 226	413 206	432 006
Rental and hiring	311	497	353	738	1 043	418	1 090	1 126
Property payments	7 927	4 459	2 859	3 618	4 785	4 343	5 213	5 453
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	9	5	5	5	5
Travel and subsistence	12 853	21 630	50 873	48 111	58 082	70 413	66 332	69 985
Training and development	1 555	1 675	1 011	6 151	7 610	2 737	7 405	7 690
Operating payments	22 461	15 906	21 080	20 348	17 743	20 290	19 952	20 839
Venues and facilities	2 051	6 964	16 093	31 722	8 237	8 492	11 118	11 992
Transfers and subsidies	7 427 227	10 096 844	9 153 745	8 925 793	7 791 864	7 836 250	8 071 996	8 445 188
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 042 957	1 294 699	1 247 833	1 169 220	1 209 546	1 209 546	1 232 149	1 275 224
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 042 957	1 294 699	1 247 833	1 169 220	1 209 546	1 209 546	1 232 149	1 275 224
Foreign governments and international organisations	30 733	30 327	35 009	44 459	45 799	46 599	47 753	49 921
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 215 124	8 611 442	7 701 143	7 563 788	6 382 146	6 417 146	6 632 291	6 954 248
Public corporations	4 378 255	6 049 062	3 109 420	3 288 842	2 936 088	2 804 876	2 587 772	2 700 558
Other transfers to public corporations	4 378 255	6 049 062	3 109 420	3 288 842	2 936 088	-	2 587 772	2 700 558
Private enterprises	1 836 869	2 562 380	4 591 723	4 274 946	3 446 058	2 804 876	4 044 519	4 253 690
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	1 777 765	2 378 104	4 168 725	4 002 688	3 154 977	3 612 270	3 663 524	3 858 967
Other transfers to private enterprises	59 104	184 276	422 998	272 258	291 081	3 321 189	380 995	394 723
Non-profit institutions	134 347	153 333	159 801	146 011	153 321	291 081	158 704	164 646
Households	4 066	7 043	9 959	2 315	1 052	4 638	1 099	1 149
Social benefits	2 225	6 969	6 951	2 315	1 052	4 638	1 099	1 149
Other transfers to households	1 841	74	3 008	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	42 693	2 787	4 118	52 866	17 940	18 455	18 933	19 801
Machinery and equipment	42 693	2 450	2 112	49 818	12 987	14 360	13 743	14 373
Transport equipment	640	1 544	-	673	703	6 894	734	768
Other machinery and equipment	42 053	906	2 112	49 145	12 284	7 466	13 009	13 605

Software and other intangible assets	-	337	2 006	3 048	4 953	4 095	5 190	5 428
Payments for financial assets	929	1 116	1 191	221	-	-	-	-
Total economic classification	9 039 714	11 614 096	10 798 433	10 709 519	9 600 229	9 667 644	10 023 794	10 487 340

PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE

6. Institutional Programme Performance Information

6.1 Programme 1: Administration

- a) **Purpose:** Provide the Department with strategic leadership, management and support services.
- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
 - (i) **The Ministry** provides leadership and policy direction to **the dtic**;
 - (ii) **The Office of the Director-General (ODG)** provides overall management of **the dtic's** resources;
 - (iii) **Corporate Services** provide customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology, legal services, and facilities management;
 - (iv) **Office Accommodation** is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dtic** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service;
 - (v) **Financial Management** provides support to **the dtic**, concerning financial resource allocation and the management thereof, to aid the fulfilment of the department's goals and objectives; and
 - (vi) **Marketing, Communication and Media Relations** facilitates greater awareness of the department's role and increase the uptake of its products and services as well as ensuring that it is projected positively in the media through influencing the content of all media in favour of the department.
- c) **Strategic focus for 2024/25**

The bedrock of well-functioning Programmes is a solid administration. This includes support in areas such as human resource development, effective ICT support, integrated finance systems and management coordination through the Office of the Director General.

Programme 01 is a supporting, coordinating and integrating function that holds together and directs the work of Programmes 02-09. Over the past number of years, innovations in administrative and coordinating practices in public and private institutions have enabled new ways to enhance impact. **the dtic** will need to update its systems and managerial practices to reflect such innovations.

In particular, it will need to create a high-performance environment throughout its programmes and entities, producing quality services in the economy and to the public with minimum administrative burden to its staff and to users of its services.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is reshaping the Government and will significantly impact how the Department will operate in future. It is, therefore, necessary and important that **the dtic** re-evaluates the traditional ways of rendering services to clients.

Implementing the current Digital Transformation Strategy will aid the Department to better engage with internal and external clients in a modern manner, enhancing agility and operational efficiency. A digitally transformed **dtic** will focus heavily on data-driven decision-making, predictive models and emerging technologies.

The following are initiatives that will be implemented to accelerate **the dtic** Digital Business Transformation Strategy (DBTS): Cyber Security, Cloud Computing, Business Intelligence, Web Based Process Automation, Refreshed Network and Telephony Infrastructure and Enterprise Architecture, an electronic collaboration tool, a project management tool, a tool for tracking of targets and Online Incentive System.

Another important focus area for the department is to retain its efforts on internal transformation. Targets over the three planning years have been set respectively for the employment of Women in Senior Management positions, Persons with Disabilities and the Youth. The department is committing to maintain the employment rate of 50% of Women in SMS over the next 3 years as well as increasing the employment of Persons with Disabilities above 3.5%. 31 interns, targeting the qualifying youth under the age of 35 years as well as 1% Persons with Disabilities and 50% representation of women, will take place during the 2024/25 financial year, with preparatory work to occur during this financial year.

Performance of senior managers in terms of internal transformation targets will continue to be monitored during assessments as targets have been included in their performance agreements since the implementation of standard management functions from the 2019/20 financial year.

In our quest to contribute towards a capable and developmental state, the department has initiated the Fit for Purpose Organisational Structure project during 2023/24 and will continue during 2024/25. This project will provide a re-aligned macro-organisational structure for the department, the development of a Competency Framework and a Skills Audit of senior managers.

The department will continue to develop the skills of its employees through prioritised training and development interventions as per the requirements of the APP, e.g. project management, monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming, transformation, gender-based violence, etc through formal training interventions, brown bag sessions, webinars, online training etc.

Office accommodation (Accessibility)

An accessibility audit has been undertaken and the initiatives earmarked as agreed with the Concessionaire for the Private Public Partnership Accommodation will be implemented, the costs for such will be carried under the PPP budget allocation line. Planned work will be undertaken during 2024/25 along with lifecycle upgrades as may be appropriate. The new audit has considered the latest requirements, including SANS 10400-S: 2011. There are no new buildings to be built by **the dtic** for its administrative use.

Environmental considerations – dtic campus:

The campus was built with energy and water efficiency in mind in 2003. Gardens are watered with bore-hole water. The heating, ventilation air-conditioning (HVAC) system uses a hybrid evaporative cooling and air-conditioning system, designed to take environmental factors into account. Recently installed electricity and water meters are measuring consumption to enable trend analysis.

the dtic PPPA provides for volume risk to be passed to the concessionaire whilst rate (read price escalation) risk is accepted by the department.

Programme contribution towards 6 Outputs Indicators

The following table sets out the Outputs and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Capable State & Transformation	1	Governance/leadership stability within department and entities	% of advertised vacancies filled	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	100% of advertised vacancies filled	100% of advertised vacancies filled	100% of advertised vacancies filled
	2	Improved clean administration across all dtic entities.	% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	56% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes	80% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes	90% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes
	3	Achievement of planned targets by entities	% achievement of planned targets by entities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	85% achievement of planned targets by entities	90% achievement of planned performance targets by entities	100% achievement of planned performance targets by entities
	4	Procurement contracts approved towards women owned businesses	% of procurement spent on women owned businesses	New Indicator	New Indicator	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 1% PWD owned businesses	40% of procurement spent on women owned businesses	40% of procurement spent on women owned businesses	40% of procurement spent on women owned businesses
	5	Procurement approved towards youth owned businesses	% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses	N/A	N/A	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	30% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses	30% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses	30% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	6	Procurement contracts approved towards persons with disability owned businesses	% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability	N/A	N/A	Previously reported as one indicator	Previously reported as one indicator	2% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability	2% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability	2% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
% of advertised vacancies filled	100% of advertised vacancies filled	-	-	-	100% of vacancies advertised in September 2024 filled by 31 March 2025
% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes	56% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes	-	-	-	56% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes
% achievement of planned targets by entities	85% achievement of planned targets by entities	-	-	-	85% achievement of planned targets by entities
% of procurement spent on women owned businesses	40% of procurement spent on women owned businesses	-	-	-	40% Women
% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses	30% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses	-	-	-	30% Youth and
% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability	2% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability	-	-	-	2% PWD owned businesses

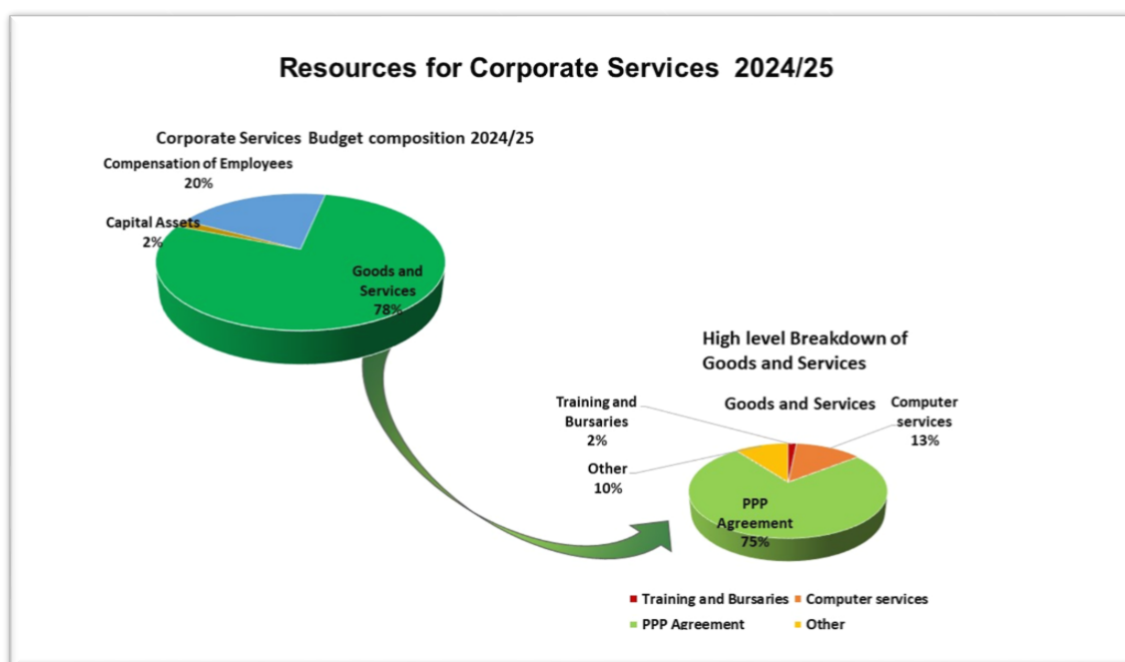
Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

To enhance the delivery of the core outputs, Programme 1 will provide agile and credible support services through the following activities:

- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- Provide a re-aligned macro organisational structure and skills audit
- Re-prioritisation of the funding through shifting and virements of the budget to the core programmes
- Automation of manual customer-facing systems and provision of a responsive and reliable internet capability
- Prioritise the drafting of contracts, legal opinions, litigation and legislation relating to core outputs
- Prioritise accommodation needs of core outputs

Resources for Corporate Services

The budget allocation for Corporate Services is **R624.9**, of which Goods and Services represents 78%. The cost of the PPP Agreement constitutes a notable 75% of the Goods and Services breakdown. This represents the cost to accommodate **the dtic** and various public entities. Details of the PPP are presented in Section 19, Public-Private Partnerships. The remaining 25% is spread between Computer Services, Other and Training and Bursaries.



Resources for Office accommodation (regional offices only)

The Office Accommodation sub-programme pays for rent and any other costs that may be necessary per GIAMA and NDPWI for 3 regional offices as well as the utilities used by the offices.

Programme 1: Administration	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Ministry	31 662	33 932	38 657	44 103	43 971	54 484	50 718	52 818
Office of the Director-General	81 988	82 349	77 034	75 741	80 295	79 372	80 787	84 288
Corporate Management Services	556 746	489 945	522 322	620 309	624 872	691 994	649 588	679 332
Office Accommodation	4 397	3 060	2 571	2 500	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Financial Management	100 762	66 866	68 803	67 476	77 147	71 121	131 219	136 995
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	38 541	45 113	50 542	48 970	51 681	52 686	56 591	59 096
Total	814 096	721 265	759 929	859 099	880 966	952 657	971 903	1 015 529
Economic classification	-	-	-					
Current payments	769 002	715 330	754 374	811 931	869 170	933 767	959 522	1 002 581
Compensation of employees	300 881	305 345	305 468	300 556	310 963	310 963	322 667	336 216
Salaries and wages	263 345	267 841	267 747	263 938	272 333	272 865	282 344	294 046
Social contributions	37 536	37 504	37 721	36 618	38 630	38 098	40 323	42 170
Goods and services	468 121	409 985	448 906	511 375	558 207	622 804	636 855	666 365
Administrative fees	544	1 028	1 427	2 389	2 560	2 623	2 676	2 799
Advertising	3 180	3 742	2 703	6 156	6 781	5 885	8 465	8 967
Minor assets	2	73	130	481	529	601	551	576
Audit costs: External	10 578	9 634	8 301	13 076	16 141	12 313	23 133	24 193
Bursaries: Employees	2 669	4 420	3 517	6 473	6 764	6 764	7 067	7 391
Catering: Departmental activities	716	196	496	2 234	2 240	2 197	2 424	2 539
Communication (G&S)	8 204	6 697	7 521	9 681	11 728	11 212	12 253	12 823
Computer services	54 585	31 235	20 424	39 352	51 762	55 862	61 837	67 869
Consultants: Business and advisory services	20 473	11 125	8 258	12 692	27 873	23 005	38 916	37 642
Laboratory services	-	7	1	-	-		-	-
Legal services (G&S)	14 703	4 364	32 567	12 552	23 154	22 470	24 416	25 534
Contractors	9 112	6 676	5 919	11 676	14 244	13 230	14 509	15 175
Agency and support/outourced services	-	-	-	214	236	874	247	259
Entertainment	-	-	-	103	149	120	156	163
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	43	244	269	1 034	1 566	1 030	1 637	1 712

Programme 1: Administration	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Consumable supplies	653	248	136	1 145	2 277	1 920	2 378	2 487
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 867	1 762	2 110	3 355	3 037	3 401	6 307	6 595
Operating leases	322 883	305 454	319 701	357 066	354 394	420 769	393 029	410 903
Rental and hiring	130	273	221	126	14	82	15	16
Property payments	6 897	3 779	1 253	2 943	4 159	3 628	4 425	4 629
Travel and subsistence	4 093	8 304	15 753	14 015	15 237	21 205	18 222	19 151
Training and development	729	994	1 011	4 869	6 410	1 675	6 764	7 143
Operating payments	4 722	3 223	5 314	7 324	5 691	7 424	6 125	6 402
Venues and facilities	1 338	6 507	11 874	2 419	1 261	4 514	1 303	1 397
Transfers and subsidies	2 713	2 520	1 886	375	-		-	-
Households	2 713	2 520	1 886	375	-	3 030	-	-
Social benefits	896	2 464	1 886	375	-	3 030	-	-
Other transfers to households	1 817	56	-	-	-		-	-
Payments for capital assets	41 456	2 325	2 933	46 793	11 796	15 860	12 381	12 948
Machinery and equipment	41 456	2 325	927	44 282	7 419	12 937	7 808	8 165
Transport equipment	-	1 544	-	-	-	5 941	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	41 456	781	927	44 282	7 419	5 941	7 808	8 165
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	2 006	2 511	4 377	2 923	4 573	4 783
Payments for financial assets	925	1 090	736	-	-		-	-
Total	814 096	721 265	759 929	859 099	880 966	952 657	971 903	1 015 529

6.2 Programme 2: Trade

a) Purpose: Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates industrial development by strengthening trade and investment links with key economies and fostering Africa's development, including regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **International Trade Development** facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade relations and agreements.
- (ii) **African Economic Development** facilitates multilateral and bilateral African trade relations aimed at deepening regional integration.

c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

The Trade programme supports and complements industrial development and broader socio- economic development through policies and interventions that aim to secure and expand market access for South African products. It does so by negotiating preferential trade agreements; resolving non-tariff barriers that affect SA exports; concluding bilateral investment and economic cooperation frameworks; using trade policy tools and trade defence measures as well as amending trade and patents legislative frameworks.

South Africa's economic imperatives suggest that while economic links with global developed countries in the north remain important for trade and investment, South Africa's prospects for growth and development will depend increasingly on diversifying and strengthening economic links with dynamic and growing economies in Africa (under the AfCFTA) and among developing countries of the South.

During 2024/25 the branch will focus on the following areas:

- Implementation of the AfCFTA and finalisation of negotiations in order to build an integrated market for SA's value-added exports.
- Support industry to transition to low-carbon production, including the facilitation of partnerships for investment in green manufacturing.
- Develop Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans for key trading partners to improve exports, attract FDI and leverage SA's economic relations.
- Amend the Patents Act and Designs Act to ensure equitable and affordable access to key technologies, including medical products.
- Amend the International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness.
- Reduce red-tape and improve the ease of doing business by amending ITAC regulations.

Programme contribution towards 7 Output Indicators

The following table sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTDP Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Increased exports to the rest of the continent	7	Implementation of the AfCFTA to increase SA exports to the rest of the continent.	Number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	11 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	20 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	25 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA
	8		Number of Protocols submitted for ratification approved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 Protocols submitted for ratification approved	2 Protocols submitted for ratification approved	1 Protocol submitted for ratification approved
	9		SA offer on Trade in Services approved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	SA offer on Trade in Services approved	SA offer on Trade in Services approved	Implemented SA offer on Trade in Services
Supportive and sustainable economic policy environment	10	Develop an integrated economic strategy that aligns fiscal policy, monetary policy, competition policy, industrial policy, innovation policy and trade policy.	Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to the Executive Authority for consideration.	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill published for public comment and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval for submission to Parliament and accented to by the President.

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTDP Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Strengthen economic diplomacy with South Africa's largest trading partners and potential trading partners.	11	Strengthened trade and investment with key trading partners and potential trading partners	Number of economic interest strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners
Mainstream red tape reduction across every department and public entity to reduce the undue regulatory burdens that hold back businesses from creating jobs.	12	Improvement of the functioning of trade instruments to reduce turn-around times and address trade challenges timeously	Number of amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process	2 Amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process	0 Amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process
Improved access to affordable and quality health care	13	Strengthen the primary health care (PHC) system by ensuring that home and community-based services, as well as clinics and community health	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs approved	Approved amendments for Patents Act and Designs assented

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTDP Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		centres are well resourced and appropriately staffed to provide the promote, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care services required for South Africa's burden of disease.								

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	11 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA	-	-	-	Report on the number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC) and have been included under the SA Customs and Excise Act
Number of Protocols submitted for ratification approved	2 Protocols submitted for ratification approved	-	-	-	Protocol on Women, Youth in Trade submitted for ratification Protocol on Competition submitted for ratification
SA offer on Trade in Services approved	SA offer on Trade in Services approved	-	-	-	SA's draft schedules of specific commitments in tourism, financial, transport, communication and business services submitted to Cabinet for approval
Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to the Executive Authority for consideration.	-	-	-	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to Executive Authority for consideration
Number of economic interest strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners	-	-	-	Economic interest strategies and implementation plan for 5 key trading partners
Number of amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process	2 amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process	-	-	Amendments to Safeguard Regulations submitted to Executive Authority	Amendments to Anti-dumping Regulations submitted to Executive Authority
Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments	-	-	-	Patents Bill and Design Amendment Bill Published for public comments

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The structure of the work of the Branch broadly comprises engagements to improve market access for SA exports and to devise balanced international trade rules, conducive for SA's economic development. Over the medium term, the Branch will focus on operationalizing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The branch will continue to lead SA's wider bilateral trade cooperation engagements with trading partners around the world. The focus is to consolidate trade and investment relations with developed countries and diversify market access opportunities by identifying new market access opportunities in untapped markets.

The implementation of trade and investment agreements is ongoing, notably in respect to the legal commitments arising out of SA's membership of the WTO, and trade agreements with SACU, SADC, the EU, UK, EFTA and MERCOSUR. Engagement in multi-lateral forums such as the G20 and BRICS+ attempt to influence the positions on global trade and investment related rules, with a view to create economic opportunities for SA while also preserving policy space, particularly in support of SA industrial development.

The Branch will continue to implement SA's policy on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to ensure an effective export and import control regime to control trade in strategic goods and technologies.

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 2: Trade	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
International Trade Development	186 056	203 866	208 864	244 687	223 985	224 734	232 624	242 348
African Multilateral Economic Development	13 101	13 926	13 796	16 916	17 659	16 086	18 708	18 870
Total	199 157	217 792	222 660	261 603	241 644	240 820	251 332	261 218
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	80 306	82 743	88 609	109 903	95 147	95 105	98 932	102 691
Compensation of employees	77 726	80 176	80 408	82 837	86 537	86 537	90 158	93 506
Salaries and wages	68 690	71 003	71 170	71 471	78 889	78 889	82 173	85 155
Social contributions	9 036	9 173	9 238	11 366	7 648	7 648	7 985	8 351
Goods and services	2 580	2 567	8 201	27 066	8 610	8 568	8 774	9 185
Administrative fees	10	11	33	125	141	698	147	154
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	28	-	29	30
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2	131	77	78	43	82	86
Communication (G&S)	610	632	699	477	507	410	530	554
Computer services	204	282	201	215	225	218	277	290
Consultants: Business and advisory services	45	155	127	323	213	213	223	233
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	-	169	-	573	1 534	100	1 603	1 676
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	318	-	191	587	564	851	547	572
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Consumable supplies	-	3	2	2	17	3	18	19
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 2: Trade	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Operating leases	188	177	187	238	248	309	259	271
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	211	158	17	165	173
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 205	1 134	6 315	3 095	3 152	5 521	3 071	3 220
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	2	31	131	356	-	372	389
Venues and facilities	-	-	284	21 012	1 389	184	1 451	1 518
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	118 851	135 030	134 051	150 806	145 673	145 715	151 424	157 506
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	97 050	113 876	109 996	120 405	114 794	114 794	119 182	123 807
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	97 050	113 876	109 996	120 405	114 794	114 794	119 182	123 807
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	18 088	17 452	18 657	24 530	25 050	25 050	26 152	27 330
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 645	3 648	4 920	5 411	5 829	5 829	6 090	6 369
Public corporations	3 645	3 648	4 920	5 411	5 829	5 829	6 090	6 369
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	3 645	3 648	4 920	5 411	5 829	5 829	6 090	6 369
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 2: Trade	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	68	54	478	460	-	42	-	-
Social benefits	68	48	478	460	-	42	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	894	824	-	976	1 021
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	894	824	-	976	1 021
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	894	824	-	976	1 021
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	199 157	217 792	222 660	261 603	241 644	240 820	251 332	261 218

6.3 Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

a) Purpose: Support foreign direct investment flows and promote domestic investment by providing a one-stop shop for investment promotion, investor facilitation and aftercare support for investors as well as increase participation in industrialisation

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Investment Promotion** facilitates an increase in the quality and quantity of foreign direct investment, and domestic and outward investment, by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.
- (ii) **Investment and Inter-Departmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services to the investment and interdepartmental clearinghouse. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service, fast tracks and unblocks processes, and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.
- (iii) **Investor Support & Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, aftercare and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.
- (iv) **Spatial Industrial Development** promotes industrial development in targeted regions through policies, strategies and programmes such as Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks, and Township economic initiatives, amongst others.

c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development are key strategies to promote a more inclusive economy. SEZ's are an important tool for unlocking investments and spatial development. The strategic focus for this year is to integrate the 2 programmes to allow for stronger collaboration and achieve levels of success and impact on expanding the level of investment in the economy.

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development are essential strategies for fostering a more inclusive economy. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) play a crucial role in attracting investments and promoting spatial development.

Policies can support firms by removing investment barriers, creating a conducive environment, and guiding firms to key opportunities and contribute to the transition to a more resilient and low carbon economy. The Investment Promotion Programme aims to mobilize R2 trillion over five years (2023-2028), with initiatives like the Energy One Stop Shop and Provincial One Stop Shops. Invest SA will expedite permits, licensing, and registrations, and host the Annual South African Investment

Conference to implement the Country Investment Strategy, focussing on high growth sectors and the just energy transition.

Investment is a crucial avenue by which companies expand, improve their competitiveness, and diversify into new products and markets. While investment takes many forms, it is more impactful when it helps develop the physical infrastructure, machinery and technology, and human capacity that are essential in complex, and developmentally important, sectors such as manufacturing and value-added services. The scale and complexity of investment demands can be difficult for new firms or those under pressure, and frictions in investing can close-off opportunities for otherwise competitive firms.

Policy can help by working with firms to overcome barriers to investment, building an environment that is conducive to investment, and directing local and foreign firms to key investment opportunities.

Through the Investment Promotion Programme, the Department aims to facilitate the investment mobilisation drive of R2 trillion over 5 years (2023-2028). The Branch will roll out the Energy One Stop Shop and Provincial One Stop Shops. Through a dedicated Investment Facilitation and Aftercare service, Invest SA will fast-track and unblock permits, licensing and registrations for investors. The Branch will further host the Annual South African Investment Conference to support the implementation of the Country Investment Strategy.

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development programme is used to drive industrialisation. This programme is implemented through, amongst other instruments, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks. Currently, the country has 12 SEZs located in seven (8) of the nine (9) provinces. These SEZs are at various stages of development, SEZs such as Coega, East London, Dube Trade Port and Tshwane have reached advanced stages of development with the highest numbers in investments and jobs created; the other SEZs such as Richards Bay, Saldana, and OR Tambo have also entered full operational phase characterised by large scale infrastructure development, especially development of top structures to accommodate investors. The Namakwa SEZ located on the Northern Cape is the newest designated SEZ and not yet operational. The focus of the department will be on improved performance of the non-operational and struggling Special Economic Zones and implementation of the new Spatial Development Strategy, which aims to map out and improve the impact of **the dtic** measures in all 52 district municipalities and metros.

On the other hand, **the dtic** established a Reimagined Industrial Strategy which presents an approach to industrial development and puts emphasis on building partnerships with the private sector in order to unleash job-creation and investment attraction - with a renewed strategic focus on the Township Economy, through the application of the District Development Model (DDM). The township programme aims to identify and support catalytic industrial initiatives across the 52 Districts and Metros, in collaboration with provinces and their developmental agencies.

This approach will augment the IPRP through the use of refurbished industrial estates to promote township-based industrialisation and localisation, in order to drive SMME and skills development, job creation and private sector participation. A commissioned report on mapping of the townships for opportunities will be used as the baseline to streamline initiatives with existing private industrial nodes and value chains.

Programme contribution towards 6 Output Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be products

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	14	Domestic and foreign investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	Rand value of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R150bn	R330bn of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	R450bn of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	R450bn of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments
	15	New models for spatial transformation developed (industrial Parks & SEZs)	Number of new models for spatial transformation developed	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 New model for spatial transformation developed	0 New model for spatial transformation developed	0 New model for spatial transformation developed
	16	Projects processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop	Number of Projects processed through the energy one stop shop	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 Projects processed through the energy one stop shop	4 Projects processed through the energy one stop shop	5 Projects processed through the energy one stop shop
	17	Red tape reductions processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop	Number of red tape reductions processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 red tape reductions processed through the energy one stop shop	13 red tape reductions processed through the energy one stop shop	15 red tape reductions processed through the energy one stop shop

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	18	Investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided (including Visa Facilitation)	Number of investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	100 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	100 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	120 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	150 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided
	19	Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	Number of Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	5	1 Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	0 Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	0 Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rand value of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	R330bn of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments	R20bn	R63bn	5bn	R242bn
Number of new models for spatial transformation developed	1 New model for spatial transformation developed	-	-	-	1
Number of Projects processed through the energy one stop shop	3 Projects processed through the energy one stop shop	-	-	-	3
Number of red tape reductions processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop	10 red tape reductions processed through the energy one stop shop	-	-	-	10
Number of investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	100 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided	25	25	25	25
Number of Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	1 Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved	-	-	-	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

- Investment Mobilisation drive of R2 Trillion over 5 years (2028).
- Support the Implementation of the Country Investment Strategy.

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Investment Promotion	47 516	47 281	49 049	36 902	36 724	40 510	40 307	41 219
Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	9 215	6 430	6 509	17 663	20 036	16 929	20 533	20 240
Investor Support and Aftercare	4	2	735	2 755	3 579	4 478	2 521	1 614
Spatial Industrial Development	87 148	73 776	95 822	83 214	106 738	78 364	111 270	118 238
Total	143 883	127 489	152 115	140 534	167 077	140 281	174 631	181 311
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	99 637	90 576	92 570	86 502	89 096	89 039	92 937	96 565
Compensation of employees	88 802	85 597	82 481	76 537	77 781	77 781	80 183	83 218
Salaries and wages	78 827	76 262	73 458	60 096	60 936	68 109	62 970	65 217
Social contributions	9 975	9 335	9 023	16 441	16 845	9 672	17 213	18 001
Goods and services	10 835	4 979	10 089	9 965	11 315	11 258	12 754	13 347
Administrative fees	75	156	93	211	357	280	373	391
Advertising	400	-	-	302	2	2	2	2
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	1	66	138	472	274	493	515

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Communication (G&S)	444	494	680	325	429	270	447	467
Computer services	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 508	217	1 738	2 711	2 500	1 320	2 000	2 000
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	1	-	170	2	-	346	-	-
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	156	926	926	147	154
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	5	65	26	68	71
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	9	23	11	5	188	22	196	205
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	-	-	3	25	21	92	22	23
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	59	2	146	148	140	154	161
Operating leases	1 184	90	-	199	448	122	468	490
Rental and hiring	-	-	5	34	14	14	15	16
Property payments	-	-	-	17	17	17	18	19
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 781	3 270	5 070	3 011	3 396	5 140	5 212	5 458
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	85	669	51	313	457	392	474	469
Venues and facilities	288	-	2 200	2 365	1 875	1 875	2 665	2 906
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	44 246	36 913	59 545	53 473	77 397	51 242	81 084	84 108
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 741	14 628	10 558	10 342	10 027	10 027	10 360	10 712
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	10 741	14 628	10 558	10 342	10 027	10 027	10 360	10 712
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	33 406	21 447	48 104	43 131	67 370	41 158	70 724	73 396
Public corporations	33 406	21 447	48 104	43 131	67 370	41 158	70 724	73 396
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	33 406	21 447	48 104	43 131	67 370	41 158	70 724	73 396
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	99	838	883	-	-	57	-	-
Social benefits	99	838	883	-	-	57	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	559	584	-	610	638

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	559	584	-	610	638
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	559	584	-	610	638
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	143 883	127 489	152 115	140 534	167 077	140 281	174 631	181 311

6.4 Programme 4: Sectors

- a. **Purpose:** Design and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs, promote inclusion and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets

b. Description of Sub-Programmes

- 1. **Industrial Competitiveness** designs and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.

It is responsible for Technical Infrastructure and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. In order to support this work, R2.157 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectoral work on Master Plans, industrialisation and competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, and support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

- 2. **Customised Sector Programmes** designs and implements policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to inclusively create decent jobs, promote incusing and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets. It is responsible for programmes run in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. Over the medium term, R1.432 billion will be transferred to the IDC for the Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear sectors.

C. Strategic focus for 2024/25

The strategic focus of the Sector programme for 2024/25 will continue to intensify the efforts towards increasing industrialisation, transformation and building a capable state. A need for a government wide National Industrial Policy framework was identified and the Branch will coordinate and facilitate all interventions in this regard. This will be achieved by mobilising an all government approach to development to address the high unemployment, low growth, and inequality. Industrial policy delivers real economic growth and transformation through building and strengthening diversified manufacturing base, value addition in strategic sectors. Manufacturing has the potential for high economic and employment multipliers, together with diversified and higher levels of exports. Industrial policy enables technology absorption and diffusion and applied skills enhancement.

The branch has developed a Masterplan in the Medical Devices sector that will be added to the current Masterplans implementation, viz. the Automotive, Poultry, Sugar, Steel & Metal Fabrication, Clothing & Textiles and Furniture Masterplans. **the dtic** will also continue to support the development and implementation of selected Masterplans for which other government departments are responsible for. These include **the dtic's** contribution to the Agro-processing leg of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan (AAMP) and the Cannabis Masterplan led by Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM) led by Department of Energy and Electricity.

In addition to the Masterplans the branch will also focus on the implementation of programmes and projects across various sectors which include but not restricted to Aerospace and Defence; Electro technical Industries and White Goods; Construction; Chemicals, Cosmetics, Plastics and Pharmaceuticals.

The economic impact of Masterplans will be achieved predominantly through the development and implementation of sector-specific industrial financing instruments in collaboration with Industrial Financing Branch of **the dtic** and Developmental Funding Institutions and private sector commitments to investment and procurement. Additional instruments that contribute to Masterplan impact include public procurement measures; trade and standards-based measures; and regulatory unblocking.

Localisation is about building local industrial capacity for domestic and export markets. Localisation is not a turn away from engaging in global markets, but it is about changing SA's terms of the engagement to one where we are no longer mainly an exporter of raw materials. Localisation has been a key component of Government's economic policy since 2014, during which period, key products procured by Government have been successfully prioritised for purchasing by the state from local manufacturers. A number of draft designation proposals will be submitted for gazetting and reviewed to increase local content in state procurement and support local manufacturing towards the programme continuing to advocate for localisation as a fundamental part of public procurement legislation and regulation. The implementation by public entities of existing local content designations and encouragement of public entities not subject to designations to prioritise localisation in their procurement policies and practices.

A major theme of the programme's work is to advance new green economy manufacturing, particular in relation to reducing the carbon footprint of industry by 10% by 2029. South Africa relies heavily on coal for energy, making it one of the largest carbon emitters in the world. A decarbonisation strategy would reduce carbon emissions, combat climate change and protect the environment. As the world shifts towards greener economies, South Africa risks being left behind if it continues to rely on fossil fuels.

Countries and businesses globally are moving towards net-zero carbon emissions, and South Africa needs to keep pace to remain competitive in international markets. To further the implementation of the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy to utility scale and small-scale renewable projects, the development of standards is a critical component to be able to attract investment and trade of green hydrogen.

In addition to the aforementioned, a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy Framework will be developed in partnership with Department of Minerals and Petroleum to increase value addition and support transition to low carbon economy. Critical minerals such as platinum, cobalt, lithium, and rare earth elements, are essential for modern industries like electronics, renewable energy, electric vehicles (EVs), and high-tech manufacturing. Developing a regional strategy ensures that South and its neighbours can harness these resources to drive economic growth, create jobs, and develop new industries, particularly in the context of global transitions to clean energy technologies.

Technical infrastructure institutions such as NMISA, SABS, NRCS and SANAS will help ensure that industrial products meet national and international quality standards. This is crucial for enhancing the competitiveness of industries as high-quality products are more likely to succeed in both domestic and export markets. The Branch will aim to achieve greater alignment of its Technical Infrastructure (Standards, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology) institutions with the economic impact. This includes forging closer alignment between the Technical Infrastructure work through incorporation into the draft Industrial Policy Framework and that of the Masterplans and other sector work. It also includes enhancing the role of standards work with green industries and energy efficiency.

Programme contribution towards 11 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produce

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Increased Industrialisation through the strengthening of Masterplans and other sectors through increased Investment, increased localisation, increased exports, jobs and SMME support	20	R5 billion investment pledges secured through key sectoral interventions	Rand value of investment secured through key sectoral interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R3.0bn	R5bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R8.0bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R10bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions
	21	Increased localisation	% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	New indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R2.7 billion	20% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	25% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	30% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions
	22	Market access instruments provided to 1100 SMMEs	Number of SMMEs provided with market access instruments	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	New indicator	200 SMMEs provided with market access instruments	450 SMMEs provided with market access instruments	450 SMMEs provided with market access instruments
	23	R3 bn in manufacturing exports	Rand value of manufacturing exports	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R7.0bn	R3bn value of manufacturing exports	R6bn value of manufacturing exports	R9bn value of manufacturing exports
	24	15 000 new jobs created	Number of new jobs created through sectoral interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	68	3 000 new jobs created through the sectoral interventions	6 000 new jobs created through the sectoral interventions	6 000 new jobs created through the sectoral interventions.
	25	Review of the Masterplans	Number of Masterplans reviewed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	7 Approved Master plans	1 Masterplan reviewed (Auto Masterplan)	1 Masterplan reviewed (Sugar Masterplan)	2 Masterplans reviewed (RCTLF Master Plan & Poultry Master Plan)
	27	Development of a Draft National Industrial Policy to promote industrialisation	Development of National industrial policy	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Development of a draft National Industrial Policy	Approval and Implementation of a National Industrial Policy	Implementation of a National Industrial Policy

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	28	Finalisation of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy	Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy approved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Approved of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy	Implementation of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy	Implementation of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy
	29	Development and implementation of a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy in partnership with Department of Minerals and Petroleum to increase value addition and support transition to low carbon economy	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum	Approval and implementation of the Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy to capture 2% of global market for processed critical minerals	Implementation of the Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy to capture 3% of global market for processed critical minerals
	30	Decarbonisation Strategy	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry	New indicator	New indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry by Cabinet	-	-
	31		Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office	Implementation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry through the Project	Implementation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry through the Project Coordination Office

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
									Coordination Office	

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rand value of investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R5bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R500M investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R1bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R1bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions	R2.5bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions
% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	20% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	-	-	10% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions	10% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions
Number of SMMEs provided with market access instruments	200 SMMEs provided with market access instruments	-	-	Market access instruments provided to 100 SMMEs	Market access instruments provided to 100 SMMEs
Rand value of manufacturing exports	R3bn value of manufacturing exports	R137.5m worth of manufacturing exports	R200m worth of manufacturing exports	R1.5bn worth of manufacturing exports	R1.5bn worth of manufacturing exports
Number of new jobs created through sectoral interventions	3 000 new jobs created through the sectoral interventions	New indicator	New indicator	1 500 jobs created through the sectoral interventions	1 500 jobs created through the sectoral interventions
Development of National industrial policy	Development of a draft National Industrial Policy	-	-	Conduct research to inform the National Industrial Policy Framework Stakeholder engagement workshops	Draft National Industrial Policy Framework developed and submitted to the Accounting Office
Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy approved	Approved of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy	-	-	Draft Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy	Finalisation of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization Policy

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of Masterplans reviewed	1 Masterplan reviewed (Auto Masterplan)	-	-	Stakeholder engagement workshops on Automotive Master Plan	Draft Automotive Master Plan with implementation actions reviewed
Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum	-	-	Stakeholder engagement towards the development of a draft Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy Framework in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum	Development of a draft Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy Funding proposal and implementation plan of the Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy Framework in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum
Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry by Cabinet	-	-	Stakeholder engagement and project plan development towards the implementation of a draft decarbonisation strategy	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry
Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office	Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office	-	-	Identification of resources towards the establishment of a Decarbonisation Strategy	Approval of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme will implement seven Master Plans, implement measures to support various manufacturing sectors not covered by Master Plans and provide support for selected Masterplans for which other government departments are responsible for. Performance and economic impact will be achieved predominantly through:

- Negotiation of private sector commitments to investment and procurement and ongoing facilitation
- Public procurement measures
- Selected trade measures
- Standards based measures
- Regulatory unblocking

Programme work to advance new green economy manufacturing includes:

- Finalising the New Energy Vehicle Roadmap
- Localisation measures linked to utility scale and small-scale renewable projects
- Green Hydrogen
- Energy efficiency.

The Programme will coordinate localisation initiatives through:

- Actions to support legislative reforms to Public Procurement in line with industrial policy objectives
- Engaging with Organs of State on an aligned Preferential Procurement Policy
- Contribute to monitoring and evaluating the localisation impact of **the dtic** initiatives
- Coordinate with other **dtic** programmes to assure an integrated approach to localisation.

The Programme will drive greater alignment of its Technical Infrastructure with Masterplans and sector interventions including:

- Forging closer alignment between the standards work and that of the Masterplan and other sector work
- Enhancing the role of standards work with respect to green industries and energy efficiency.

Industrial Competitiveness sub- Programme

Industrial Competitiveness is vital to improving expansion of the productive sectors of the economy and fostering economic growth and job creation. The means to do so include support for firm-level for competitiveness-enhancing measures; sector-level partnerships through compacts in the form of

master plans and similar measures and the use of state-instruments such as procurement of locally made products.

In order to support this work, R2.157 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectorial work on masterplans, industrialisation as well as competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R 402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.

Customised Sector Programme

Customised Sector Programmes Develops and implements high-impact sector strategies focused on manufacturing and other value-adding sectors to create decent jobs and increase value addition and competitiveness in domestic and export markets as set out in the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy. Over the Medium term, R1.432 billion will be transferred to the IDC to support the textile sector. To date, jobs have been saved through this support and new jobs are being created.

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 4: Sectors	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Industrial Competitiveness	814 358	949 029	932 226	861 746	918 888	921 904	931 988	965 823
Customised Sector Programmes	811 928	689 047	798 286	731 186	512 648	407 050	741 880	794 180
Total	1 626 286	1 638 076	1 730 512	1 592 932	1 431 536	1 328 954	1 673 868	1 760 003
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	111 972	110 535	114 855	125 598	132 069	130 664	138 357	146 323
Compensation of employees	107 661	107 436	103 986	116 798	120 619	120 619	126 483	133 904
Salaries and wages	95 973	96 014	92 829	100 062	103 130	103 130	108 227	114 811
Social contributions	11 688	11 422	11 157	16 736	17 489	17 489	18 256	19 093
Goods and services	4 311	3 099	10 869	8 800	11 450	10 045	11 874	12 419
Administrative fees	27	48	120	924	970	945	1 013	1 059
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	45	47	47	49	51
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	95	206	309	309	323	338
Communication (G&S)	718	918	899	796	831	831	868	908
Computer services	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	282	-	1 981	1 070	500	-	468	522
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	635	170	2 734	20	20	20	21	22
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	57	60	42	63	66
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	21	22	22	23	24

Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3	1	2	16	16	16	17	18
Consumable supplies	2	4	7	151	157	157	164	172
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	315	329	329	344	360
Operating leases	18	-	-	94	98	98	102	107
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	473	1 052	4 569	3 240	7 255	6 393	6 912	7 196
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	2 153	761	11	1 845	836	836	1 507	1 576
Venues and facilities	-	143	451	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 514 310	1 527 541	1 615 657	1 465 987	1 298 290	1 198 290	1 534 281	1 612 394
Departmental agencies and accounts	378 165	438 782	377 084	322 071	354 064	354 064	347 519	359 356
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	378 165	438 782	377 084	322 071	354 064	354 064	347 519	359 356
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	7 227	7 207	7 145	10 679	11 159	11 159	11 659	12 193
Public corporations and private enterprises	994 428	928 384	1 072 902	988 933	781 352	676 352	1 018 058	1 077 914
Public corporations	994 428	928 384	1 072 902	988 933	781 352	676 352	1 018 058	1 077 914
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	994 428	928 384	1 072 902	988 933	781 352	676 352	1 018 058	1 077 914
Non-profit institutions	134 347	151 689	158 111	144 304	151 715	156 715	157 045	162 931
Households	143	1 479	415	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	137	1 473	399	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	6	16	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	1 126	1 177	-	1 230	1 286
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	1 126	1 177	-	1 230	1 286
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	1 126	1 177	-	1 230	1 286
Payments for financial assets	4	-	-	221	-	-	-	-
Total	1 626 286	1 638 076	1 730 512	1 592 932	1 431 536	1 328 954	1 673 868	1 760 003

6.5 Programme 5: Regulation

a) **Purpose:** Develop and implement coherent, predictable and transparent regulatory solutions that facilitate easy access to redress and efficient regulation for economic citizens.

b) Description of Sub-Programmes

- (i) **Enforcement and Compliance** conducts trends analysis and socioeconomic impact assessments for policies and legislation and market surveys, implements legislation on matters pertaining to liquor, monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of regulation, and oversees the performance of the department's regulatory entities (the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, the Companies Tribunal, the National Consumer Commission, the National Consumer Tribunal, the National Credit Regulator, the National Gambling Board, and the National Lotteries Commission).
- (ii) **Policy and Legislative Development** develops policies, laws and regulatory frameworks; and drafts legislation.
- (iii) **Regulatory Services** oversees the development of policies, laws, regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the branch mandate, and provides strategic support to branch business units, respectively, in line with legislation and applicable governance systems.

c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

The Regulation Branch will be actively working with the regulatory entities to support SMME's, create jobs, increase investment and most importantly and directly reduce red tape. The entities will be encouraged to prioritise transformation and contributing to inclusive and growing economy. Entities will need to prioritise digitising or automating processes, reducing turnaround times, simplifying processes and creating an enabling environment for businesses.

The branch will be working on addressing challenges in business rescue, integration of issues in e-commerce in the department including the development of an e-commerce strategy and the ease of doing business. Efforts will be made to reduce the costs of doing business and looking for solutions within the regulated sectors in the branch. In addition on the ease of doing business, the branch will work closely with entities such as CIPC on targets such as automation and simplifying processes for companies.

The Branch will be developing legislation, regulations and self-regulation measures, where necessary (codes, guidelines and practice notes) in the areas of liquor, national gambling, companies, national credit, lotteries, and consumer protection. The Companies Regulation and making the Companies Amendment Acts operational will be prioritised. The two Companies Amendment Acts were assented into law by the President.

The Branch will be actively engaging with regulatory entities and looking for ways to contribute to 5.4% GDP growth, 4 million jobs, SMMEs supported and 6 trillion in investment as well as increase measures for transformation with regulatory entities in the next 5 years. The Branch recognises that in order for the economy to change significantly and with impact, more has to be done differently and urgently.

Programme contribution towards 6 Output Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	32	General Laws Amendment Bill/ Act developed by National Treasury to amend the Companies Act, 2008	Number of legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New Indicator	2 legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act	0 legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act	0 Legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act
	33	Regulations developed, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Number of Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	2 Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	2 Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	0 Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette
	34		Number of documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	2 documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority	1 documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority	0 Documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	35		Number of Codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the government gazette	2 codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) finalised and submitted to Executive Authority for final publication in the government gazette	0 codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) finalised and submitted to Executive Authority for final publication in the government gazette
	36	Action plan developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue	Number of action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 Action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive Authority for approval	4 action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval	4 action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval
	37	Action plan and One(1) draft E-commerce strategy	E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive	1 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for	0 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
								Authority for approval	approval tabled at Cabinet	Authority for approval

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of legal and technical reports submitted on technical inputs into the amendment of the Companies Act	2 legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act	-	-	1	1
Number of Draft Regulations developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	2 Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	-	-	1	1
Number of documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for submission to the Presidency	2 documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority	-	-	1	1
Number of Codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette	2 codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the government gazette	-	-	-	2 codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the government gazette
Number of action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval	2 Action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive Authority for approval	-	-	Action Plan developed and One (1) action taken on measures related to business rescue and report submitted to Executive Authority for approval	One(1) action taken on measures related to business rescue and report submitted to Executive Authority for approval
E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval	1 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval	-	-	One (1) Action plan developed	One(1) draft E-Commerce Strategy developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme will contribute to the investment facilitation, localisation, transformation and supporting industrialisation through its initiatives thereby contributing to the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and National Development Plan. To achieve the aforementioned, the Programme has various planned outputs in line with the programme mandate, directly contributing to the Departmental outcomes.

The Branch will undertake the following additional activities as per its mandate in the 2024/25 financial year:

- The registration of manufacturers and distributors as per the Liquor Act of 2003. The mandate includes inspections, education, renewals and alterations to registrations. The National Liquor Authority is the internal regulator administering the Liquor Act.
- Regulatory oversight of the NGB, NLC, CT, CIPC, NCC, NCT NCR and the Takeover Regulations Panel as well the NLA. The work includes administration of parliamentary questions, transfers to entities, reporting and planning of entities and attending Parliamentary meetings as well as support to the entities.
- Administration of the Specialist Committee on Company Law and the Financial Reporting Standards Council by providing secretarial and policy support.
- Intellectual property applications in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1941 for the use of marks and emblems, the national flag and the protection of major events.
- Providing input to on-going litigation matters emanating from the various pieces of legislation.
- The National Gambling Amendment Bill is in Parliament and in the Mediation process. It is pending the Parliamentary mediation process.
- Consumer protection mandate and addressing of consumer complaints on an on-going basis.
- Development of regulations to respond to on-going regulatory issues that emerge.
- Engagement with liquor, gambling and lotteries on investment, localisation and job creation. The Branch will be obtaining commitments from industry.
- Addressing enquiries and submissions on issues emanating from the public, parliament, provinces and industry related to the legislation administered by the Branch. These form part of cases from the public.

Presentations to parliament on the implementation of the various laws administered by the programme

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 5: Regulation	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Policy and Legislative Development	14 314	19 482	18 728	19 542	20 959	19 537	21 342	22 868
Enforcement and Compliance	36 370	36 298	33 076	36 041	34 982	36 909	36 389	37 765
Regulatory Services	237 800	267 608	279 707	293 756	290 181	289 787	299 689	311 295
Total	288 484	323 388	331 511	349 339	346 122	346 233	357 420	371 928
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	60 924	66 733	63 098	69 758	72 041	71 444	74 031	78 225
Compensation of employees	54 929	58 189	56 370	58 806	58 859	58 859	60 815	64 394
Salaries and wages	48 444	51 429	49 815	46 281	45 153	45 153	47 049	49 998
Social contributions	6 485	6 760	6 555	12 525	13 706	13 706	13 766	14 396
Goods and services	5 995	8 544	6 728	10 952	13 182	12 585	13 216	13 831
Administrative fees	39	28	61	136	163	148	171	179
Advertising	-	795	-	-	1 015	1 015	1 062	1 111
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2	225	898	1 297	383	1 358	1 420

Programme 5: Regulation	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Communication (G&S)	335	421	352	409	429	349	447	468
Computer services	-	-	-	1 954	715	371	748	782
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 537	4 751	168	230	1 751	2 768	2 071	2 166
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	1 398	1 969	2 529	1 900	1 940	1 940	1 980	2 071
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	30	15	112	229	200	154	208	217
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 5: Regulation	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1	2	5	5	5	7	5	5
Operating leases	14	-	-	10	10	2	10	10
Rental and hiring	-	-	34	244	302	31	316	330
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	553	555	3 211	4 833	3 801	5 227	3 224	3 377
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	88	-	28	100	1 180	190	1 226	1 286
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	2	374	-	390	409
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	227 560	256 655	267 959	279 407	273 899	274 789	283 199	293 504
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 5: Regulation	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	222 073	250 893	258 391	270 094	264 309	264 309	273 257	283 106
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	222 073	250 893	258 391	270 094	264 309	264 309	273 257	283 106
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	5 418	5 668	9 207	9 250	9 590	10 390	9 942	10 398
Households	69	94	361	63	-	90	-	-
Social benefits	69	88	361	63	-	90	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	174	182	-	190	199
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	174	182	-	190	199
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 5: Regulation	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	174	182	-	190	199
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-
Total	288 484	323 388	331 511	349 339	346 122	346 233	357 420	371 928

6.6 Programme 6: Incentives

- a) **Purpose:** Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

- (i) **Broadening Participation and Industrial Innovation Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote broader participation in the mainstream economy by businesses owned by individuals from historically disadvantaged communities and marginalised regions.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Incentives** provides incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programmes, the capital projects feasibility programme, the automotive investment scheme, the export marketing and investment assistance scheme, the sector-specific assistance scheme, and the section 12I tax incentive scheme.
- (iii) **Services Investment Incentives** provides incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. Programmes include the global business process services programme, and the film and television Production Incentive Support Programme for South African and Foreign Productions.
- (iv) **Infrastructure Investment Support** provides grants for two industrial infrastructure initiatives, SEZs and the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP), which are aimed at enhancing infrastructure and industrial development, increasing investment, and the export of value-added commodities.
- (v) **Product and Systems Development** reviews, monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the industrial strategy, and develops sector strategies to address market failures.
- (vi) **Strategic Partnership and Customer Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing the success of incentive schemes and improving them where possible.

c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

To improve the industrial dynamism of a number of sectors and firms, **the dtic** and its entities provide a range of competitiveness-enhancing support programmes. These programmes seek to enable job creation and industrialisation, through improved industrial competitiveness that can support greater economic growth and transformation in the economy.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the programme and its industrial financing partners, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the National Empowerment Fund (NEF) will seek to provide support in the form of grants, loans and equity. The Programme will administer some of this, while others will be implemented by the IDC and NEF.

Overall, the industrial financing support across sectors, will trigger investment and export of services that is anticipated to result in the creation of new jobs. Indicators for the Programme reflect its core financing work, while focusing on expanding the reach of industrial finance to SMMEs, women and youth-owned enterprises and to under-supported districts. This will include industrial financing through the Special Economic Zone and Industrial Park incentives to support projects outside of the 5 main metros that require Infrastructure development as well as global business services that need funding to set up operations in tier 2 and 3 locations in South Africa.

Incentive funding instruments and documentations will be reviewed to reduce the red tape and hence improve access to industrial financing. Furthermore, to respond to the call to industrialise smart, the Branch will develop a support programme, in the form of a tax incentive, that respond to economic dynamics.

Programme contribution towards 5 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	38	R13 billion in investment through industrial financing	Rand value of investment through industrial financing	R17.9bn	R23bn	R26,7bn	R25bn	R13bn value of investment through industrial financing	R10bn value of investment through industrial financing	R10bn value of investment through industrial financing
	39	R5 billion in export revenue from Global Business Services (GBS)	Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R8bn	R5bn value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R5bn value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R5bn value of export revenue of Global Business Services
	40	R4 billion disbursed to projects/enterprises	Rand value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	R5bn	R5bn	4bn value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	R5,2bn value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	R5,4bn value disbursed to projects/ enterprises
	41	6 000 new jobs created	Number of new jobs created	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 000	6 000 new jobs created	6 000 new jobs created	6 000 new jobs created
	42	1 impact measure to reduce red tape across the dtic financing group	Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	1 Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	1 Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		(incentives and loans)								Financing single access

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rand value of investment through industrial financing	R13bn value of investment through industrial financing	R5bn	R8bn	Nil	Nil
Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R5bn value of export revenue of Global Business Services	R1bn	R1bn	R1bn	R2bn
Rand value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	4bn value disbursed to projects/ enterprises	-	-	-	R4bn
Number of new jobs created	6 000 new jobs created	-	2 500	-	3 500
Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	1 Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access	-	-	-	1

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

Over the medium-term period, Programme 6 is targeting support of R4 billion per year (subject to tabled budget) to support business activities. The support to businesses will seek to attract R10 billion per year of private sector investment, generate R5 billions of export services and create 6 000 new jobs per year.

The Programme aims to inject a total of R500 million per year into projects owned by SMMEs, women- and youth-owned enterprises (subject to tabled budget) and R800 million per year (subject to tabled budget) into projects/enterprises to expand economic activity outside of the five metros

One incentive funding instrument and/or documentations will be reviewed per year to reduce the red tape and hence improve access to industrial financing. The Branch will continue to monitor the performance of the Industrial Development Corporation and the National Empowerment Fund in order to ensure that these two developmental financial intuitions, in partnership with **the dtic**, achieve the yearly targets.

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 6: Incentives	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Broadening Participation and Industrial Incentives	16 507	22 139	29 693	25 174	42 198	42 268	46 704	45 418
Manufacturing Incentives	2 235 762	3 661 980	3 678 384	3 101 772	2 433 092	2 463 172	2 943 340	3 113 062
Services Investment Incentives	550 187	871 180	997 242	1 155 593	979 105	1 115 652	1 026 507	1 063 798
Infrastructure Investment Support	2 069 875	1 884 168	630 949	1 094 253	543 155	542 660	1 145 782	1 185 539
Product and Systems Development	11 401	11 753	11 510	16 053	17 028	17 437	17 262	18 053
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	14 742	14 725	15 310	20 794	19 888	19 489	20 203	21 128
Total	4 898 474	6 465 945	5 363 088	5 413 639	4 034 466	4 200 678	5 199 798	5 446 998
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	139 374	150 384	161 523	154 814	161 354	161 354	177 921	184 179
Compensation of employees	132 533	139 308	142 011	136 213	139 993	139 993	147 025	151 924
Salaries and wages	115 760	122 083	124 382	112 814	115 540	118 791	121 499	125 228
Social contributions	16 773	17 225	17 629	23 399	24 453	21 202	25 526	26 696
Goods and services	6 841	11 076	19 512	18 601	21 361	21 357	30 896	32 255
Administrative fees	79	141	106	171	182	109	190	199
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	30	31	31	32	33
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	3	9	14	84	198	34	323	345
Communication (G&S)	500	704	987	574	602	772	839	877
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 118	4 652	7 303	5 117	6 115	5 556	10 540	10 827
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	-	2 700	5 793	3 130	2 837	3 576	5 054	5 286
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 6: Incentives	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Contractors	983	296	-	78	81	81	85	89
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	62	65	65	68	71
Entertainment	-	-	-	12	13	13	14	15
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	12	16	72	165	171	2	190	198
Consumable supplies	1	9	6	109	114	95	119	124
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	5	88	92	92	96	100
Operating leases	649	1	-	392	1 104	1	941	984
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	133	139	79	145	152
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 484	2 465	5 221	7 604	8 690	10 614	11 251	11 858
Training and development	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	12	20	5	358	684	237	715	748
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	494	243	-	294	349
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 758 820	6 315 561	5 201 565	5 258 825	3 873 112	4 039 324	5 021 877	5 262 819
Public corporations and private enterprises	4 758 421	6 314 230	5 201 068	5 257 558	3 872 060	4 038 272	5 020 778	5 261 670
Public corporations	2 921 552	3 751 850	609 345	982 612	426 002	426 002	976 259	1 007 980
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	2 921 552	3 751 850	609 345	982 612	426 002	426 002	976 259	1 007 980
Private enterprises	1 836 869	2 562 380	4 591 723	4 274 946	3 446 058	3 612 270	4 044 519	4 253 690
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	1 777 765	2 378 104	4 168 725	4 002 688	3 154 977	3 321 189	3 663 524	3 858 967
Other transfers to private enterprises	59 104	184 276	422 998	272 258	291 081	291 081	380 995	394 723
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	399	1 331	497	1 267	1 052	1 052	1 099	1 149
Social benefits	393	1 331	497	1 267	1 052	1 052	1 099	1 149
Other transfers to households	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 6: Incentives	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Payments for capital assets	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 898 474	6 465 945	5 363 088	5 413 639	4 034 466	4 200 678	5 199 798	5 446 998

6.7 Programme 7: Exports

a) **Purpose:** To engender export-led growth of the South African economy. This is achieved through the increase of the volume of goods and services exports to the world and through increasing the proportion of companies that currently export from South Africa.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

- (i) **Export Promotion and Marketing** promotes exports of South African value-added goods and services to increase market share in targeted high-growth markets and sustain market share in traditional markets.
- (ii) **Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit** promotes trade and investment and administers and provides corporate services to the department's foreign office network of foreign economic representatives to enable South African businesses to access global markets.
- (iii) **Export Development and Support** manages the National Exporter Development Programme, designed to contribute to positioning South Africa as a reliable trade partner, improve, and expand the country's exporter base.

c) **Strategic focus for 2024/25**

The Exports Branch will be contributing to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation with a focus on the outcome of Increased Investment, Trade and Tourism. More specifically, the branch will implement a work programme which speaks to the following MTDP objectives:

- Prioritising the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area to increase our exports to the rest of the continent.
- Strengthening economic diplomacy with our largest trading partners and potential trading partners.

In support of reducing dependence on a small domestic market and the South African economy transitioning to an export-oriented economy, and to contribute to the department's priorities of industrialization, transformation and building a capable state, the branch will expand and improve the effectiveness of current export measures, as well as implement new export initiatives. These initiatives will adopt a "butterfly approach" which prioritises the implementation of the AfCFTA and unlocking opportunities in the rest of Africa as the foundation of our global engagements, with the 'wings' representing additional export initiatives in the rest of the world focusing on leading and established markets as well as new and emerging market opportunities.

Programme contribution towards 4 Outputs Indicators

The following table sets out the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the targets for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance	Estimated Performance			MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	43	Increase the value of South African exports to the world by R1 trillion by 2030 through a whole of government approach, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the value of South African exports to the rest of Africa (10% per annum growth). Increasing the number of regular exporters by 5% by 2030. 	Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	0 Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	0 Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.
	44		Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	0 Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	0 Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.
	45		Rand value of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R25bn of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	R26bn of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	R27bn of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.
	46		Rand value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R850m value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	R960m value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	R1.1bn value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	1 Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	-	-	-	1
Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	1 Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	-	-	-	1
Rand value of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	R25bn of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	-	-	-	R25bn
Rand value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	R850m value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	-	-	-	R850m

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Exports Branch will pursue the following two strategic outcomes in support of the 5.4% growth target being set by the economic cluster:

- **Growing the value of South African exports by R1 trillion by 2030.** This includes growing the value of exports to the rest of Africa by 10% per annum in the same period.
- **Increasing the proportion of companies that currently export in South Africa by 5% by 2030.**

Pursuing the above two objectives above will align the actions of government to the real situation faced by businesses today and ensure that policy measures are designed to make it easier for exporters for maximum growth impact. The coordination of national, provincial and local government as a whole in increasing the proportion of businesses that export in South Africa will increase government focus on local development across the country and broaden the scope for future economic growth. With the appropriate contributions by Provinces and Municipalities, these two targets are sufficient to form a judgement on the success of government policies in a manner that is responsive to the real-life and real-time experience of businesses today

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 7: Exports	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
African Bilateral Economic Relations	17 942	19 120	19 294	21 987	22 589	22 589	24 687	25 822
Export Promotion and Marketing	37 051	40 139	43 915	40 973	41 858	41 858	47 247	48 991
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	310 227	327 603	322 553	310 313	312 155	282 155	322 335	338 222
Export Development and Support	12 592	12 153	12 067	15 011	11 358	11 758	13 559	13 780
Total	377 812	399 015	397 829	388 284	387 960	358 360	407 828	426 815
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	213 667	190 226	242 333	231 193	224 064	194 247	238 458	251 657
Compensation of employees	171 431	152 272	185 586	185 926	176 607	146 607	186 839	197 241
Salaries and wages	155 366	137 257	168 512	158 567	151 034	126 320	160 145	169 323
Social contributions	16 065	15 015	17 074	27 359	25 573	20 287	26 694	27 918
Goods and services	42 236	37 954	56 747	45 267	47 457	47 640	51 619	54 416
Administrative fees	88	60	134	412	463	455	486	508
Advertising	37	59	146	26	30	148	31	32
Minor assets	20	8	46	7	6	14	6	6
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 7: Exports	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	14	1	45	887	818	775	822	835
Communication (G&S)	1 608	1 388	1 962	1 466	1 184	1 239	1 255	1 313
Computer services	1 168	741	1 016	1 397	3 165	3 428	3 202	3 349
Consultants: Business and advisory services	62	996	77	757	3 998	3 820	3 400	3 533
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	236	-	2	30	31	31	32	33
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	704	445	1 074	82	953	1 100	1 029	1 247
Agency and support/outsourced services	629	538	1 856	464	-	1 430	-	-
Entertainment	71	116	278	58	92	245	148	155
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	667	541	833	368	20	190	21	22
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 7: Exports	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	368	117	383	186	179	255	191	199
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	304	245	323	908	1 106	853	1 165	1 219
Operating leases	17 174	15 864	24 792	13 918	16 443	10 826	17 999	18 825
Rental and hiring	181	198	93	25	326	257	327	328
Property payments	1 006	680	1 606	525	362	614	378	395
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 654	4 269	8 127	8 385	7 817	8 654	8 569	9 275
Training and development	826	470	-	792	497	897	421	294
Operating payments	13 994	10 982	12 656	9 584	7 843	10 719	8 194	8 569
Venues and facilities	425	228	1 284	4 986	2 124	1 690	3 943	4 279
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	163 188	208 657	154 310	155 655	162 488	162 690	167 881	173 600
Public corporations and private enterprises	162 710	208 078	150 000	155 505	162 488	162 488	167 881	173 600
Public corporations	162 710	208 078	150 000	155 505	162 488	162 488	167 881	173 600

Programme 7: Exports	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	162 710	208 078	150 000	155 505	162 488	162 488	167 881	173 600
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	478	579	4 310	150	-	202	-	-
Social benefits	472	579	1 956	150	-	202	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	-	2 354	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	957	125	1 185	1 436	1 408	1 423	1 489	1 558
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	957	125	1 185	1 436	1 408	1 423	1 489	1 558
Transport equipment	640	-	-	673	703	953	734	768
Other machinery and equipment	317	125	1 185	763	705	470	755	790
Payments for financial assets	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	377 812	399 015	397 829	388 284	387 960	358 360	407 828	426 815

6.8 Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

- a) **Purpose:** Develop and roll out policy interventions that promote transformation and competition issues through effective economic planning, aligned investment and development policy tools.
- b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**
 - (i) **Economic Planning and Advisory:** Promotes integrated economic planning analysis of economic plans and advancement of competition priorities.
 - (ii) **Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight** promotes the implementation economic development plans that are aligned with competition decisions, orders, and recommendations and to provide support to the minister to carry out responsibilities as required in terms of competition legislation.
 - (iii) **Investment and Development:** Promotes public and private investment for development.
 - (iv) **Equity and Empowerment** promotes broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) and the growth of the industrial base through the black industrialist programme.

c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

Competition policy is an important means to build both a more dynamic and a transformed economy. Concentrated markets – namely product sectors where a small number of firms controls the bulk of output and market share – together with exclusionary behaviour by dominant firms limit the ability of new entrants, particularly SMMEs and start-up firms by black South Africans. Policy can assist in a number of ways: by market inquiries conducted by the competition authorities in concentrated sectors; through public interest measures that mitigate higher levels of economic concentration; and through competition law enforcement.

The Programme aims to improve the developmental impact of Competition policy, by ensuring mergers and acquisitions are accompanied by appropriate commitments on those public interest matters set out in the legislation; by working with Competition authorities to address heavily concentrated sectors and by supporting the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy. Indicators for the programme reflect the centrality of development considerations in **the dtic's** approach to Competition issues, and efforts to respond to persistently high levels economic concentration.

Economic transformation has been promoted through empowerment instruments such as B-BBEE legislation, codes and customised sector measures such as Sector Charters. Since 2003 when the B-BBEE legislation was promulgated, there has been substantive progress in B-BBEE implementation, whilst more should be done to create economic opportunities for all South Africans. Work on B-BBEE has placed increased focus on promoting Employee Share Ownership Programmes (ESOPs) and

Broad-Based Ownership Schemes (BBOS). Lastly, B-BBEE policy is used as an instrument to expand the base of black entrepreneurs and industrialists in the economy.

Programme contribution towards 7 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.



Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	47	R15 Billion in investment pledges leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	Rand value of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R18bn	R15bn of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	R8bn of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	R8bn of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions
	48	Implementation of the R100 bn Transformation Fund by 2029	Transformation Fund developed	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Transformation Fund concept approved	-	-
	49		Rand value of Transformation Fund raised	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R10bn of transformation fund raised	R20bn of transformation fund raised	R20bn of transformation fund raised

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	50	Transformation Fund Pipeline	Number of commitments for Transformation Fund	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 commitments for Transformation Fund	10 commitments for Transformation Fund	10 commitments for Transformation Fund
	51	Implementation of B-BBEE to achieve 60% black ownership in critical sectors by 2029	% Implementation of B-BBEE to black ownership in critical sectors	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	30% black ownership achieved in critical sectors	35% black ownership achieved in critical sectors	40% black ownership achieved in critical sector
	52	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	Number of job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	180 000	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions
	53	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	20 000 workers	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives



Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	R15bn of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions	R3.75bn	R3.75bn	R3.75bn	R3.75bn
Transformation Fund developed	Transformation Fund concept approved	-	-	Consultation with stakeholders on the draft concept	Transformation Fund concept approved, and phase 1 implemented with R10 bn funds raised
Rand value of Transformation Fund raised	R10bn of transformation fund raised	-	-	R5bn	R5bn
Number of commitments for Transformation Fund	10 commitments for Transformation Fund	-	-	5	5
Implementation of BBBEE to achieve 60% black ownership in critical sectors by 2029	30% black ownership achieved in critical sectors	-	-	15%	15%
Number of job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions	-	-	50 000	50 000
Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiative	10 000 additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4

interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Transformation and Competition branch will evaluate merger applications and engage firms to secure social compacts that support public interest considerations, including on:

- Employment
- Spatial impact on regions
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Exports
- Transformation

Monitor and support the implementation of previous merger agreements that have public interest commitments, including on

- Employment
- Spatial impact on regions
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Exports
- Transformation

Coordinate initiatives to address market concentration, through:

- Following-up on the recommendations and findings of past market inquiries
- Following-up on the recommendations and findings of the Economic Concentration Report

Exercise oversight over the Competition Authorities by reviewing all regulatory and legislative required documents. Actively assist the Competition Commission, Tribunal, and B-BBEE to reduce red tape by promoting reduction of timeframes and revision of forms and notices.

Implementation of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) policy framework

The Social Employment Fund (SEF) received an allocation of R1.130bn for the 2024/25 financial year. The fund will be still be administered by the IDC as the fund manager, with **the dtic** providing oversight and chairing the Project Steering Committee.

The SEF will continue maintaining the target of 50 000 part-time or temporary jobs for the new financial year. A request will shortly be published for proposals for a third round of funding. The criteria have been set out in a term of reference that will be issued in the next few weeks.

The exploration for alternative sources of funding is still ongoing, and various corporate entities have expressed their interest to partner with the SEF in line with their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) goals.

To date, there has been no indication whether the SEF will be funded post 2024/25. This will only be made known at a later stage.

Black Industrialist Program

The Black Industrialists Policy is a key part of government's broad industrialisation initiatives to expand the industrial base and inject new entrepreneurial dynamism in the economy as highlighted in Industrial Policy. The Black Industrialist policy complements the B-BBEE by focusing support directly at black manufacturers. It has been eight (8) years since the approval of the Black Industrialist Policy by cabinet, in 2015. In these eight years, effort has been made to position transformation of the manufacturing sectors / industrialising of the economy as a key and strategic element for economic growth.

The South African Government has prioritized efforts to reconstruct the society through the socio-economic promotion of historically marginalized sections of the population, through ensuring transformation of the patterns of asset ownership in a manner that reinforces the national objective of building an inclusive economy.

To this end, Government has embarked on a focused programme on industrialization initiatives to expand the industrial base and participation of Black Industrialists in the manufacturing activities of the economy. Thus, Black Industrialist demonstrated the successes of black South Africans in producing various products including agriculture, components, furniture, clothing and textile products, steel, chemicals and mining products. These interventions in manufacturing sectors will definitely lead to address triple challenges of poverty, inequality and poverty in our economy.

B-BBEE Policy Implementation

Implementation of the B-BBEE policy and transformation activities by the Transformation and Competition branch will focus on B-BBEE Advocacy and stakeholder engagement; promoting the alignment of other pieces of Legislation to B-BBEE; promote and facilitate Sectoral Transformation management of Equity Equivalent Investment Programmes and B-BBEE Facilitators; in order to promote meaningful participation of Black people in the mainstream economy through:

- Employment;
- Ownership;
- Spatial impact on regions;
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Income redistribution; and
- Exports.

To monitor implementation of existing EEIPs, Sector Codes, B-BBEE Facilitator Statuses, YES initiative, as well as B-BBEE Deviations and Exemptions granted by the Minister in terms of the B-BBEE Act.

- Employment;
- Ownership;
- Spatial impact on regions;
- Industrial impact on industries and regions
- Income redistribution; and
- Exports.

Coordinate activities to address Women and Designated Groups Empowerment by the department, through:

- Implementation of the Women Empowerment Strategy of the Department;
- Ensure alignment by the Department and Agencies with the objectives and activities of Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

Exercise oversight over and assist the B-BBEE Commission in executing its mandate.

Assist and work with SANAS to ensure that there is improvement in quality of B-BBEE verification and certificates.

Provide secretariat and other support to the functioning of the B-BBEE Advisory Council. The Advisory Council's existence is legislatively mandated, and one of their functions is to review progress on B-BBEE implementation. The President chairs Council while the Minister serves as the Deputy Chairperson.

Review, amend and update the current Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Strategy of 2003 to be aligned with the B-BBEE Act No. 53 of 2003, the Codes of Good Practice and current developments within the Economic Transformation landscape.

A Transformation Fund will be established to the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty in line with the Vision 2030 of the National Development Plan and the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, as well as addressing access to funding for black owned enterprises and SMMEs.

Programme resource considerations

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Economic Planning and Advisory	6 172	10 579	14 271	7 784	7 245	11 923	7 884	8 477
Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight	608 541	1 620 103	1 723 014	1 578 629	1 979 578	1 974 206	852 210	882 447
Investment and Development	2 837	3 852	4 162	3 683	4 846	4 847	4 079	4 500
Equity and Empowerment	41 040	48 627	51 105	54 881	55 463	50 888	55 666	58 270
Total	658 590	1 683 161	1 792 552	1 644 977	2 047 132	2 041 864	919 839	953 694
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	61 055	68 871	74 567	82 886	85 263	80 098	86 686	91 492
Compensation of employees	54 938	57 014	54 979	65 715	65 413	60 413	67 294	71 063
Salaries and wages	48 793	50 618	48 912	55 773	55 773	50 571	57 233	60 541
Social contributions	6 145	6 396	6 067	9 942	9 640	9 842	10 061	10 522
Goods and services	6 117	11 857	19 588	17 171	19 850	19 685	19 392	20 429
Administrative fees	35	65	54	343	358	255	374	391
Advertising	-	-	-	742	462	340	198	223
Minor assets	-	-	-	498	573	141	688	720
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Catering: Departmental activities	16	75	63	584	194	169	224	255
Communication (G&S)	662	874	647	1 325	1 388	441	1 451	1 517
Computer services	576	7	180	617	233	387	224	234
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 122	2 909	3 539	4 173	4 075	8 070	1 959	2 049
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	1 530	6 694	12 417	3 709	4 681	2 068	4 891	5 115
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	221	-	-	571	720	457	797	833
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	7
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	5	2	7	51	53	4	55	57
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	16	1	31	463	183	183	205	214
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	330	-	222	231	109	239	250
Operating leases	24	-	-	83	170	93	392	410
Rental and hiring	-	26	-	89	107	17	125	130
Property payments	24	-	-	-	103	-	242	253
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	580	572	2 476	2 478	4 978	6 400	5 771	6 114
Training and development	-	148	-	490	703	165	220	253
Operating payments	306	68	174	510	277	173	902	943
Venues and facilities	-	86	-	216	354	206	428	461
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	597 535	1 613 953	1 717 985	1 561 265	1 961 005	1 961 170	832 250	861 257
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	334 928	476 520	491 804	446 308	466 352	466 352	481 831	498 243
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	334 928	476 520	491 804	446 308	466 352	466 352	481 831	498 243
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Public corporations	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	1 644	1 690	1 707	1 606	1 606	1 659	1 715
Households	93	134	342	-	-	165	-	-
Social benefits	87	134	342	-	-	165	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Payments for capital assets	-	337	-	826	864	596	903	945
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	826	864	-	903	945
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	826	864	-	903	945
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	337	-	-	-	596	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	658 590	1 683 161	1 792 552	1 644 977	2 047 132	2 041 864	919 839	953 694

6.9 Programme 9: Research

a) **Purpose:** Undertake economic research; contribute to development of trade and industrial policies and guide policy, legislative and strategy processes to facilitate inclusive growth.

b) **Description of Sub-Programmes**

(i) **Economic Research and Policy Coordination:** Undertakes economic research, contributes to the development of policy options, and guides policy through consultation with stakeholders.

(ii) **Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy:** Evaluate and develop macro-economic and micro-economic policy options to achieve inclusive growth, promote decent work outcomes, productivity, entrepreneurship and innovation.

(iii) **Growth Path and Decent Work:** Develops and coordinates economic policy and constituency-based (business, labour and community) interventions to support alignment of implementation of priorities for sustainable decent job creation, inclusive growth and industrialisation.

c) **Strategic focus for 2024/25**

This Programme provides services to Programmes 2 to 8. The programme will provide high-quality economic analysis, scenarios and economic modelling reports to the Economic Cluster, **the dtic** Group and the public.

The Programme aims to create a knowledge base to provide officials with research products and access to policy-relevant information.

This programme has 4 Output Indicators

The table that follows sets out more precisely the 'Outputs' and the 'Output Indicators' as well as the target for the number of specific outputs to be produced.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts	54	Industrialisation Think-Action Tank (ITAT) established	Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	5 Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates	10 Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates	10 Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates
	55	Young people trained in digital skills	Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed	-	-
	56	Economic Barometer reflecting 'real economy' trends.	Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic	6 Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic	12 Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts

Outcome	Indicator numbers	Output	Output Indicator	Annual Targets						
				Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
								modelling forecasts	modelling forecasts	
	57	Economic Policy Knowledge Base established	Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	6 Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters	50 Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters	50 Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates	5 Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates	-	-	2	3
Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed.	1 Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed	-	-	-	1
Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts	2 Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts	-	-	1	1
Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters	6 Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters	-	-	3	3

Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Research branch will focus on:

- Securing and packaging data, research and market intelligence of relevance to the work of the branches; including through production of analytical reports in the following areas:
 - Economic Barometer
 - Export market opportunities;
 - Bilateral trade trends;
 - Discussion papers by the ITAT; and
 - Economic Modelling of different growth scenarios reports.
- Establishing a skills development programme to increase the provision of skills training to young people. In Year 0 the target is the development of the programme and in subsequent years the training and job match-making for 20,000 young people is targeted.
- Coordinate and Steer Economic Cluster and MINMEC meetings to support government- wide Industrial Policy approach and the MTDP apex outcomes. :

Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 9: Research	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Adjusted 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes								
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	15 166	19 642	30 555	34 068	33 731	35 267	36 998	38 277
Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy	8 267	8 583	9 716	11 872	14 597	11 133	14 878	15 561
Growth Path and Decent Work	9 499	9 740	7 966	13 172	14 998	11 397	15 299	16 006
Total	32 932	37 965	48 237	59 112	63 326	57 797	67 175	69 844
<u>Economic classification</u>	-	-	-					
Current payments	32 928	37 951	47 450	58 054	62 221	57 221	66 021	68 638
Compensation of employees	28 975	33 169	35 144	42 752	44 408	39 408	47 097	48 801
Salaries and wages	25 865	29 701	31 319	38 493	37 793	32 793	40 192	41 580
Social contributions	3 110	3 468	3 825	4 259	6 615	6 615	6 905	7 221
Goods and services	3 953	4 782	12 306	15 302	17 813	17 813	18 924	19 837
Administrative fees	761	1 748	1 280	2 844	2 879	3 729	2 878	3 009
Advertising	-	-	-	-	30	30	31	32
Minor assets	-	-	7	2	2	2	2	2
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	135	3	8	57	252	212	263	275

Programme 9: Research	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Communication (G&S)	213	296	290	82	338	80	355	373
Computer services	-	545	60	69	663	663	693	725
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 672	1 833	7 415	9 970	7 720	10 770	8 335	8 717
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	86	-	31	120	45	125	130
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	1	14	14	14	14
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	47	92	42	96	100
Consumable supplies	-	-	2	29	130	60	136	142
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	81	303	289	643	553	672	703
Operating leases	41	-	-	6	6	6	6	6
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	9	122	-	127	133
Property payments	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5
Travel and subsistence	30	9	131	1 450	3 756	1 259	4 100	4 336
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 101	181	2 810	183	419	319	437	457

Programme 9: Research	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	228	617	19	644	673
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4	14	787	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 9: Research	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4	14	787	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	4	14	149	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	638	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	1 058	1 105	576	1 154	1 206
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	521	529	-	537	561
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	521	529	-	537	561
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	537	576	576	617	645

Programme 9: Research	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32 932	37 965	48 237	59 112	63 326	57 797	67 175	69 844





7. Updated key strategic risks and mitigation from the Strategic Plan:

Risks to the department are:




Outcome/Focus Area	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Industrialisation: Investments	Inability to create an enabling environment and promote investments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous monitoring and assessments of the social, economic, geopolitical and environmental factors to attract investments. 2. Institutionalisation of relationship with SALGA for municipalities, to provide support on investment promotion, facilitation, aftercare and retention. 3. Establishment of Advisory Panel which facilitates the reciprocal commitments
Industrialisation: Industrial support financing and production	Lack of uptake by the private sector in the promotion and implementation of localisation, due to the inadequate enabling environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardisation of reporting mechanisms for local output information 2. Escalation to principals on the challenges at the public entities 3. Quarterly engagements to create awareness of requirements and challenges
Industrialisation Exports	Inability of export companies to access foreign markets to export South African products and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous engagements on the operationalisation of AfCFTA 2. Assist exporters with unblocking/resolving trade barriers 3. Seek new markets for SA exporters and promote export opportunities 5. Identify high impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products 6. Assist and ensure that challenges and risks faced by exporters in the various African markets are included in all bilateral engagements
Transformation: Transformation	Inability to provide market and finance access to transformation programmes	Create awareness on the incentives offered by the Department and assist where there are challenges
Transformation: Jobs	Inability to promote and support jobs	Establishment of an Advisory Panel to facilitate the reciprocal commitments, which includes commitments in terms of jobs supported and new jobs created




Outcome/Focus Area	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Transformation: Green economy targets	Inability of the private sector to implement green economy requirements	1. the dtic together with experts from the private sector, will engage with the SEZs and IPs on the value of green economy initiatives. 2. Quarterly targeted awareness sessions to encourage incentive applications. 3. Develop and implement an end to end new technology, industrialisation and commercialisation incentive to de-risk new energy generation, storage and distribution technologies. 4. Develop a strategy and lobbying plan to enable SA to respond to green trade barriers Coordination/engagement at WTO and UNFCCC - COP28 information or CIPC via legislation to make it mandatory
Transformation: Stakeholder engagements and impacts	Inability to measure the impact of the dtic group interventions/ measures	1. Reporting mechanism to include information from across the department and entities on a project basis 2. Stress test and verify data from relevant reporting Branches and entities 3. Host business forums aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment
Transformation: A capable state	The structure to enable the successful achievement of the department's mandate, is not fit for purpose	1. To prioritise the outcomes of the fit-for purpose project 2. Filling of the DG and DDG posts to enable decision-making and project leadership at EA level 3. Conducting of Skills Audit



8. Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)	
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)  Companies and Intellectual Property Commission <small>a member of the dti group</small>	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	0
			Own generated Income	682 695 000
			Total revenue	682 695 000
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) 	Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Government grant	162 488 000
			Own generated Income	
			- premiums	417 130 000
			- investment income	469 564 000
			Total revenue	1 049 182 000
National Consumer Commission (NCC)  <small>NATIONAL CONSUMER COMMISSION</small> <small>a member of the dti group</small>	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Government grant	69 120 000
			Own generated Income	4 250 880
			Total revenue	73 370 880
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)  <small>NATIONAL CONSUMER TRIBUNAL</small>	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing	Government grant	52 000 000
			Own generated Income	18 479 597
			Total revenue	70 479 597

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)									
		access to redress										
<div>Companies Tribunal (CT)</div> <div></div>	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>29 497 000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent Waived</td><td>2 714 274</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>663 683</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>32 874 957</td></tr></table>	Government grant	29 497 000	Rent Waived	2 714 274	Own generated Income	663 683	Total revenue	32 874 957	
Government grant	29 497 000											
Rent Waived	2 714 274											
Own generated Income	663 683											
Total revenue	32 874 957											
<div>National Credit Regulator (NCR)</div> <div></div>	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>79 051 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>68 903 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>147 954 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	79 051 000	Own generated Income	68 903 000	Total revenue	147 954 000			
Government grant	79 051 000											
Own generated Income	68 903 000											
Total revenue	147 954 000											
<div>National Empowerment Fund (NEF)</div> <div></div>	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>444 962 458</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>444 962 458</td></tr></table>	Government grant	0.00	Own generated Income	444 962 458	Total revenue	444 962 458			
Government grant	0.00											
Own generated Income	444 962 458											
Total revenue	444 962 458											
<div>National Gambling Board (NGB)</div> <div></div>	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>33 152 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>237 612 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>270 764 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	33 152 000	Own generated Income	237 612 000	Total revenue	270 764 000			
Government grant	33 152 000											
Own generated Income	237 612 000											
Total revenue	270 764 000											

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)						
		access to redress							
<div><div><div>National Lotteries Commission (NLC)</div><div><div>NATIONAL LOTTERIES COMMISSION a member of the dti group</div></div></div></div>	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>2 103 431 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>2 103 431 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	0.00	Own generated Income	2 103 431 000	Total revenue	2 103 431 000
Government grant	0.00								
Own generated Income	2 103 431 000								
Total revenue	2 103 431 000								
<div><div><div>National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)</div><div><div>"Your Measure of Excellence"</div></div></div></div>	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>129 612 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>28 679 600</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>158 291 600</td></tr></table>	Government grant	129 612 000	Own generated Income	28 679 600	Total revenue	158 291 600
Government grant	129 612 000								
Own generated Income	28 679 600								
Total revenue	158 291 600								
<div><div><div>National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)</div><div></div></div></div>	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>R 144 235</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>R 365 714</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>R 510 348</td></tr></table>	Government grant	R 144 235	Own generated Income	R 365 714	Total revenue	R 510 348
Government grant	R 144 235								
Own generated Income	R 365 714								
Total revenue	R 510 348								
<div><div><div>South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)</div><div></div></div></div>	Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Increased industrialisation through the development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>296 701 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>601 400 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>898 101 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	296 701 000	Own generated Income	601 400 000	Total revenue	898 101 000
Government grant	296 701 000								
Own generated Income	601 400 000								
Total revenue	898 101 000								
<div><div><div>South African National</div></div></div>	Accreditation for Conformity	Increased industrialisation through the	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>32 118 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	32 118 000				
Government grant	32 118 000								

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)	
<div>Accreditation System (SANAS)</div> <div></div>	Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	<div>Own generated Income</div> <div>112 025 000</div> <div>Total revenue</div> <div>144 143 000</div>	
<div>Competition Commission</div> <div></div>	Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	It investigates mergers and/ or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	<div>Government grant</div> <div>426 193 200</div> <div>Own generated Income</div> <div>86 598 000</div> <div>Total revenue</div> <div>512 791 200</div>	
<div>Competition Tribunal</div> <div></div>	The Competition Amendment Act (Act No. 18 of 2018)	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through co-ordinated conduct between competing firms or through unilateral conduct by a dominant firm	<div>Government grant</div> <div>40 159 000</div> <div>Own generated Income</div> <div>23 046 708</div> <div>Total Revenue</div> <div>63 205 708</div>	
<div>Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)</div>	The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)	Plays strategic role of supporting economic transformation by promoting economic empowerment	<div>Government grant</div> <div>0.00</div> <div>Own generated Income</div> <div>28 257 487 274</div> <div>Total revenue</div> <div>28 257 487 274</div>	

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)							
 Industrial Development Corporation		of historically disadvantaged communities and persons.								
International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)  International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	The International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Creation of fair-trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth. ITAC comprises three core business units, namely Tariff Investigations, Trade Remedy Investigations and Import and Export Control	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>113 430 000</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>3 550 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>116 980 000</td></tr></table>	Government grant	113 430 000	Own generated Income	3 550 000	Total revenue	116 980 000	
Government grant	113 430 000									
Own generated Income	3 550 000									
Total revenue	116 980 000									
Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP)	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	To maintain the integrity of the marketplace and ensure fairness to the shareholders of regulated companies.	<table><tr><td>Government grant</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Own generated Income</td><td>38 868 977</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td>38 868 977</td></tr></table>	Government grant	0.00	Own generated Income	38 868 977	Total revenue	38 868 977	
Government grant	0.00									
Own generated Income	38 868 977									
Total revenue	38 868 977									

9. Public-Private Partnerships

the dtic has a PPP agreement for office accommodation in operation for a period of 25 years. The agreement commenced in August 2003, and provides for the designing, financing, building, operating/maintaining and transferring of **the dtic**'s campus. This fully serviced office accommodation is provided to **the dtic** and one other government department, as well as some public entities located on the campus. As part of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) the concessionaire will, for the duration of the contract period, own and maintain assets such as the equipment, buildings, improvements on the land and the majority of the furniture. Departmental assets excluded from this agreement include departmental vehicles; computer equipment and certain furniture items such as may be in the regional offices.

To address deficient performance that had been reported on earlier regarding the concessionaire party, a new FM Sub-contractor was duly appointed in 2021 and the remedial works that had been required to rectify the under-performance, was continued during the 2023/24 year albeit not at the desired pace anticipated.

The updating of the financial model gave rise to a marginally adjusted unitary payment following its conclusion. Variation orders are initiated from time to time to address small changes to the infrastructure such as office alterations. In this regard the accessibility audit results which require action will be addressed through such means, i.e., an appropriate variation order.

the dtic initiated the process of procurement for specialist advisors, including of various engineering disciplines to assist it with preparing for the transition post 2028 when the current agreement will expire. Activities such as a formal condition assessment and timely planning of life cycle replacement processes in line with the handover provisions of the PPP will be undertaken. Options post hand-back will be explored in conjunction with GTAC as subjected to the relevant Treasury Regulations governing PPPs.

the dtic is not planning any other office accommodation infrastructure that would materially impact on the current situation at present.

Matter of importance, **the dtic** is currently proceeding towards an arbitration regarding a dispute related to headcount / occupancy usage of **the dtic** campus, which the concessionaire translated into a claim against the department.

Name of PPP	Purpose	Outputs	Current value of agreement (R thousand)	Date when agreement expires
the dtic campus PPP	Fully serviced office accommodation for the dtic	Design, finance, build, operate and transfer of the dtic campus	870 000 (NPV at financial close)	August 2028

Part D: Technical Indicator Descriptors (TIDs)

Programme 1: Administration

Indicator Title	% of advertised vacancies filled
Definition	The indicator measures the filling of vacancies of DG, DDGs, Boards and CEOs which were advertised in September 2024.
Source of data	Approved submission for appointments and/or appointment letters.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Number of filled vacancies that were advertised in September 2024 divided by the total number of vacancies that were advertised in September 2024, multiplied by 100.
Means of verification	Appointment letters signed by the President or Minister or Minister's letters of concurrence with the Board's recommendations of candidates
Assumptions	Candidates identified for appointment will be available for appointment. Critical relevant stakeholders will be available to participate in the selection and appointment process.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	4 th Quarter
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Operations and Projects

Indicator Title	% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes
Definition	The indicator measures the percentage of entities that obtain clean audit outcomes at the end of their financial years
Source of data	Entities' Audit Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Number of entities that achieved clean audit outcomes divided by the number of entities that are supposed to be audited (i.e. 18), multiplied by 100.
Means of verification	Consolidated entities' Audit Outcomes' report
Assumptions	All entities shall commence and complete their audit outcomes within the legislated timeframe
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A

Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	4 th Quarter
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Operations and Projects

Indicator Title	% achievement of planned targets by entities
Definition	The indicator measures the percentage of entities that achieve 85% of their quarterly targets at the end of each quarter and the financial year
Source of data	Quarterly reports from entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Number of entities' planned targets that were achieved divided by the total number of entities planned targets multiplied by 100.
Means of verification	Quarterly reports from entities
Assumptions	All entities shall submit their quarterly reports within the prescribed timeframe
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	4 th Quarter
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Operations and Projects

Indicator Title	% of procurement spent on women owned businesses
Definition	Contributing to this specific output by way of reporting on the total % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards women owned businesses.

	Women owned businesses are defined as businesses that have at least 51 % ownership by women
Source of data	Orders issued by SCM, Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates
Method of Calculation or Assessment	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards women owned businesses
Means of verification	Report signed by Senior Manager indicating orders issued
Assumptions	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards women owned businesses
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	% of all procurement towards women owned businesses
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	CFO

Indicator Title	% of procurement spent on youth owned businesses
Definition	Contributing to this specific output by way of reporting on the total % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards youth owned businesses.
Source of data	Orders issued by SCM, Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates
Method of Calculation or Assessment	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards Youth owned businesses
Means of verification	Report signed by Senior Manager indicating orders issued
Assumptions	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards Youth owned businesses
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	% of all procurement towards Youth owned businesses
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	CFO

Indicator Title	% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disability
Definition	Contributing to this specific output by way of reporting on the total % of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards PWD owned businesses.
Source of data	Orders issued by SCM, Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates
Method of Calculation or Assessment	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards PWD owned businesses
Means of verification	Report signed by Senior Manager indicating orders issued
Assumptions	% of all procurement i.e., tenders and RFQs approved towards PWD owned businesses
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	% of all procurement towards PWD owned businesses
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	CFO

Programme 2: Trade

Indicator Title	Number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA
Definition	The number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC countries)
Source of data	Notifications from the AfCFTA Secretariat of the countries that have gazetted their offer and thereby are ready to start trading under the AfCFTA
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Government Gazette including new countries that have concluded legal processes into the SA Customs and Excise Act in partnership with National Treasury and SARS
Assumptions	Countries complete their legal processes and gazette their offer
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

Indicator Title	Number of Protocols submitted for ratification approved
Definition	Ratification of the following protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women and Youth in Trade - Competition
Source of data	Legal opinions from Department of Justice and OCSLA Protocols adopted by the AU Summit
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Submission to the Executive Authority requesting the approval of the Cab Memo on the Protocol on Competition Submission to the Executive Authority requesting the approval of the Cab Memo on the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade
Assumptions	Submission approved by the Executive Authority
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

Indicator Title	SA offer on Trade in Services approved
Definition	SA services offer on 5 sectors The 2025/26 SA Trade in Services offer adopted by the AU Summit
Source of data	SA Services offer on the following sectors: financial, communications, transport, tourism and business services
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Submission to the Executive Authority with Cabinet Memo on SA Services Schedule of specific commitments for 5 sectors
Assumptions	Submission on services schedule approved by the Executive Authority
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

Indicator Title	Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness
Definition	Legislative amendments to the ITA Act
Source of data	First Draft ITA Amendment Bill
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Submission of ITA Act Amendment Bill to Executive Authority
Assumptions	ITA Act Amendment Bill approved by Executive Authority
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)	N/A
Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch and Chief Commissioner ITAC

Indicator Title	Number of economic interest strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners
Definition	Economic interest strategies and implementation plans for 5 key trading partners
Source of data	Existing country profile documents Existing country strategy documents Draft Africa Strategy SA National Interest document Decision Support Model Trade Map Outcomes of Bi-National Commissions, State Visits and Business Forums
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Document setting out economic interest strategy and implementation plan for 5 key trading partners approved by the DDG
Assumptions	Sufficient economic data and information is available to draft the strategy SA economic interests included in the respective trading arrangements
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)	N/A
Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

Indicator Title	Number of amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process
Definition	2 Amendments to ITAC regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safeguard Regulations to counter trade diversion •Amendments to Anti-dumping Regulations to protect against unfair trade practices <p>Reduce timelines to final decisions on ITAC Trade Remedies investigations to speedily support domestic firms experiencing injurious import competition</p> <p>Regulations and interventions to reduce red tape and improve turnaround time in ITAC application processes</p>
Source of data	Submissions/memos to Trade Branch from ITAC on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft regulations on safeguqrds - Draft regulaitons on anti dumping - Current timelines to final decisions on ITAC Trade Remedies investigations
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Submission with draft regulations on safeguards and draft regulations on anti-dumping submitted to the Executive Authority Report by ITAC setting out the reduced timelines for trade remedies investigations
Assumptions	Draft regulations are approved by the Executive Authority
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 spatial impact area: N/A

Calculation type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch and ITAC Commissioner

Indicator Title	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments
Definition	To ensure integration of TRIPS flexibilities to unlock innovation, promote equitable access to key technologies to unlock industrial development in key sectors, including pharmaceuticals The legislation that will be prioritised in this financial year includes: 1. Patents Bill 2. Designs Amendment Bill
Source of data	Draft Bills Publication for public comments
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Draft Patents Bill and Designs Amendment Bill submitted to the Executive Authority.
Assumptions	Patents Bill approved by the Executive Authority Designs Amendment Bill approved by the Executive Authority
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade Branch

Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments
Definition	<p>This covers pledges announced at the South African Investment Conferences; investments facilitated by InvestSA, settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas; reciprocal commitments in trade measures; counter-party investment plans for all incentive programmes across the dtic-group, commitments unlocked through masterplans and BEE programmes such as EEIP, investments covered by the dtic and other government departments. These also include attracting greenfield and brownfield investments in targeted sectors and countries in the following strategic areas including the decarbonisation and Investment in Green Industrialisation: CRITICAL MINERALS VALUE CHAIN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Battery Energy Storage Value Chain and Infrastructure 2. Green Hydrogen Value Chain 3. Renewable Energy Components 4. SEZ and Industrial Parks
Source of data	Announcements, emails, Web-based projects registry or manual entry, correspondences, information from other contributing Programmes and DFI
Method of calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Emails, correspondence or reports
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global growth of at least 2.9% in 2023 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. 2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2022). 3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, and significant increases in oil prices). 4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2022 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions. 5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2022 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations. 6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference (currently only five countries have started trading preferentially on a limited number of tariff lines. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCFTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCFTA negotiations.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Indicator Title	Number of new models for spatial transformation developed
Definition	New model for spatial transformation developed. (Includes SEZs & IPs) PMU UNIT
Source of data	Reports, correspondence, emails (PMU UNIT)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports, correspondence from companies (PMU UNIT)
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Yearly
Desired performance	Target achieved exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development (PMU UNIT)

Indicator Title	Number of red tape reductions processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop
Definition	Red tape reduction in the number of Projects processed through the Energy One-Stop Shop Red tape reduction intervention challenges encountered by IPPs (number of challenges unblocked) could be multiple per Developer(. 10 challenges unblocked) Projects in the development pipeline (financial closure and construction with a Commercial Operational Date) 3 projects processed
Source of data	Business Case, presentations, emails, and correspondence
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple Type
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved not Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Indicator Title	Number of investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided
Definition	<p>100 Investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided (including Visa Facilitation)</p> <p>Strengthen the implementation of the visa regime for critical skills, remote working and start -ups by working with the department of home affairs in assisting companies with advice on work permits and facilitating them.</p> <p>The National and Provincial One Stop Shop and Energy One Stop Shop (part of Operation Vulindlela) within InvestSA uses several instruments to assist companies to commit their Greenfields/Brownfields Investment by unblocking challenges encountered in the regulatory environment related to licensing , permitting and municipal consents</p>
Source of data	Enquiries, applications, correspondence with departments and agencies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Reports with Approvals, recommendations, and correspondence with departments and agencies
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved not Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Indicator Title	Number of Prototypes of commercialisation of innovation projects achieved
Definition	Number of prototypes of innovative Projects that drive the process of introducing a new product, service or process into the market with the purpose of deriving revenue or enable trade or market capture or business growth to solve local, regional and global problems.
Source of data	Project reports or programme reports or meeting minutes or emails or templates or correspondence
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative (number of prototypes of commercialised products) or qualitative (extent of product/technology improvement) or cumulative year end count
Means of verification	Project reports or programme report or meeting minutes or emails or templates or correspondence
Assumptions	Prototype Technologies supported for commercialization, will enable market capture, and business growth. This will enable localisation and creation of jobs
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Programme 4: Sectors

Indicator Title	Rand value of investment secured through key sectoral interventions
Definition	Track and monitors the value of investment secured by sector desks
Source of data	Newsflashes, Media Briefings and Letters from companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Signed off dashboard from Senior Manager
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments -An investment friendly environment -Consistency in energy supply -Information is readily available
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and report on localisation values in public tenders Monitor and report on localisation commitments by retailers in the R-CTLF; Autos; Poultry; Furniture and Sugar masterplans and through other sector plans Initiate and implement trade measures to support local production and competitiveness across all sectors Increase value of import replacement to reduce dependency on foreign imports.
Source of data	Local Content reports in public tenders Manufacturing sales by Stats SA Local industry commitments monitored by Proudly SA Confirmation letters from industry managers Trade measures submitted to support localisation Confirmation letters from industries through sector desk on the value of import replacements. Official statistics data on import values e.g. TIPS
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	A report on local content in public tenders Data validated by quarterly reports signed by Chief Directors with supporting schedules Submission of designation proposal to Accounting Officer

	Data validated by quarterly reports signed by Chief Directors with supporting schedules.
Assumptions	Stakeholder Buy-in Industries providing accurate information
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	Number of SMMEs provided with market access instruments
Definition	The number of SMME's provided with market access instruments through sectoral programme interventions.
Source of data	Market access instruments includes: Financial support Non-financial support (Accreditation, Development of Technical Standards, Energy Efficiency amidst others), Letters from companies confirming number of SMME's supported Reports from programme managers quantifying number of SMME's supported
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Data validated by quarterly reports signed by Chief Directors with supporting schedules.
Assumptions	Adequate demand from SMME's Adequate support from DFI's Willingness of companies to provide information Adequate support from DSBD
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly

Indicator Title	Number of new jobs created through sectoral interventions
Definition	Tracks and monitors the number of new jobs created through interventions by sector desks
Source of data	<p>Signed off dashboard from Senior Manager</p> <p>Letters of confirmation from companies/firms</p> <p>Quarterly employment data from official statistical sources (Quarterly Employment Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Employment reports from Industry associations</p> <p>Confirmations of employment from Sectoral Project Managers (eg. AISI, CTLEGP)</p>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Data validated by quarterly reports signed by Chief Directors with supporting schedules.
Assumptions	<p>Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments</p> <p>Consistency in energy supply</p> <p>Information is readily available from industry</p>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Not applicable
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	Rand value of manufacturing exports
Definition	Tracks and monitors the value of manufacturing exports by industries
Source of data	Value of manufacturing exports reported on a quarterly basis by Statistics SA
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Data validated by quarterly reports signed by Chief Directors with supporting schedules.
Assumptions	Official statistics reported lag by a quarter (e.g. Q1 will be reported in Q2, and Q2 will be reported in Q3) Stakeholder Buy-in Industries providing accurate information
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	Development of National industrial policy
Definition	A framework that guides industrial development in the country.
Source of data	Q3: Research reports and consultation/engagement reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Qualitative (as per milestones)
Means of verification	Q3: Research reports and Stakeholder workshop reports Q4: Draft Framework developed
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in Availability of budget Timeous approval by relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority) Economic growth is conducive
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/a
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/a
Calculation Type	Milestones achieved
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Targets Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	ADDG Sectors
Indicator Title	Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy approved
Definition	A policy that guides the commercialization of hemp and cannabis in Southern Africa
Source of data	Hemp and Cannabis Commercialization policy submitted to the DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Submission to DG containing the commercialisation policy developed
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Milestones achieved
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	Number of Masterplans reviewed
Definition	Review Automotive Masterplan to ensure that it is relevant to current economic demands
Source of data	Desktop research Stakeholder Engagement reports Terms of Reference
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarter 3 Stakeholder engagement workshops on Automotive Master Plan Quarter 4: Draft reviewed Automotive Masterplan
Assumptions	Stakeholder commitments Budget available for implementation Social partners are able to make commitments; and stakeholders are able to execute on all the commitments
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Not applicable
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Indicator Title	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum
Definition	A framework that guides the beneficiation of critical minerals in Southern Africa
Source of data	Q3: Research reports and consultation/stakeholder engagement reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Qualitative (as per milestones)
Means of verification	Q3: Research reports Q4: Draft Framework developed and draft Funding proposal
Assumptions	Stakeholder buy-in Timeous approval by relevant structures (Economic Cluster, Cabinets and Executive Authority)
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Milestones achieved
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target Achieved

Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors
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Indicator Title	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry
Definition	A plan or set of actions designed to reduce direct and indirect carbon emissions as a result of Industrial processes This strategy typically involves transitioning away from fossil fuels and other high-carbon energy sources towards cleaner and renewable energy sources. Decarbonisation strategies may also include increasing energy efficiency and reducing the carbon intensity of the industrial sector.
Source of data	Stakeholder engagement and project plan development towards the development of a draft decarbonisation strategy A draft decarbonisation strategy for the industry submitted to the Accounting officer Minutes of meeting of SABS TC recording progress towards the Implementation of a standard for measurement of GH2 Minutes of meeting of SABS TC recording progress towards the development and implementation of GH2 standards and specifications to guarantee origin and CO2 thresholds
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Signed off Quarterly report from Chief Director confirming all outputs
Assumptions	Industrial sector commitments. The economic viability of interventions and donor funding available do supports implementation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	N/A
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Continuous reduction in carbon intensity of industrial sector
Indicator Responsibility	ADDG

Indicator Title	Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office
Definition	A coordination office for the purpose of coordinating a plan toward the implementation of set of actions designed to reduce direct and indirect carbon emissions as a result of Industrial processes This strategy typically involves transitioning away from fossil fuels and other high-carbon energy sources towards cleaner and renewable energy sources. Decarbonisation strategies may also include increasing energy efficiency and reducing the carbon intensity of the industrial sector.
Source of data	Quarter 3: A resource plan towards the establishment of a Decarbonisation Strategy Quarter 4 Submission to Approve the establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Qualitative
Means of verification	Signed off approval from Accounting officer
Assumptions	Financial and Non-financial resources are available to capacitate the office Industrial sector commitments. The economic viability of interventions and donor funding available do supports implementation.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	N/A
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Continuous reduction in carbon intensity of industrial sector
Indicator Responsibility	ADDG

Programme 5: Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of legal and technical reports submitted on technical inputs into the amendment of the Companies Act
Definition	Technical inputs made into Amendments to Companies Act in the development of the General Laws Amendment Act
Source of data	Approved report from DDG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved report on technical inputs into amendment of Companies Bill
Assumptions	No delays in parliamentary processes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette
Definition	Draft Regulations on the Companies Amendment Act and the Consumer protection Act developed and submitted to EA
Source of data	Draft Regulations on first and second Companies Amendment Act and Consumer Act/ or approved submission by DDG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Draft Regulations on Companies Amendment Act and Consumer Protection Act/ or approved submission by DDG
Assumptions	Companies Amendment Act assented to / approved.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for submission to the Presidency
Definition	Documents/ or notices for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts
Source of data	Approved submission/ or approved documents/ or notice
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Approved submission/ or approved documents/ or notice
Assumptions	-
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	No-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of Codes on (Consumer Goods and Services and Motor industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette
Definition	Draft consumer goods and services code and motor industry code developed and submitted
Source of data	Approved submission/ or approved Codes
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Approved submission/ or approved Codes
Assumptions	-
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Indicator Title	Number of action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval
Definition	Action plan and actions taken to address business rescue challenges. An action is any initiative/ or intervention undertaken by entity related to business rescue. This can include but not limited to the following: engagements, meetings, reports on initiatives undertaken, regulations, codes and guidelines
Source of data	Approved reports on actions taken
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Approved reports on actions taken
Assumptions	-
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Indicator Title	E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval
Definition	The draft E-commerce strategy and action plan developed
Source of data	Draft strategy and or approved submission and or action plan
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Draft strategy and or approved submission and or action plan
Assumptions	-
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Programme 6: Incentives

Indicator Title	Rand value of investment through industrial financing
Definition	The total value of projected investments from private sector and foreign direct investments through industrial financing from approved enterprises/ projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, Film and TV, MSP, and SEZ) Exceptions: 1. The total value of projected investments in case BIS equals total projected costs (including incentive grant) of all the enterprises/ projects approved. 2. AIS projected investment is based on qualifying investment.
Source of data	Signed Adjudication Committee (AC) minutes and Adhoc Decision Review Committee (ADRC) minutes (only for projects approved via appeals)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the value of projected investments
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative Year end
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Indicator Title	Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services
Definition	The total actual value (rand) of export revenue generated through supported global business services projects as reported by disbursed projects
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and BAS incentive Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Supported projects are generating export revenue
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year end
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Indicator Title	Rand value disbursed to projects/ enterprises
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Definition	The total value (Rands) of approved funding disbursed to enterprises/projects across all incentives.
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and BAS incentive reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Approved enterprises/projects submit claims for disbursement of incentive funds
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Value disbursed to SMME projects Value disbursed to women-owned projects Value disbursed youth-owned projects
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Value disbursed outside of the 5 main metros
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year end
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Indicator Title	Number of new jobs created
Definition	The actual number of new permanent jobs created by disbursed projects/enterprises (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, MSP, and GBS).
Source of data	Incentive claim packs and Bas incentive report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Projects/enterprises are creating jobs as per approval
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year end
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Indicator Title	Implementation of an integrated industrial financing single access (web portal)
Definition	Implementation of an integrated industrial financing single access (web portal).
Source of data	The current website
Method of Calculation or Assessment	N/A
Means of verification	Functional online integrated IFG web portal
Assumptions	The website reduced time of searching for industrial financing programmes offered by the dtic , NEF and the IDC
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met or higher
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Incentives

Programme 7: Exports

Indicator Title	Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet
Definition	Annual report of Global Export Strategy approved by cabinet.
Source of data	Report.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Report on Global Export Strategy approved by cabinet.
Assumptions	Export growth promoted by improving institutional support to exporters
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End.
Reporting Cycle	Annually.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development

Indicator Title	Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet
Definition	Annual report on an Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by cabinet.
Source of data	Report.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Report on an Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by cabinet.
Assumptions	Export growth promoted by improving institutional support to exporters.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End.
Reporting Cycle	Annually.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development

Indicator Title	Rand value of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from fDI Markets and other research providers.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Signed report on value (Rand) of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.
Assumptions	South African outward investments in the rest of Africa.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End.
Reporting Cycle	Annually.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development and Support

Indicator Title	Rand value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports funded through the EMIA scheme, based on reports by select exporters.
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA and select Exporters.
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count.
Means of verification	Signed report on value (Rand) of exports.
Assumptions	Exports to international markets.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End.
Reporting Cycle	Annually.
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded.
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing - CD: Export Development and Support

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions
Definition	It is the value of investment commitments facilitated by programme 8 over a financial year. Each investment commitment has an indicated investment value in Rand which collectively equates to the overall investment value
Source of data	Rand value identified in one or more of the following: (1) agreements reached regarding investment commitments associated with mergers, Black Industrialists, EEIP or any other work undertaken by programme 8 (2) investment commitments made orders by the Competition Authorities (the Competition Commission or the Competition Tribunal) (3) Reports from the Competition Authorities, (4) Reports by programme 8, signed by a senior manager
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	That a number of large mergers will be notified during the year, and that parties will negotiate investment commitments in mergers where the public interest is advanced. That EEIP applications made support the investment target and that the dtic funding to Black Industrialists secures investment commitments.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Rand value of Transformation Fund raised
Definition	Implementation of the R100 bn Transformation Fund by 2029
Source of data	Information/ reports/ agreements/ orders from the Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, IDC reports.
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Transformation Fund developed
Definition	Transformation Fund Pipeline
Source of data	Information/ reports/ agreements/ orders from the Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, IDC reports.
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Implementation of BBBEE to achieve 60% black ownership in critical sectors by 2029
Definition	Implementation of BBBEE to achieve 60% black ownership in critical sectors by 2029
Source of data	Information/ reports/ agreements/ orders from the Competition Authorities, the EEIP programme, the Black Industrialist programme, government entities, IDC reports.
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet or exceed targets
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Number of job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions
Definition	200 000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions
Source of data	Competition Tribunal orders, signed agreements with companies, reports/ information from companies
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Companies are able to implement their commitments and report as requested
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Actual numbers
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Indicator Title	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives
Definition	Additional workers with shares in their companies as presented in commitments made
Source of data	Agreements with companies; Tribunal orders; information and reports from the companies and ESOPs, the dtic programmes, government departments and entities including the IDC, the NEF and B-BBEE Commission
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Assume large mergers take place where companies are prepared to consider and negotiate ESOPS
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Programme 9: Research

Indicator Title	ITAT established and discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates
Definition	Discussion papers produced
Source of data	Internal
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Number of discussion papers produced
Assumptions	The identified potential members of the think tank are available to take up the challenge
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	ITAT established
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Indicator Title	Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed.
Definition	Skills development programme designed and intervention priorities approved by Minister
Source of data	Internal Submission
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Programme approved by Minister
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Once-off
Desired performance	1 Programme designed and approved by Minister
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Indicator Title	Number of young people trained in digital skills
Definition	Number of young people who receive skills training in various forms through the dtic Programme
Source of data	Report from Implementing Agencies
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Analysis of quarterly implementation reports
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Beneficiaries will be disaggregated by race, gender and age
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Beneficiaries will be drawn for a variety of districts including townships
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	20,000 young people training in digital skills per annum
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Indicator Title	Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts
Definition	Economic Barometer publication produced and circulated in the dtic Group
Source of data	Internal
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Number of reports produced
Assumptions	Adequate technical resources to undertake the research
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Two Barometers produced by year-end
Indicator Responsibility	CD: ERPC

Indicator Title	Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters
Definition	Reports commissioned and accessible to exports
Source of data	Internal
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Number of reports produced and number of reports accessed
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	6
Indicator Responsibility	CD: GP&DW 1

10. Abbreviations and Acronyms

TERM	DEFINITION
AAMP	Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan
ABER	Africa Bilateral Economic Relations
AC	Adjudication Committee
ADEP	Aquaculture Development and Enhancement Programme
ADRC	Adhoc Decision Review Committee
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIS	Automotive Incentive Scheme
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APDP	The Automotive Production and Development Program
APP	Annual performance Plan
APSS	Agro-Processing Support Scheme
AU	African Union
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BBOS	Broad-Based Ownership Schemes
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BI	Black Industrialist
BIS	Black Industrialist Scheme
BPESA	Business Process Enabling South Africa
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CBAM	Carbon tax border adjustment measures
CCRB	Consumer and Corporate Regulation
CD	Chief Director
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFT	Combating of the Financing of Terrorism
CFTA	Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
CMS	Case Management System
CMSB	Corporate Management Services Branch
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial research
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Companies Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic
CTFL	Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBTS	Digital Business Transformation Strategy
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DG	Director-General
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DPME	Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

TERM	DEFINITION
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EA	Executive Authority
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation SOC Ltd, a public entity reporting to the dtic
EDIS	Electronic Declaration Information System
EEIP	Equity Equivalent Investment Programme
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economy
EMIA	Export, Marketing and Investment Assistance
EOSS	Energy One Stop Shop
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
ESD	Enterprise or Supplier Development
ESIED	Employment and Infrastructure Development
ESOPS	Employee Share Ownership Programmes
EU	European Union
EV	Electric Vehicles
EVP	Employer Value Proposition
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FER	Foreign Economic Representatives
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
FM	Facilities Management
FY	Financial Year
GBS	Global Business Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GIAMA	Government Immovable Asset Management Act
GM	General Meeting
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre
HDP	Historically Disadvantaged People
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation Air-Conditioning
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTS	International Cooperation, Trade and Security
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation, a public entity reporting to the dtic
IFB	Industrial Financing Branch
IFG	International Financing Group
IP	Industrial Parks
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IPRP	Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme
4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
ISA	Investment South Africa
IT	Information Technology
ITA	International Trade Act
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
JET	Just Energy Transition
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
KZN	KwaZulu – Natal
MCEP	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme
MMS	Middle Management Services

TERM	DEFINITION
MS	Microsoft
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MW	Megawatt
NBR	National Building Regulation Act
NCC	National Consumer Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NCR	National Credit Regulator, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NDPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NECOM	National Electricity Crisis Committee
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEF	National Empowerment Fund, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NEV	New Energy Vehicles
NGB	National Gambling Board, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NLC	National Lotteries Commission, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NPV	Net Present Value
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, a public entity reporting to the dtic
NT	National Treasury
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PCC	Presidential Climate Commission
PEB	Patents Examination Board
PEO	Public Entity Oversight
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPPA	Preferential policy Framework Act
PSA	Public Servants Association
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PV	Photovoltaic
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
QES	Quarterly Employment Survey
QLFS	Quality Labour Force Survey
RCTLF	Retail Clothing, Textile, Leather and Footwear
RFQ	Request for Quote
SA	South Africa
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards, a public entity reporting to the dtic
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIC	South Africa Investment Conference
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System, a public entity reporting to the dtic
SANS	South African National Standards
SAPA	South African Poultry Association
SAREM	South African Renewable Energy Masterplan
SARS	South African Revenue Service

TERM	DEFINITION
SASA	South African Sugar Association
SCM	Supplier Chain Management
SEF	Social Employment Fund
SEIAS	Socio-Economic impact Assessment System
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SID	Spatial Industrial Development
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Projects
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Sized Enterprises
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
STATSA	Statistics South Africa
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TOR	Terms of reference
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TRP	Takeover Regulation Panel, a public entity reporting to the dtic
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United State of America
WTO	World Trade Organisation
ZAR	South African Rands

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