

# **DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**

## **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2024-2025**

Published by **the dtic**, March 2024

This document contains confidential and proprietary information. The dissemination, copying, disclosure, use of, or taking of any action in reliance on the contents thereof, without the written consent of **the dtic** is strictly prohibited.

RP:

ISBN:

**PHYSICAL ADDRESS:**

77 Robert Sobukwe Street  
Sunnyside  
0002

**POSTAL ADDRESS:**

Private Bag X 84  
Pretoria  
0001

**TELEPHONE NUMBER:** 012 394 9500 / 0861 843 844

**FAX NUMBER:** 0861 843 888

**E-MAIL:** [contactus@thedtic.gov.za](mailto:contactus@thedtic.gov.za)

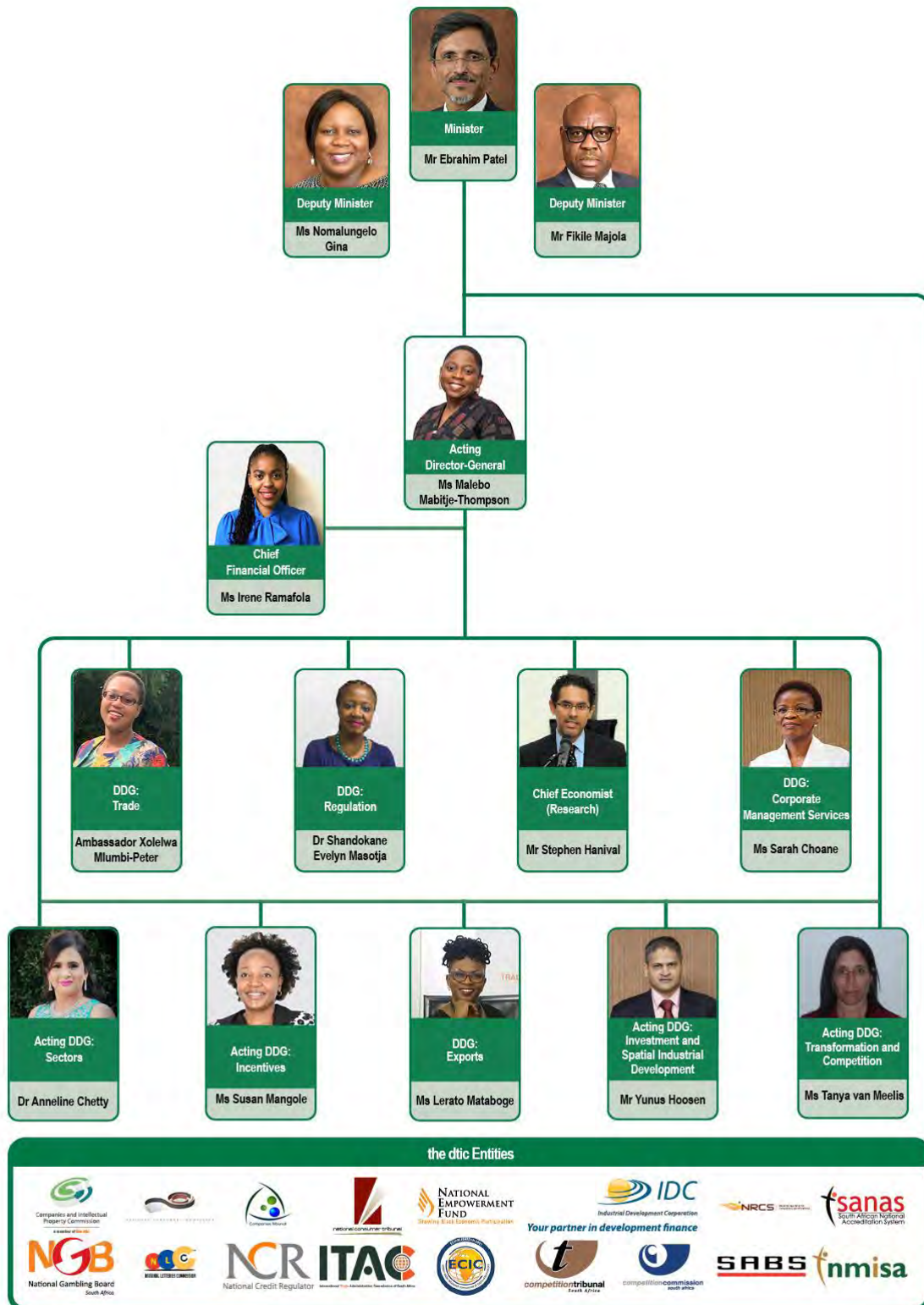
**WEBSITE:** [www.thedtic.gov.za](http://www.thedtic.gov.za)

## CONTENTS

1.	Organisational Structure .....	4
2.	Foreword by the Minister.....	5
3.	Overview by the Director-General.....	8
4.	Official sign-off.....	9
PART A: OUR MANDATE .....		11
5.	Vision.....	11
6.	Mission .....	11
7.	Values .....	11
8.	Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates .....	12
9.	Update on institutional policies.....	12
10.	Updates to institutional policies and strategies: A re-imagined industrial strategy .....	13
10.1	What we mean by industrial policy.....	14
10.2	Our changing industrial policy .....	15
10.3	The aims of industrial policy and its supportive strategy .....	16
10.4	The institutional context .....	21
11.	Impact-focused APP .....	22
12.	Defining Outputs and Setting the Context to Achieve Them .....	25
12.1	Functional focus of outputs .....	26
12.1.2	Industrial production .....	26
12.1.3	Exports .....	26
12.1.4	Industrial support.....	27
12.1.5	Transformation .....	27
12.1.6	Jobs.....	27
12.1.7	Energy.....	27
12.1.8	Green economy targets .....	28
12.1.9	Stakeholder engagement and impacts .....	28
12.1.10	Addressing crime .....	28
12.1.11	Red tape and state capability targets.....	28
12.1.12	Improving the capacity and responsiveness of the state and social partnership .....	28
13.	Updates to relevant court rulings .....	33
PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS .....		34
Updated situational analysis.....		34
14.	External environment .....	34
14.1	Global Economic Context.....	34
14.2	Domestic economic context .....	34
14.4	Collaboration with Stakeholders .....	40
14.6	State of the Nation Address (SONA) .....	41

15.	Internal Environment .....	42
PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE.....		47
16.	(A) Cross- Cutting Alignment – Implementing the Integrated Approach.....	47
16.	(B) Institutional Programme Performance Information .....	105
16.1	Programme 1: Administration .....	105
16.2	Programme 2: Trade.....	113
16.3	Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development .....	123
16.4	Programme 4: Sectors.....	131
16.5	Programme 5: Regulation.....	144
16.6	Programme 6: Incentives.....	151
16.7	Programme 7: Exports .....	161
16.8	Programme 8: Transformation and Competition .....	169
16.9	Programme 9: Research.....	184
17.	Updated key strategic risks and mitigation from the Strategic Plan:.....	191
Risks to the department are: .....		191
18.	Public Entities.....	193
19.	Public-Private Partnerships -.....	198
PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TIDs).....		199
	Programme 1: Administration.....	244
	Programme 2: Trade .....	246
	Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development.....	258
	Programme 4: Sectors .....	266
	Programme 5: Regulation .....	278
	Programme 6: Incentives .....	282
	Programme 7: Exports .....	290
	Programme 8: Transformation and Competition.....	296
	Programme 9: Research .....	309
20.	Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	316
21.	Classification of Outputs .....	319

# 1. Organisational Structure



## 2. Foreword by the Minister



### Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition Ebrahim Patel

The 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) is the second year that **the dtic** is implementing its new approach to planning and performance monitoring in order to ensure that **the dtic group** has a real impact on peoples' lives in terms of job creation, economic growth, consumer protection and transformation.

As this is the final APP of the Sixth Administration, it is important to acknowledge the evolution of planning and performance monitoring in **the dtic** and its eighteen entities. At the start of the Sixth Administration, the Department began a process of refocusing our work on collaborative, shared objectives.

- In 2019/20, while we retained the two separate APPs of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dtic**) and the Economic Development Department (EDD), we undertook the transition to the new, combined department, bringing staff, mandates and resources together.
- In 2020/21, the first combined APP of the new department - **the dtic** - mainstreamed the strategic direction set out by the President in the inaugural State of the Nation Address, namely the Reimagined Industrial Strategy.
- In 2021/22, we began introducing shared performance indicators across all programmes of the Department and the eighteen entities of **the dtic Group**.
- In 2022/23, we consolidated this approach with the introduction of three shared outcomes: *Industrialisation, Transformation and building a Capable State*.
- In 2023/24, we introduced the concept of 45 impact targets to which all nine branches of the Department and the eighteen entities of **the dtic group** contribute to achieving.
- In the 2024/25 APP we refine this approach further by increasing targets that were met and reconsidering targets that could not be met due to factors outside **the dtic's** control.

This is an essential part of developing a high-performance organisation. Setting challenging targets sends a clear signal to **the dtic group** that it must continuously strive to meet its targets through, for example, better designed interventions, faster implementation, or extending its policy reach to more firms, consumers and markets.

### **The shift from activities to impact targets**

In the past, **the dtic group** targeted inputs and activities that can have a beneficial outcome and impact on jobs, industrial output, exports and investment. This was done because the Department was cognisant that many factors in the external environment that fundamentally shape key outcomes, were outside the control or influence of **the dtic-group**.

Examples of these external factors include the performance of the global economy (growth rates, recessions or central bank decisions which impact on demand for SA goods and services as well as the appetite of investors), geo-political developments (impact of wars and conflict), shock events (banking crises), climate change events (floods or droughts) and domestic external factors (energy availability, transport logistics, crime or confidence perceptions).

While these concerns are valid and do indeed impact on outputs and outcomes, a focus on inputs and activities can distort resource allocation (time, human resources and finances) to what has been done in the past, or to internal lobbying or to ease of achievement or compliances with audit, rather than those actions that can help to achieve the key outcomes. It also limits accountability on the impact of use of public resources.

To address both these concerns, a new approach has to be found. This approach must involve planning for results, not planning for audit. Following consideration, the Ministry directed that a set of outcomes be targeted. The key sensitivities, co-dependencies or external factors that may affect these should be set out clearly in the APP. When these sensitivities and co-dependencies change, or unexpected events or shocks arise, we will consider these and determine whether they are sufficiently material to require a revision of targets during the course of the financial year.

### **Our impact targets**

This APP sets out key elements of the industrial strategy that guides the work of **the dtic**. The strategy sets out the overall approach. There are also 45 key targets that have been set for the Department.

Full details of these targets are included in the APP. Some of the highlights of these targets include:

- R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state;
- R60 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved;
- R900 Billion in manufacturing exports;
- R400 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries;
- R9 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS);
- R32 Billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with **the dtic-group**;
- R15 Billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5\* main metros;

- R8 Billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth- empowered businesses; and
- R 8 Billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors.

These targets are ambitious and will require a break in some of **the dtic**'s traditional ways of working and a number of the activities that officials undertake. Further work will also be done to identify the contributions of other government departments and public agencies outside **the dtic-group** and indeed by the private sector. This is because industrial policy is not the domain only of **the dtic**: it should be an all-of-government effort that places inclusive growth and job creation at the centre of the national agenda. The period ahead will require hard work, a solutions-based approach to implementation and strong partnerships.

I wish to thank the team of officials led by the Director-General, and Deputy Ministers Gina and Majola, for their hard work in putting the new APP together.



**Ebrahim Patel**

**Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition**



### 3. Overview by the Director-General



#### **Acting Director-General Malebo Mabitje-Thompson**

The Annual Performance Plan (APP) approach of 2023/24, focussed on outcomes and impact. This represented a shift from reporting on inputs and process to reporting outputs and outcomes and thus improving transparency of the impact of the department's work in the economy. That APP serves as the foundation for the 2024/25 APP. The department will sustain its commitment in delivering the high impact interventions identified in the departments 45 Outputs despite a reduction in budget. The progress made in the past year will be further fortified in 2024/25 as we finalize the implementation of the 2019/24 MTSF and the government priorities of the sixth administration. These targets will be achieved through collaboration with partners from both the public and private sectors to leverage additional resources and enhance overall impact. Moreover, deployment of industrial policy instruments beyond financial support will be implemented in-line with priorities agreed in the various masterplan processes.

As the dtic staff, we will implement the 2024/25 APP, remaining flexible and responsive to evolving needs and circumstances; upholding Batho Pele principles in the delivery of services and collaborating with stakeholders. Our focus is on improving the lived experience of our customers in their interaction and engagement with the department and its agencies.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Mabitje-Thompson', written in a cursive style.

**Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson**  
**Acting Director-General**

#### 4. 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 Ebrahim Patel;
- 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**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Ms Irene Ramafola**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**

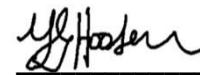


**Ambassador Xolelwa Mlumbi-Peter**  
**DDG: Trade**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**

**Mr Yunus Hoosen**  
**Acting DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Dr Anneline Chetty**  
**Acting DDG: Sectors**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Dr Evelyn Masotja**  
**DDG: Regulation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Ms Susan Mangole**  
**Acting DDG: Incentives**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Mr Willem van der Spuy**  
**Acting DDG: Exports**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature:**



**Ms Tanya van Meelis**  
**Acting DDG Transformation and Competition**



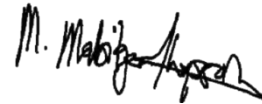
Signed By: MAHOMED ABDOOL KHALECK  
Signing Date: 2024-03-28 22:11:08 +02:00  
Reason: Document Digitally Signed

**Mr Stephen Hanival**  
**Chief Economist: DDG Research**



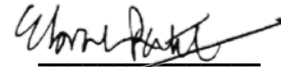
**Signature:**

**Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson**  
**Acting Accounting Officer**



**Signature:**

**Approved by:**  
**Minister Ebrahim Patel**  
**Executive Authority**



**Signature:**

## **PART A: OUR MANDATE**

### **5. Vision**

A dynamic, industrial, and globally competitive South African economy, characterised by meaningful economic transformation, inclusive growth and development, decent employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens.

### **6. Mission**

**the dtic's** mission is to:

- promote structural transformation, towards a dynamic industrial and globally competitive economy;
- provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development;
- broaden participation in the economy to strengthen economic development;
- continually improve the skills and capabilities of **the dtic** to effectively deliver on its mandate and respond to the needs of South Africa's economic citizens;
- coordinate the contributions of government departments, state entities and civil society to effect economic development; and
- improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its agencies, government's political and economic objectives and mandate.

### **7. Values**

**the dtic's** values are:

- to advance South Africa's Constitution, notably the chapters on human rights, cooperative governance and public administration;
- to promote decent work outcomes (more and better jobs), industrialisation, equitable and inclusive growth and social inclusion;
- operational excellence in regard to service delivery standards, international best practices, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct;
- intellectual excellence in regard to continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement, and knowledge management; and
- quality relationships with regards to improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork.

## 8. Updates to the relevant legislative and policy mandates

- The National Gambling Amendment Bill is in Parliament and was 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 Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill may be submitted to the President from the Portfolio Committee. The Regulation branch will commence the process of development of the Regulations for both of the Bills. There will be consultations with industry stakeholders.
- Further review work on the Liquor Amendment Bill and updating of the Liquor Amendment Bill for Minister's consideration.

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

## 9. Update on institutional policies

The policy and regulatory mandate of **the dtic** extends to large parts of the economy covering policy responsibilities as diverse as competition, trade, and gambling and consumer protection. This expansive mandate has led to the establishment of a number of 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 use of the resources within its own control and to coordinate the activities of the entities responsible to the Executive Authority. This responsibility is spelt 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** own targets.

## 10. Updates to institutional policies and strategies: A re-imagined industrial strategy

Our industrial strategy has to promote industrialisation with higher levels of growth and investment. At the same time, it has to overcome the core socio-economic challenges of deep levels of inequality and joblessness. These changes all require disruptive and far-reaching structural changes in long-standing economic systems. At the same time, the profound changes wrought by the pandemic, slower international trade growth and heightened tensions amongst major economies is profoundly changing the context for industrial policy.

## 10.1 What we mean by industrial policy

Industrial Policy historically has been defined as the state's efforts to shape the sectoral allocation of the economy and promote structural transformation by targeting specific industries, firms, or economic activities, through measures such as financial incentives, procurement policies, tax breaks, use of targeted trade policies, regulations, infrastructure development, and research and development support.

In the publication *The Industrial Policy Revolution II: Africa in the 21st Century*, Joseph Stiglitz remarks as follows:

“Recent economic history has shown that it is still possible for countries to achieve substantial growth in manufacturing, becoming successful in both manufacturing goods and product innovation. The resurgent industrial policy has learnt the lessons of both failure and successes elsewhere. It is smart industrial policy.

But modern industrial policy is not just concerned with expanding the industrial sector. It is predicated on the belief that government can play a constructive role in shaping the economy – indeed, there is no choice but for it to do so. That may entail encouraging the economy to move in more environmentally sustainable ways than it otherwise would; or to create more jobs. It might seek to create an economy with less inequality, or with a stronger research and development sector, or a more productive agriculture sector.

So how do societies industrialize and modernize successfully in a globalised world? And how do they maintain dynamic competitiveness? Every successful industrializing economy used a wider toolbox of measures, one that drew on core state functions.”

He then goes on to say these include:

- Shaping infrastructure and supply chain logistics to ensure that the output of emerging manufacturing industries can move cheaply and quickly between countries and from production centres to markets.
- Innovation and R&D as well as technology policies that deepen the local technological base especially by diffusing production and product innovations on a large scale. Critically, we must encourage the development and use of innovations that meet Africa's specific needs, including in rural areas, with technologies geared to the climate, biology, and logistics challenges facing the continent.
- Education, skills, and productivity policies that identify the best ways to empower millions of African workers and entrepreneurs.
- Competition policies that simultaneously improve market access and act against abuse of market power, not as aims in themselves but as tools to promote employment and industrial capacity.

- Trade policies that integrate markets, creating the critical mass and economies of scale, while maintaining space for new industries to emerge especially on a regional basis.
- Macro-policies that ensure stability and a competitive exchange rate.
- Financial policies that ensure access to finance at affordable terms, even by small and medium-sized enterprises.

Over the past number of years, industrial policy has responded to a range of objectives, from national security (typically relating to defence), economic resilience (addressing vulnerabilities in supply-chains or securing production of food or healthcare products), to deepening economic opportunities (for example SMME promotion) or employment (boosting or retaining jobs).

Industrial *strategy* aims to convert the overall policy into a practical framework for concrete government action within the new and emerging global landscape.

## 10.2 Our changing industrial policy

In the past few years, South Africa, like the world as a whole, has had to re-think its industrial strategy in light of changing domestic needs and a series of international shocks. This started with the pandemic and was followed by extraordinary fluctuations in our export markets and a rapid intensification in contestation between some of our major trading partners. The persistent and deepening challenges facing the national electricity grid, which escalated in 2022, underscored the need for a more vigorous and targeted industrial policy response.

At the start of the current administration (before the pandemic), **the dtic** began to re-imagine South Africa's industrial policy. It aimed to focus more clearly on strategic value chains, above all by promoting localisation and sector masterplans; to ensure that more South Africans benefit directly from the industrialisation process through job creation and more broad-based ownership of businesses; and to promote the legal and other modalities required to increase trade within Africa, through the AfCFTA.

The pandemic interrupted implementation but the approach was adapted to address the immediate challenges of shortages of critical medical products. Significant progress was made with production of medical-grade and other face-masks, hand sanitisers, ventilators and a range of therapeutic medications, for domestic use and export to other African countries. South Africa was also able to adapt one (and later two other) facilities to produce vaccines and production commenced in the first half of 2021. Billions of rands of GDP were generated through these interventions, jobs were created and health security was enhanced.

The pandemic response, captured in October 2020 in the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Programme, prioritised support for businesses, workers and communities and the development of local manufacturing capabilities.



The reimagined industrial strategy also builds on and incorporates key aspects of other national policy documents adopted by Cabinet, including the National Development Plan, the New Growth Path framework and the Industrial Policy Action Plans. In May 2021, **the dtic** issued three policy statements, on Localisation for Jobs and Industrial Growth; A Trade Policy for Industrial Development and Employment Growth; and Competition Policy for Jobs and Industrial Development. These documents set out the core priorities and instruments for industrial policy.

### 10.3 The aims of industrial policy and its supportive strategy

**the dtic's** success indicators have to link clearly to the aims of our re-imagined industrial policy. In the 2022/23 Financial Year, **the dtic** introduced three apex outcomes to which all programmes and entities of **the dtic** group were required to contribute. These apex outcomes are

- **Industrialisation** to promote jobs and rising incomes,
- **Transformation** to build an inclusive economy, and
- **A capable state** to ensure improved impact of public policies.

Their introduction aimed to: strengthen the focus on key priorities across **the dtic** group; improve coordination within the Department; align resources to priority areas; and increase implementation efficiencies by drawing on the resources of all **the dtic's** entities.

The three apex outcomes have six underlying pillars. They reflect the core aims of our re-imagined industrial policy, and the three apex outcomes, in the form of a strategy that seeks to:

1. combine growth with transformation
2. boost local production
3. grow exports and expand African trade
4. increase levels of investment
5. establish a more reliable and low-cost energy system while greening the economy overall; and
6. grow employment.

Taken together, the industrial strategy seeks to *deepen* the domestic market by growing employment, increasing incomes and undertaking other measures to improve equity and income distribution, and to *widen* the market for South African goods and services through a stronger focus on exports to the region and other rapidly growing economies.

Research done by international and domestic agencies have pointed to the constraining effects of the economic structure on growth and its negative distributional effects. By structure we refer inter alia to:

- Unusually large income and wealth disparities by international standards, which fray the social compact and makes it harder to build consensual actions in the economy and finds expression in periodic bouts of adversarialism in the industrial relations structure. Economic inequality has become a key blockage to development and growth.
- High levels of joblessness compared to the rest of the world, largely due to the historic reliance on capital-intensive industries dominated by a few very large companies, combined with the destruction of family farms and businesses under apartheid.
- The associated high levels of economic concentration in product markets (documented in the seminal report by the Competition Commission, issued in December 2021) with a very weak small and medium business sector by international standards, with unrepresentative ownership by race and gender in the formal sector.
- A trade structure that still relies on significant export of raw materials and import of capital and consumer goods, without sufficient deployment of commodity-based revenue for economic diversification and skills development.
- Low savings and high consumption levels, while the richest 10% of households account for over half of household consumption and over 90% of financial savings outside of pensions.
- a high carbon-intensive economy.

Over-reliance on a few geographic areas for economic output outside of the mining and agricultural sectors, so that the elimination of apartheid residential restrictions has led to mass migration to the largest metros and especially Gauteng.

While industrial strategy responds to these structural features, there are a number of strengths in the SA economy that can be built on.

**First, the strategy seeks to build a new model of growth and economic inclusion** that unites South Africans in the economy and promotes transformation.

To do this, the industrial strategy involves simultaneously dealing with both dimensions: boosting growth while promoting greater inclusion. A number of pro-growth policies have been put in place in recent years, ranging from economic reforms to the focus on infrastructure investment. Some of these areas are further explored below.

The set of policies aimed at promoting greater inclusion, largely under the heading of broad-based black economic empowerment, have been revamped to focus on black industrialists. In contrast to the initial emphasis on securing shares of existing companies for black investors, **the dtic** now aims to expand the number of new firms owned and run by black South Africans and to increase the industrial output and jobs created by black industrialists. During the Black Industrialist Conference held in 2024, the results of this shift in focus was evident in the case studies of successful domestic and export market penetration by firms owned by black industrialists.

In addition, more active efforts are being made to promote worker ownership in firms, with representation on corporate boards. The new worker-ownership arrangements should not only improve workers' share in profits, but provide mechanisms for the voice of labour to be heard in corporate decision-making structures. The aim is to build a real partnership for growth and development, overcoming the deep divides left by apartheid. A number of firms have now introduced worker ownership schemes and more than 400 000 workers are currently covered by such arrangements.

**Second, the re-imagined industrial strategy recognises that the economy needs a production boost.**

It will build local industrial capability, both for the domestic and export markets.

South Africa's import to GDP ratio is too high for an economy that desperately needs more jobs. According to World Bank figures, in 2021 imports equalled 25% of the GDP, compared to an average of 22% for upper middle income economies as a whole and between 17% and 24% for the other BRICS. Our propensity to import is out of line with peer countries and developed economies, and much of the imports could be more sensibly and sustainably produced locally.

The local industrial effort, called localisation for short, must be rooted in building both dynamic firms and an inclusive economy. Competitiveness and industrial agility are critical to longer-run localisation efforts. A localisation social compact was reached at Nedlac that identified a number of key value-chains where opportunities exist. Sector master plans developed and implemented in partnership with business and unions contain the details of how to do this. Progress has been made with the opening of new factories producing for example anaesthetics and vaccines, mainline rail lines, glassware, paper pulp and other products.

We also need practical steps to promote, where sustainable, a greater level of beneficiation of our natural resources here in South Africa. Beneficiation has been identified as a means to build a higher employment (and GDP) boost. It will require refocusing the beneficiation strategy to support fabrication (stage 4) rather than only smelting and refining, which are both capital and energy intensive. Further thought needs to be given to measures to address uncompetitive pricing of locally produced raw materials and intermediate inputs.

The re-imagined industrial policy aims to promote a range of services, taking advantage of new technologies, including artificial intelligence. South Africa's comparative advantage in this area includes engineering, construction services, logistics, security, education, healthcare and legal services. Niche tourism is a great way of attracting more people to visit South Africa while generating income for locals. These activities can generate a host of new opportunities across Africa and globally while generating jobs on a large scale.

***Third, the industrial strategy focuses on increasing the level and composition of exports through trade with the rest of the world.***

Trade policy needs to be a source of new jobs and expansion of the industrial economy. That requires maintaining our centres of excellence, notably the auto industry and related activities as well as mining and high-level farming. But we also need to do more to compete in more labour-intensive value chains that have driven job creation through industrialisation worldwide, including food processing; clothing and footwear; electrical appliances and electronics; plastics; and the service sector.

One of our successes has been the export of business services, including through new call-centres as a result of incentives and active support to the sector. During the pandemic lockdowns, call centres were kept open safely while their competitors elsewhere were closed.

The AfCFTA has become a central focus for trade policy. We made significant progress with its legal framework in recent years including rules of origin that favour African value-addition, and progress with protocols to guide policies on investment, intellectual property and competition. During the current financial year, the work is expected to be completed on the SACU offer on 90% of goods to be traded under the preferences. Progress is expected to be made to finalise trade-related protocols and the offer on services. These measures should provide a boost to regional trade and development in the coming years.

South Africa also has preferential access to a number of other markets, including the European Union, the United States, and Mercosur. Industrial strategy measures need to unlock the opportunities for value-added products, particularly manufacturing through this access, as has been done to date with auto and component exports. Engagement within the BRICS group can also leverage fresh investment and need to open up markets for SA's manufactured products.

More broadly, South Africa continues to advocate internationally for a fair rules-based trading system. The alternative is facing unilateral action from larger economies, whether imposing tariffs on major exports such as steel and aluminium or the accelerated imposition of carbon taxes.

**Fourth, industrial strategy seeks to boost levels of investment** through coordination and the use of various public policy measures, making it possible to take advantage of steps to expand our markets through localisation and exports. Coordination includes efforts to combine public measures (such as provision of infrastructure) with private investment efforts; or facilitating the speed of regulatory approvals by highlighting the growth and jobs benefits (for example visas or environmental impact assessments). Policy clarity and certainty also promotes greater investor confidence and levels of investment.

For the next five years, the national government has set a new target of R2 trillion in investment. The first year of this target overlaps with this APP and informs the indicator for investment.

Sector-level compacts in the form of masterplans provide a useful platform for increased investment, through addressing constraints to increased investment and at the same time securing commitments to higher investment levels and facilitating new investors in key sectors.

Competition and trade policies are now more clearly directed at increasing levels of fixed investment in the economy. Infrastructure investment will need to be speeded up, crowding in private investment and industrial expansion.

Development finance institutions have been given clear targets to increase levels of investment and greater coordination with the commercial banking sector will be needed.

**Fifth, the strategy aims to ensure a more sustainable, reliable and affordable energy system while promoting green industrialisation and ensuring a just transition.**

The specific electricity challenge is part of a broader disruption of the national and global energy system in response to climate change. The challenge for industrial policy is to avoid SA (and the African continent) being left behind, with stranded assets as a result of our unusually carbon-dependent economic model. But the transition also offers new opportunities for industrial processes and products that can help the world avoid the worst of the crisis.

If the 20th century becomes known as the century of crude oil and nuclear energy, the 21st century may be known as a century of renewable energy and green hydrogen. SA is well positioned to become a key player, with our reserves of platinum group metals used as a catalyst in green hydrogen fuel-cells; as well as vanadium used in battery storage technologies.

Amongst others, South Africa has already been able to increase the share of renewable electricity; embark on assembly of hybrid vehicles using a combination of internal combustion engines and electric motors; improve battery-storage and green-hydrogen technologies; and enter production of consumer products that use solar energy.

New opportunities may arise from technological breakthroughs in carbon-capture and storage and regulatory shifts such as the adoption of e-fuels. Indeed, the EU recently decided to include e-fuel driven vehicles within their permitted regulatory framework for the post-2035 car market. What these point to is the need for agility in industrial strategy as the new technologies that are shaping the green revolution are not yet settled.

A specific focus will be on the transition plan to shift to production of electric vehicles (EVs) and core components, including EV and grid batteries.

**Sixth, industrial strategy as a whole must aim more clearly to promote greater levels of employment.** All of the pillars of industrial policy must be geared to generating more inclusive industrialisation overall. Every economy needs a balance between high-tech, capital-intensive, highly competitive activities and more labour-intensive, often less productive industries that generate employment and support smaller producers on a mass scale. For industrial policy, the challenge is to ensure that, in South Africa, the balance shifts in ways that promote a step up in employment and self-employment.

In the future, industrial strategy has to do more to promote value chains with high labour-absorbing capacities, such as clothing and textiles, furniture, agro-processing, plastics, hospitality and tourism, retail and the public and private services in general. In addition, the social economy (sometimes called the solidarity economy) can complement traditional industrial strategies to expand job creation. The social economy includes a myriad not-for-profit producer such as coops, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), stokvels and public employment schemes.

## **10.4 The institutional context**

Industrial strategy rests on effective institutions. To unlock the potential of these six strategic pillars, the state will need to integrate its own work and that of the private sector and labour into a more compelling growth and transformation story. Deeper integration enhanced state capability and more alignment across the spheres of the state, including engagement at district level and around the SEZs, is imperative.

At the same time, the state has to be responsive to the needs of the main economic stakeholders. Effective industrial policies necessarily involve some short-term costs and trade offs. To succeed, other costs should be minimised. A successful strategy requires stronger state capacity and agility, with improved ease of doing business and unnecessary bureaucracy and red tape, replacing them with smarter regulation.

## 11. Impact-focused APP

The six pillars of our re-imagined industrial policy shape our core objectives in this APP and the apex outcomes of **industrialisation, transformation and building a capable state**.

The 2024/25 APP contains **45** strategic priority areas which centre on the expected impacts and outcomes embodied in the six pillars of our industrial policy. This is a significant break from the traditional way in which APPs are constructed and provides a more meaningful set of impact targets while also clarifying the policy, financial and human resources, and other forms of interventions, which will be deployed to achieve these impacts.

In the past, **the dtic** targeted inputs and activities that can have a beneficial outcome and impact on jobs, industrial output, exports and investment. This was done because the Department was cognisant that many factors in the external environment that fundamentally shape key outcomes, were outside the control or influence of **the dtic** group. Examples of these external factors include the performance of the global economy (growth rates, recessions or central bank decisions which impact on demand for SA goods and services as well as the appetite of investors), geo-political developments (impact of wars and conflict), shock events (banking crises), climate change events (floods or droughts) and domestic external factors (energy availability, transport logistics, crime or confidence perceptions).

While these concerns are valid and do indeed impact on the key outputs and outcomes, a focus on inputs and activities can distort **resource allocation** (time, human resources and finances) to what has been done in the past, or to internal lobbying or to ease of achievement, rather than those actions that can help to achieve the key outcomes.

To address both these concerns:

The Executive Authority has directed that a set of outcomes be targeted, as set out below. The key sensitivities, co-dependencies or external factors that may affect these are set out clearly in the APP. When these sensitivities or co-dependencies change, or unexpected events or shocks arise, the Executive Authority will consider these and determine whether they are sufficiently material to require a revision of targets during the course of the financial year. Revisions of targets are not unusual – what is new is the transparent factors that will influence such revisions.

While the APP approach used focussed substantially on meaningful outputs (for example on jobs), there are instances where a hybrid approach is adopted that has a component of input embedded in the outcome or impact. For example, while the number of enterprises benefiting from incentives can be considered an input in achieving employment and investment objectives, it is still an appropriate target because of the need for administrative efficiency to ensure that funding actually reaches firms and entrepreneurs. Similarly, programmatic interventions this year often yield their full output and outcomes in subsequent years. This is true, for instance, of measures to address ownership de-concentration in the economy.

The 2024/25 APP approach is a step on a path to evolving performance planning and measurement to transparently account for the ways in which public resources are deployed by **the dtic** Group in support of the overarching economic policy goals of government. Our impact-focused planning will in future evolve in ways that are tightly connected with the economic goals of government as a whole, and ensure that **the dtic** plans, functions and accounts for the economic returns against public resources invested in pursuit of those goals.

**the dtic's** role is fundamentally to establish, administer and develop the enabling conditions and micro-economic context in ways that shape, facilitate and catalyse firm-level competitiveness and activity in order to drive a vibrant economy that delivers accelerated economic growth, inclusion and transformation.

The 2024/25 APP approach requires us to actively seek engagement not just about what has been achieved (or not), but about what we are doing, what we are learning, how we are responding when we miss targets, and about the quality of the decision-making and resource allocation.

We are doing this despite the obvious political risks because it is important to shift the foundations of our economic social compact to one based on more openness and engagement and that means we embrace the new approach with all its imperfection and ambiguity and invite our partners in business, labour and civil society to join us on this journey.

**the dtic's** impact objectives are therefore to be a critical enabler and contributor to the delivery of the following key economic and industrial outcomes and measures that will be developed over the medium-term strategic framework and implemented in its first phase in this financial year:

The following table summarises the key assumptions underlying the targets.



**Table 1: Key assumptions underlying the targets**

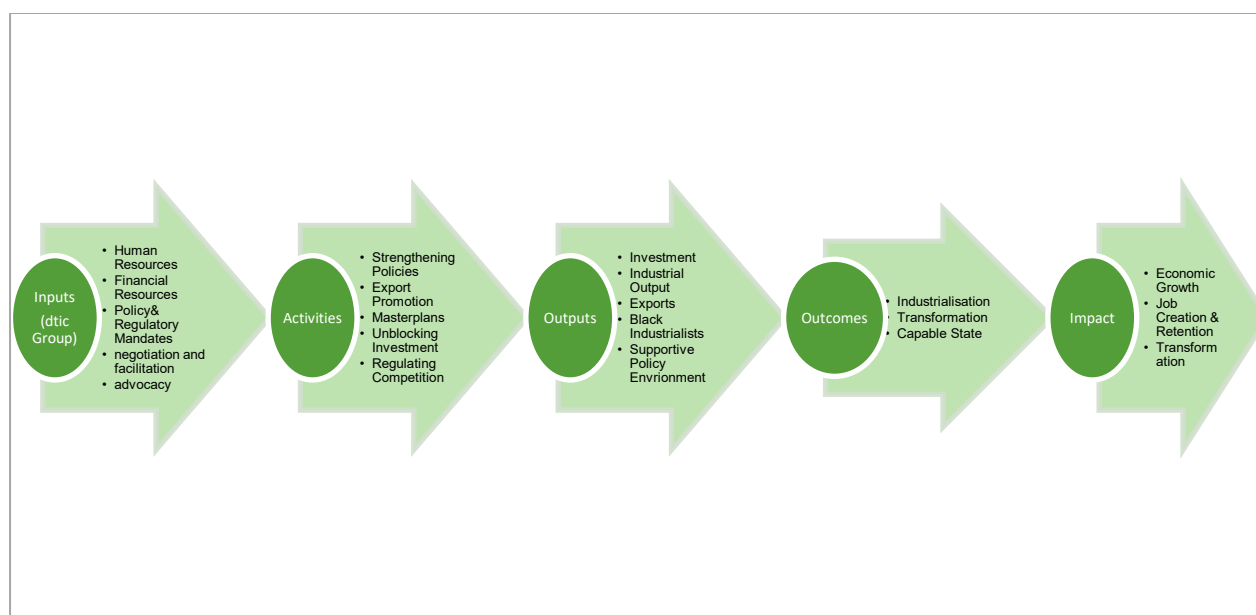
1. Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.
2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.
3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).
4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 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 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.
6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.
7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.
8. South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.

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 contributes 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 government's current electoral mandate.

**Figure 2: Simplified Theory of Change for the dtic group**



## 12. Defining Outputs and Setting the Context to Achieve Them

The activities of **the dtic** are expected to result in both direct and indirect outcomes.

A total of **45 Outputs** have been developed to guide the work of **the dtic**-group in the financial year. These targets are divided into four types:

- 10 Core targets measure the performance and transformation of the economy and reflect some of the ultimate objectives we are trying to achieve.
- 13 Programmatic targets help us achieve the aims of our Core targets, but directly measure the impact of specific activities, such as providing industrial finance.
- 15 Enabling targets make our Programmatic targets achievable, by creating the systems and environment that make our activities work.
- 7 Contextual responsive targets often involve work outside of our core programmes and are designed to respond to pressing needs in the economy, and to encourage **the dtic** to be flexible and agile in our work.

**The 10 core outputs** (in the form of key targets) are as follows:

- R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state
- R60 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved
- R900 Billion in manufacturing exports
- R400 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries
- R9 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)
- R200 Billion in Black Industrialist Output Achieved
- 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans
- 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)
- 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained
- 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies

## 12.1 Functional focus of outputs

Additional outputs (programmatic, enabling or responsive to immediate needs) have been included in the APP. The following tables indicate the functional focus of these outputs. Output numbering refers to the classification in the consolidated table, found in the APP. Pillar numbering refers to the section in dealing with the aims of industrial policy. Outcome numbers refer to: Industrialisation (1), Transformation (2) and Capable State (3) though it should be seen as indicative, as one Output intended to cover a single Outcome can and does have positive spillover-effects on the other Outcomes.

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 1	<b>R350 billion</b> in investment pledges secured across the state	4	1
Output 23	<b>100</b> Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	4	1
Output 17	<b>1</b> new SEZs application considered for designation	4	1,2

### 12.1.2 Industrial production

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 2	<b>R60 Billion</b> in additional local output committed or achieved	2	1
Output 11	<b>R 200 Billion</b> in black industrialist output achieved	1	1,2

### 12.1.3 Exports

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 3	<b>R900 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports	3	1
Output 4	<b>R400 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports to other African countries	3	1,2
Output 5	<b>R9 Billion</b> in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)	3	1
Output 27	<b>20</b> Successful export interventions to support the implementation of the AFCFTA	3	1
Output 28	<b>10</b> High impact trade interventions completed	3	1,3

Output 41	<b>5</b> Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	3	3
-----------	---	---	---

#### 12.1.4 Industrial support

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 6	<b>R32 Billion</b> in support programmes administered by or in partnership with <b>the dtic-group</b>	1	1,2,3
Output 7	<b>R15 Billion</b> support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	1	1,2
Output 8	<b>R8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth- empowered businesses	1	1
Output 9	<b>R 8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	1, 6	1
Output 43	<b>1</b> Operationalization of an Adjudication process for incentive applications	1	1, 3

#### 12.1.5 Transformation

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 10	<b>R 900 Million</b> in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	1	1,2
Output 15	<b>20 000</b> additional workers with shares in their companies	1	1
Output 16	<b>10</b> High-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration through the implementation of market inquiry outcomes	1	1,2

#### 12.1.6 Jobs

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 12	<b>1 Million</b> jobs supported or covered by <b>the dtic</b> group and/ or master plans	6	2
Output 13	<b>100 000</b> jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	6	1,2
Output 14	<b>160 000</b> jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained	1, 6	1,2

#### 12.1.7 Energy

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 18	<b>R 1 Billion</b> Support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF	5	1,2
Output 19	<b>1500 Megawatts</b> of energy from projects facilitated	5	1,3
Output 20	<b>550 Megawatts</b> of energy available for the grid	5	1,3
Output 21	<b>5</b> Projects successfully managed through the Energy One-Stop Shop	5	3
Output 22	<b>2</b> Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency	5	1,2,3

### 12.1.8 Green economy targets

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 29	<b>4</b> Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	5	1
Output 30	<b>1 EV</b> white paper implementation	5	1
Output 31	<b>1</b> Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation	5	1

### 12.1.9 Stakeholder engagement and impacts

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 25	<b>9</b> Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted	1	1,2,3
Output 32	<b>1000 Case studies</b> of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' impacted by <b>the dtic</b> measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story	1	1
Output 33	<b>Community outreach</b> programmes by <b>the dtic</b> group in 10 districts	1	1,2,3
Output 37	<b>2</b> Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	1	1,2,3
Output 45	<b>10</b> Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint	1	1,2,3

### 12.1.10 Addressing crime

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 24	Grey-listing: <b>2</b> Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate outcome 5 (IO5) in South Africa's Action Plan	1	3
Output 42	<b>1</b> Metal trading system implemented	1,5	1,2,3

### 12.1.11 Red tape and state capability targets

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 39	<b>9</b> Impact evaluations of <b>dtic</b> policy or programme interventions	All	3
Output 40	<b>5</b> High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies		
Output 44	<b>6</b> Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures	2,3	1,2,3

### 12.1.12 Improving the capacity and responsiveness of the state and social partnership

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 26	<b>4</b> Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	All	1,2,3
Output 34	<b>8</b> Master Plans managed	All	1,2,3

Number	Output	Pillar	Outcome
Output 35	Oversight of <b>dtic</b> entities to ensure that at least <b>96%</b> of planned KPIs are achieved	All	1,2,3
Output 36	<b>3</b> Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	All	1,2,3
Output 38	<b>50</b> Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	All	1,2

All the targets in the above table are included in the work of the Department in the year ahead, and our activities will aim to achieve each of these targets. However, the targets differ in their relationship to the work of **the dtic**, and in the extent to which different parts of **the dtic** Group will prioritise them.

The full list of the **45** Output targets is set out and summarised in Table 2. More details can be found in the Technical Indicator Descriptions in the relevant Programme sections.

**Table 2: Summary of Quantitative Output Targets<sup>1</sup>**

Output No.	Output
<b>1</b>	<b>R350 billion</b> in investment pledges secured across the state
<b>2</b>	<b>R60 Billion</b> in additional local output committed or achieved
<b>3</b>	<b>R900 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports
<b>4</b>	<b>R400 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports to other African countries
<b>5</b>	<b>R9 Billion</b> in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)
<b>6</b>	<b>R32 Billion</b> in support programmes administered by or in partnership with <b>the dtic</b> -group
<b>7</b>	<b>R15 Billion</b> support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros
<b>8</b>	<b>R8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth- empowered businesses
<b>9</b>	<b>R 8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors
<b>10</b>	<b>R 900 Million</b> in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements
<b>11</b>	<b>R 200 Billion</b> in black industrialist output achieved
<b>12</b>	<b>1 Million</b> jobs supported or covered by <b>the dtic</b> group and/or master plans
<b>13</b>	<b>100 000</b> jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)
<b>14</b>	<b>160 000</b> jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained

<sup>1</sup> Each Programme reports on its contribution to these quantitative targets. These contributions when summed represent the gross value of the target including some degree of duplication and overlap between Programmes. The removal of these results in the above net values for each of the 45 targets.

Output No.	Output
15	<b>20 000</b> additional workers with shares in their companies
16	<b>10</b> High-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration-through the implementation of market inquiry outcomes
17	<b>1</b> new SEZs application considered for designation
18	<b>R 1 Billion</b> Support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF
19	<b>1500 Megawatts</b> of energy from projects facilitated
20	<b>550 Megawatts</b> of energy available for the grid
21	<b>5</b> Projects successfully managed through the Energy One-Stop Shop
22	<b>2</b> Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency
23	<b>100</b> Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided
24	Grey-listing: <b>2</b> Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate outcome 5 (IO5) in South Africa's Action Plan
25	<b>9</b> Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted
26	<b>4</b> Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament
27	<b>20</b> Successful Export Interventions to support the implementation of the AFCFTA
28	<b>10</b> High impact trade interventions completed
29	<b>4</b> Interventions to respond to green trade barriers
30	<b>1 EV</b> white paper implementation
31	<b>1</b> Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation
32	<b>1000 Case studies</b> of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' impacted by the <b>dtic</b> measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story
33	<b>Community outreach</b> programmes by the <b>dtic</b> group in <b>10</b> districts
34	<b>8</b> Master Plans managed
35	Oversight of <b>dtic</b> entities to ensure that at least <b>96%</b> of planned KPIs are achieved
36	<b>3</b> Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms
37	<b>2</b> Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted
38	<b>50</b> Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated
39	<b>9</b> Impact evaluations of <b>dtic</b> programme or sub-programmes
40	<b>5</b> High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies
41	<b>5</b> Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)
42	<b>1</b> Metal trading system implemented
43	<b>1</b> Operationalization of an Adjudication process for incentive applications

Output No.	Output
44	6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures
45	10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint

The following table sets out the classification of the Outputs into the 4 types, referred to above. More details can be found in **Section 21** of this document:

Target type	Outputs
Core targets	1 (investment), 2 and 11 (local output), 3, 4, and 5 (exports), 12, 13 and 14 (jobs) and 15 (ownership)
Programmatic targets	6, 7, 8, and 9 (incentives and support), 10 (partner funds), 16 (market concentration), 17 (SEZ), 23 (facilitation), 27, 28 and 41 (trade), 34 (masterplans), 38 (mergers public interest conditions),
Enabling targets	25, 32, 33, and 37 (events and outreach), 35 (entity oversight), 36 (innovation support), 26 (legislation), 29, 30 and 31 (green economy), 39, 40, 43, and 44 (impact assessment and capacity development), and 45 (price gouging).
Contextual response targets	18, 19, 20, 21, 22 (energy), 24 (grey-listing) and 42 (metal trading system)

Output definitions are contained in Section 16 A of the document.

## 12.2 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 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 economic inclusion 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, and 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 through the use of the District Development Model and integration of work into its 52 spatial units; and developing a new model for district spatial industrial initiatives (including SEZs and Industrial parks model) and promoting the township economy.

## **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 its 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 in order 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.

### 12.3 Defining Impact

The inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes reflected in the preceding sections are important elements of the work of **the dtic group**. However, citizens, enterprises and workers are primarily concerned with the **impact** of these on South Africa's key economic challenges such as investment, economic growth, jobs and transformation.

Consequently, the 2024/25 APP focuses on the likely impact of its outputs and outcomes on the following key areas:

- **Investment** – as this is a reliable indicator of future economic growth;
- **Job retention** – as economic downturns often lead to job losses and the associated loss of skills as well as exposing affected workers to heightened risk of inter-generational poverty;
- **Job creation** – as SA's high unemployment rate is economically and socially unsustainable;
- **Industrial output** – as this is an important component of GDP; and
- **Black Industrialists' output and jobs** – as this is an important (although limited) measure of the extent of transformation in the industrial sector.

## 13. Updates to relevant court rulings

During Q1 to Q3 of 2023/24 financial year, fourteen (14) court judgments were issued in matters involving the Department. It is worth noting that, of the 14 judgments that have been delivered during the 2023/24 Q1 to Q3, 6 (43%) were in favour of **the dtic** and 8 were against. Out of the 8 adverse judgments, 5 (36%) were opposed and 3 (21%) were unopposed matters. Out of the 8 adverse judgments, 4 (50%) were issued against the BBBEE Commission. The remaining 4 adverse judgments are evenly spread across various programmes of **the dtic** (i.e. incentives, building, liquor, and tariff regulation). The relevant court rulings are partly operational in nature and some concern various policies of **the dtic**. With regard to 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 product.

## PART B: STRATEGIC FOCUS

### Updated situational analysis

#### 14. External environment

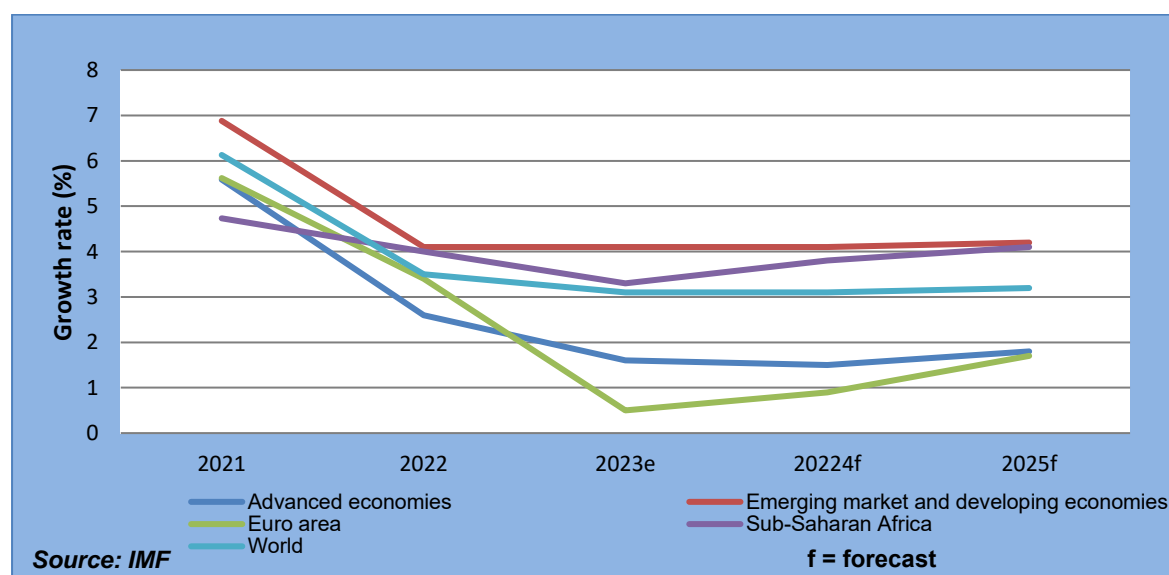
##### 14.1 Global Economic Context

Global growth is projected at 3.1% in 2024 and 3.2 percent in 2025, with the 2024 forecast 0.2 percentage point higher than that in the previous outlook (October 2023). Moderating inflation and steady growth are the twins expected to open path to global economic soft landing.

The upward revision was largely driven by resilience in the US and a number of large EMDEs, as well as fiscal support in China.

The forecast for 2024-25 is, however, below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8%, with elevated central bank policy rates to fight inflation, a withdrawal of fiscal support amid high debt weighing on economic activity, and low underlying productivity growth.

**Figure 3: World real GDP growth rate (%), constant prices (projections as of January 2024)**

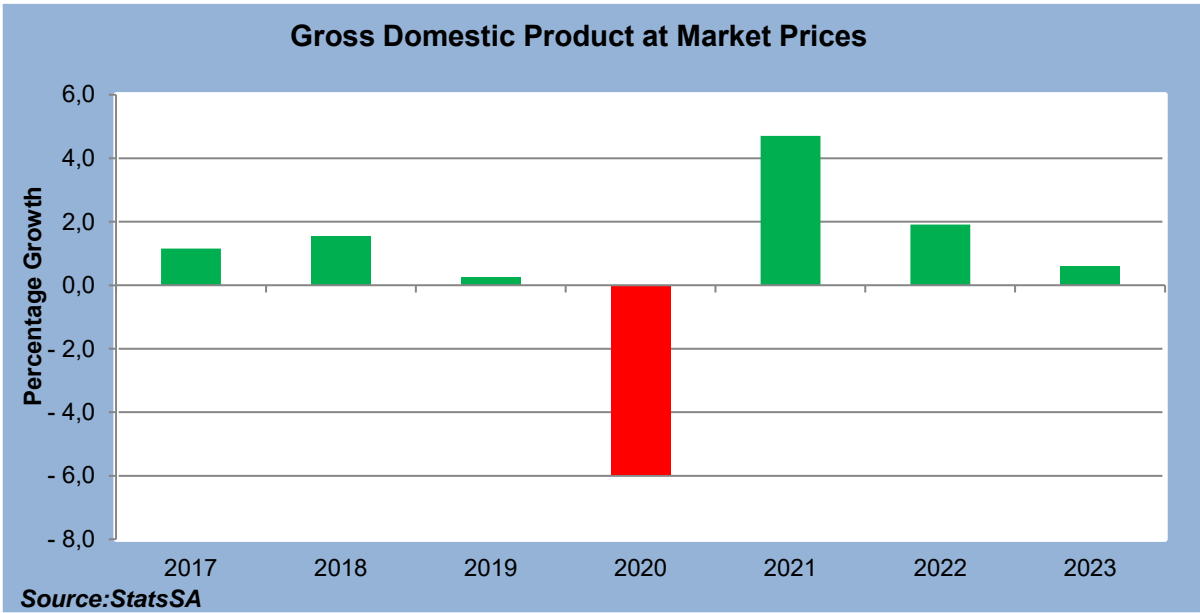


##### 14.2 Domestic economic context

In 2023, real GDP edged up by 0.6%, following a 1.9% growth in the previous year. This was achieved in a tough environment of severe power outages, other logistical constraints, and strong cyclical headwinds. Electricity production increased, providing some reprieve to manufacturing and mining output. Transport, storage and communication, finance and personal services also grew over the year. However, agriculture, domestic trade, and the utilities sectors collapsed.

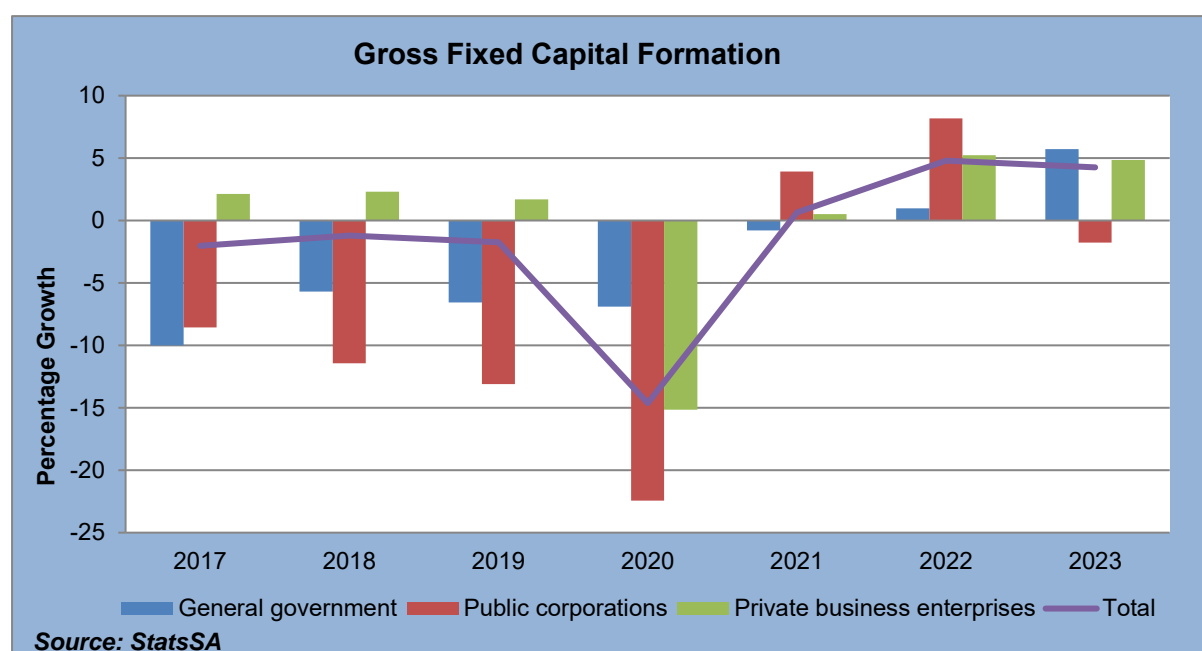
The growth outlook for 2024 remains subdued with the strain emanating from soft global demand, low commodity prices, and high domestic interest rates. On top of these inhibiting factors, fiscal policy will become more restrictive, and the uncertainty around the outcome of May's general election and its implications for economic policy will likely undermine confidence.

**Figure 4: Percentage Change in GDP 2017 to 2023**



In 2023, GFCF grew by 4.2%, from 4.8% in 2022, sustained by the activity in renewable energy projects, which accelerated in response to severe load-shedding. The private sector posted lower growth in capital expenditure in 2023 compared with 2022, reflecting the impact of subdued demand conditions, higher input costs, persistent load-shedding and worsening transport bottlenecks. Domestic investment by public corporations declined by 1.8% in 2023, compared with a growth of 8.2% recorded in 2022, while the government increased its investment by 5.7% in 2023 from 1.0% in 2022. Non-energy investment is set to remain lacklustre.

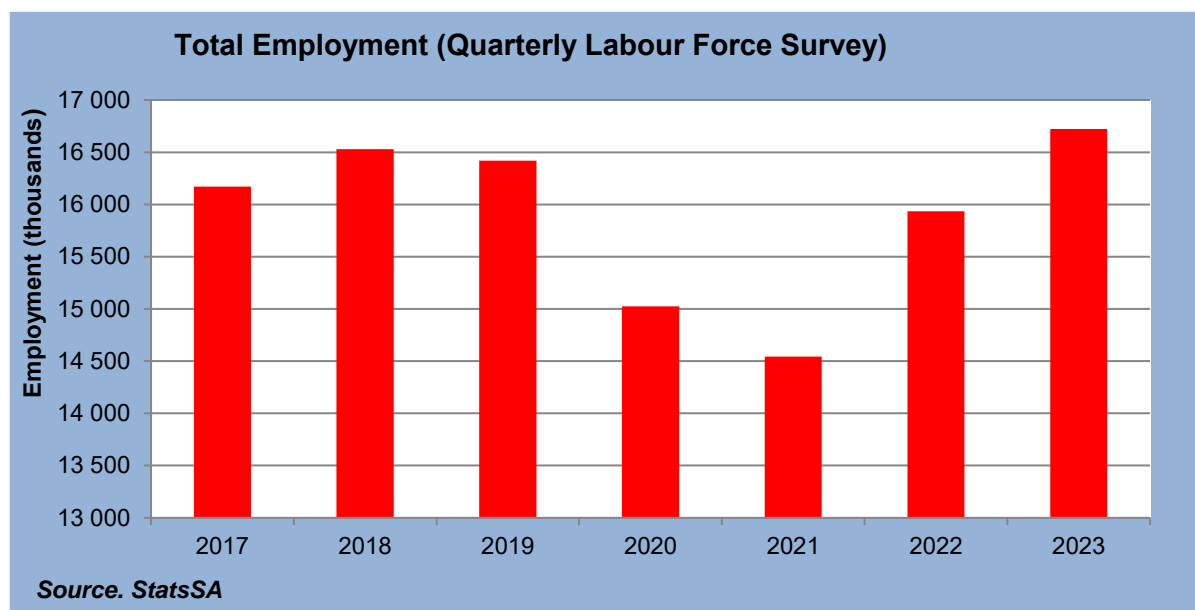
**Figure 5: Percentage change in gross fixed capital formation 2017 to 2023**



According to the QLFS, the number of employed persons increased by 789 000 (4.9%) to reach 16.7 million in 2023, compared to 2022. However, the number of the unemployed persons also increased by 142 000 (1.8%) to reach 7.9 million in 2023. This resulted in the unemployment rate of 32.1% in 2023, reflecting a fall of 0.6 percentage points from the 2022 rate. The finance and community and social services sectors were the biggest drivers in employment growth during the year.

Encouragingly, the numbers of discouraged workers declined by a further 314 000 (-9.3%), as less severe power disruptions and lower transport costs likely enabled more individuals to actively seek employment. Total employment continues to trend above pre-pandemic levels. However, the unemployment rate remains above the pre-pandemic rate as employment is not growing fast enough to absorb both new entrants into the labour market, the unemployed, and the many discouraged workers.

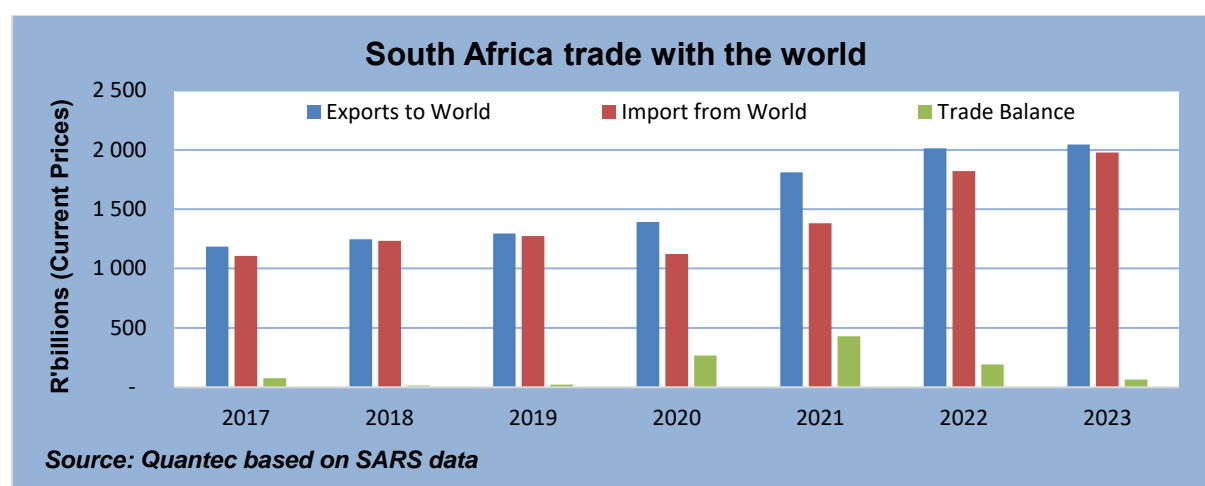
**Figure 6: Employment from 2017 – 2023**



According to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), international trade has exhibited remarkable resilience, swiftly recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and adapting to the war in Ukraine. The WTO estimates merchandise trade volume growth of 0.8% in 2023 – down from 1.7%. Trade growth should then pick up to 3.3% in 2024.

Consistent with the forecast downgrade, South Africa's international trade in 2023 registered a surplus of R65.5 billion, down from R193 billion in the previous year. The exports that kept the trade balance positive included rapid growth in vehicles, aircraft & vessels exports, which expanded by 29% in 2023, as compared to the previous year; followed by vegetables (17%) and products of iron & steel (11%), among others.

**Figure 7: SA Trade with the World**



South Africa's exports to the rest of Africa further increased by 12% in 2023, from 28% in 2022. Imports also grew by 10% in 2023.

Although, Africa and South Africa's trade prospects are expected to improve substantially in the medium- to long-term, as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is implemented, presently, the Southern African Development Community is the most significant trading bloc for South Africa, both in terms of exports and imports.

**Figure 8: SA trade with Africa**



South Africa's exports to the rest of Africa further increased by 12% in 2023, from 28% in 2022. Imports also grew by 10% in 2023. Although, Africa and South Africa's trade prospects are expected to improve substantially in the medium- to long-term, as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is implemented, presently, the Southern African Development Community is the most significant trading bloc for South Africa, both in terms of exports and imports.

### 14.3 Challenges and Opportunities

- Global demand and international commodity prices are forecast to remain lacklustre in the short term but then gradually pick up as global disinflation intensifies, creating space for central banks to start easing monetary policies, thereby lifting global confidence and demand.
- On the trade front, the risk in economic activity in some of SA's main trading partners, notably China, Europe, and the rest of Africa, could be weaker than the global average due to geopolitical, climatic and cyclical problems, affecting exports in the mining and manufacturing sectors.
- Agriculture should recover from last year's sharp contraction, supported by better-than-expected summer rainfall and healthy dam levels.
- However, the El Niño weather pattern continues to pose downside risks to agriculture. It could still undermine crop yields if water supply deteriorates dramatically, soil moisture evaporates, and extreme heat waves damage crops.
- Weak consumer demand will weigh on services in the first half, but easing inflation and the start of the domestic interest-rate-cutting cycle should facilitate recoveries in domestic trade, finance, real estate, transport and personal services from around July onwards.

#### Electricity Supply Challenges

It is expected that load-shedding will ease up somewhat while the rail and port issues continue and potentially worsen, thus making the operating environment unfavourable for producers, undermining output, driving up production costs, and eroding profits.

In order to further support increased investment in and production of machinery and equipment, as well as services in the green energy and power sectors, required for expanding South Africa's electricity capacity, Export branch will assist companies in these products and sectors to participate in targeted export promotion initiatives.

Additionally, **the dtic** network of Foreign Offices has been tasked with publicizing opportunities for Independent Power Producer (IPP) projects and component manufacturing in wind, gas, solar PV and inverters. Key to this drive is also monitoring and responding to investor concerns around energy availability.

Linked to the above initiatives, the Branch will also leverage State Visits and associated Business Forums hosted to secure and unlock export and investment opportunities for South African companies in the electricity, New Energy Vehicles (NEVs), and green hydrogen sectors, identified as part of the government's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP).



## **Climate Change and the Just Transition**

The Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) convened stakeholders dialogue on just transition implementation initiatives in Ermelo, Mpumalanga on the 15 January 2024. This was aimed at fostering the concept on just transition and its importance in addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges associated with climate action and decarbonisation. The event provided a platform for participants to engage meaningfully, exchange ideas, and share best practice in addressing challenges of the transition at the provincial and district level, together with appropriate solutions to drive new skills development, and local economic diversification initiatives, amongst others; and to ensure no one is left behind in the transition to a sustainable future.

### **‘Grey-listing’**

When the FATF greylisted South Africa in February 2023, a jointly agreed Action Plan was adopted, listed 22 action items linked to the strategic deficiencies identified in the Anti-Money Laundering and the Combating of the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) regime. While South Africa is on track to address all the outstanding action items, it remains a tough challenge to address all 17 of the remaining action items by February 2025.

### **Market access**

Geo-political tensions are likely to reshape procurement strategies of major global firms, presenting a threat (limits to market access) and an opportunity (an alternate sourcing location). During the next 12 months, South Africa will need to navigate this space with national interest as the paramount guide. Given the large employment and poverty challenges, the emphasis must be on decisions that can enhance economic growth, greater investment and diversification of the economy, with greater emphasis on value-addition rather than simply raw materials exports.

## **14.4 Collaboration with Stakeholders**

The Department works closely with business, 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** participates in the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIED) cluster and 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 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.

#### **14.5 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 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.

#### **14.6 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 number of SMMEs benefitted;
- Progress on implementation of scrap metal policy;
- Support to SMMEs to access larger domestics and international markets;
- Use opportunities for trade and industrialisation through AfCFTA; and
- Implementation of sector masterplans.

#### **14.7 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.

The Export branch's key contribution to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) is with regards to the ERRP focus area of strategic localisation, industrialisation and export promotion. The branch's detailed work programme is aimed at expanding the exporter base and promoting South African manufactured exports in support of growing exports, thereby providing larger markets and increased demand, contributing to expanded local industrial output.

### **15. 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 at 31 December 2023, the Department reported that it had 1 183 funded posts with 1 068 filled. Progress has been made with the filling of the initial vacancies; however, the directive re the hold on the filling of vacancies in the public service negatively impacted on 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. In order to resource the programmes to deliver, an exercise was conducted whereby 243 needs were identified of 173 have been completed. These included re-assignments, secondments, transfers etc. 66 Of the requests are on hold as a result of the directive re the non-filling of vacancies and 4 needs are in progress as on 31 December 2023. Women constitute 55% of senior managers. Within the staff complement, 4.4% of staff are people with a disability. Youth represents 9.6% 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.

## Implementing the APP 2024/25

The following constitute the broad outlines of the implementation plan, building on a series of workshops and planning sessions held between the Ministry and senior staff:

1. Following tabling of the APP, each Chief Directorate will develop action plans that (a) lists very concisely what they must contribute to the new targets and (b) on that basis, develops an action plan which specifies both what they will do differently and what remains unchanged.
2. Each Programme Head will produce output dashboards tracking the impact of work undertaken, on the following schedule:
  - a. Weekly, for their own management purposes
  - b. Fortnightly, for the Accounting Officer and the Executive team and for information for the Ministry
  - c. Monthly, for review by the Ministry
  - d. Quarterly, for the reporting within Government and to Parliament
3. Resource allocations will be reviewed by HR and aligned to budget resources to the targets more clearly, within and between programmes. This will include the general review of effectiveness of **the dtic** funding programmes, and where resources are needed for the output targets and deploy resources to the critical needs.
4. The department will continue to engage with the external stakeholders whose support is critical to achieving the goals, within government (across the three spheres) and the private sector and organised labour.

To achieve the targeted outcomes, **the dtic** will review and where needed, revise its resource allocation and organisational structure to take account of the new targets. Initial steps in developing a more cohesive structure have been taken with the consolidation of programmes, through merging mandates into single programmes:

- Investment (which will include spatial industrial development); and
- Competition (which will include transformation).

This will lead to **the dtic** having nine instead of 10 programmes in the new financial year.

Of the nine Programmes, six are core drivers of the targets, namely the Programmes on

- Trade;
- Investment/Spatial Industrial Development;
- Sectors; Incentives;
- Exports; and
- Competition/ Transformation.

They will be principally responsible for getting the targets over the finishing line. While most of the Programmes have core areas of focus, the integrated approach requires that each contribute outside its traditional core area. For example, the Trade branch will not focus only on negotiation and administration of trade agreements, but will now also have a mandate to contribute to jobs, investment, community outreach and writing up of case studies of impact of trade policies on the lives of South Africans. The Sector Programme's targets will be reviewed to shift the programme from notionally a 'coordinating role', to a programme of more active front-line company support across different sectors.

Two Programmes are essential support services to the core programmes, namely Programmes on Administration and on Research. These programmes provide the range of services, such as overall coordination, external stakeholder management, monitoring and evaluation, human resource management, financial management, ICT, legal, office facilities and research that will now need to be provided in innovative ways to support the new targets. In addition, the Administration Programme, through the Office of the Director General provides oversight support in respect of all entities that report to the Ministry.

In the year ahead, the research programme will be realigned to support the data and research needs of the core driver programmes more fully. The programme will allocate a senior research specialist to each core programme, who will be responsible for analysing the data and research needs of the programme, will allocate or acquire resources (internal or external) to support the programme, and will oversee the data and research outputs being provided by these resources.

The department will promote a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications and establish a redress mechanism for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committee.

## Financial Plan (Expenditure Estimates)

Trade Industry 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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Programmes</b>							
Administration	814 096	721 265	759 929	859 099	880 966	971 903	1 015 529
Trade	199 157	217 792	222 660	261 603	241 644	251 332	261 218
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	143 883	127 489	152 115	140 534	167 077	174 631	181 311
Sectors	1 626 286	1 638 076	1 730 512	1 592 932	1 431 536	1 673 868	1 760 003
Regulation	288 484	323 388	331 511	349 339	346 122	357 420	371 928
Incentives	4 898 474	6 465 945	5 363 088	5 413 639	4 034 466	5 199 798	5 446 998
Export	377 812	399 015	397 829	388 284	387 960	407 828	426 815
Transformation and Competition	658 590	1 683 161	1 792 552	1 644 977	2 047 132	919 839	953 694
Research	32 932	37 965	48 237	59 112	63 326	67 175	69 844
<b>Total for Programmes</b>	<b>9 039 714</b>	<b>11 614 096</b>	<b>10 798 433</b>	<b>10 709 519</b>	<b>9 600 229</b>	<b>10 023 794</b>	<b>10 487 340</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1 568 865</b>	<b>1 513 349</b>	<b>1 639 379</b>	<b>1 730 639</b>	<b>1 790 425</b>	<b>1 932 865</b>	<b>2 022 351</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>1 017 876</b>	<b>1 018 506</b>	<b>1 046 433</b>	<b>1 066 140</b>	<b>1 081 180</b>	<b>1 128 561</b>	<b>1 180 267</b>
Salaries and wages	901 063	902 208	928 144	907 495	920 581	961 832	1 005 899
Social contributions	116 813	116 298	118 289	158 645	160 599	166 729	174 368
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>550 989</b>	<b>494 843</b>	<b>592 946</b>	<b>664 499</b>	<b>709 245</b>	<b>804 304</b>	<b>842 084</b>
Administrative fees	1 658	3 285	3 308	7 555	8 073	8 308	8 689
Advertising	3 617	4 596	2 849	7 226	8 320	9 789	10 367
Minor assets	22	81	183	1 063	1 216	1 357	1 418
Audit costs: External	10 578	9 634	8 301	13 076	16 141	23 133	24 193
Bursaries: Employees	2 669	4 420	3 517	6 473	6 764	7 067	7 391
Catering: Departmental activities	884	289	1 143	5 165	5 858	6 312	6 608
Communication (G&S)	13 294	12 184	14 037	15 135	17 436	18 445	19 300
Computer services	56 593	33 052	21 881	43 604	56 763	66 981	73 249
Consultants: Business and advisory services	37 819	26 638	30 606	37 043	54 745	67 912	67 689
Laboratory services	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	18 503	16 066	56 212	21 916	34 197	37 997	39 737
Contractors	11 338	7 503	7 184	13 238	17 668	17 302	18 266
Agency and support/outsourced services	629	538	1 856	740	301	315	330

Entertainment	71	116	278	207	362	430	449
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	769	842	1 306	1 915	2 306	2 420	2 529
Consumable supplies	1 040	388	573	2 112	3 078	3 233	3 380
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 172	2 479	2 748	5 328	5 591	8 982	9 393
Operating leases	342 175	321 586	344 680	372 006	372 921	413 206	432 006
Rental and hiring	311	497	353	738	1 043	1 090	1 126
Property payments	7 927	4 459	2 859	3 618	4 785	5 213	5 453
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	9	5	5	5
Travel and subsistence	12 853	21 630	50 873	48 111	58 082	66 332	69 985
Training and development	1 555	1 675	1 011	6 151	7 610	7 405	7 690
Operating payments	22 461	15 906	21 080	20 348	17 743	19 952	20 839
Venues and facilities	2 051	6 964	16 093	31 722	8 237	11 118	11 992
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>7 427 227</b>	<b>10 096 844</b>	<b>9 153 745</b>	<b>8 925 793</b>	<b>7 791 864</b>	<b>8 071 996</b>	<b>8 445 188</b>
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>1 042 957</b>	<b>1 294 699</b>	<b>1 247 833</b>	<b>1 169 220</b>	<b>1 209 546</b>	<b>1 232 149</b>	<b>1 275 224</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1 042 957	1 294 699	1 247 833	1 169 220	1 209 546	1 232 149	1 275 224
<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>	<b>30 733</b>	<b>30 327</b>	<b>35 009</b>	<b>44 459</b>	<b>45 799</b>	<b>47 753</b>	<b>49 921</b>
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>6 215 124</b>	<b>8 611 442</b>	<b>7 701 143</b>	<b>7 563 788</b>	<b>6 382 146</b>	<b>6 632 291</b>	<b>6 954 248</b>
Public corporations	4 378 255	6 049 062	3 109 420	3 288 842	2 936 088	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	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	3 663 524	3 858 967
Other transfers to private enterprises	59 104	184 276	422 998	272 258	291 081	380 995	394 723
<b>Non-profit institutions</b>	<b>134 347</b>	<b>153 333</b>	<b>159 801</b>	<b>146 011</b>	<b>153 321</b>	<b>158 704</b>	<b>164 646</b>
<b>Households</b>	<b>4 066</b>	<b>7 043</b>	<b>9 959</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 149</b>
Social benefits	2 225	6 969	6 951	2 315	1 052	1 099	1 149
Other transfers to households	1 841	74	3 008	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>42 693</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>4 118</b>	<b>52 866</b>	<b>17 940</b>	<b>18 933</b>	<b>19 801</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>42 693</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>49 818</b>	<b>12 987</b>	<b>13 743</b>	<b>14 373</b>
Transport equipment	640	1 544	-	673	703	734	768
Other machinery and equipment	42 053	906	2 112	49 145	12 284	13 009	13 605
<b>Software and other intangible assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>4 953</b>	<b>5 190</b>	<b>5 428</b>
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>9 039 714</b>	<b>11 614 096</b>	<b>10 798 433</b>	<b>10 709 519</b>	<b>9 600 229</b>	<b>10 023 794</b>	<b>10 487 340</b>

## PART C: MEASURING PERFORMANCE

This section provides a more detailed account of what the **28 Outputs** are intended to cover and how performance will be measured. The existing tools used to evaluate impact and outcomes have focused largely on a more mechanical approach focused on compliance; this will need to be updated to take account of the new approach set out in this APP.

### 16. (A) Cross- Cutting Alignment – Implementing the Integrated Approach

The following section outlines the 45 outputs/ targets planned for the 2024/25 financial year and the contributions each Programme will provide.

In addition, the department has prioritised two cross-cutting areas that should be a focus across the outcomes:

- **Gender Mainstreaming:** In line with Government's commitment to women-empowerment, programmes must ensure gender mainstreaming in the work of **the dtic** and programmes reporting on transformation. This includes:
  - o Prioritisation of empowering women as workers, entrepreneurs and managers including through the deployment of targeted resources. The Department will monitor progress in providing targeted financial support to designated groups, captured in outputs 8, 9, and 10;
  - o The use of regulatory power and coordination functions to support the increasing and meaningful participation of designated groups in activities such as export promotion, investment unblocking, competition settlements, and worker ownership opportunities;
  - o The re-alignment of its procurement practices in order to meet the target of 40% of procurement awarded to women-owned enterprises.
  - o The continued focus on **the dtic group's** interventions that benefit women indirectly such as industrial finance, masterplans, empowerment funding and export promotion which benefit sectors which employ large numbers of women. These sectors include the clothing, textiles, footwear and leather value-chains, as well as furniture, agro-processing, food-processing, beverages, film and GBS sectors.

**District Development Model:** The Department will continue mainstreaming the District Development Model (DDM) in its work through emphasis of the coordination of **the dtic's** work with other spheres of government while undertaking a renewed outreach programme which takes **the dtic group's** services to the 52 districts and metros. These activities will be monitored through DDM dashboards which locate key departmental activities and impacts in districts and metros and will be used to identify catalytic projects in districts with a limited industrial base.



While all Programmes will work across the **28 outputs**, the detailed contribution of each will vary. Programme 1 will be required to provide enabling services to other Programmes for the identified outputs, as set out in the Note below.

**Note 1:** To enhance the delivery of the core outputs, Programme 1 will provide agile and credible support services for each of the 45 Outputs, through the following activities:

- Promotion of a values-based and service-oriented organisational culture
- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- 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

There are a number of co-dependencies and contributions across the state that will be required to achieve the outcome. The Operational Plan will set out the partnerships and contributions of among others:

- National departments, including Energy, Environment, National Treasury, Public Enterprises, Electricity, Transport
- Provinces and local government
- State-owned enterprises and regulators.

The 45 Outputs are set out below.

## OUTPUT 1: R350 BILLION INVESTMENT PLEDGES SECURED ACROSS THE STATE

This output requires **the dtic** to use all its resources to secure pledges for new investment in the SA economy.

This covers among others, pledges announced at the SA Investment Conferences; investments facilitated by InvestSA, settlement agreements or conditions in Mergers and Acquisitions (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 the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP).

The contribution by the different Programmes is set out below, organised under core Programmes for this output; cross-cutting support from Programme 1 and additional support from other Programmes.

This is a new output and output indicator with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21 and 2021/2022. The Department is able to draw on the target set for Programme 3 (Invest SA) in previous financial years and its participation in the SA Investment Conferences. Last year, the overall target of **the dtic** was **R200 billion**. The new target is a significant step-up on the level of investment mobilisation required from **the dtic** in the past and reflects the announcement by the President in the February 2023 State of the Nation Address on the new R2 trillion investment target for the next 5 years. In addition, the output supports both Priority 2 (Economic Transformation and Job Creation) and Priority 7 (A Better Africa and World) of the MTSF.

It is intended that the target will be set as follows:

Year 1: R300 billion

Year 2: R350 billion or R650 billion cumulative;

Year 3: R400 billion or R1,050 billion cumulative;

Year 4: R500 billion or R1,5 trillion cumulative; and

Year 5: R600 billion or R2,1 trillion cumulative.

In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC for 2024/25 is R52 billion and the NEF R956 million.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### **Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets**

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 1:  R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value of investment facilitated	Programme 2 Trade: Value (R55 million) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments	New Indicator	New Indicator	R300bn	R350bn	R400bn	R500bn
		Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value (R150 billion) of investment tracked and facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones						
		Programme 4 Sectors: Value (R3 billion) of investment facilitated by sectors through Master Plans and sector-specific interventions including Poultry, Chemicals Cosmetics Pharmaceutical Plastics, Aerospace and Defence, Industrial Procurement, Electro-Technical, and Metals.						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Value (R20 billion) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R15 billion) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments						
		Programme 9: Research Impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced						

## OUTPUT 2: R60 BILLION IN ADDITIONAL LOCAL OUTPUT COMMITTED OR ACHIEVED

This output is intended to show the impact of **the dtic** group interventions on manufacturing and productive services output. It is measured on a gross basis, from projects that are championed by **the dtic** group or through social compacting. This includes for example, projects financially supported by **the dtic** group; projects, which entail localisation of a product, previously imported; projects which result from competition agreements where a merging entity commits to supplier development; and projects, which expand production to meet new export demand.

Output will be calculated by summing the follow two categories:

- i. Actual increased output at firm or product level in this FY, confirmed by the company concerned, and which may have resulted from interventions in the current or two prior FYs; and
- ii. Projected new additional local output in the following five FYs resulting from commitments secured from firms or investors in the current FY.

Where necessary, projections of the levels of output will be made by **the dtic** group based on information secured from companies or credible industry associations. Different branches will set sub-targets, for example. In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R16 billion and the NEF R3 Billion.

Output 2 is aligned to Priority 2 (Economic Transformation and Job Creation) of the MTSF. Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 2 R60 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R32 billion) additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates	New Indicator	New Indicator	R40 billion	R60 Billion	R50 Billion	R50 Billion
		Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value (R 1.5 billion) for companies supported through investment drive						
		Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R3.5 billion) contributed by sectors through localisation (Sugar, Aerospace & Defence, Primary minerals, Industrial Procurement, Metals Electro Technical)						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R1.1 billion) projected additional local output: Projected local output and Actual local output						
		Programme 8: Actual and projected value(R6 billion) of local output						

### OUTPUT 3: R900 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

This output reflects the impact of interventions across **the dtic** group, which result in exports of manufactured goods.

It will be measured based on SARS or trade partner data (where appropriate), based on the Narrative Classification System. The export targets for this FY and the MTEF period are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa.

Interventions contributing to this output include **the dtic** group's contribution to a stable and predictable production and trade environment; financial support to companies wishing to enter the export market; provision of duty rebates to encourage export of value-added goods; and sector policies such as the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) that underpins South Africa's successful export of Autos to demanding markets in the US and EU.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. The export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%); declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals); a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive); and a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal). This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

#### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 3 R900 billion in manufacturing exports	Value of exports in manufacturing sectors	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R300 billion) manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP	New Indicator	New Indicator	R800bn	R900 Billion	R950 Billion	R 1 Trillion
		Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value of (R17 billion) of manufactured exports, through projects supported by investment & projected value of exports to be generated in designated SEZs.						
		Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R550 million) manufacturing						

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		exports Facilitated through sectoral interventions						
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (150billion) manufactured exports, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives						
		Programme 9 Research: Export market strategies produced						

## OUTPUT 4: R400 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS TO OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

This output reflects the impact of interventions across **the dtic** group which result in exports of manufactured goods to countries on the African continent.

It will be measured based on SARS or trade partner data (where appropriate), based on the Narrative Classification System. The export targets for this FY and the MTEF period are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa.

Interventions contributing to this output include **the dtic's** work to secure the AfCFTA agreement which provides preferential access to member states' markets; export insurance especially for exports to Africa; financial support to companies for export promotion activities; and provision of duty rebates to encourage export of value-added goods. The export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions.

This output and output indicator has no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 4 R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Value of (R28 billion) manufactured exports to other African countries facilitated under rebates, drawbacks and APDP	New Indicator	New Indicator	R300bn	R400 Billion	R310 Billion	R320 Billion
		Programme 4 Sectors: Value of (R110 million) manufactured exports to other African countries facilitated through sectoral interventions						
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R65.billion) manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives						
		Programme 9: Research Quarterly data analysis reports of manufacturing exports to rest of Africa produced						

## OUTPUT 5: R9 BILLION IN EXPORTS OF GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES

This output reflects the value of exports by companies in the Global Business Services sector. It will be measured by the value of exports of companies in the GBS sector, which have been supported by **the dtic** in the previous and current FYs. The value is calculated from the quarterly reports that beneficiary companies are required to submit to **the dtic**.

Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/24 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 5 R9 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)	Value of exports of Global Business Services	Programme 6 Incentives: Value (R9 billion) of exports of Global Business Services	New Indicator	New Indicator	R8bn	R9billion	R8 billion	R8 billion



## OUTPUT 6: R32 BILLION IN SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ADMINISTERED BY OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DTIC-GROUP

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group to enterprises.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, and equity and export promotion funds. Also included in the definition are financial disbursements from competition settlements, disbursements by the Social Employment fund, and BEE-mandated funds such as the employment equity investment programme (EEIP). In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R24billion and the NEF R1billion.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/24 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcomes: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 6 R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R4bn) approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	R30bn	R32 billion	R36 Billion	R38 billion
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R84 million) support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R400 million) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund						

## OUTPUT 7: R15 BILLION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE 5\* MAIN METROS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group to enterprises located outside of the main metro areas.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, and equity and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must be located outside of the Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni, Cape Town and Tshwane metro areas. In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R15 billion and the NEF R297 million towards the achievement of this target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcomes: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 7 R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros	Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R800m) funding accessed by projects/enterprises outside the 5 metros	New Indicator	New Indicator	R15 billion	R15 billion	R15 billion	R15 billion
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R20 million) support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives						
		Programme 5 Regulation: 20 workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs						
		Programme 9: Research DDM Dashboards maintained						

## OUTPUT 8: R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES AND PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS APPROVED TO SMMEs, WOMEN AND YOUTH-EMPOWERED BUSINESSES

This output reflects the value of financial support provided by **the dtic** group and procurement contracts approved both to enterprises defined as SMME's, Women owned and youth empowered businesses.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, equity, transformation and competition agreements, and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must be an SMME as defined by the Small Business Act or is a women or youth-empowered business (defined as firms with at least 25% equity by the designated group). In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R6 billion and the NEF 900 million towards the achievement of the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. Procurement contracts approved towards women-owned enterprises and youth are measured as a percentage of all procurement contracts awarded.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 8  R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses	Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs	Programme 1: Administration	New Indicator	New Indicator	R8 Billion	R8 Billion	R10 Billion	R10billion
		40% Women, 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R500m) approved funding accessed by SMMEs						
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R18 million) support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value (R750 million) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives						

## OUTPUT 9: R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN LABOUR ABSORBING SECTORS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided enterprises which operate in labour-absorbing sectors.

It is measured as the value of financial support approved (but not necessarily disbursed) by **the dtic**, IDC and NEF including grants, loans, equity, transformation and competition agreements, and export promotion funds. The beneficiary enterprise must operate in the following sectors: furniture, clothing, footwear, leather, forestry, construction, agriculture and agro-processing.

In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R7.3 billion and the NEF R666 million towards the achievement of the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 9  R8 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R17 million) support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	R7.5 billion	R8 billion	R9 billion	R9billion
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of (R126 million) support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry						

## OUTPUT 10: R 900 MILLION IN EQUITY EQUIVALENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AGREEMENTS

This output reflects the value of financial support provided to black-owned enterprises through EEIP agreements.

It is measured as the value of financial support provided through loans, grants, equity and procurement commitments in EEIP agreements with multinationals and as approved by **the dtic, or in EEIP equivalent agreements approved by the dtic**. The beneficiary firm must meet the definition of black-owned (50% or more ownership by black people as defined in the B-BBEE Act). The support is provided directly from the funds set aside by companies party to the agreement/s. This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 10 R 900 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises	Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of (R900 million) loan, equity and procurement funding to support black owned enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	R800 Million	R900 Million	R 1 Billion	R 1 Billion
		Programme 9: Research Impact Assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered						

## OUTPUT 11: R200 BILLION IN BLACK INDUSTRIALIST OUTPUT ACHIEVED

This output reflects the value of production output by Black Industrialist firms.

It is measured as the value of production output by Black Industrialist firms that have been supported by **the dtic** group. The support provided to Black Industrialists may include investments, sector interventions, industrial financing support, export initiatives and competition agreements.

In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R115 billion and the NEF R52 billion towards the achievement of the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: <b>Industrialisation and Transformation</b>			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 11  R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group.	Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Value of (R1.25 billion) of output by black industrialists supported through investment	New Indicator	New Indicator	R40 Billion	R200 Billion	R52 Billion	R52 Billion
		Programme 4: R1 billion Value of (R1 billion) of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Value of (R18 billion) output from black industrialist projects through industrial financing support						
		Programme 7 Exports: Value of (R12 billion) output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Value of (R6 billion) output by Black Industrialist firms supported through programme 8						
		Programme 9 Research: Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced						

## OUTPUT 12: 1 MILLION JOBS SUPPORTED OR COVERED BY THE DTIC GROUP AND/ OR MASTER PLANS

This output reflects the reach of **the dtic** group's interventions in terms of jobs.

It is measured as the total number of permanent, full-time jobs in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic** group. It includes firms that have accessed **the dtic** group financial support; are covered by a sector masterplan which is in implementation; are benefiting from partnership agreements such as the EEIP; are benefiting from trade measures such as tariffs, rebates or sector interventions such as the APDP; or are located in an SEZ.

In addition, the IDC will contribute 119 000; the NEF 20 000; to the achievement of the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 12  1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported	Programme 2 Trade Policy: 130 000 jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans
		Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 27 000 jobs supported through SEZs (Existing), investment facilitation and unblocking						
		Programme 4 Sectors: 600 000 jobs supported and maintained through sector interventions or covered by Master Plans						
		Programme 5 Regulation: 45 000 (liquor and lotteries) estimated number of jobs from liquor distributors & macro manufacturers through; renewal of liquor						

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		licence registrations by National Liquor Authority and jobs supported from the national lottery funded projects across the sectors provided in the Lotteries Act						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Number (25 000) of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new)						
		Programme 7 Exports: 65 000 jobs supported through export initiatives						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of (200 000) jobs retained and created by programme 8 interventions						
		Programme 9: Research reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans						



### OUTPUT 13: 100 000 JOBS TO BE CREATED (50 000 SOCIAL ECONOMY FUND PART-TIME OR TEMPORARY JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND 50 000 FULL-TIME JOBS)

This output reflects the number of jobs and job opportunities created as a result of the interventions of **the dtic** group.

It is measured in two parts. The first measurement is the total number of permanent, full-time jobs created in the firms and sectors that have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic** group. The second measurement is the total number of 'job opportunities' created which is defined as temporary, construction, part-time, or seasonal jobs created.

This output will therefore include jobs created as part of a sector Master Plan; as a result of an export contract; new greenfield or brownfield investments; competition settlements which include supplier development or localisation; and new investments in SEZs as well as jobs under the Social Employment Fund.

IDC will contribute 14 700 and the NEF 2 500 jobs to achieving the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

#### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 13  100 000 jobs created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes:	Programme 2: Trade Policy: Jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered (600)	New Indicator	New Indicator	100 000	100 000	120 000	130 000
	- 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities;	Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Number (9 630) of Jobs created through SEZs and companies supported through investment						
	- 50 000 full-time jobs	Programme 4: Sectors: Number of jobs created (2 500) through sector interventions						
		Programme 6: Incentives: Number of new permanent jobs created (5 000) and number of construction job opportunities (1 000)						
		Programme 8: Transformation and Competition: Number of new jobs created through mergers and support programmes and social economy fund (58000)						

## OUTPUT 14: 160 000 JOBS IN BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS' FIRMS RETAINED

This output reflects the number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms.

It is measured as the number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms which have received financial or non-financial support from **the dtic**, IDC or NEF. This includes export promotion support; competition settlements; or BEE agreements.

The IDC will contribute 70 000 and the NEF 54 000 jobs to the achievement of the target.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 14 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group	Programme 3: Investment & SID 1 600	New Indicator	New Indicator	23 000	160 000	25 000	25 000
		Programme 4 Sectors: Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms (6 500)						
		Programme 6 Incentives: Number of jobs supported (retained and new) (16 000) by BIS projects						
		Programme 7 Exports: Jobs supported (11 200) in BI firms through export initiatives						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition Number of (3 000) jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group or who benefit from BBBEE policies						

## OUTPUT 15: 20 000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS WITH SHARES IN THEIR COMPANIES

This output reflects the additional number of workers who acquire shares in the companies they work for. It is measured as additional workers owning shares in their companies as a result of **the dtic group's** interventions including but not limited to competition agreements.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 and 6 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 15  20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made	Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number (20 000) of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
		Programme 9: Research Worker Ownership Dashboard updated						

## OUTPUT 16: 10 HIGH-IMPACT OUTCOMES ON ADDRESSING MARKET CONCENTRATION AT SECTOR OR FIRM LEVEL

This output reflects the number of high-impact outcomes as a result of competition interventions.

It is measured as the number of impact assessments provided to the Executive Authority and includes interventions such as addressing regulatory measures to increase competition; implementation of Competition Commission recommendations; facilitating the participation of farmers, firms and stakeholders in market inquiries; and investigations by the BEE Commission which result in competition or transformation in a sector or enterprise.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 16  10 High-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration through the implementation of market inquiry outcomes	Impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number (10) of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10

## OUTPUT 17: 1 NEW SEZs APPLICATION CONSIDERED FOR DESIGNATION

This output involves the preparation of the necessary documents including the business case and investment commitments required for the designation of new SEZs. It is measured as the number of SEZ applications submitted to the Executive Authority.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the MTSF commitments captured in Priority 2 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			(MTEF Period)		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 17 1 new SEZs applications considered for designations	Number of New SEZ designated  and support work with provinces related to industrial parks	Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Facilitate the process for designation of SEZs, support the planning, design, management, governance and institutional structure in line with the SEZ Act, facilitation support to companies in newly designated SEZs; and support work with provinces related to industrial parks	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	3

## OUTPUT 18: R 1 BILLION SUPPORT TO ENTERPRISES INCLUDING SMMEs TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF LOAD SHEDDING BY IDC AND NEF

This output involves the creation of the Energy Resilience Fund and its effective implementation to mitigate the impact of load shedding on enterprises.

It is measured as the financial support approved for enterprises to make investments in for example, renewable energy generation, battery and generator back- up systems, and associated essential components. The output will be implemented by primarily **the dtic** Programme 6, the IDC and the NEF. In addition, the targeted contribution from the IDC is R1 Billion

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022. Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 18  R 1 Billion Support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF	Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund	IDC: R1billion	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R 1.3 billion	1 billion	R 1.5 billion

## OUTPUT 19: 1500MW MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY FROM PROJECTS FACILITATED

This output involves the facilitation, funding and unblocking of projects in the energy sector.

It is measured as the estimated electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported by the dtic group at approval stage. Once a project is in commercial production, it will be reflected in Output 16. The IDC is supporting projects with an estimated facilitation capacity of 700 MWs.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 19  1500 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated	Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated	Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 800 Megawatts (MW) of new energy projects supported through investor facilitation and unblocking	New Indicator	New Indicator	1400MW	1500MW	900MW	950MW

## OUTPUT 20: 550 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY AVAILABLE FOR THE GRID

This output reflects the electricity generation capacity of projects that are in commercial production.

It is measured as the electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported by **the dtic** group that are available for connection to the national grid. Given the complex nature of grid synchronisation, availability of transmission lines and Eskom's ability to actually connect projects in various provinces to the grid, this output does not measure actual grid connection as this is outside of the control of **the dtic** and the project developers. The IDC is supporting projects with an estimated generation capacity of 325 MWs.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			Annual Target (MTEF Period)		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 20 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid	Megawatts of energy available for the grid	Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: 250 MW energy projects completed energy available for the grid	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	550MW	550MW	750MW



## OUTPUT 21: 5 PROJECTS SUCCESSFULLY MANAGED THROUGH THE ENERGY ONE-STOP SHOP

This output refers to the establishment of an EOSS to unblock investment in the energy sector.

The target is the operational functioning of the EOSS in the FY.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 21: 5 projects successfully managed through the energy one-stop shop	Number of Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop	Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development:  5 Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	5	-

## OUTPUT 22: 2 EXPEDITED REGULATORY AMENDMENTS AND FLEXIBILITY, TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

This output refers to the introduction of flexibilities in the regulated activities that fall within the mandate of the **dtic** and which could facilitate investment in the energy sector. The target will be measured against the publishing of regulations allowing for regulatory flexibility where required and the fast-tracking of compulsory specifications for approval by the Executive Authority.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023 and the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 22 2 Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency	Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications.	Programme 4 Sectors: Number of expedited compulsory specifications issues for energy efficiency  Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of block exemptions for energy suppliers and users	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	2	1

## OUTPUT 23: 100 INVESTOR FACILITATION AND UNBLOCKING INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED

This output refers to the provision of investor facilitation services including assistance to unblock regulatory barriers which may impede investment in the energy sector. The output will be measured through a simple count of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the Energy Action Plan announced in July 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 23 100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	Programme 2: Trade 4 reports on support provided to investors requiring resolution of trade barriers and non-trade barriers	New Indicator	New Indicator	100	100 investor facilitation & unblocking's	200 investor facilitation & unblocking's	220 investor facilitation & unblocking's
		Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: Number of (100) investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided Unblocking supported through SEZ interventions and where required, provide support with technology and digital firms that need investment						

**OUTPUT 24: GREY-LISTING: 2 IMPLEMENTATION OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS BY CIPC OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF) REQUIREMENTS TO MEET IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 5 (IO5) IN SOUTH AFRICA’S ACTION PLAN**

This output refers to the publication of regulations to strengthen the reporting requirements of companies and introduce a Beneficial Ownership Register to assist in meeting the FATF requirements for SA to be removed from its grey list. The target will be measured against the publishing of regulations, the development of the Beneficial Ownership Register, and the publication of quarterly compliance reports.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the SONA of 2023.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

**Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets**

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 24 Grey-listing: 2 Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate outcome 5 (IO5) in South Africa's Action Plan	Reports on beneficial ownership register establishment (monitoring and implementation) and collaboration with law enforcement agencies by CIPC	Programme 5 Regulations: Publication of Quarterly reports on Entities in compliance with FATF requirements	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	2	2

## OUTPUT 25: 9 BUSINESS FORUMS HOSTED AIMED AT SUPPORTING INCREASED FDI, EXPORTS AND OUTWARD INVESTMENT HOSTED

This output refers to the hosting of business Forums.

The target will be measured through a simple count of the number of Forums convened. A business forum is an opportunity for domestic and foreign enterprises to meet with a view to facilitating inward and outward investment and export contracts. They are typically held at the same time as an inward state visit or when the SA President visits trading partners but **the dtic** will not limit its business Forums programme to state visits as these cannot easily be planned in advance and the decision-making on state visits is not in **the dtic**'s control.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output contributes to the achievement of Priorities 2 and 7 of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 25 9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted	Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment	Programme 2 Trade Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	9	6	6
		Programme 9: Research Bilateral trade reports produced at the request of Branches or the Executive Authority to support hosting of Business Forums						

## OUTPUT 26: FOUR PIECES OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION AMENDED, TABLED OR SUBMITTED TO EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, CABINET OR PARLIAMENT

Given that this is the final year of the 6<sup>th</sup> administration, only priority legislation can be processed before the end of term of the current Parliament. The target will be measured through a simple count. The legislation that will be prioritised for processing is listed in the table below and includes the Companies Amendment Bill, Companies Second Amendment Bill, the Patents Amendment Bill and the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 26  4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Patent Bill, Design Amendment Bill, ITA Act Amendment Bill and Trade Marks Amendment Bill) submitted to executive authority	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	4	Nil	Nil
		Programme 4: Sectors  1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet						
		Programme 5 Regulation:  The development of Companies Regulations for consideration by Minister. Consultations with corporate law industry stakeholders and Regulators.						

## OUTPUT 27: 20 SUCCESSFUL EXPORT INTERVENTIONS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFCFTA

This output focuses on finalising a number of protocols and the trade offer that would allow SA to begin trading at preferential rates under the AfCFTA.

The target will be measured by reference to SACU's offer being accepted by the AfCFTA Council, and the finalisation of the clothing and autos rules of origin.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Output 27: 20 successful export interventions to support the implementation of the afcfta	Number of interventions to support the implementation of the AFCFTA	<p>Programme 2: Establishment of National AfCFTA Implementataion Committee</p> <p>Engagagement with private sector, industry, exports councils, etc to create awareness and provide support to exporters.</p> <p>Identification and resolution of non tariff barriers faced by exporters under the AfCFTA</p>	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3	20	3

## OUTPUT 28: 10 HIGH IMPACT TRADE INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED

This output focuses on undertaking high-impact trade interventions to facilitate trading and resolve disputes. The target will be measured by reference to a simple count of trade interventions such as resolving trade disputes; challenges with implementation of trade agreements; ITAC decisions and trade measures; bilateral trade concerns and market access challenges.

Interventions may include:

- Imposition of anti-dumping duties;
- Imposition of safeguard measures;
- Resolution of market access impediments for SA products;
- Review of Trade agreements;
- Assessment of implementation and utilization under certain trade agreements;
- Tariff and rebate measures;
- Development of import sensitivity index; and
- Trade adjustment assistance programme

High impact trade interventions refer to those actions that: -

- Enable South African firms (in sectors and value chains of interest - manufacturing, strategic services and agriculture) to sustain, retain advance and explore market opportunities and advantages in our established and in new trading partners and destination markets
- Ensure favourable access to intermediate products and inputs on a relatively favourable basis for key industrial sectors, allowing them to develop capabilities, undertake industrial learning, gain competitive advantages and where appropriate, earn sustainable foreign exchange via exports.
- Encourage investment, firm entry and advance in 'new' tradable product and service markets
- Intervene, using trade instruments in our policy toolkit, in response to market developments that have an adverse impact on firms, consumers and households

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 7 commitments of the MTSF.



Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and Transformation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 28 10 High impact trade interventions completed	High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns	Programme 2 Trade: 10 high impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade concerns and disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, tariff decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns and market access challenges	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10

## OUTPUT 29: 4 INTERVENTIONS TO RESPOND TO GREEN TRADE BARRIERS

This output focuses on the development and implementation of a strategy to respond to the CBAM.

The output will be the development and implementation of a strategy which galvanises domestic stakeholders such as business and labour, and external stakeholders in other developing countries likely to be affected by the CBAM. Given that the CBAM will significantly undermine SA exports' competitiveness and EU market access, **the dtic** will put significant resources into analysing the potential impact on SA and investigating appropriate responses.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

**Support from core Programmes are as follows:**

Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			Annual Target (MTEF Period)		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 29 4 Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	Number of Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Interventions undertaken to respond to green trade barriers.  Interventions can include, but are not limited to the following: advocacy efforts, engagements with companies at risk to find other mitigates, engagements with the EU, lobbying like-minded countries and legal challenge at the WTO)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	4	10
		Programme 9 Research: White Paper on EV, and Carbon tax border adjustment measures. Develop and implement strategy on CBAM.						

## OUTPUT 30: 1 EV WHITE PAPER IMPLEMENTATION

This output refers to the implementation of a strategy and roadmap for electric vehicles.

The SA auto sector and its substantial exports are likely to be affected by a number of SA's trading partners' decision to encourage the adoption of electrical vehicles. Stakeholders are in agreement that SA needs to move quickly to Conclude the electric vehicle strategy and roadmap; develop and implement an appropriate framework for government agencies to purchase SA made NEVs; Develop and implement social compacts with business for participating organisations to develop NEVs; and Work with the private sector to incentivise the development of charging infrastructure.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

Outcome: Industrialisation and capable state			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 30  1 EV white paper implementation	1 EV White Paper implemented	Programme 4 Sectors: White paper on New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap implemented	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	Monitoring and evaluation of the New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap	Monitoring and evaluation of the New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap

## OUTPUT 31: 1 GREEN HYDROGEN COMMERCIALISATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

This output refers to the finalisation of SA's green hydrogen commercialisation framework, following the public comment process.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 31  1 Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation	Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework finalised	Programme 4 Sectors: Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	4	Nil

OUTPUT 32: 1 000 CASE STUDIES OF FIRMS, WORKERS, ENTREPRENEURS, PROFESSIONALS OR COMMUNITIES IMPACTED BY THE DTIC MEASURES; INCLUDING 12 LOCAL FILMS/ DOCUMENTARIES TELLING THE SA STORY

This output refers to production of 1 000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities impacted by **the dtic** measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story.

The output will be measured through a simple count of **the dtic** success stories profiled by **the dtic** programmes and entities through written case studies, examples used in presentations, website highlights, advertising campaigns and social media platforms; as well as financing of 12 films that tell the SA story, including aspects of our painful history development of charging infrastructure. Programme contribution of **the dtic** entities and partner funds contribute the following towards the achievement of each output.

**The top 1 000 case studies will be drawn from the following indicative targets within the dtic family:**

1. B-BBEE Commission	50
2. Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	30
3. Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)	30
4. National Consumer Commission (NCC)	50
5. National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	10
6. Companies Tribunal (CT)	10
7. National Credit Regulator (NCR)	50
8. National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	50
9. National Gambling Board (NGB)	10
10. National Lotteries Commission (NLC)	200
11. National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	20
12. National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	20
13. Patent Examination Board	10
14. Proudly South Africa	100
15. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	20
16. South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	20
17. Tirisano Fund	50
18. The Competition Commission	50
19. The Competition Tribunal	10
20. The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	100
21. The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)	50

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2, 6 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

The contribution by the nine programmes and relevant entities will entail:

**The contribution of each dtic programme for information**

Programme 1 Administration	50
Programme 2 Trade	50
Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development	80 (30 from ISA and 50 from SEZs)
Programme 4 Sectors	100 (3 Per master Plan 5 per sector desk)
Programme 5 Regulation	10
Programme 6 Incentive	100
Programme 7 Exports	100
Programme 8 Transformation and Competition	100 ( 50 Competition and 50 EEIP)
Programme 9 Research	50

**Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets**

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/27
Output 32 1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or <b>communities</b> impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story	Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms	Programme 1 Administration: Number of case studies covering the dtic Group / Entities success stories	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000

### OUTPUT 33: COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES BY THE DTIC GROUP IN 10 DISTRICTS

This output refers to the undertaking of community outreach programmes by relevant programmes and entities within **the dtic** group. This entails:

- (1) Community outreach sessions showcasing the range of government support and programmes available to SMMEs (which includes bringing **the dtic**, DFIs, SARS and CIPC and other relevant agencies.
- (2) Information dashboards on each district; or
- (3) Coordination meeting with other entities to integrate **dtic** efforts within the district development model to bring the three spheres' contributions together.

Measurement will be through a simple count of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 districts by **the dtic** programmes and entities.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2, 6 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

#### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 33  Community outreach programmes by the dtic group in 10 districts	Community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts	Programme 1 Administration:  Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	52	10	10

## OUTPUT 34: 8 MASTER PLANS MANAGED

This output refers to the continued implementation of the 7 existing Master Plans while 1 additional Master Plan is to be finalised in the FY; in addition, contribute to the hemp and cannabis Master Plan.

This output will be achieved through strategic oversight of Master Plans implementation structures and working groups including commitment of time and resources to work streams most likely to deliver economic impact. In respect of Hemp and Cannabis, it includes the matters referred to in the letter from the President dated 28 March 2023:

1. Reprioritise internal budgets, in alignment with commitments made in SONA 2023. This reprioritisation should also consider, where appropriate, the inclusion of the hemp and cannabis sector in existing **the dtic** financing and incentive support instruments.
2. Delegate senior officials, including those in agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and quality infrastructure (standards), who will drive the development of the hemp and cannabis sector. Additionally, the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) must map the Standards and Conformity Assessment capacity in South Africa. Finally, SABS will urgently need to put in place the product and process standards that will enable sector growth.
3. Participate in a Hemp and Cannabis mini-Phakisa, which will be organised by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development (DALRRD), under the leadership of Minister Didiza. The mini-Phakisa should produce an accelerated implementation plan for sector growth, with deliverables that are focused on improving the lives of South Africans.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators/Definition, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation, and Transformation		Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 34 8 Master Plans managed	Programme 4 Sectors:  Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans (Automotive, RCTLF, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture and Steel)  Medical Devices Master Plan finalised and implemented as per the Re-imagined Industrial Strategy	New Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	8	7	7



## OUTPUT 35: OVERSIGHT OF DTIC ENTITIES TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 96% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVED

This output refers to the implementation of effective oversight of all dtic entities by the respective programmes. The main measure is the production of Action Minutes which assess their performance against their KPI's with a target of 96% achievement of all targets set in the APPs or corporate plans.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Output 35  Oversight of dtic entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIS are achieved	Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIS and the impact of the work of entities	4 reports or action minute per related programme on 96% achievement of KPIS and the impact of the work of entities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 Action minutes	4 reports / action minutes	8 Action minutes

### OUTPUT 36: 3 PROJECTS TO ASSIST INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION AND SUPPORT FIRMS

This covers Support provided to innovation projects through the dtic group programmes or SPII programme or innovation funds by private sector or projects identified through settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This is the first time this measure is included in the APP.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF

Outcomes: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			(MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 36 3 Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	Number of reports on three projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	Programme 8: Reports on projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	3	4

## OUTPUT 37: 2 CONFERENCES, SUMMITS, AND INTERNATIONAL FORUMS HOSTED

This output refers to the hosting of **2** conferences, summits and international forums. The events to be held will be drawn inter alia from the list below:

- SA Investment Conference;
- Worker Ownership Summit;

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF as well as the SONA 2023 announcements.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/27
Output 37 2 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Programme 3 Investment and Spatial Industrial Development: SA Investment Conference and support business forum in terms of investment promotion	New Indicator	New Indicator	5	2	5	5
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Co-ordinate the hosting of the Worker Ownership Summit						

**OUTPUT 38: 50 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS WHERE PUBLIC INTEREST CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED**

This output refers to the conclusion of 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated.

The output will be measured by the number of reports on interventions in mergers on public interest issues, covering one or more of the following: employment protection; transformation including worker ownership; local supplier development; new investments; and localisation.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

**Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets**

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26
Output 38  50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	Targets for assessing mergers for public interest and intervening in mergers on public interest issues	Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 50 mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated</li><li>• Percentage (100%) of mergers notified and assessed for public interest</li><li>• Percentage (15%) of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest</li></ul> Percentage (1%) of mergers notified will have agreements reached between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	50	50	50

## OUTPUT 39: 9 IMPACT EVALUATIONS OF DTIC POLICY OR PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

This output refers to the conclusion of 9 high-impact evaluations of the dtic's policy or programme interventions.

The output will be measured by the number of high-impact evaluations identified and conducted within a specific Branch and which are approved by the Accounting Officer and /or Executive Authority; and which provide clear policy recommendations to improve, for example, the efficiency, cost-effectiveness or reach of the dtic or the dtic group's interventions.

### The contribution of each dtic programme for information

Programme 2 Trade	1
Programme 3 Investment and Industrial Spatial Development	1
Programme 4 Sectors	1
Programme 5 Regulation	1
Programme 6 Incentive	1
Programme 7 Exports	1
Programme 8 Transformation and Competition	1
Programme 9 Research	1

This is a new output and output indicator in 2024/2025 with no audited actual performance for periods 2023/24, 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 39: 9 Impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions	Number of impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions conducted	Programme 9: Research 9 impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions conducted	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	9	10

## OUTPUT 40: 5 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO REDUCE RED TAPE OR IMPROVE TURNAROUND TIMES IN ADMINISTRATION OF INCENTIVES AND WORK OF AGENCIES

This output refers to the conclusion of 10 high-impact interventions to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.

The output will be measured by the number of written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include:

- Incentives programmes reviewed to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times;
- Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the **dtic**, ECIC, IDC and NEF;
- Finalise and publish the regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC); and
- Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to the achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 40 10 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions	Programme 2 Trade Policy: Amendments (3) to regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and import and export controls to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process submitted to the Executive Authority	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10	10
		Programme 4 Sectors: Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes:						
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction taken						
		Programmes 6 Incentives: Implement measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives by reviewing programmes or processes						

**OUTPUT 41: 5 FINALISATION OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS UNDER THE AfCFTA (TARIFF OFFERS, SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS, RULES OF ORIGIN, PROTOCOLS AND ANNEXES TO PROTOCOLS)**

This output refers to the conclusion of 4 protocols necessary for the effective functioning of the AfCFTA. The output will be measured by the conclusion of the competition, investment, women in trade and digital trade protocols.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23. This is the first time this measure is included in the APP.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF

**Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Contribution and Annual Targets**

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 41: 5 finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (tariff offers, schedule of commitments, rules of origin, protocols and annexes to protocols)	Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	Programme 2: Trade 8 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 2 Protocols 3 Annexes 1 Rules of origin 1 tariff offer by SACU 1 SA services offer	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	5	0
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Reports on Competition Protocols of AfCFTA finalised						

## OUTPUT 42: 1 METAL TRADING SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

This target captures the essence of the work designed to reduce damage to infrastructure as a result of scrap metal exporters and traders.

The output will be measured by the development and implementation of a Metal Trading System which will provide quarterly reports to assist security structures to identify possible sources of stolen infrastructure.

Technical Note: This target focuses on those parts of the metal value-chain where **the dtic** has policy levers available to it e.g., issuing of export permits. It does not cover those areas where other Departments or entities have the legal or regulatory authority e.g., SAPS, SARS, FIC.

It does include:

- Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system: tighter monitoring and evaluation of metal trade.
- Evaluation of potential new legislation requiring cashless transactions in scrap metal trade.
- Shifting regulation of copper to fall under precious metal legislation as a “precious” metal.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Outcomes: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			(MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Output 42 1 metal trading system implementation	Development and institutionalisation of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	Programme 4 Sectors: Development and institutionalisation of the New Metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	4 Progress reports	-



## OUTPUT 43: 1 OPERATIONALIZATION OF AN ADJUDICATION PROCESS FOR INCENTIVE APPLICATIONS

This output refers to the promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for Incentive Applications.

The output will be measured by the implementation of a redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committees.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF and SONA 2022.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Output 43 1 operationalization of an adjudication process for incentive applications	Number of Reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee	Programme 1 Administration: Establishment of the Incentives Adjudication Review committee	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Annual Report	1 Annual Report	1 Annual Report

## OUTPUT 44: 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OR ENHANCEMENTS OF TRADE INSTRUMENTS OR MEASURES

This output refers to impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes.

The output will be measured by trade instruments or measures applied that are geo-spatially referenced; applied for and issued, considering race, gender, age, and other relevant demographic markers or jobs impact of measures. It will also include actions that addresses the social dimensions of trade.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 and 7 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

Outcome: Capable State			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period)		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 44 6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures	Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes	Programme 2: Trade Policy 6 assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued	New Indicator	New Indicator	6	6	6	6

## OUTPUT 45: 10 SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS COMPLETED ON PRICE MONITORING AND EXCESSIVE PRICING OR PRICE GOUGING OR PRICE RESTRAINT

This output refers to the undertaking of 10 successful actions on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging.

The output will be measured by a simple count of the successful actions undertaken including findings by the Competition and Consumer Commissions and rulings by the Competition and Consumer Tribunals.

This was a new output and output indicator in 2023/2024 with no audited actual performance for periods 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and 2022/23.

This output is aligned to achievement of Priority 2 commitments of the MTSF.

Support from core Programmes are as follows:

### Outputs, Output Indicators, Programme Interventions and Annual Targets

Outcome: Industrialisation and capable state			Audited / Actual Performance			MTEF Period		
Output	Output Indicator	Target	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Output 45 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint	Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	Programme 5 Regulation: Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10	10
		Programme 8 Transformation and Competition: Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging						

## Output co-dependencies

The APP lists a set of assumptions which if they change will have a material impact on **the dtic's** ability to achieve its 28 output targets. In addition, there are fundamental factors in the *external environment* that affect almost all output targets. These factors are largely and in some cases, entirely outside of the control of **the dtic**. They will not be listed individually in the table below but are assumed to affect all output targets unless stated otherwise, they include:

- the global and domestic policy environment;
- market access;
- the availability, reliability and cost of essential economic infrastructure including water, electricity, municipal services and transport logistics; and
- the availability of appropriately skilled human resources in SA.

## Cross cutting co-dependencies:

- Functional Municipal Services
- Port infrastructure and logistics
- Corruption and business forums (extortion), business and social unrest
- Law enforcement and stability to support investment
- Legal certainty and compliance
- Timely allocation of resources
- Organs of state develop a Framework for local content and the effectiveness of the Auditor General to monitor its implementation

## External Environment<sup>2</sup>:

- Global & Domestic Environment;
- Reliable supply of energy;
- Efficient and responsive visa system;
- Good market access;
- Consistent water supply; and
- Supply chain stability.

---

<sup>2</sup> The external environment in this context refers to developments in the global and domestic economy which may impede or assist **the dtic** to meet the output target. It includes factors which are outside of the direct control of **the dtic** but which may be within the control of another government department.

Output Number	Outputs	Specific Co-Dependencies
Output 1	R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	<p>Internal Resource and Policy Environment<sup>3</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reciprocal commitments are made by private-sector enterprises accessing trade measures, and the volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months;</li> <li>– Availability of financial instruments for Sector interventions and Master Plans;</li> <li>– Increasing efficiency in the dtic <b>group's funding approval processes</b>;</li> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments and able to execute on these commitments;</li> <li>– the dtic has expedited access (when required) to lawyers and counsel with specialised expertise in competition and related matters;</li> <li>– Government support in all 3 spheres and community support for SEZs; and</li> </ul>
Output 2	R60 Billion in additional local output committed or achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved and the volume of applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months;</li> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments;</li> <li>– Prioritisation of locally produced manufactured goods in the procurement act</li> <li>– Adoption and adherence to all previously agreed designations by procuring departments</li> <li>– Prioritisation of locally manufactured goods by procuring entities</li> <li>– Action against illicit and illegal trade action;</li> <li>– Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations</li> <li>– Supported projects/enterprises commence production within the period of the incentive support and there is sufficient demand for the locally manufactured product.</li> <li>– Quality and pricing of products, competitiveness, low input costs</li> </ul>
Output 3	R900 Billion in manufacturing exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last 36 months;</li> <li>– Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean;</li> <li>– SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive;</li> <li>– Applications for permits for manufactured exports under the Non Proliferation Act are received; and</li> <li>– Reliable logistics infrastructure</li> </ul>
Output 4	R400 Billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Volumes of vehicles exported to other African countries follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean;</li> <li>– Clear programme for sector interventions in Africa;</li> <li>– Cost of inputs in production process is relatively stable;</li> <li>– SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive;</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> The internal environment reflects the factors over which **the dtic Executive Authority and managers** have substantial or significant control over such as financial or human resources.

Output Number	Outputs	Specific Co-Dependencies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Implementation of trade commitments by African trading partners</li> <li>– Removing non-tariff barriers (Cross cutter for exports)</li> </ul>
Output 5	R9 Billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Available databases and efficient responses to queries;</li> <li>– Availability of GBS incentive and it remains at a globally competitive level; and</li> <li>– Willingness of resources to move to areas of priority focus and expectations of these resources is made clear.</li> </ul>
Output 6	R32 Billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Policy certainty with regards to localisation;</li> <li>– Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations;</li> <li>– Adequate marketing of the support programmes so that there is sufficient uptake by enterprises;</li> <li>– Incentive instruments from Treasury (EV and 12i); and</li> <li>– Commitments by Social Partners.</li> </ul>
Output 7	R15 Billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations;</li> <li>– Adequate marketing of the support programmes outside of the 5 main metros and there is sufficient uptake by enterprises; and</li> <li>– Competent and efficient municipal services and support.</li> </ul>
Output 8	R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth-empowered businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments and able to execute on these commitments;</li> <li>– Availability of financial instruments to support SMMES;</li> <li>– Cooperation from role players in the provinces, municipalities and Department of Small Business;</li> <li>– Adequate marketing of the support programmes to SMMES, women and youth-empowered enterprises-</li> </ul>
Output 9	R8 Billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments (ESD, Localisation, Investment);</li> <li>– Availability of financial instruments to labour absorbing sectors;</li> <li>– Quality of applications to ensure speedy processing and implementation of the programme.</li> </ul>
Output 10	R 900 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compliance with EEIP requirements</li> </ul>
Output 11	R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments;</li> <li>– Supported Black Industrialist projects/enterprises commence production within the agreed period and demand for manufactured product;</li> <li>– SOEs follow through on projected orders; and</li> <li>– Support from external stakeholders (e.g. DFIs, Commercial banks funding, private and public institutions).</li> </ul>
Output 12	1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Applications for trade measures follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean for the last 36 months;</li> <li>– Social partners are able to make commitments and execute on these commitments;</li> <li>– Actual number of jobs supported from the National Liquor Authority (NLA) and the NLC is aligned to the dtic estimates; and</li> </ul>

Output Number	Outputs	Specific Co-Dependencies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported projects/enterprises retain current baseline jobs.</li> </ul>
Output 13	100 000 jobs created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications for trade measures follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean for the last 36 months;</li> <li>Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments;</li> <li>Key dependency is securing further funding for the SEF programme since its funding ends at the end of the APP financial year.</li> </ul>
Output 14	160 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported projects/enterprises retain existing baseline jobs and adequate funding and certainty of funding provided to the market.</li> </ul>
Output 15	20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased efficiency from State Attorney to appoint specialised lawyers for settlement negotiations to negotiate ESOPS</li> </ul>
Output 16	10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration, at sector or firm level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of market inquiry recommendations by Government and other stakeholders;</li> </ul>
Output 17	1 new SEZs applications considered for designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory legislative work; and</li> <li>National Treasury concurrence, Cabinet approval, Municipal approvals, provincial and municipal support, community support and availability of service infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Output 18	R 1 Billion Support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective collaboration with supporting Departments such as DEFF, Ministry of Electricity, DPME;</li> <li>Financing options for green energy available to entities to fund inventors, generators, energy generating equipment and other renewable energy efficiencies;</li> <li>Grid access, Nersa approval, economic viability including Eskom cooperation</li> <li>Timely implementation of NECOM recommendations and new commitments</li> </ul>
Output 19	1500 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated	
Output 20	550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid	
Output 21	5 projects successfully managed through the energy one	
Output 22	2 Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely conclusion of consultations with external stakeholders</li> </ul>
Output 23	100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	N/A
Output 24	Grey-listing: 2 Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate <b>outcome 5 (IO5) in South Africa's Action Plan</b>	N/A
Output 25	9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with private sector to execute</li> </ul>
Output 26	4 Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy in from industry and cooperation from relevant supporting organisations; and</li> <li>The Companies Amendment Bill delays in sourcing the SEIAS and certification of the legal opinion, resolution of the constitutional issues.</li> </ul>
Output 27	20 Successful export interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AfCFTA rules of origin on clothing and autos are agreed with member states;</li> <li>SACU tariff offer is approved by the Council of Ministers and the Summit;</li> <li>Customs and Excise Act is amended by SARS</li> </ul>

Output Number	Outputs	Specific Co-Dependencies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive;</li> <li>– Cooperation of largest continental traders;</li> </ul>
Output 28	10 High impact trade interventions completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resolutions of trade disputes with trade partners; and</li> <li>– SA Exporters community implement, collaborate and support the export drive.</li> <li>– Implementation of ITAC decisions by SARS</li> </ul>
Output 29	4 Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	– Collaboration with supporting Departments such as DEFF, Ministry of Electricity, DPME, National Treasury, and key stakeholders in industry
Output 30	1 EV white paper implementation	– Financing instruments agreed with National Treasury;
Output 31	1 Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Financing instruments agreed with National Treasury; and</li> <li>– Supportive policy for roll out</li> </ul>
Output 32	1000 Case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, <b>professionals or communities'</b> impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story	N/A
Output 33	Community outreach programmes by the dtic group in 10 districts	N/A
Output 34	8 Master Plans managed	– Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments;
Output 35	Oversight of dtic entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved	N/A
Output 36	3 Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	N/A
Output 37	2 Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	– No changes in plans due to factors external to the dtic
Output 38	50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	N/A
Output 39	9 Impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions	N/A
Output 40	5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	N/A
Output 41	5 Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Negotiations concluded on the protocol</li> <li>– Protocols finalised</li> <li>– Cabinet memo finalised for ratification of Fisheries Subsidies Agreement</li> <li>– Support from key SA Government Departments</li> </ul>
Output 42	1 Metal trading system implemented	– Mandatory legislative work by the SAPS and other enforcement agencies



Output Number	Outputs	Specific Co-Dependencies
Output 43	1 Operationalization of an Adjudication process for incentive applications	N/A
Output 44	6 Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures	N/A
Output 45	10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint	N/A

## 16. (B) Institutional Programme Performance Information

### 16.1 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** provides 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**, with respect to 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 in FY2021/26 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%. The next intake of 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.

The Fit for Purpose structure project commenced during 2023/24 and will continue during 2024/25. This project includes a revised macro-organisational structure for the department, the development of a Competency Framework as well as a Skills Audit of senior managers.

The department will continue to develop the skills of its employees through prioritised training interventions as per the requirements of the APP, e.g. project management, monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming, transformation, gender-based violence etc by means of formal training interventions, brown bag sessions, webinars, online training etc. It is anticipated that the Competency Framework and Skills Audit will contribute to an improved organisation.

### **Office accommodation (Accessibility)**

An accessibility audit has been undertaken and the initiatives earmarked as agreed with the concessionaire will be undertaken, 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 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	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	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth-empowered businesses	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women, youth and PWD owned businesses	New Indicator	New Indicator	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses
	Output 32: 1000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or <b>communities' impacted</b> by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story	Number of case studies covering the dtic Group / Entities success stories	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
	Output 33: Community outreach programmes by the dtic group in 10 districts	Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	52	10	10	10
	Output 43: 1 Operationalization of an Adjudication process for incentive applications	Incentives Adjudication Review committee established	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	Incentives Adjudication Review committee established	1 Annual Report	1 Annual Report

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women, youth and PWD owned businesses	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses	Nil	Nil	Nil	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD owned businesses
Number of case studies covering the dtic Group / Entities success stories	1 000	250	250	250	250
Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts	10	10	10	10	10
Incentives Adjudication Review committee established	Establishment of the incentives review committee	Nominations of members of the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee	Incentives Adjudication Review Committee established	Incentives Adjudication Review Committee established	Awareness Campaign

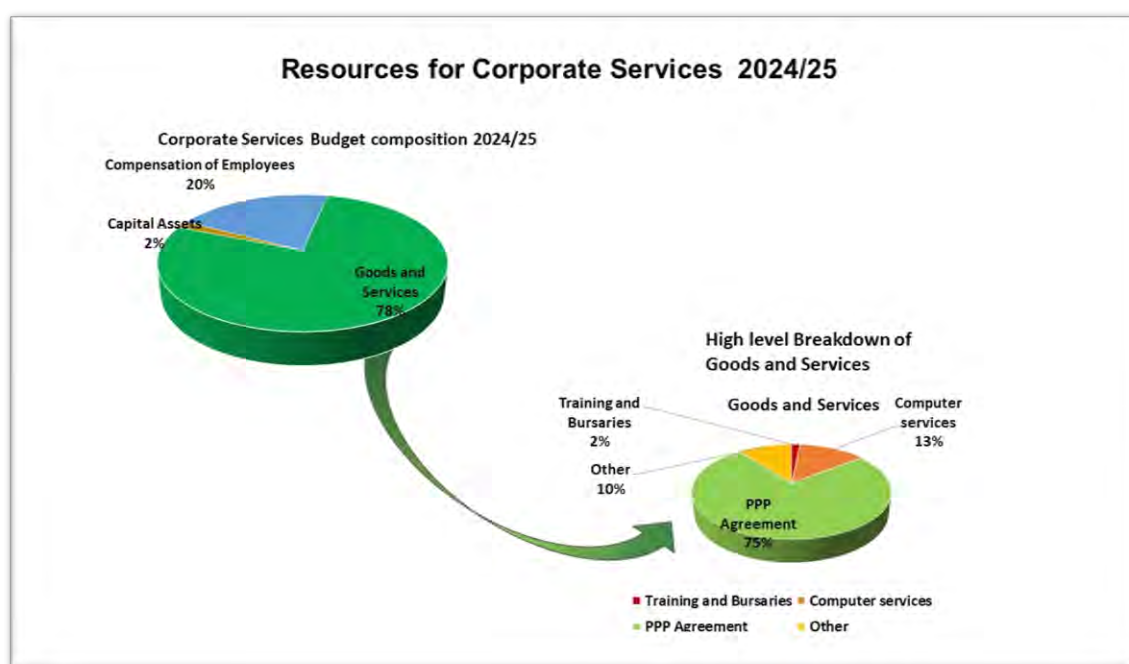
## Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

- Promotion of a values-based and service-oriented organisational culture
- Re-assignment of human resources and provision of specialists for identified core outputs
- 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 constitute 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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Ministry	31 662	33 932	38 657	44 103	43 971	50 718	52 818
Office of the Director-General	81 988	82 349	77 034	75 741	80 295	80 787	84 288
Corporate Management Services	556 746	489 945	522 322	620 309	624 872	649 588	679 332
Office Accommodation	4 397	3 060	2 571	2 500	3 000	3 000	3 000
Financial Management	100 762	66 866	68 803	67 476	77 147	131 219	136 995
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	38 541	45 113	50 542	48 970	51 681	56 591	59 096
<b>Total</b>	<b>814 096</b>	<b>721 265</b>	<b>759 929</b>	<b>859 099</b>	<b>880 966</b>	<b>971 903</b>	<b>1 015 529</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>769 002</b>	<b>715 330</b>	<b>754 374</b>	<b>811 931</b>	<b>869 170</b>	<b>959 522</b>	<b>1 002 581</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>300 881</b>	<b>305 345</b>	<b>305 468</b>	<b>300 556</b>	<b>310 963</b>	<b>322 667</b>	<b>336 216</b>
Salaries and wages	263 345	267 841	267 747	263 938	272 333	282 344	294 046
Social contributions	37 536	37 504	37 721	36 618	38 630	40 323	42 170
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>468 121</b>	<b>409 985</b>	<b>448 906</b>	<b>511 375</b>	<b>558 207</b>	<b>636 855</b>	<b>666 365</b>
Administrative fees	544	1 028	1 427	2 389	2 560	2 676	2 799
Advertising	3 180	3 742	2 703	6 156	6 781	8 465	8 967
Minor assets	2	73	130	481	529	551	576
Audit costs: External	10 578	9 634	8 301	13 076	16 141	23 133	24 193
Bursaries: Employees	2 669	4 420	3 517	6 473	6 764	7 067	7 391
Catering: Departmental activities	716	196	496	2 234	2 240	2 424	2 539
Communication (G&S)	8 204	6 697	7 521	9 681	11 728	12 253	12 823
Computer services	54 585	31 235	20 424	39 352	51 762	61 837	67 869
Consultants: Business and advisory services	20 473	11 125	8 258	12 692	27 873	38 916	37 642
Laboratory services	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	14 703	4 364	32 567	12 552	23 154	24 416	25 534
Contractors	9 112	6 676	5 919	11 676	14 244	14 509	15 175
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	214	236	247	259
Entertainment	-	-	-	103	149	156	163
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	43	244	269	1 034	1 566	1 637	1 712
Consumable supplies	653	248	136	1 145	2 277	2 378	2 487



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

## 16.2 Programme 2: Trade

- a) **Purpose:** Build an equitable global trading system that facilitates 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 aims to develop and respond to policies that impact South Africa's socio-economic development, unlock new markets and retain existing markets for South African products, to enable greater sustainable industrialisation, diversification and to retain and create jobs. It does so by advancing negotiations on the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement, while securing South Africa's market access and policy space through strategic engagements with trading partners, globally. The Trade Branch develops negotiating positions through consultations with relevant stakeholders which are advanced in the negotiating platforms, including the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other multilateral forums to promote South Africa's development interests.

Indicators for the programme reflect a targeted programme of work for negotiations and economic diplomacy, to align trade policy with South Africa's industrial policy in recognition that trade policy is an instrument for industrial development. This also entails expanded focus on streamlining South African firms' access to the benefits of these international instruments, by strengthening ITAC processes in its engagements and working with companies to align trade policy with South Africa's broader development objectives.

### Programme contribution towards 15 Outputs 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	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
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R1.3bn	R55m	R57m	R60m
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R30bn	R32bn	R35bn	R37bn
	Output 3: R900 billion in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) of manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R290bn	R300bn	R310bn	R315bn
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to African countries facilitated under rebates, drawbacks and APDP	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	R28bn	R28bn	R30bn	R32bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of current jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	130 000	130 000	132 000	135 000
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of new jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	500	600	700	800

Outcome	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
		result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC							
	Output 25: 9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) exports and outward investment	Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4	9	9	9
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Number of Bills and Amendment Bills submitted to the Executive Authority (Patents Bill, Design Amendments Bill, ITA Act Amended Bill and Merchandise Marks Bill)	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	4	2	0
	Output 27 20 Successful export interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA	Number of interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	3	20	2	0
	Output 28: 10 High impact trade interventions completed	Number of high impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10	10	10	10

Outcome	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
	Output 29: Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	Number of Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	New Indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	4	4	2
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved	Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (Competition entities)	8	10	4	4	4	4	4
	Output 40: 5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of amendments to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process submitted to Executive Authority (Amended Countervailing Regulation and Amended Tariff Investigation Regulations)	New Indicator	New indicator	New indicator	3	1	0	0
	Output 41: 5 Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	New indicator	New indicator	5	3	8 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 2 Protocols 3 Annexes 1 Rules of origin 1 tariff offer by SACU 1 SA services offer	8 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 2 Protocols 3 Annexes 1 Rules of origin	8 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 2 Protocols 3 Annexes 1 Rules of origin 1 tariff offer by SACU 1 SA services offer

Outcome	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
								1 tariff offer by SACU 1 SA services offer	
	Output 44: 6 Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued	Number of assessment reports on Trade Instruments applied for and issued	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	6	6	6	6

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments	R55m	0	0	0	R55m
Value (Rand) of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates	R32bn	R8bn	R8bn	R8bn	R8bn
Value (Rand) of manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP	R300bn	R75bn	R80bn	R75bn	R70bn
Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to African countries facilitated under rebates, drawbacks and APDP	R28bn	R7bn	R7bn	R7bn	R7bn
Number of current jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC	130 000	0	0	0	130000
Number of new jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC	600	0	0	0	600
Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment	9	1	3	3	2
Number of Bills and Amendment Bills submitted to the Executive Authority (Patents Bill, Design Amendments Bill, ITA Act Amended Bill and Merchandise Marks Bill)	4	0	0	1	3
Number of interventions to support the implementation of the AFCFTA	4	0	2	1	1
Number of high impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products	10	0	2	3	5
Number of Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	4	1	1	1	1
Number of reports on oversight of entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved (ITAC)	4	1	1	1	1

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of Amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process submitted to Executive Authority (Amendment to Countervailing Regulation and Amended to Tariff Investigation Regulations)	1	0	0	1	0
Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	8	0	2	1	5
Number of assessment reports on Trade Instruments applied for and issued	6	0	3	0	3



### **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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
International Trade Development	186 056	203 866	208 864	244 687	223 985	232 624	242 348
African Multilateral Economic Development	13 101	13 926	13 796	16 916	17 659	18 708	18 870
<b>Total</b>	<b>199 157</b>	<b>217 792</b>	<b>222 660</b>	<b>261 603</b>	<b>241 644</b>	<b>251 332</b>	<b>261 218</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>80 306</b>	<b>82 743</b>	<b>88 609</b>	<b>109 903</b>	<b>95 147</b>	<b>98 932</b>	<b>102 691</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>77 726</b>	<b>80 176</b>	<b>80 408</b>	<b>82 837</b>	<b>86 537</b>	<b>90 158</b>	<b>93 506</b>
Salaries and wages	68 690	71 003	71 170	71 471	78 889	82 173	85 155
Social contributions	9 036	9 173	9 238	11 366	7 648	7 985	8 351
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>2 567</b>	<b>8 201</b>	<b>27 066</b>	<b>8 610</b>	<b>8 774</b>	<b>9 185</b>
Administrative fees	10	11	33	125	141	147	154
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	28	29	30
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2	131	77	78	82	86
Communication (G&S)	610	632	699	477	507	530	554
Computer services	204	282	201	215	225	277	290
Consultants: Business and advisory services	45	155	127	323	213	223	233
Legal services (G&S)	-	169	-	573	1 534	1 603	1 676
Contractors	318	-	191	587	564	547	572
Consumable supplies	-	3	2	2	17	18	19
Operating leases	188	177	187	238	248	259	271
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	211	158	165	173
Travel and subsistence	1 205	1 134	6 315	3 095	3 152	3 071	3 220
Operating payments	-	2	31	131	356	372	389
Venues and facilities	-	-	284	21 012	1 389	1 451	1 518
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>118 851</b>	<b>135 030</b>	<b>134 051</b>	<b>150 806</b>	<b>145 673</b>	<b>151 424</b>	<b>157 506</b>
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>97 050</b>	<b>113 876</b>	<b>109 996</b>	<b>120 405</b>	<b>114 794</b>	<b>119 182</b>	<b>123 807</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	97 050	113 876	109 996	120 405	114 794	119 182	123 807
<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>	<b>18 088</b>	<b>17 452</b>	<b>18 657</b>	<b>24 530</b>	<b>25 050</b>	<b>26 152</b>	<b>27 330</b>
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>3 645</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>4 920</b>	<b>5 411</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>6 090</b>	<b>6 369</b>

Public corporations	3 645	3 648	4 920	5 411	5 829	6 090	6 369
Other transfers to public corporations	3 645	3 648	4 920	5 411	5 829	6 090	6 369
<b>Households</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>460</b>	-	-	-
Social benefits	68	48	478	460	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>894</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1 021</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	-	-	-	<b>894</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1 021</b>
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	894	824	976	1 021
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	-	<b>19</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>199 157</b>	<b>217 792</b>	<b>222 660</b>	<b>261 603</b>	<b>241 644</b>	<b>251 332</b>	<b>261 218</b>

## 16.3 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 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 ten (10) SEZs located in seven (7) 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 focus will be on improved performance of the 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 14 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	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	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R200bn	R200bn	R180bn	R185bn
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved	Value of additional local output committed or achieved through investment	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1bn	R1.5bn	R2.5bn	R3bn
	Output 3: R 900 billion in manufacturing exports	Value of manufacturing exports facilitated through branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R15bn	R17bn	R18.5bn	R19bn
	Output 11: R R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value of support on Black Industrialist Output achieved through branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1bn	R1.25bn	R1.5bn	R2bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported, or covered by Master Plans	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	25 000	27 000	29 000	30 000
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	7 860	9 630	11 300	12 000
	Output 14: 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 600	1 700	1 700
	Output 17: 1 new SEZ application considered for designation	Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1
	Output 19: 1500 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated	Number of Megawatts of energy projects facilitated	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	800MW	800MW	900MW	950MW
	Output 20: 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid	Number of Megawatts of energy available for the grid	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	250MW	250MW	550MW	550MW

Outcome	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
	Output 21: 5 Projects successfully managed through the energy one stop shop	Number of Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop:  - Number of Unblockings- challenges encountered by IPPs (number of challenges unblocked) could be multiple per Developer(. 10 - 15 challenges unblocked )  - Number of Projects in the development pipeline (financial closure and construction with a Commercial Operational Date) 3 – 5 projects supported	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10       3	13       4	15       5
	Output 23: 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	100 investor facilitation & unblocking's	100 investor facilitation & unblocking's	120 investor facilitation & unblocking's	150 investor facilitation & unblocking's
	Output 37: 2 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Number of investment conferences (SAIC) hosted	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1

### Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones	R200bn	R20bn	R63bn	R65bn	R52bn
Value of additional local output committed or achieved through investment	R1.5bn	R150m	R350m	R500m	R500m
Value of manufacturing exports facilitated through branch interventions	R17bn	Nil	R5bn	R6bn	R6bn
Value of support on Black Industrialist Output achieved through branch interventions	R1.25bn	R200m	R350m	R350m	R350m
Number of jobs supported, or covered by Master Plans	27 000	5 000	8000	6000	8000
Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions	9 630	1 030	3500	2 800	2 300
Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms	1 600	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 600
Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation	1	Nil	Nil	One (1) application assessed and submitted to Minister for consideration	Nil
Number of Megawatts of energy projects facilitated	800MW	Nil	Nil	Nil	800MW
Number of Megawatts of energy available for the grid	250MW	50MW	50MW	50MW	100MW
Number of Unblockings- challenges encountered by IPPs (number of challenges unblocked) could be multiple per Developer(, 10 - 15 challenges unblocked )	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
Number of Projects in the development pipeline (financial closure and construction with a Commercial Operational Date) 3 – 5 projects supported	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	100 investor facilitation & unblocking's	25	25	25	25
Number of investment conferences (SAIC) hosted	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Investment Promotion	47 516	47 281	49 049	36 902	36 724	40 307	41 219
Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	9 215	6 430	6 509	17 663	20 036	20 533	20 240
Investor Support and Aftercare	4	2	735	2 755	3 579	2 521	1 614
Spatial Industrial Development	87 148	73 776	95 822	83 214	106 738	111 270	118 238
<b>Total</b>	<b>143 883</b>	<b>127 489</b>	<b>152 115</b>	<b>140 534</b>	<b>167 077</b>	<b>174 631</b>	<b>181 311</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>99 637</b>	<b>90 576</b>	<b>92 570</b>	<b>86 502</b>	<b>89 096</b>	<b>92 937</b>	<b>96 565</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>88 802</b>	<b>85 597</b>	<b>82 481</b>	<b>76 537</b>	<b>77 781</b>	<b>80 183</b>	<b>83 218</b>
Salaries and wages	78 827	76 262	73 458	60 096	60 936	62 970	65 217
Social contributions	9 975	9 335	9 023	16 441	16 845	17 213	18 001
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>10 835</b>	<b>4 979</b>	<b>10 089</b>	<b>9 965</b>	<b>11 315</b>	<b>12 754</b>	<b>13 347</b>
Administrative fees	75	156	93	211	357	373	391
Advertising	400	-	-	302	2	2	2
Catering: Departmental activities	-	1	66	138	472	493	515
Communication (G&S)	444	494	680	325	429	447	467
Computer services	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 508	217	1 738	2 711	2 500	2 000	2 000
Legal services (G&S)	1	-	170	2	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	156	926	147	154
Entertainment	-	-	-	5	65	68	71
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	9	23	11	5	188	196	205
Consumable supplies	-	-	3	25	21	22	23
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	59	2	146	148	154	161
Operating leases	1 184	90	-	199	448	468	490
Rental and hiring	-	-	5	34	14	15	16
Property payments	-	-	-	17	17	18	19
Travel and subsistence	1 781	3 270	5 070	3 011	3 396	5 212	5 458
Operating payments	85	669	51	313	457	474	469
Venues and facilities	288	-	2 200	2 365	1 875	2 665	2 906
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>44 246</b>	<b>36 913</b>	<b>59 545</b>	<b>53 473</b>	<b>77 397</b>	<b>81 084</b>	<b>84 108</b>

<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>10 741</b>	<b>14 628</b>	<b>10 558</b>	<b>10 342</b>	<b>10 027</b>	<b>10 360</b>	<b>10 712</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	10 741	14 628	10 558	10 342	10 027	10 360	10 712
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>33 406</b>	<b>21 447</b>	<b>48 104</b>	<b>43 131</b>	<b>67 370</b>	<b>70 724</b>	<b>73 396</b>
Public corporations	33 406	21 447	48 104	43 131	67 370	70 724	73 396
Other transfers to public corporations	33 406	21 447	48 104	43 131	67 370	70 724	73 396
<b>Households</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>883</b>	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	99	838	883	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>559</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	-	-	-	<b>559</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>638</b>
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	559	584	610	638
<b>Total</b>	<b>143 883</b>	<b>127 489</b>	<b>152 115</b>	<b>140 534</b>	<b>167 077</b>	<b>174 631</b>	<b>181 311</b>

## 16.4 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 creating a capable state. The Masterplans is one of the instruments used to achieve this in conjunction with all relevant branches across **the dtic**. As such, the branch will also develop one Masterplan in the Medical Devices sector. The branch will continue to focus on the implementation of Masterplans, notably the Automotives, Poultry, Sugar, Steel & Metal Fabrication, Clothing & Textiles and Furniture Masterplans. In addition to the Masterplans the branch will also focus on the implementation of various programmes and projects across various sectors which include but no 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 IFB and DFI's 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.

A major theme of the programme's work is to advance new green economy manufacturing, particular in relation to finalising the New Energy Vehicle Roadmap and the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy to utility scale and small-scale renewable projects. In addition, **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 Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

The programme will continue 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.

The programme will aim to achieve greater alignment of its Technical Infrastructure (Standards, Quality Accreditation and Metrology) institutions with the economic impact. This includes forging closer alignment between the standards work and that of the Masterplan and other sector work. It also includes enhancing the role of standards work with green industries and energy efficiency.

#### **Programme contribution towards 17 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, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	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	Output 1: R350bn billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1.5bn	R3bn	R3bn	R4bn
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R2.5bn	R3.5bn	R4.5bn	R5.5bn
	Output 3: R900 billion in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R410m	R550m	R600m	R650m
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R93m	R110m	R120m	R130m
	Output 11: R 200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions	New indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1bn	R1.2bn	R1.5bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported and maintained through branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 459	2 500	2 500	3 000
	Output 14: 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	5 000	6 500	7 000	8 000

Outcome	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
	Output 22: 2 Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency	Number of compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	2	1	1
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Cabinet or Parliament	Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Executive Authority	1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet	Nil	Nil
	Output 30: EV White Paper implementation	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	Reports on Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle
	Output 31: 1 Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework

Outcome	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
	Output 34: 8 Master Plans managed	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans (Automotive, RCTLF, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture and Steel)	New Indicator	New indicator	Progress reports of approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 6 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans
		Medical Devices Master Plan finalised and implemented	New indicator	New Indicator	1	1 draft Medical Devices Master Plan developed	Finalisation and implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan	-	-
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved	Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	4	4	4
	Output 40: 5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1
	Output 42: Metal trading system implemented	Number of reports on the implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal



Outcome	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
						legitimate metal production industry	value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions	R3bn	R500m	R1bn	R1bn	R500m
Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions	R3.5bn	R875m	R875m	R875m	R875m
Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports	R550m	R137.5m	R200m	R100m	R112.5m
Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa	R110m	R27.5M	R50m	R20m	R12.5m
Value of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions	R1bn	R250m	R250m	R250m	R250m
Number of jobs supported and maintained through branch interventions	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000
Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions	2 500	500	1 000	500	500
Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms	6 500	1500	1500	1500	2000
Number of compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	4	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		White paper on New Energy Vehicle	implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle	White paper on New Energy Vehicle	paper on New Energy Vehicle
Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	4	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework	Report on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework
Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans (Automotive, RCTLF, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture, and Steel)	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans
Medical Devices Master Plan finalised and implemented	Finalisation and implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan	Finalisation of the Medical Devices Master Plan	Implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan	Nil	Nil
Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities	4	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities
Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of reports on the implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	1 progress reports on the Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	1 progress reports on the Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	1 progress reports on the Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	1 progress reports on the Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry

*\*\*Output 12 target is not cumulative but maintained\*\**

### **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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Industrial Competitiveness	814 358	949 029	932 226	861 746	918 888	931 988	965 823
Customised Sector Programmes	811 928	689 047	798 286	731 186	512 648	741 880	794 180
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 626 286</b>	<b>1 638 076</b>	<b>1 730 512</b>	<b>1 592 932</b>	<b>1 431 536</b>	<b>1 673 868</b>	<b>1 760 003</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>111 972</b>	<b>110 535</b>	<b>114 855</b>	<b>125 598</b>	<b>132 069</b>	<b>138 357</b>	<b>146 323</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>107 661</b>	<b>107 436</b>	<b>103 986</b>	<b>116 798</b>	<b>120 619</b>	<b>126 483</b>	<b>133 904</b>
Salaries and wages	95 973	96 014	92 829	100 062	103 130	108 227	114 811
Social contributions	11 688	11 422	11 157	16 736	17 489	18 256	19 093
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>4 311</b>	<b>3 099</b>	<b>10 869</b>	<b>8 800</b>	<b>11 450</b>	<b>11 874</b>	<b>12 419</b>
Administrative fees	27	48	120	924	970	1 013	1 059
Minor assets	-	-	-	45	47	49	51
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	95	206	309	323	338
Communication (G&S)	718	918	899	796	831	868	908
Computer services	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	282	-	1 981	1 070	500	468	522
Legal services (G&S)	635	170	2 734	20	20	21	22
Contractors	-	-	-	57	60	63	66
Entertainment	-	-	-	21	22	23	24
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3	1	2	16	16	17	18
Consumable supplies	2	4	7	151	157	164	172
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	315	329	344	360
Operating leases	18	-	-	94	98	102	107
Travel and subsistence	473	1 052	4 569	3 240	7 255	6 912	7 196
Operating payments	2 153	761	11	1 845	836	1 507	1 576
Venues and facilities	-	143	451	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1 514 310</b>	<b>1 527 541</b>	<b>1 615 657</b>	<b>1 465 987</b>	<b>1 298 290</b>	<b>1 534 281</b>	<b>1 612 394</b>
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>378 165</b>	<b>438 782</b>	<b>377 084</b>	<b>322 071</b>	<b>354 064</b>	<b>347 519</b>	<b>359 356</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	378 165	438 782	377 084	322 071	354 064	347 519	359 356

<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>	<b>7 227</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>7 145</b>	<b>10 679</b>	<b>11 159</b>	<b>11 659</b>	<b>12 193</b>
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>994 428</b>	<b>928 384</b>	<b>1 072 902</b>	<b>988 933</b>	<b>781 352</b>	<b>1 018 058</b>	<b>1 077 914</b>
Public corporations	994 428	928 384	1 072 902	988 933	781 352	1 018 058	1 077 914
Other transfers to public corporations	994 428	928 384	1 072 902	988 933	781 352	1 018 058	1 077 914
<b>Non-profit institutions</b>	<b>134 347</b>	<b>151 689</b>	<b>158 111</b>	<b>144 304</b>	<b>151 715</b>	<b>157 045</b>	<b>162 931</b>
<b>Households</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>415</b>	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	137	1 473	399	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	6	16	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-		<b>1 126</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>1 286</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	-	-	-	<b>1 126</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>1 286</b>
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	1 126	1 177	1 230	1 286
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>4</b>	-		<b>221</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 626 286</b>	<b>1 638 076</b>	<b>1 730 512</b>	<b>1 592 932</b>	<b>1 431 536</b>	<b>1 673 868</b>	<b>1 760 003</b>



## 16.5 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

A fair economy that promotes efficient and competitive markets and protects consumers through smart regulation and legislation.

The Programme will contribute to investment facilitation, localisation, transformation and supporting industrialisation through its initiatives. To achieve the aforementioned, the Programme has various planned outputs in line with the programme mandate, which directly and indirectly contributes to the Departmental outcomes.

#### **Programme contribution towards 7 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	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	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	Number of workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	20	20	20	20
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses	Number of Education workshops to support SMMEs	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	20	20	20	20
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported from liquor distributors & lotteries	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	20 000	35 000 (liquor)	35 000(liquor)	35 000 (liquor)
							10 000 (lotteries)	10 000(lotteries)	10 000 (lotteries)
	Output 24: 2 Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate outcome 5 (IO5) in <b>South Africa's Action Plan</b>	Number of reports on the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register and remedial actions taken by the CIPC	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	Nil	Nil
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, regulations developed, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Number of Draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	One draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/ Act	Nil	Nil

Outcome	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
							and submitted to Executive Authority		
	Output 45: 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint	Number of reports on successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10	10

### Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs	20	5	5	5	5
Number of Education workshops to support SMMEs	20	5	5	5	5
Number of jobs supported from liquor distributors & lotteries	35 000 (liquor)	12 000(liquor )	8 000(liquor )	10 000(liquor )	5 000(liquor )
	10 000 (lotteries)	1 000 (lotteries)	2 000 (lotteries)	4 000 (lotteries)	3 000(lotteries)
Number of reports on the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register and remedial actions taken by the CIPC	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Number of Draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act	One draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/ Act and submitted to Executive Authority (Minister)	Nil	Nil	Nil	One draft Regulations developed on the Companies Amendment Bill/ Act and submitted to Executive Authority (Minister)
Number of reports on successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	10	2	2	3	3

### **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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Policy and Legislative Development	14 314	19 482	18 728	19 542	20 959	21 342	22 868
Enforcement and Compliance	36 370	36 298	33 076	36 041	34 982	36 389	37 765
Regulatory Services	237 800	267 608	279 707	293 756	290 181	299 689	311 295
<b>Total</b>	<b>288 484</b>	<b>323 388</b>	<b>331 511</b>	<b>349 339</b>	<b>346 122</b>	<b>357 420</b>	<b>371 928</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>60 924</b>	<b>66 733</b>	<b>63 098</b>	<b>69 758</b>	<b>72 041</b>	<b>74 031</b>	<b>78 225</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>54 929</b>	<b>58 189</b>	<b>56 370</b>	<b>58 806</b>	<b>58 859</b>	<b>60 815</b>	<b>64 394</b>
Salaries and wages	48 444	51 429	49 815	46 281	45 153	47 049	49 998
Social contributions	6 485	6 760	6 555	12 525	13 706	13 766	14 396
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>5 995</b>	<b>8 544</b>	<b>6 728</b>	<b>10 952</b>	<b>13 182</b>	<b>13 216</b>	<b>13 831</b>
Administrative fees	39	28	61	136	163	171	179
Advertising	-	795	-	-	1 015	1 062	1 111
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2	225	898	1 297	1 358	1 420
Communication (G&S)	335	421	352	409	429	447	468
Computer services	-	-	-	1 954	715	748	782
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 537	4 751	168	230	1 751	2 071	2 166
Legal services (G&S)	1 398	1 969	2 529	1 900	1 940	1 980	2 071
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	30	15	112	229	200	208	217
Consumable supplies	-	6	3	2	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1	2	5	5	5	5	5
Operating leases	14	-	-	10	10	10	10
Rental and hiring	-	-	34	244	302	316	330
Travel and subsistence	553	555	3 211	4 833	3 801	3 224	3 377
Operating payments	88	-	28	100	1 180	1 226	1 286
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	2	374	390	409
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>227 560</b>	<b>256 655</b>	<b>267 959</b>	<b>279 407</b>	<b>273 899</b>	<b>283 199</b>	<b>293 504</b>
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	<b>222 073</b>	<b>250 893</b>	<b>258 391</b>	<b>270 094</b>	<b>264 309</b>	<b>273 257</b>	<b>283 106</b>
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	222 073	250 893	258 391	270 094	264 309	273 257	283 106
<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>	<b>5 418</b>	<b>5 668</b>	<b>9 207</b>	<b>9 250</b>	<b>9 590</b>	<b>9 942</b>	<b>10 398</b>

<b>Households</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>63</b>	-	-	-
Social benefits	69	88	361	63	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>174</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	-	-	-	<b>174</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>199</b>
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	174	182	190	199
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	-	-	<b>454</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>288 484</b>	<b>323 388</b>	<b>331 511</b>	<b>349 339</b>	<b>346 122</b>	<b>357 420</b>	<b>371 928</b>

## 16.6 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 localisation, export growth and transformation.

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, local output production and exports that is anticipated to result in the retention of existing jobs and the creation of new jobs.

Indicators for the Programme reflect its core financing work, while focusing on expanding the reach of industrial finance to Black Industrialists, SMMEs, women and youth-owned enterprises and to under-supported districts.

The incentives branch will continue to administer through the IDC and NEF various financial support to businesses affected by load shedding. Incentive funding instruments and documentations will be reviewed to reduce the red tape and hence improve access to industrial financing.

#### **Programme contribution towards 14 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	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	Output1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support	R17.9bn	R23bn	R26,7bn	R25bn	R20bn	R20bn	R20bn
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output projected or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local output projected	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R750m	R750m	R900m	R900m
		Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R350m	R350m	R400m	R400m
	Output 5: R9 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)	Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R8bn	R9bn	R8bn	R8bn
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises	New Indicator	New Indicator	R5bn	R5bn	R4bn	R5bn	R6bn
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1bn	R800m	R1bn	R1bn

Outcome	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
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs,	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R500m	R500m	R500m	R600m
	Output 11: R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R3bn	R18bn	R3bn	R3bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	25 000	25 000	30 000	30 000
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs to be created	Number of new permanent jobs created	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 000	6 000	5 000	5 000
		Number of construction job opportunities (Part time or temporary job opportunities)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 000		1 000	1 000
	Output 14: 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 500	16, 000	1 500	1 500
	Output 18: R1 Billion Support to enterprises including SMMEs	Report on the R1bn financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R240m	1	1	1

Outcome	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
	to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF	load shedding through energy resilience fund by IDC and NEF							
	Output 35: Oversight of dtic entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved	Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (IDC and NEF)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	4	4
	Output 40: 5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1

### Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support	R20bn	R5bn	R8bn	R4bn	R3bn
Value (Rand) of additional local output projected	R750m	Nil	R350m	Nil	R400m
Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved	R350m	Nil	R150m	Nil	R200m
Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services	R8bn	R1bn	R1bn	R2bn	R4bn
Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises	R4bn	Nil	Nil	Nil	R4bn
Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros	R800m	Nil	R300m	Nil	R500m
Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs	R500m	Nil	R250m	Nil	R250m
Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group	R18bn	Nil	Nil	Nil	R18 bn
Number of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new)	25 000	Nil	10 000	Nil	15 000
Number of new permanent jobs created	6 000	Nil	2 500	Nil	2 500
Number of construction job opportunities (Part time or temporary job opportunities)		Nil	200	Nil	800
Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported	16 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	16,000
Report on the financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund by IDC and NEF	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (IDC and NEF)	4	Nil	2	Nil	2
Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	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 to support business activities. The support to manufacturers will seek to attract R20 billion per year of private sector investment (subject to tabled budget), generate local additional output of R350 million to R400 million and attract a further R750 to R900 million for new approved projects over the three year period.

Financial funding to the global business services industry is estimated to result in export revenue of R8 billion per year supporting 25 000 existing and new jobs initially with an increased target of 30 000 from 2025/26. Overall, the incentive support across sectors, that will trigger investment, local output and exports is anticipated to result in the creation of 5 000 permanent jobs and 1 000 construction jobs per year over the MTEF period.

The Programme aims to inject a total of R1.5 billion into projects owned by SMMEs, women- and youth-owned enterprises (subject to tabled budget) and R3 billion into projects/enterprises to expand economic activity outside of the five metros over the three year period (subject to tabled budget). Industrial financing to Black Industrialists is estimated to generate output R4 billion in 2024/25 with a lower planned target of R3 billion in 2025/26 and 2025/27.

The Programme, will through the IDC and NEF, administer R200 million (to be amended) to fund businesses including SMMEs in order to reduce the detrimental impacts of load shedding in the economy. This funding as well as other key indicators will be monitored by the Programme in order to ensure that these two developmental financial intuitions, in partnership with **the dtic**, will achieve at least 95% of their yearly targets.

One incentive funding instrument and/or documentations will be reviewed per year to reduce the red tape and hence improve access to industrial financing.

## 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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Broadening Participation and Industrial Incentives	16 507	22 139	29 693	25 174	42 198	46 704	45 418
Manufacturing Incentives	2 235 762	3 661 980	3 678 384	3 101 772	2 433 092	2 943 340	3 113 062
Services Investment Incentives	550 187	871 180	997 242	1 155 593	979 105	1 026 507	1 063 798
Infrastructure Investment Support	2 069 875	1 884 168	630 949	1 094 253	543 155	1 145 782	1 185 539
Product and Systems Development	11 401	11 753	11 510	16 053	17 028	17 262	18 053
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	14 742	14 725	15 310	20 794	19 888	20 203	21 128
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 898 474</b>	<b>6 465 945</b>	<b>5 363 088</b>	<b>5 413 639</b>	<b>4 034 466</b>	<b>5 199 798</b>	<b>5 446 998</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>139 374</b>	<b>150 384</b>	<b>161 523</b>	<b>154 814</b>	<b>161 354</b>	<b>177 921</b>	<b>184 179</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>132 533</b>	<b>139 308</b>	<b>142 011</b>	<b>136 213</b>	<b>139 993</b>	<b>147 025</b>	<b>151 924</b>
Salaries and wages	115 760	122 083	124 382	112 814	115 540	121 499	125 228
Social contributions	16 773	17 225	17 629	23 399	24 453	25 526	26 696
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>6 841</b>	<b>11 076</b>	<b>19 512</b>	<b>18 601</b>	<b>21 361</b>	<b>30 896</b>	<b>32 255</b>
Administrative fees	79	141	106	171	182	190	199
Minor assets	-	-	-	30	31	32	33
Catering: Departmental activities	3	9	14	84	198	323	345
Communication (G&S)	500	704	987	574	602	839	877
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 118	4 652	7 303	5 117	6 115	10 540	10 827
Legal services (G&S)	-	2 700	5 793	3 130	2 837	5 054	5 286
Contractors	983	296	-	78	81	85	89
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	62	65	68	71
Entertainment	-	-	-	12	13	14	15
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	12	16	72	165	171	190	198
Consumable supplies	1	9	6	109	114	119	124
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	5	88	92	96	100
Operating leases	649	1	-	392	1 104	941	984
Property payments	-	-	-	133	139	145	152
Travel and subsistence	1 484	2 465	5 221	7 604	8 690	11 251	11 858



Training and development	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	12	20	5	358	684	715	748
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	494	243	294	349
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4 758 820</b>	<b>6 315 561</b>	<b>5 201 565</b>	<b>5 258 825</b>	<b>3 873 112</b>	<b>5 021 877</b>	<b>5 262 819</b>
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>4 758 421</b>	<b>6 314 230</b>	<b>5 201 068</b>	<b>5 257 558</b>	<b>3 872 060</b>	<b>5 020 778</b>	<b>5 261 670</b>
<b>Public corporations</b>	<b>2 921 552</b>	<b>3 751 850</b>	<b>609 345</b>	<b>982 612</b>	<b>426 002</b>	<b>976 259</b>	<b>1 007 980</b>
Other transfers to public corporations	2 921 552	3 751 850	609 345	982 612	426 002	976 259	1 007 980
<b>Private enterprises</b>	<b>1 836 869</b>	<b>2 562 380</b>	<b>4 591 723</b>	<b>4 274 946</b>	<b>3 446 058</b>	<b>4 044 519</b>	<b>4 253 690</b>
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	1 777 765	2 378 104	4 168 725	4 002 688	3 154 977	3 663 524	3 858 967
Other transfers to private enterprises	59 104	184 276	422 998	272 258	291 081	380 995	394 723
<b>Households</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 149</b>
Social benefits	393	1 331	497	1 267	1 052	1 099	1 149
Other transfers to households	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other machinery and equipment	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 898 474</b>	<b>6 465 945</b>	<b>5 363 088</b>	<b>5 413 639</b>	<b>4 034 466</b>	<b>5 199 798</b>	<b>5 446 998</b>

## 16.7 Programme 7: Exports

a) **Purpose:** Increase export capacity and support direct investment flows, through targeted strategies, and an effectively managed network of foreign trade and investment offices.

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**

Exports provide a significant opportunity for SA to expand industrial output and provide bigger markets for local firms. It is an essential element of the country's industrialisation agenda. The programme will focus on improving the total value of exports, the composition of exports (with greater SA value-addition), the composition of exporters (by drawing in more black and women-led firms) and the spatial composition of exporting firms.

The Programme will continue with initiatives undertaken in 2023/24 to further support firms to reach strategic export markets, through a more concentrated focus on those markets. The focus will be to unlock the opportunities presented by the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and to obtain opportunities in markets in the United States, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America.

Dedicated plans will be developed for existing networks launched, additional networks will be developed to create frameworks for companies to succeed in complex markets, while making it easier for companies to access export finance, marketing avenues, and a flexible basket of advice and support suited to their unique needs.

### **Programme contribution towards 12 Output Indicators.**

The following table 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	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	Output 3: R900billion in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world – (SARS Raw Data)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R700bn	R900bn*	R720bn*	R740bn
		Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R170.35bn	R150bn	R130bn	R120bn
	Output 4: R400billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries (SARS Raw Data)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R300bn*	R400bn*	R310bn*	R320bn
		Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R65.15bn*	R65bn*	R55bn*	R50bn
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R148m	R84m	R74m	R64m

Outcome	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
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R65m	R20m	R17m	R13m
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth-empowered businesses	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R60m	R18m	R14m	R11m
	Output 9: R8 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R58m	R17m	R13m	R9m
	Output 11: R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R10bn	R8bn	R7bn	R6bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported through export initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	70 000	65 000	65 000	65 000

Outcome	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
	Output 14: 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained	Number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms through export initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	6 500	6 000	6 000	6 000
	Output 35: Oversight of entities to ensure that at least 95%of planned KPIs are achieved	Number of reports on 95% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (ECIC)	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	4	4	4

Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world (SARS Raw Data)	R900bn*	Nil	Nil	Nil	R900bn*
Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	R150bn	Nil	Nil	Nil	R150bn
Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries (SARS Raw Data)	R400bn*	Nil	Nil	Nil	R400bn*
Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	R65bn*	Nil	Nil	Nil	R65bn*
Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives	R84m	R25m	R35m	R17.5m	R6.5m
Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives	R20m	R6m	R8m	R4m	R2m
Value (Rand) of support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives	R18m	R6m	R7m	R4m	R1m
Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives	R17m	R5m	R7m	R4m	R1m
Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives	R8bn	Nil	Nil	Nil	R8bn
Number of jobs supported through export initiatives	65 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	65 000
Number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms through export initiatives	6 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	6 000
Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (ECIC)	4	1	1	1	1

## **Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period**

The branch will promote exports to other African countries, through:

- Targeted marketing efforts
- Close working together with the ECIC, IDC and NEF as well as other Programmes of **the dtic**

Promote export growth for jobs by improving institutional support to exporters; through:

- The development of compacts with export councils
- Developing export partnerships and export networks
- Addressing and unblocking challenges faced by exporters

Promote the diversification of participants in export activities by expanding support to black industrialists, women- and youth-owned enterprises; through:

- Providing export promotion and capacity development support to black-, women-, youth and persons with disabilities owned enterprises
- Supporting output by black industrialist firms
- Supporting jobs in black industrialist firms

Diversify the composition of South Africa's export basket by providing structured support to priority sectors and markets; through the development of Export Action Plans for Master Plans focusing on AfCFTA, AGOA, Asia and Europe.

Diversify the spatial composition of exporters by undertaking targeted export promotion and capacity building activities in under-supported Districts.

## Programme Resource Considerations

Programme 7: Export	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
Rand thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
African Bilateral Economic Relations	17 942	19 120	19 294	21 987	22 589	24 687	25 822
Export Promotion and Marketing	37 051	40 139	43 915	40 973	41 858	47 247	48 991
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	310 227	327 603	322 553	310 313	312 155	322 335	338 222
Export Development and Support	12 592	12 153	12 067	15 011	11 358	13 559	13 780
<b>Total</b>	<b>377 812</b>	<b>399 015</b>	<b>397 829</b>	<b>388 284</b>	<b>387 960</b>	<b>407 828</b>	<b>426 815</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>213 667</b>	<b>190 226</b>	<b>242 333</b>	<b>231 193</b>	<b>224 064</b>	<b>238 458</b>	<b>251 657</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>171 431</b>	<b>152 272</b>	<b>185 586</b>	<b>185 926</b>	<b>176 607</b>	<b>186 839</b>	<b>197 241</b>
Salaries and wages	155 366	137 257	168 512	158 567	151 034	160 145	169 323
Social contributions	16 065	15 015	17 074	27 359	25 573	26 694	27 918
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>42 236</b>	<b>37 954</b>	<b>56 747</b>	<b>45 267</b>	<b>47 457</b>	<b>51 619</b>	<b>54 416</b>
Administrative fees	88	60	134	412	463	486	508
Advertising	37	59	146	26	30	31	32
Minor assets	20	8	46	7	6	6	6
Catering: Departmental activities	14	1	45	887	818	822	835
Communication (G&S)	1 608	1 148	1 962	1 466	1 184	1 255	1 313
Computer services	1 168	981	1 016	1 397	3 165	3 202	3 349
Consultants: Business and advisory services	62	996	77	757	3 998	3 400	3 533
Laboratory services	-	8	14	-	-	-	-
Legal services (G&S)	236	-	2	30	31	32	33
Contractors	704	445	1 074	82	953	1 029	1 247
Agency and support/outsourced services	629	538	1 856	464	-	-	-
Entertainment	71	116	278	58	92	148	155
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	667	541	833	368	20	21	22
Consumable supplies	368	117	383	186	179	191	199
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	304	245	323	908	1 106	1 165	1 219
Operating leases	17 174	15 864	24 792	13 918	16 443	17 999	18 825
Rental and hiring	181	198	93	25	326	327	328
Property payments	1 006	680	1 606	525	362	378	395



Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 654	4 269	8 127	8 385	7 817	8 569	9 275
Training and development	826	470	-	792	497	421	294
Operating payments	13 994	10 982	12 656	9 584	7 843	8 194	8 569
Venues and facilities	425	228	1 284	4 986	2 124	3 943	4 279
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>163 188</b>	<b>208 657</b>	<b>154 310</b>	<b>155 655</b>	<b>162 488</b>	<b>167 881</b>	<b>173 600</b>
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	<b>162 710</b>	<b>208 078</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>155 505</b>	<b>162 488</b>	<b>167 881</b>	<b>173 600</b>
Public corporations	162 710	208 078	150 000	155 505	162 488	167 881	173 600
Other transfers to public corporations	162 710	208 078	150 000	155 505	162 488	167 881	173 600
<b>Households</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>4 310</b>	<b>150</b>	-	-	-
Social benefits	472	579	1 956	150	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	-	2 354	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>1 558</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>1 558</b>
Transport equipment	640	-	-	673	703	734	768
Other machinery and equipment	317	125	1 185	763	705	755	790
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>377 812</b>	<b>399 015</b>	<b>397 829</b>	<b>388 284</b>	<b>387 960</b>	<b>407 828</b>	<b>426 815</b>

## 16.8 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 23 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	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	Output 1: R350billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R18bn	R15bn	R15bn	R15bn
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of Actual and projected local output	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R6bn	R6bn	R6bn	R6bn
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group	Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1.1bn	R400m	R400m	R400m
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1.1bn	R750m	R750m	R750m
	Output 9: R8 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors	Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R408m	R126m	R120m	R120m

Outcome	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
	Output 10: R 900 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	Value (Rand) of EEIP agreement or EEIP equivalent agreement set out in a submission approved	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R800m	R900m	R1billion	R1billion
	Output 11: R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Value (Rand) of output by Black Industrialist firms supported	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	R3.3bn	R6bn	R3.3bn	R3.3bn
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs retained and created	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	180 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes: 50 000 full-time jobs, 50 000 Social Employment Fund part-time or temporary job opportunities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000
	Output 14: 160 000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported or benefited from BBBEE policies	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
	Output 15: 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	20 000 workers	20 000 workers	20 000 workers	20 000 workers

Outcome	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
	Output 16: 10 High-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration-through the implementation of market inquiry outcomes	Number of Impact assessment reports on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10	10
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	4	4	4
	Output 36: 3 Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	Number of reports on three projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	3	4	4
	Output 37: 2 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Number of Black Industrialist conferences and the Worker Ownership Summit hosted.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	2	1	1	1
	Output 38: 50 Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	Percentage of mergers notified and assessed for public interest	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	15%	15%	15%	15%
		Percentage of mergers notified will have agreements reached	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1%	1%	1%	1%

Outcome	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
		between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal							
		Number of Mergers and Acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	50	50	50	50
	Output 40: 5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of reports on Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction taken	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction action taken	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction action taken	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction action taken	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 BBEE red tape reduction action taken
	Output 41: 5 Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)	Number of reports on Competition Protocols of AfCFTA finalised	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet	1 Report on Competition Protocol of AfCFTA	1 Report on Competition Protocol of AfCFTA	1 Report on Competition Protocol of AfCFTA
	Output 45: 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing	Number of reports on 10 successful actions completed on	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	10	10	10

Annual Targets								
Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited /Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period	
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	or price gouging or price restraint	price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging						



### Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments	R15bn	R3.75bn	R3.75bn	R3.75bn	R3.75bn
Value (Rand) of Actual and projected local output	R6bn	R600m	R1.2bn	R1.8bn	R2.4bn
Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund	R400m	R100m	R100m	R100m	R100m
Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives	R750m	R187m	R187m	R187m	R189m
Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry	R126m	R31m	R31m	R31m	R33m
Value (Rand) of EEIP agreement or EEIP equivalent agreement set out in a submission approved	R900m	R225m	R225m	R225m	R225m
Value (Rand) of output by Black Industrialist firms supported	R6bn	R1bn	R2bn	R1bn	R2bn
Number of jobs retained and created	200 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes: 50 000 full-time jobs	8 000	800	1 200	2 000	4 000
50 000 Social Employment Fund part-time or temporary job opportunities	50 000	6250	6250	12 500	25 000
Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported or benefited from BBBEE policies	3 000	750	750	750	750
Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives	20 000 workers	2 500	2 500	5000	10 000

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of Impact assessment reports on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	10	1	2	3	4
Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	4	1	1	1	1
Number of reports on three projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms	3	Nil	1	1	1
Number of Black Industrialist conferences and the Worker Ownership Summit hosted	1	0	0	0	1
Percentage of mergers notified and assessed for public interest	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest	15%	0	0	0	15%
Percentage of mergers notified will have agreements reached between the acquiring firm and the dtic on public interest, and presented to the Competition Tribunal	1%	0	0	0	1%
Number of Mergers and Acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated	50	6	6	13	25
Number of reports on Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations published & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction taken	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction action taken	0	0	1	1
Number of reports on Competition Protocols of AfCFTA finalised	1 Report on Competition Protocol of AfCFTA				

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of reports on 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	10	1	2	2	5

### **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 has been set out in a terms 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.

### **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 intervention 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.

## 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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Economic Planning and Advisory	6 172	10 579	14 271	7 784	7 245	7 884	8 477
Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight	608 541	1 620 103	1 723 014	1 578 629	1 979 578	852 210	882 447
Investment and Development	2 837	3 852	4 162	3 683	4 846	4 079	4 500
Equity and Empowerment	41 040	48 627	51 105	54 881	55 463	55 666	58 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>658 590</b>	<b>1 683 161</b>	<b>1 792 552</b>	<b>1 644 977</b>	<b>2 047 132</b>	<b>919 839</b>	<b>953 694</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>61 055</b>	<b>68 871</b>	<b>74 567</b>	<b>82 886</b>	<b>85 263</b>	<b>86 686</b>	<b>91 492</b>
Compensation of employees	54 938	57 014	54 979	65 715	65 413	67 294	71 063
Salaries and wages	48 793	50 618	48 912	55 773	55 773	57 233	60 541
Social contributions	6 145	6 396	6 067	9 942	9 640	10 061	10 522
Goods and services	6 117	11 857	19 588	17 171	19 850	19 392	20 429
Administrative fees	35	65	54	343	358	374	391
Advertising	-	-	-	742	462	198	223
Minor assets	-	-	-	498	573	688	720
Catering: Departmental activities	16	75	63	584	194	224	255
Communication (G&S)	662	874	647	1 325	1 388	1 451	1 517
Computer services	576	7	180	617	233	224	234
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 122	2 909	3 539	4 173	4 075	1 959	2 049
Legal services (G&S)	1 530	6 694	12 417	3 709	4 681	4 891	5 115
Contractors	221	-	-	571	720	797	833
Entertainment	-	-	-	7	7	7	7
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	5	2	7	51	53	55	57
Consumable supplies	16	1	31	463	183	205	214
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	330	-	222	231	239	250
Operating leases	24	-	-	83	170	392	410
Rental and hiring	-	26	-	89	107	125	130
Property payments	24	-	-	-	103	242	253
Travel and subsistence	580	572	2 476	2 478	4 978	5 771	6 114
Training and development	-	148	-	490	703	220	253

Operating payments	306	68	174	510	277	902	943
Venues and facilities	-	86	-	216	354	428	461
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>597 535</b>	<b>1 613 953</b>	<b>1 717 985</b>	<b>1 561 265</b>	<b>1 961 005</b>	<b>832 250</b>	<b>861 257</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	334 928	476 520	491 804	446 308	466 352	481 831	498 243
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	334 928	476 520	491 804	446 308	466 352	481 831	498 243
Public corporations and private enterprises	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Public corporations	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Other transfers to public corporations	262 514	1 135 655	1 224 149	1 113 250	1 493 047	348 760	361 299
Non-profit institutions	-	1 644	1 690	1 707	1 606	1 659	1 715
Households	93	134	342	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	87	134	342	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>945</b>
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	826	864	903	945
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	826	864	903	945
Software and other intangible assets	-	337	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>658 590</b>	<b>1 683 161</b>	<b>1 792 552</b>	<b>1 644 977</b>	<b>2 047 132</b>	<b>919 839</b>	<b>953 694</b>



## 16.9 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 Master Plans and constituency-based (business, labour and community) interventions to support the creation of decent work, entrepreneurship and innovation.

### c) Strategic focus for 2024/25

Policy effectiveness is the product of a number of factors, from evidence-based policymaking, to good market information, to smart implementation. Research on what the evidence shows for particular policy-choices or implementation measures; or that identifies policy or implementation options, can enhance decisions of executive authorities and Programme managers.

This Programme provides services to Programmes 2 to 8 and its effectiveness is a function of how well its products align with the needs of the executive authority and the branches of **the dtic**.

The Programme aims to create an enabling environment for the work of **the dtic**, furnishing officials with the market intelligence and coordination mechanisms they need to deliver. Indicators for the programme reflect a focus on building systems to better understand priority sectors and **the dtic's** own work, with an expanded focus on impact assessment aiming to help guide reforms and improvements across the work of the Department.

### This programme has 12 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	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
Industrialisation & Transformation	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state	Number of impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1	1
	Output 3: R900billion in manufacturing exports	Number of export market strategies produced	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1	1
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Number of quarterly data analysis reports of manufacturing exports to rest of Africa produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New indicator	4	4	4	4
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros	Number of DDM Dashboards maintained	New Indicator	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52
	Output 10: R 900 Million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	Impact Assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1	1
	Output 11: R200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved	Black Industrialist Census produced	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 report on the Black Industrialist Census	1	1	1
		Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4 Quarterly Surveys	4	4	4
	Output 12: 1 Million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1

Outcome	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
	Output 15: 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of Worker Ownership Dashboard updated	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1	1
	Output 25: 9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted.	Number of bilateral trade reports produced at the request of Branches or the Executive Authority to support hosting of Business Forums	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	9	10	10
	Output 29: 4 Interventions to respond to green trade barriers	Number of Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy produced.	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	1	1	1	1
	Output 39: 9 Impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions	Number of reports on high-impact evaluations to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions provided	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4	9	4	4

### Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets for 2024/25

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Number of export market strategies produced	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Number of quarterly data analysis reports of manufacturing exports to rest of Africa produced	4	1	1	1	1
Number of DDM Dashboards maintained	52 dashboards	15	10	15	12
Impact Assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Black Industrialist Census produced	1 (Census)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.	4	1	1	1	1
Number of reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Number of Worker Ownership Dashboard updated	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Number of bilateral trade reports produced at the request of Branches or the Executive Authority to support hosting of Business Forums	9	2	3	3	1
Number of Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy produced.	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Number of report on high-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions provided	4	1	1	1	1

## **Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period**

The Research branch will focus on:

- Securing and packaging data of relevance to the work of the branches; including through production of analytical reports in the following areas:
  - Export market opportunities; and
  - Bilateral trade trends.
  
- Compiling of data and updating of the dashboards for:
  - Worker ownership;
  - Black Industrialist Census;
  - Quarterly Black Industrialist Survey; and
  - District Development Model (DDM) districts.
  
- Undertaking impact assessments of:
  - SA Investment Conference;
  - EEIP agreements; and
  - The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.

## 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	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Subprogrammes</b>							
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	15 166	19 642	30 555	34 068	33 731	36 998	38 277
Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy	8 267	8 583	9 716	11 872	14 597	14 878	15 561
Growth Path and Decent Work	9 499	9 740	7 966	13 172	14 998	15 299	16 006
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 932</b>	<b>37 965</b>	<b>48 237</b>	<b>59 112</b>	<b>63 326</b>	<b>67 175</b>	<b>69 844</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>32 928</b>	<b>37 951</b>	<b>47 450</b>	<b>58 054</b>	<b>62 221</b>	<b>66 021</b>	<b>68 638</b>
Compensation of employees	28 975	33 169	35 144	42 752	44 408	47 097	48 801
Salaries and wages	25 865	29 701	31 319	38 493	37 793	40 192	41 580
Social contributions	3 110	3 468	3 825	4 259	6 615	6 905	7 221
Goods and services	3 953	4 782	12 306	15 302	17 813	18 924	19 837
Administrative fees	761	1 748	1 280	2 844	2 879	2 878	3 009
Advertising	-	-	-	-	30	31	32
Minor assets	-	-	7	2	2	2	2
Catering: Departmental activities	135	3	8	57	252	263	275
Communication (G&S)	213	296	290	82	338	355	373
Computer services	-	545	60	69	663	693	725
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 672	1 833	7 415	9 970	7 720	8 335	8 717
Contractors	-	86	-	31	120	125	130
Entertainment	-	-	-	1	14	14	14
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	47	92	96	100
Consumable supplies	-	-	2	29	130	136	142
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	81	303	289	643	672	703
Operating leases	41	-	-	6	6	6	6
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	9	122	127	133
Property payments	-	-	-	-	5	5	5
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Travel and subsistence	30	9	131	1 450	3 756	4 100	4 336
Operating payments	1 101	181	2 810	183	419	437	457
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	228	617	644	673

<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>787</b>	-	-	-	-
Households	4	14	787	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	4	14	149	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	638	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>1 058</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 206</b>
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	521	529	537	561
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	521	529	537	561
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	537	576	617	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 932</b>	<b>37 965</b>	<b>48 237</b>	<b>59 112</b>	<b>63 326</b>	<b>67 175</b>	<b>69 844</b>

**Preliminary figures, which are subject to change**

## 17. 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"> <li>1. Continuous monitoring and assessments of the social, economic, geopolitical and environmental factors to attract investments.</li> <li>2. Institutionalisation of relationship with SALGA for municipalities, to provide support on investment promotion, facilitation, aftercare and retention.</li> <li>3. Establishment of Advisory Panel which facilitates the reciprocal commitments</li> </ol>
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"> <li>1. Standardisation of reporting mechanisms for local output information</li> <li>2. Escalation to principals on the challenges at the public entities</li> <li>3. Quarterly engagements to create awareness of requirements and challenges</li> </ol>
Industrialisation Exports	Inability of export companies to access foreign markets to export South African products and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuous engagements on the operationalisation of AfCFTA</li> <li>2. Assist exporters with unblocking/resolving trade barriers</li> <li>3. Seek new markets for SA exporters and promote export opportunities</li> <li>5. Identify high impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products</li> <li>6. Assist and ensure that challenges and risks faced by exporters in the various African markets are included in all bilateral engagements</li> </ol>
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









Outcome/Focus Area	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
		commitments in terms of jobs supported and new jobs created
Transformation: Green economy targets	Inability of the private sector to implement green economy requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The dtic together with experts from the private sector, will engage with the SEZs and IPs on the value of green economy initiatives.</li> <li>2. Quarterly targeted awareness sessions to encourage incentive applications.</li> <li>3. Develop and implement an end to end new technology, industrialisation and commercialisation incentive to de-risk new energy generation, storage and distribution technologies.</li> <li>4. Develop a strategy and lobbying plan to enable SA to respond to green trade barriers</li> </ol> <p>Coordination/engagement at WTO and UNFCCC - COP28 information or CIPC via legislation to make it mandatory</p>
Transformation: Stakeholder engagements and impacts	Inability to measure the impact of the dtic group interventions/ measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reporting mechanism to include information from across the department and entities on a project basis</li> <li>2. Stress test and verify data from relevant reporting Branches and entities</li> <li>3. Host business forums aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment</li> </ol>
Transformation: A capable state	The structure to enable the successful <b>achievement of the department's</b> mandate, is not fit for purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To prioritise the outcomes of the fit-for purpose project</li> <li>2. Filling of the DG and DDG posts to enable decision-making and project leadership at EA level</li> <li>3. Conducting of Skills Audit</li> </ol>



## 18. Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)	
<b>Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)</b>   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
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>682 695 000</b>
<b>Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)</b>  	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
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1 049 182 000</b>
<b>National Consumer Commission (NCC)</b>   <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
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>73 370 880</b>
<b>National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)</b>   <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
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>70 479 597</b>

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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>32 874 957</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	29 497 000	Rent Waived	2 714 274	Own generated Income	663 683	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>32 874 957</b>	
Government grant	29 497 000											
Rent Waived	2 714 274											
Own generated Income	663 683											
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>32 874 957</b>											
<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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>147 954 000</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	79 051 000	Own generated Income	68 903 000	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>147 954 000</b>			
Government grant	79 051 000											
Own generated Income	68 903 000											
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>147 954 000</b>											
<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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>444 962 458</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	0.00	Own generated Income	444 962 458	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>444 962 458</b>			
Government grant	0.00											
Own generated Income	444 962 458											
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>444 962 458</b>											
<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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>270 764 000</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	33 152 000	Own generated Income	237 612 000	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>270 764 000</b>			
Government grant	33 152 000											
Own generated Income	237 612 000											
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>270 764 000</b>											

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)	
<b>Accreditation System (SANAS)</b> 	Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	development of Master Plans in national priority sectors	Own generated Income	112 025 000
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>144 143 000</b>
<b>Competition Commission</b> 	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	Government grant	426 193 200
			Own generated Income	86 598 000
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>512 791 200</b>
<b>Competition Tribunal</b> 	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	Government grant	40 159 000
			Own generated Income	23 046 708
			<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>63 205 708</b>
<b>Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)</b>	The Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act 22 of 1940)	Plays strategic role of supporting economic transformation by promoting economic empowerment	Government grant	0.00
			Own generated Income	28 257 487 274
			<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>28 257 487 274</b>

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Annual Budget (2024/25)							
 Industrial Development Corporation		of historically disadvantaged communities and persons.								
<b>International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)</b>  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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>116 980 000</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	113 430 000	Own generated Income	3 550 000	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>116 980 000</b>	
Government grant	113 430 000									
Own generated Income	3 550 000									
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>116 980 000</b>									
<b>Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP)</b>	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><b>Total revenue</b></td><td><b>38 868 977</b></td></tr></table>	Government grant	0.00	Own generated Income	38 868 977	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>38 868 977</b>	
Government grant	0.00									
Own generated Income	38 868 977									
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>38 868 977</b>									

## 19. 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 DESCRIPTIONS (TIDs)

### OUTPUT 1

#### R350 BILLION INVESTMENT PLEDGES SECURED ACROSS THE STATE

Indicator Title	Value of investment facilitated
Definition	This covers Pledges announced at the SA Investment Conferences; investments facilitated by InvestSA and SEZs, 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 the EEIP
Source of data	Announcements, emails, Web-based projects registry or manual entry, correspondences, information from other contributing Programmes and DFIs
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Based on the Rand/\$ exchange rate at date of entry on the web-based or manual registry, information from other contributing Programmes and DFIs
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. <b>No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes



## OUTPUT 2

### R60 BILLION IN ADDITIONAL LOCAL OUTPUT COMMITTED OR ACHIEVED

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved
Definition	<p>Manufacturing and productive services output, measured on a gross basis, from projects that are championed by the dtic group or through social compacting. This covers two areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First, increased local output at firm or product level in this FY, confirmed by the company concerned, and which may be based on interventions in current or prior years; and</li> <li>Second, projected additional local output in the following five financial years, based on commitments by firms or investors. Where necessary, projections of the levels of output will be made by the dtic-group. Different branches will set sub-targets.</li> </ol>
Source of data	Submitted application forms by projects
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Reports and Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in <b>SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does</b> not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li><b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition</b> to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 3

R900 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Indicator Title	Value of exports in manufacturing sectors
Definition	<p>Manufactured exports in current Rands, from SARS or trade partner data, measured on the narrative classification system methodology.</p> <p>Technical Note: Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%), declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals), a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive), and a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal), and exchange rates remaining near 2022 levels. Export targets are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa; and are categorised using the Narrative Classification System. These trends suggest that South African global manufacturing exports might reach ZAR 700 billion as the baseline target informing departmental objectives, which possibly could stretch to ZAR 800 billion should economic conditions be supportive.</p>
Source of data	Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	SARS, Trade Partner data
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in <b>SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does</b> not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li><b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition</b> to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 4

R400 BILLION IN MANUFACTURING EXPORTS TO OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Indicator Title	Value of exports in manufacturing sectors to Africa
Definition	<p>Manufactured exports in current Rands, from SARS or trade partner data, measured on the narrative classification system methodology.</p> <p>Technical Note: Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%), declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals), a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive), and a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal), and exchange rates remaining near 2022 levels. Export targets are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa; and are categorised using the Narrative Classification System. These trends suggest that South African manufacturing exports to Africa might reach ZAR 300 billion as the baseline target informing departmental objectives, which possibly could stretch to ZAR 330 billion should economic conditions be supportive.</p>
Source of data	Signed reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	SARS or Trade Partner data
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li><b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 5

R9 BILLION IN EXPORTS OF GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicator Title	Value of exports of Global Business Services
Definition	The total actual value (rand) of export revenue generated through supported global business services projects
Source of data	Incentive claim forms and BAS incentive report/ Reports submitted by companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly/Preliminary Reports Supporting Schedules and report from BPESA, Value of exports of companies in the GBS supported by the dtic in the previous and current FYs.
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in <b>any of SA's major trading partners</b>; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global <b>commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further</b>; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties</b> accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</li> </ol>
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 achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 6

R32 BILLION IN SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ADMINISTERED BY OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DTIC-GROUP

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) through support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group
Definition	Support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic-group and covers disbursements by the dtic incentives, disbursed loans from IDC and NEF, disbursements from competition and BEE-mandated funds (such as the employment equity investment programme)
Source of data	Claim forms and BAS incentive reports for the dtic Incentive Branch and Reports for IDC, NEF, competition and BEE mandated funds
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed/Preliminary Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in <b>SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions <b>which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 7

R15 BILLION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE 5\* MAIN METROS

Indicator Title	Value of approved funding accessed outside the 5 metros
Definition	Financial support in line with Output 6* definition and disbursed for projects operating outside of the Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni, Cape Town and Tshwane.
Source of data	Incentive application forms/Incentive claim forms and BAS incentive reports for the Incentive Branch and Reports for IDC, NEF, competition and BEE mandated funds
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed/Preliminary Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 8:

R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES AND PROCUREMENT TO SMMEs, WOMEN AND YOUTH-EMPOWERED BUSINESSES

Indicator Title	Value of funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs
Definition	Financial support in line with Output 6* definition disbursed to SMME firms as defined by the Small Business Act, and to women and youth-empowered businesses (namely firms with at least 25% equity by the designated group). This also includes actions that will move the dtic procurement progressively towards 40% Women, 30% Youth and, 7% PWD owned businesses, i.e. tenders and RFQ's approved.
Source of data	Incentive claim forms and BAS incentive reports, reports for IDC, NEF, Orders issued by SCM, Centralised Supplier Database and B-BBEE certificates and signed quarterly reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count One Supplier can be through the calculation be considered in all three criteria, i.e women and or youth and or PWD.
Means of verification	Signed/Preliminary Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's</b> genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 9

R8 BILLION IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES TO ENTERPRISES IN LABOUR ABSORBING SECTORS

Indicator Title	Value of support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors
Definition	Financial support in line with Output 6* definition approved to enterprises in the furniture, clothing, footwear, leather, forestry, construction, agriculture and agro-processing sectors.
Source of data	Report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Value of funding approved
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes



OUTPUT 10

R 900 MILLION IN EQUITY EQUIVALENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AGREEMENTS

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises
Definition	This output reflects new commitments made in the EEIP or EEIP equivalent programme.
Source of data	Submission to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed quarterly reports, value of financial support provided through loans, grants, equity and procurement commitments in EEIP agreements approved by the dtic
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on the <b>SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 11

R200 BILLION IN BLACK INDUSTRIALIST OUTPUT ACHIEVED

Indicator Title	Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group.
Definition	Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group: Through investments, sector interventions, industrial financing support, export initiatives and competition
Source of data	Completed claims submitted and signed adjudication committee minutes
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Reports, value of production output by Black Industrialist firms that have been supported by the dtic group
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 12:

1 MILLION JOBS SUPPORTED OR COVERED BY THE DTIC GROUP AND/ OR MASTER PLANS

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported
Definition	Number of jobs in sectors and firms who: have accessed the dtic group programmes, have a sector masterplan in place, are linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds, are covered by the dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs (including trade, competition and empowerment), or are covered by projects funded by the dtic-entities
Source of data	STATSA (QLFS,QES), Industry Assoc Data, Quarterly reports, Letters from Companies, Emails from companies, email evidence from Director or Chief Director
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Means of verification	STATSA (QLFS,QES), Industry Assoc Data, Quarterly reports, Letters from Companies, Emails from companies
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>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 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Not Cumulative but maintained
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDGs of contributing Programmes

Indicator Title	<p>Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities;</li> <li>- 55 000 full-time jobs</li> </ul>
Definition	<p>Number of new jobs in sectors and firms who have accessed the dtic programmes or have a sector masterplan in place or are linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds or are covered by the dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs; and includes all jobs in the social employment fund.</p> <p>Technical Note: This target consists of two parts. The SEF is designed to create <u>temporary</u> job opportunities responding to high structural unemployment and poverty. The target is to create 50 000 job opportunities and it is unlikely that these jobs will be sustained beyond the period of SEF funding. The second element of this target is the creation of 50 000 full-time jobs. These will be sustainable, permanent jobs which can be tracked over time.</p>
Source of data	Quarterly report of total number of jobs reported by companies/firms that have received financial and non financial support from the dtic group , emails and letters from companies, Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly report of total number of jobs reported by companies/firms that have received financial and non financial support from the dtic group , emails and letters from companies</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in <b>SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does</b> not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition</b> to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

160 000 JOBS IN BLACK **INDUSTRIALISTS' FIRMS RETAINED**

Indicator Title	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group
Definition	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group, or firms that benefit from BEE policies, covering the past 3/5 years and new commitments for the next 3/5 years. This may include, Jobs supported by SASA sugar premium and SAPA investment in contract growers; and feed manufactures, and Steel Master Plans interventions
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed Adjudication Committee Minutes and claim forms submitted by projects</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>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 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</li> <li><b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 15

20 000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS WITH SHARES IN THEIR COMPANIES

Indicator Title	Additional workers with shares in their companies as represented in commitments made
Definition	Additional workers owning shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition agreements.
Source of data	Agreements with companies; Tribunal orders; information and reports from the companies and ESOPs, reports from the dtic entities including the IDC, the NEF and the competition authorities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 16

10 HIGH-IMPACT OUTCOMES ON ADDRESSING MARKET CONCENTRATION-THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARKET INQUIRY OUTCOMES

Indicator Title	Impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level
Definition	<p>Written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority, and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– addressing licensing and regulatory measures that facilitates market concentration;</li> <li>– sector interventions;</li> <li>– government-wide interventions; action against abuse of dominance;</li> <li>– implementation of Competition Commission recommendations or decisions.</li> <li>– enabling 20 farmers, firms and stakeholders make submissions to the Fresh Produce Market Inquiry.</li> <li>– 50 firms benefit from the Competition measures to address economic concentration, including for the Market Inquiries for Online Platforms, Groceries Retail and Data Markets.</li> <li>– Investigations by the BEE Commission where outcomes impact on economic inclusion</li> </ul>
Source of data	Stakeholders, government departments and entities, Competition Authorities, experts in the field, online research,
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed annual report
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in <b>SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not</b> escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 17

1 NEW SEZs APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED FOR DESIGNATIONS

Indicator Title	Number of New SEZ designated and support work with provinces related to industrial parks
Definition	1 SEZ applications considered for designation
Source of data	Proposals for new SEZs <b>designations for Minister's consideration</b>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Submission to the Minister
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes



OUTPUT 18

R1 BILLION SUPPORT TO ENTERPRISES INCLUDING SMMEs TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF LOAD SHEDDING BY IDC AND NEF

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund
Definition	Financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through the energy resilience fund administered through IDC and NEF
Source of data	Reports from IDC and NEF
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 19

1500 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY FROM PROJECTS FACILITATED

Indicator Title	Number of Megawatts from projects facilitated
Definition	1500 Megawatts energy projects mobilised through the dtic group
Source of data	Announcements, correspondence, reports, emails, applications
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Estimated electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 20

550 MEGAWATTS OF ENERGY AVAILABLE FOR THE GRID

Indicator Title	MW of energy projects completed and available for the grid IDC - 325 MW projects to be completed in FY and connected to the grid ISA - 250 MW to be completed by FY
Definition	Megawatts of energy available for the grid
Source of data	Signed reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Electricity generation capacity of the various projects supported
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 21

5 PROJECTS SUCCESSFULLY MANAGED THROUGH THE ENERGY ONE-STOP SHOP

Indicator Title	Number of Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop
Definition	Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop with a focus on Unblockings challenges encountered by IPPs (number of challenges unblocked) could be multiple per Developer( 10 - 15 challenges unblocked ); Projects in the development pipeline (financial closure and construction with a Commercial Operational Date) 3 – 5 projects supported
Source of data	Business Case, presentations
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 22

2 EXPEDITED REGULATORY AMENDMENTS AND FLEXIBILITY, TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Indicator Title	Publishing of regulations when necessary and expedited publishing of energy efficiency compulsory specifications.
Definition	Expedited conclusion of compulsory specifications for energy efficiency and temporary competition law block exemptions to enable industry collaboration on fast-track small scale renewable investment
Source of data	Report submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 23

100 INVESTOR FACILITATION AND UNBLOCKING INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED

Indicator Title	Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided
Definition	Simple count of Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions
Source of data	Enquiries, applications, correspondence,, emails
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Approvals, recommendations, and correspondence with departments and agencies
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

GREY-LISTING: 2 IMPLEMENTATION OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS BY CIPC OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)  
**REQUIREMENTS TO MEET IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 5 (IO5) IN SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTION PLAN**

Indicator Title	Implementation of the FATF Requirements by CIPC
Definition	<p>Commitments made to the Financial Action Task Force SA in implementing Phase 1 of a standalone Beneficial Ownership Register by 1 April 2023 and implementation of Phase 2 by end FY23/24 of an integrated Beneficial Ownership Register which will be containing more verification capabilities, triangulation of data using 3<sup>rd</sup> party data sources to ensure credibility, and timely access to the data on the Beneficial Ownership register in line with FATF standards for the disclosure of shareholders in order to combat money laundering and illicit financial activities by companies.</p> <p>According to the FATF Action Plan for South Africa, Immediate Outcome 5 is that South Africa should demonstrate that competent authorities have timely access to adequate, accurate and up to date beneficial ownership information of legal persons and arrangements by September 2024. In addition, South Africa should apply remedial actions and/or dissuasive and proportionate sanctions for violations of the transparency obligations applicable to legal persons by January 2025.</p> <p>Quarterly report from CIPC in compliance with the requirements</p>
Source of data	Approved report from CIPC signed by Senior Manager
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report on implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register by the CIPC including grey listing monitoring actions taken by CIPC
Assumptions	Delays in submission of reports from CIPC due mainly to reports being finalized 30 days after the end of quarter
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

OUTPUT 25

9 BUSINESS FORUMS HOSTED AIMED AT SUPPORTING INCREASED FDI, EXPORTS AND OUTWARD INVESTMENT HOSTED

Indicator Title	Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment
Definition	Simple count of Business Fora events hosted as platforms for businesses from South Africa and select trade partners to connect in support of unlocking increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment
Source of data	Report
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count of the number of fora convened
Means of verification	Report on institutional support provided to exporters
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. <b>No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes



OUTPUT 26

4 PIECES OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION AMENDED, TABLED OR SUBMITTED TO EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, CABINET OR PARLIAMENT

Indicator Title	Priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament
Definition	The legislation that will be prioritised in this financial year Includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patents Amendment Bill</li> <li>2. Design Amendment bill,</li> <li>3. National Building Regulations and Building Standards Amendment bill</li> <li>4. Companies Amendment Bill</li> </ol>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Bills, Cabinet Memoranda, Public comments and consultation, Engagements at Nedlac, Revised Bills</li> <li>• Submission submitted to DG</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Patents Bill submitted to Parliament & Progress reports
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## 20 Successful export interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA

Indicator Title	Preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA
Definition	
Source of data	SARS data, Reports on implementation of trade agreements, Document setting out SA Country-proposals on Rules of Origin for clothing products and automobiles
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	<b>SACU's offer being accepted by the AfCFTA Council</b> , and the finalisation of the clothing and autos rules of origin
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners</b>; with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. <b>No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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

OUTPUT 28

10 HIGH IMPACT TRADE INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED

Indicator Title	High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, ITAC decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns
Definition	This output focuses on undertaking high-impact trade interventions to facilitate trading and resolve disputes
Source of data	Briefings, inputs, technical preparatory documents for trade dispute settlement at the WTO Engagements with other countries
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Report on the resolution of trade disputes
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 29

4 Interventions to respond to green trade barriers

Indicator Title	Strategy document and advocacy actions responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism - CBAM)
Definition	Development of a widely consulted strategy to respond to the CBAM. The strategy will include lobbying actions, activation of public and stakeholder support for the dtic's <b>position</b> , <b>advisory</b> opinions from international trade bodies, building alliances with like-minded developing countries, discussions within SACU, SADC, AU, engagement with the EU and discussion at the WTO
Source of data	Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches, Research paper submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Research paper, <b>Action Plan on assisting 'hard to mitigate' sectors to retain market access to the European Union</b> produced.
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## 1 EV WHITE PAPER IMPLEMENTATION

Indicator Title	Increase in Green Industrialisation and energy efficiency
Definition	<p>This output refers to the implementation of a white paper for electric vehicles</p> <p>Implementation of electric vehicle white paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement an appropriate framework for government agencies to purchase SA made NEVs</li> <li>• Implement social compacts with business for participating organisations to develop NEVs</li> <li>• Work with the private sector to incentivise the development of charging infrastructure</li> </ul>
Source of data	Submission submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Submission
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## 1 GREEN HYDROGEN COMMERCIALISATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

Indicator Title	Finalisation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework
Definition	<b>This output refers to the finalisation of SA's green hydrogen commercialisation framework.</b> And monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework
Source of data	Submission submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Reports on Milestones achieved
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. <b>No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li><b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

**1000 CASE STUDIES OF FIRMS, WORKERS, ENTREPRENEURS, PROFESSIONALS OR COMMUNITIES' IMPACTED BY THE DTIC MEASURES; INCLUDING 12 LOCAL FILMS/DOCUMENTARIES TELLING THE SA STORY**

Indicator Title	Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies, advertising campaigns and social media platforms
Definition	Success stories profiled by the dtic programmes and entities through written case studies, examples used in presentations, website highlights, advertising campaigns and social media platforms; as well as financing of 12 films that tell the SA story, including aspects of our painful history.
Source of data	Data and stories will be collected from different branches on work performed by the dtic
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Multi-media campaigns, publications, media stories, social media other communication channels used by the dtic
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

OUTPUT 33

Community outreach programmes by the dtic group in 10 districts

Indicator Title	Community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts
Definition	Community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts by the dtic programmes and entities
Source of data	Previous Financial year used as a baseline
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Executed outreach projects
Means of verification	Media Releases, local radio stations, social media platforms, newflash and Mahube
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners:</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. No domestic recession.</li> <li>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 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes



OUTPUT 34

8 MASTER PLANS MANAGED

Indicator Title	Number of Master Plans managed, and new Master Plan finalised
Definition	<p>This output refers to the continued implementation of the 6 existing Master Plans while 1 additional Master Plan is to be finalised and implemented in the FY.</p> <p>This output will be achieved through strategic oversight of Master Plans implementation structures and working groups including commitment of time and resources to work streams most likely to deliver economic impact.</p>
Source of data	Quarterly reports submitted to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarterly reports
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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.</b> No domestic recession.</li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability</b> to trade and manufacture efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## OVERSIGHT OF IDC, NEF AND ECIC TO ENSURE THAT AT LEAST 96% OF PLANNED KPIS ARE ACHIEVED

Indicator Title	Action minutes towards the increased efficiency of DFIs by ensuring that 95% of the IDC, NEF and ECIC <b>APP KPI's are achieved</b>
Definition	Oversight of DFIs to ensure that 96% of planned targets are achieved which include all targets set for investment commitments, funding of SMMEs, funding to projects outside 5 metros, funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors, funding of black industrialist projects and jobs supported
Source of data	Signed quarterly reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Action Minutes which assess the DFIs performance <b>against their KPI's with a target of 96%</b> achievement of all targets set for investment commitments; funding of SMMEs; funding to projects outside 5 metros; funding of projects in labour-absorbing sectors; funding of black industrialist projects; and jobs supported
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## PROJECTS TO ASSIST INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION AND SUPPORT FIRMS

Indicator Title	3 Projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms
Definition	This covers Support provided to innovation projects through the dtic group programmes or SPII programme or innovation funds by private sector or projects identified through settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas.
Source of data	Emails, correspondence and reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Emails, correspondence and reports
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture</b> efficiently.</li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly ( Third and Fourth quarter)
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG

## 2 CONFERENCES, SUMMITS, AND INTERNATIONAL FORUMS HOSTED

Indicator Title	Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted
Definition	Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted will include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SA Investment Conference</li> <li>2. Black Industrialist Conference</li> <li>3. Worker Ownership Summit</li> <li>4. BRICS Ministerial meeting and BRICS Business Council</li> <li>5. AGOA Forum</li> </ol>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefings and reports on engagements with relevant stakeholders / Action minutes</li> <li>• Outcome documents</li> </ul>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Reports on co-ordination of the hosting of conferences, summits and international forums
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## 50 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS WHERE PUBLIC INTEREST CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED

Indicator Title	Targets for assessing measures for public interest and intervening in measures on public interest issues
Definition	Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated
Source of data	Merger notification and documentation from the Competition Commission; Competition Commission reports on number of mergers approved with public interest conditions
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count of number of mergers approved by the Competition Commission with public interest conditions
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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 Transformation and Competition

## 9 IMPACT EVALUATIONS OF DTIC POLICY OR PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

Indicator Title	Number of impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions conducted
Definition	Impact evaluation provided to the Executive Authority which provide policy recommendations to for example improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, reach, impact of policy or programme interventions implemented by the dtic or the dtic group
Source of data	Relevant reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Impact Assessments reports provided
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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 Research

OUTPUT 40

5 HIGH-IMPACT MEASURES TO REDUCE RED TAPE OR IMPROVE TURNAROUND TIMES IN ADMINISTRATION OF INCENTIVES AND WORK OF AGENCIES

Indicator Title	Number of regulations published & red tape reduction interventions
Definition	<p>Written Impact Assessments provided to the Executive Authority, and which is approved by the EA as meeting the criteria of a high-impact outcome. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (2) Incentives programmes reviewed to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times</li> <li>• (1) Exporter development programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic, ECIC, IDC and NEF</li> <li>• (3) Finalise and publish the regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and tariff investigations to reduce red-tape in application process (ITAC)</li> <li>• Improvements in turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SABS: publication of standards</li> <li>- NRCS: issuing letters of authorisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Source of data	Signed quarterly reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Impact Assessments reports provided
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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 responsible /CEOs of the dtic Entities

## 5 FINALISATION OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS UNDER THE AfCFTA (TARIFF OFFERS, SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS, RULES OF ORIGIN, PROTOCOLS AND ANNEXES TO PROTOCOLS)

Indicator Title	Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)
Definition	<p>Number of Legal instruments finalised, which include the following:</p> <p>Number of Protocols submitted for Ratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Cabinet memorandum on ratification of Competition Protocol submitted to the Executive Authority and submitted to Cabinet for approval</li> <li>(b) Protocol on Women and Youth in trade - ratification of the Protocol</li> </ul> <p>Number of Annexes to Protocols negotiated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Protocol on digital trade - negotiation of the Annexes</li> <li>(b) IPR Protocol – negotiation of the outstanding Annexes.</li> <li>(c) Investment Protocol –development of the Annex on Dispute Settlement</li> </ul> <p>Outstanding Rules of Origin on automotive, and clothing and textiles finalised</p> <p>Negotiation of remaining 10% category of tariff offer (7% sensitive products and 3% excluded products) <b>by SA and SACU for submission to the AfCFTA and to facilitate bilateral negotiations. SA's schedule of services commitments in the 5 priority sectors submitted to the AfCFTA secretariat</b></p>
Source of data	SA position on the Protocol on Investment,
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Report on the finalisation of the Investment Protocol under the AfCFTA,
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact on <b>the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not</b> escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions <b>which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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
--------------------------	-----------

## OUTPUT 42

### 1 METAL TRADING SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Indicator Title	Development of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry
Definition	<p>This target captures the essence of the Scrap Metal work. The Metal Trading System will provide quarterly reports to assist security structures to identify possible sources of stolen infrastructure. Technical Note: This target focuses on those parts of the metal value-chain where the dtic has policy levers available to it e.g., issuing of export permits. It does not cover those areas where other Departments or entities have the legal or regulatory authority e.g., SAPS, SARS, FIC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system: tighter monitoring and evaluation of metal trade.</li> <li>• Evaluation of potential new legislation requiring cashless transactions in scrap metal trade, Shifting regulation of copper to fall under precious metal legislation as a “precious” metal</li> </ul>
Source of data	Submission submitted to Minister
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Report on milestones achieved
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
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

## 1 OPERATIONALIZATION OF AN ADJUDICATION PROCESS FOR INCENTIVE APPLICATIONS

Indicator Title	Number of Reports issued by the Incentives Adjudication Review Committee
Definition	Redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committee
Source of data	Decisions minutes of the Adjudication Review Committee
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved Annual Report</li> <li>• Implementation of a redress mechanism implemented for queries and complaints regarding decisions of the Incentives Adjudication Committees.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG CMSB

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OR ENHANCEMENTS OF TRADE INSTRUMENTS OR MEASURES

Indicator Title	Impact reports (both internal and statutory) on trade instruments applied for and issued across firms of different sizes
Definition	Reports on the impact of trade instruments applied for and issued or enhancements of trade instruments or measures
Source of data	Internal and statutory reports prepared by ITAC
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Impact assessment reports prepared by ITAC
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global <b>commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories.</b> No domestic recession.</li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine</b> does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited interruptions which do not affect <b>businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation type	Quarterly
Reporting Cycle	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade

## 10 SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS COMPLETED ON PRICE MONITORING AND EXCESSIVE PRICING OR PRICE GOUGING OR PRICE RESTRAINT

Indicator Title	Number of successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging
Definition	The NCC will monitor price gouging through enforcement actions by responding to, complaints by consumers and ensuring compliance with mandatory regulatory standards.
Source of data	Approved reports from NCC or other regulations
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	-
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 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. No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its <b>impact on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</b></li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and manufacture efficiently.</b></li> <li>8. <b>South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.</b></li> </ol>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Quarterly
Reporting Cycle	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDGs of contributing Programmes

## ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME TIDs

### Programme 1: Administration

Linked to output 8

Indicator Title	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women, youth and PWD 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, youth and PWD 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, Youth and 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 Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	% of all procurement towards Women, Youth and PWD owned businesses
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	CFO

Linked to Output 32

Indicator Title	Number of case studies covering the dtic Group / Entities success stories
Definition	Success stories profiled by the dtic programmes and entities through written case studies, examples used in presentations, website highlights, advertising campaigns and social media platforms; as well as financing of 12 films that tell the SA story, including aspects of our painful history.
Source of data	Data and stories will be collected from different branches on work performed by the dtic / entities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Compilation of success stories collected from branches and entities
Assumptions	Branches will provide relevant information on work performed by the dtic and entities to Marketing Communication and Media Relations unit
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	DDGs of contributing Programmes and Entities

Linked to Output 33

	Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 10 Districts
Definition	Interactive sessions that afford various stakeholders an opportunity to engage with the Department on its offerings through various platforms
Source of data	Media Releases, newflash and Mahube
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Executed outreach projects
Means of verification	Media Releases, Newsflash and Mahube
Assumptions	Ministry to identify specific area of interest to be visited
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	Marketing

Linked to Output 43

Indicator Title	Incentives Adjudication Review committee established
Definition	Establishment of the Incentives Adjudication Committee
Source of data	Submissions on the nomination of the review committee members, TOR , appointment letters, awareness campaigns
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved progress report and supporting evidence
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG CMSB

## Programme 2: Trade

Linked to Output 1

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments
Definition	Value of investment facilitated through ITAC reciprocal commitments of implemented tariff support
Source of data	Signed reciprocal commitments
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of verification	Signed reciprocal commitments or ITAC reports
Assumptions	Reciprocal commitments are made and signed, and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty six months.
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 2

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates
Definition	Value of additional local output as a result of the utilisation of ITAC rebates - rebate item 311.40 clothing apparel - rebate item 317.04 autos – APDP
Source of data	ITAC rebate permits and certificates or ITAC reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of verification	ITAC rebate permits and certificates or ITAC reports
Assumptions	Applications for rebate permits and certificates are submitted and approved and the volume of applications follows historical mean over the last thirty six months.
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 3

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP
Definition	Value of Manufactured exports facilitated under ITAC rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 (excluding autos exported under APDP)
Source of data	SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of verification	SARS data on exports under rebate 470.03 and drawback 521.00 or Spreadsheets submitted by ITAC to Trade Branch
Assumptions	Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty six months.
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 3

Indicator Title	Value of vehicle exports (under APDP) (Global)
Definition	Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP)
Source of data	SARS data
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of verification	SARS data (excluding re-exports) or Spreadsheets submitted by ITAC to Trade Branch
Assumptions	Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner



Linked to Output 4

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to African countries facilitated under rebates, drawbacks and APDP
Definition	Value of vehicle exports (ITAC APDP) to other African Countries
Source of data	SARS data
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of verification	SARS data (excluding re-exports) or Spreadsheets submitted by ITAC to Trade Branch
Assumptions	Volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered.
Definition	Number of jobs supported as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments permits
Source of data	Applications received and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Means of verification	Applications from applicants and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place or Spreadsheets submitted by ITAC to Trade Branch
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean over the last thirty six months.
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 13

Indicator Title	Number of new jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP program and trade remedies administered by ITAC
Definition	Number of new jobs created as a result of ITAC trade policies and instruments permits
Source of data	Applications received and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Means of verification	Applications from applicants and trade remedy measures in place as well as reports from companies benefitting from tariff and trade remedy measures in place or Spreadsheets submitted by ITAC to Trade Branch
Assumptions	Applications are received and approved and volume of applications for trade instruments follows historical mean over the last thirty six months.
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	ITAC Commissioner

Linked to Output 25

Indicator Title	Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment
Definition	Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment on the Continent
Source of data	Briefings prepared for the Executive Authority Approved program and agenda for Business Forum List of businesses invited and attending the business forums
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Reports on business forums hosted
Assumptions	Business Forums take place
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade

Linked to Output 26

Indicator Title	Number of Bills and Amendment Bills submitted to the Executive Authority (Patents Bill, Design Amendments Bill, ITA Act Amended Bill and Merchandise Marks Bill)
Definition	Legislative amendments to the Patents Act, Designs Amendment Bill, ITA Act and Merchandise Marks Bill
Source of data	Draft Patents Bill Draft Designs Amendment Bill Draft ITA Amendment Bill Draft Merchandise Marks Bill Cabinet Memoranda List of public comments and consultation List of engagements at Nedlac
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Submission with Patents Bill to Executive Authority Submission with Designs Amendment Bill to Executive Authority Submission of ITAC Act Amendment Bill to Executive Authority Submission with Merchandise Marks Bill to Executive Authority
Assumptions	Bills and Amendment Bills 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)	Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

Linked to Output 27

Indicator Title	Number of interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA
Definition	Interventions to ensure the implementation of AfCFTA
Source of data	SA Services Offer Document setting out SA Country-proposals on Rules of Origin for clothing products and automobiles SACU offer on outstanding negotiations on products in Category A and B (10% of the tariff book)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of Verification	Progress report on the finalisation of outstanding Rules of Origin for the Automotive Sector and Clothing and Textiles sectors Progress report on outstanding negotiations on products in Category A and B (10% of the tariff book) <b>Progress report on Approval of SA's Services Offer in the 5 services priority sectors by</b> Report on the establishment of AfCFTA National Implementation Committee
Assumptions	AfCFTA rules of origin on clothing and autos are agreed SACU offer on outstanding negotiations on products in Category A and B (10% of the tariff book) finalized SA services offer approved
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

Indicator Title	Number of high impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products
Definition	High impact trade interventions including, but not limited to the following: trade concerns and disputes, challenges with implementation of trade agreements, tariff decisions and trade measures, bilateral trade concerns and market access challenges
Source of data	Briefings, inputs, technical preparatory documents for trade dispute settlement at the WTO Engagements with other countries Reports on implementation and utilization of certain trade agreements Reports on ITAC tariff and rebate measures ITAC import sensitivity index ITAC Trade adjustment assistance program Supporting evidence for ITAC decisions and trade measures, which includes trade remedy and tariff measures, are contained in, amongst others, ITAC reports issued once measure is implemented by SARS
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of Verification	Report on high impact trade interventions SARS Implementation Notices ITAC reports
Assumptions	Meetings between relevant countries take place to discuss and resolve the disputes and concerns Applications for tariff adjustments and rebates are approved and implemented by SARS
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch and ITAC Commissioner

Indicator Title	Number of Interventions to respond to green trade barriers
Definition	Interventions to respond to green trade barriers that affected SA industries
Source of data	Document setting out the impact of green trade barriers n SA industries Engagements with key stakeholders (e.g. Industry and relevant government departments) Engagements with SADC, SACU and AU Engagements with like-minded developing countries Engagements with the EU Consultations at the WTO
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Reports on interventions undertaken to respond to green trade barriers approved by the DDG Trade Branch
Assumptions	Strategy document is 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
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

Indicator Title	Number of reports on oversight of entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved (ITAC)
Definition	Quarterly meetings held between Trade Branch and ITAC to ensure that ITAC is able to achieve 96% of its APP KPIs
Source of data	Agenda of meetings taking place Minutes of meeting taken
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Minutes of quarterly meetings
Assumptions	ITAC submissions approved by the Executive Authority and decisions implemented by SARS where applicable
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade and ITAC Commissioner

Indicator Title	Number of Amendments to regulations to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process submitted to Executive Authority (Amendment to Countervailing Regulation and Amended to Tariff Investigation Regulations)
Definition	Regulations and interventions to reduce red tape and improve turnaround time in ITAC application processes
Source of data	Submissions/memos to Trade Branch from ITAC on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft regulations on Countervailing</li> <li>- Draft regulations on Tariff Investigations</li> </ul>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative count at year end
Means of Verification	Draft regulations on countervailing and draft regulations on tariff investigations submitted to the Executive Authority
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
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade and ITAC Commissioner



Indicator Title	Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols)
Definition	Legal instruments under the AfCFTA aimed at broadening African economic integration, <b>improving Africa's competitiveness and enhancing inclusive socio-economic</b> development through legal frameworks to promote cooperation on cross-border anti-competitive practices, increased intra-African investment flows that promote sustainable development, standards for the enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, harmonised rules on digital trade, as well as support measures for women and youth in trade to benefit from the AfCFTA.
Source of data	SA position and Cabinet Memorandum on the Protocol on Competition SA position on the Annex for Dispute Settlement SA position and Cabinet Memorandum on the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade SA position on Annexes for the Protocol on Digital Trade SA position on Annexes for the Protocol on IPR
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of Verification	Progress report on submission of Cabinet memo on the ratification of the Competition Protocol under the AfCFTA submitted to the Executive Authority Progress report on submission of Cabinet memo on the ratification of the Women and Youth in Trade Protocol under the AfCFTA submitted to the Executive Authority  Progress report on the negotiations on the Annexes to the Protocols on Investment, Digital trade and IPR submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers
Assumptions	Negotiations concluded and Annexes submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Ratification of Protocol on Competition and Women and Youth in Trade approved by Cabinet
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
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Trade Branch

Linked to Output 44

Indicator Title	Number of Assessment Reports on Trade Instruments Applied for and issued
Definition	Reports (both internal and statutory) on the assessment of trade instruments applied for and issued
Source of data	Internal and statutory reports prepared by ITAC
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Assessment reports prepared by ITAC
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for Women: N/A Target for Youth: N/A Target for People with Disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annually
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Trade and ITAC Commissioner

### Programme 3: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 1

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones
Definition	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
Source of data	Emails, correspondence and reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Emails, correspondence and reports
Assumptions	N/A
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

Linked to Output 2

Indicator Title	Value of additional local output committed or achieved through investment
Definition	Shows the number of investment projects in progress, implemented or launched
Source of data	Submitted application forms by projects, emails, correspondence by companies, reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports, emails and correspondences
Assumptions	Improved domestic and global economic conditions
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

Linked to Output 3

Indicator Title	Value of manufacturing exports sectors facilitated through branch interventions
Definition	R900 Billion in manufacturing exports
Source of data	<p>Manufactured exports in current Rands, from SARS or trade partner data, measures on the narrative classification methodology.</p> <p>Technical Note: Export targets have been set based on historical export trends while adjusting for changing economic conditions. These include a forecast slowdown in global trade (with the WTO estimating global volume growth of only 1%), declining prices for key commodities (particularly petrochemicals and some metals) a slowdown in the post-COVID export surge in key products (notably automotive), a progressive normalisation of exports in products disrupted by the war in Ukraine (notably coal). Export targets are based on SARS customs data, adjusted to only account for exports originating in South Africa; and are categorised using the Narrative Classification System. These trends suggest that South African global manufacturing exports might reach ZAR 700 billion as the baseline target informing departmental objectives, which possibly could stretch to ZAR 750 billion should economic conditions be supportive.</p>
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, simple count
Means of verification	Reports, emails, correspondence by companies
Assumptions	Applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for Women: N/A</p> <p>Target for Youth: N/A</p> <p>Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</p>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<p>Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</p> <p>Reflect on spatial impact area: N/A</p>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Actual performance meets targeted performance
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 11

Indicator Title	Value of support on Black Industrialist Output achieved through branch interventions
Definition	Output by Industrialist firms
Source of data	Data, correspondences, reports, emails from companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports, emails, correspondences
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	N/A
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported, or covered by Master Plans
Definition	Number of jobs in sectors and firms who have accessed the dtic group programmes, have a sector masterplan in place, are linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds, are covered by the dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs (including trade, competition and empowerment) or are covered by projects funded by the dtic-entities.
Source of data	Reports, emails, templates, correspondence by companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Means of verification	Reports, emails, templates, correspondence by companies
Assumptions	Jobs secured through SEZs and Investment conference
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 t and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 13

Indicator Title	Number of jobs created through branch interventions
Definition	Number of new jobs in sectors and firms who have accessed the dti programmes or have a sector masterplan in place or linked to partnership agreements or competition/trade-mandates funds or are covered by the dtic regulatory measures directed at supporting jobs; and includes all jobs in the social employment fund. 100 000 jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)
Source of data	Database/ Quarterly reports, emails, correspondence by companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative, cumulative year-end count
Means of verification	Reports, correspondence by companies, emails
Assumptions	Jobs secured through SEZs and Investment conference
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 t and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to output 14

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms
Definition	Jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms
Source of data	Emails, correspondence from companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	<b>N/A</b>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Investment & Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to output 17

Indicator Title	Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation
Definition	Designation of Special Economic Zones to attract investment, create jobs and promote value added exports. A submission on the proposed SEZs will be prepared for Minister's consideration for designation, which includes a viable business plan, containing inter alia verifiable investment commitments, and clear roles and responsibilities for all spheres of government and resource allocation by each
Source of data	Proposals for new SEZs designations for Minister's consideration
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Submission to the Minister
Assumptions	Designated SEZ
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	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 19

Indicator Title	Number of Megawatts of energy projects facilitated
Definition	MW of energy projects facilitated
Source of data	Project plans, announcements, applications, reports, emails, correspondence, launches & site visits
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Projects reaching financial closure
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development

Linked to Output 20

Indicator Title	Number of Megawatts of energy available for the grid
Definition	No of MW of energy available for the grid
Source of data	Reports, emails, correspondence by companies
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Report
Assumptions	Financial closure and regulatory approval
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: Investment and Spatial Industrial Development



Linked to Output 21

Indicator Title	Number of Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop
Definition	Projects successfully managed and unblocked through the Energy One-Stop Shop
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

Linked to Output 23

Indicator Title	Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided
Definition	100 Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided
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

Linked to Output 37

Indicator Title	Number of investment conferences (SAIC) hosted
Definition	Hosting of the South African Investment Conference
Source of data	Supporting documents such as investment pledges, correspondences, site visits, progress reports and launches information, including information from IFB and DFIs
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Reports, correspondence from companies
Assumptions	Improved domestic and global conditions
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

## Programme 4: Sectors

Linked to Output 1

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions
Definition	Track and monitors the investment facilitated by sectors desks
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
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

Linked to Output 2

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions
Definition	Tracks and monitors the value generated by sectors desks through localisation interventions
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
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 Regulations and instruments available to support localisation 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

Linked to Output 3

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports
Definition	Tracks and monitors the impact of sector desks contributions made through manufacturing exports
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
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

Linked to Output 4

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa
Definition	Tracks and monitors the contributions made by branch through manufacturing exports to African markets
Source of data	Progress report submitted to DG
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 A support programme for Africa is in place
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

Linked to Output 11:

Indicator Title	Value of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions
Definition	Tracks and monitors the output created in supported Black industrialist firms through interventions by sector desks
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director entailing output by black industrialists firms
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 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

Linked to Output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported and maintained through branch interventions
Definition	Tracks and monitors the number of jobs supported and maintained through interventions by sector desk
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	STATSA (OLFS,QES), Industry Assoc Data, Quarterly reports, Letters from Companies, Emails from companies
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consistency in energy supply Information is readily available
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Not Cumulative but maintained
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Linked to Output 13

Indicator Title	Number of jobs created through branch interventions
Definition	Tracks and monitors the number of jobs created through interventions by sector desks
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Signed off dashboard from Senior Manager Quarterly report of total number of jobs reported by companies/firms that have received financial and non financial support from the dtic group , emails and letters from companies,
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments 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

Linked to output 14

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms
Definition	Tracks and monitors the number of jobs created in supported Black industrialist firms through interventions by sector desks
Source of data	Email evidence from Director or Chief Director entailing jobs by black industrialists firms
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 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

Linked to output 22

Indicator Title	Number of compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority
Definition	Tracks the compulsory specifications that are to be enforced within the energy efficiency sector
Source of data	Submission attached to compulsory specifications signed off by DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Submission submitted to DG
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Commitment by Technical Infrastructure institutions to commit and deliver timeously
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



Linked to output 26

Indicator Title	Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet
Definition	Reviews and improves the current National Building Regulations submitted to Cabinet
Source of data	Signed submission submitted to ODG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Email evidence of DDG: Sectors signed off submission to Executive Authority
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive the amendment of the National Building Regulations
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Not applicable
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Linked to output 30

Indicator Title	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle
Definition	Tracks and monitors the implementation of the New Energy Vehicle Strategy and Roadmap
Source of data	Submission on progress of target signed off by Chief Director: Automotives to DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarterly report signed off by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors An investment friendly environment Consistency in energy supply
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

Linked to output 31

Indicator Title	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework
Definition	Tracks and monitors the implementation of the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy
Source of data	Submission on progress of target signed off by Chief Director: Green Economy: to DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarterly report signed off by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Progressive realisation of the social partners commitments towards increased production, sales, investment, jobs and/or transformation
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

Linked to Output 34

Indicator Title	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans (Automotive, RCTLF, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture and Steel)
Definition	Tracks and monitors the implementation of approved Master Plans
Source of data	Quarterly Master Plan report supplemented by action minutes with the report signed off by DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Quarterly report signed off by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors Consistency in energy supply
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

Linked to Output 34

Indicator Title	Medical Devices Master Plan finalised and implemented
Definition	Tracks the progress made towards the finalisation and implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan
Source of data	Progress report signed off by Chief Director to DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Progress report signed off by Senior Manager to DDG: Sectors
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Consensus reached by social partners on the policy nuance and actions to drive growth and development in the sectors An investment friendly environment in the Plastics sector Consistency in energy supply
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

Linked to output 35

Indicator Title	Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities
Definition	<p>Report on the oversight of competition entities</p> <p>Provide oversight of the Competition Commission and Tribunal and improve the performance of competition authorities by reducing any identified red tape in the procedures of the Competition Commission and Tribunal</p> <p>Reports on oversight of competition entities include, though are not restricted to the following:</p> <p>Policy Statements and Notes</p> <p>Correspondence on oversight matters, including governance matters</p> <p>Guidelines</p> <p>Oversight meetings</p>
Source of data	Reports from Competition Authorities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Issuing of policy directives and adherence to statutory requirements
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: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 40

Indicator Title	Monitoring and evaluation of the turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes (SABS / NRCS)
Definition	Tracks and monitors turnaround times within Technical Infrastructure institutions: SABS to improve turnaround times on publishing of standards from 365 days to 320 days NRCS to assess and decide on issuing a letter of authority from 120 days to 90 days
Source of data	Submission on progress of target signed off by Chief Director to DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Submission of signed off progress of target by senior manager to DDG: Sectors
Assumptions	Social partners are able to make commitments; and able to execute on these commitments Commitment by SABS to deliver on target
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Sectors

Linked to Output 42

Indicator Title	Number of reports on the implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry
Definition	Tracks the progress of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry
Source of data	Progress report signed off by Director: Minerals Beneficiation to DDG: Sectors
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Progress report signed off by Senior Manager to DDG: Sectors
Assumptions	<p>Social partners are able to make commitments and able to execute on these commitments</p> <p>System is responsive to the requirements of the objective</p> <p>System is user-friendly</p> <p>Cooperation from all stakeholders in providing information</p> <p>An investment friendly environment</p> <p>Information is readily available</p>
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

## Programme 5: Regulation

Linked to output 7

Indicator Title	Number of workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs
Definition	Education and awareness sessions conducted
Source of data	Approved reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Approved reports
Assumptions	Sufficient budget 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: Regulation

Linked to output 8

Indicator Title	Number of Education workshops to support SMMEs
Definition	Education workshops to support SMME's
Source of data	Approved Reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved Reports
Assumptions	Sufficient budget 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: Regulation

Linked to output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported from liquor distributors & lotteries
Definition	Estimated number of jobs supported by the liquor distributors / manufacturers on the annual renewal registrations and jobs supported from the national lottery funded projects across the sectors provided in the Lotteries Act
Source of data	Case Management System (CMS) and NLC approved reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Case Management System (CMS) and NLC approved reports
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

Linked to Output 24

Indicator Title	Number of reports on the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register and remedial actions taken by the CIPC
Definition	<p>Commitments made to the Financial Action Task Force SA in implementing Phase 1 of a standalone Beneficial Ownership Register by 1 April 2023 and implementation of Phase 2 by end FY23/24 of an integrated Beneficial Ownership Register which will be containing more verification capabilities, triangulation of data using 3<sup>rd</sup> party data sources to ensure credibility, and timely access to the data on the Beneficial Ownership register in line with FATF standards for the disclosure of shareholders in order to combat money laundering and illicit financial activities by companies.</p> <p>According to the FATF Action Plan for South Africa, Immediate Outcome 5 is that South Africa should demonstrate that competent authorities have timely access to adequate, accurate and up to date beneficial ownership information of legal persons and arrangements by September 2024. In addition, South Africa should apply remedial actions and/or dissuasive and proportionate sanctions for violations of the transparency obligations applicable to legal persons by January 2025.</p> <p>Quarterly report from CIPC in compliance with the requirements.</p>
Source of data	Approved report from CIPC signed by Senior Manager
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Report on implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register by the CIPC including grey listing monitoring actions taken by CIPC
Assumptions	Delays in submission of reports from CIPC due mainly to reports being finalized 30 days after the end of quarter
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

Linked to output 26

Indicator Title	Number of Draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act
Definition	Draft Regulations on Companies Amendment Act developed and submitted to EA
Source of data	Draft Regulations on Companies Amendment Act / or approved submission by DDG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Draft Regulations on Companies Amendment 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	Non- Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Regulation

Linked to output 45

Indicator Title	Number of reports on successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging
Definition	Enforcement actions on price monitoring, excessive pricing or price gouging
Source of data	Approved Reports from NCC or other regulators
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Approved Reports from NCC or other regulators
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

Linked to output 1

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support
Definition	The total value of projected investments from private sector and foreign direct investments facilitated through industrial financing support from approved enterprises/ projects (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, , and Film and TV) 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

Linked to output 2

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of additional local output projected
Definition	The total projected rand value of additional local outputs that will be produced by the approved AIS, APSS, and BIS projects in the following five years
Source of data	Incentive Application forms and/or template (based only on completed templates received from clients) and Incentive Bas reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed (by Senior Manager) Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule
Assumptions	Approved projects/enterprises will commit to the projected local output
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

Linked to output 2

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved
Definition	The total actual value (rand) of additional local output achieved by AIS, APSS and BIS projects through industrial financial support.
Source of data	Incentive claim form and/or template (based only on completed templates received from clients)
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule – signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Supported projects are producing local output
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

Linked to output 5

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services
Definition	The total actual value (rand) of export revenue generated through supported global business services projects as reported quarterly by disbursed projects
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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

Linked to output 6

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises
Definition	The total value (R5 billion) of approved funding disbursed to enterprises/projects across all incentives.
Source of data	Claim forms 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)	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

Linked to output 7

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros
Definition	The total value of approved funding disbursed for projects/enterprises outside of the 5 metros (Johannesburg, Cape Town, eThekweni, Tshwane, and Ekurhuleni)
Source of data	Incentive application forms/Incentive claim forms 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 outside of the 5 metros submit claims for disbursement of incentive funds
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

Linked to output 8

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed, and support provided to SMMEs
Definition	The total value of approved funding disbursed to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses across all incentive schemes.  Exceptions: GBS, Industrial Parks, and SEZ, SSAS and Film and TV
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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 SMMEs submit claims for disbursement of incentive funds
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

Linked to output 11

Indicator Title	Value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported by the dtic group
Definition	The total actual value (rand) of local output achieved by Black industrialist projects supported through incentive disbursements.
Source of data	Incentive claim forms , and/or template (based only on completed templates received from clients) 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 Black Industrial projects are producing local output
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

Linked to output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported under GBS masterplan (retained and new)
Definition	Actual number of jobs supported under GBS
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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 supporting 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

Linked to output 13

Indicator Title	Number of new permanent jobs created
Definition	The actual number of new permanent jobs created (10 000) by disbursed projects/enterprises (ADEP, AIS, APSS, BIS, CIP, and GBS).
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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 supporting 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

Linked to output 13

Indicator Title	Number of construction job opportunities (Part time or temporary job opportunities)
Definition	Actual number of construction jobs supported (3 000) from disbursed infrastructure projects (CIP).
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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	disbursed projects are creating construction jobs
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

Linked to output 14

Indicator Title	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported
Definition	The total number of jobs supported (new and retained) as reported by Black Industrialists and black-owned projects at the time of disbursement.
Source of data	Incentive claim forms 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 Black Industrialists projects/enterprises are retaining existing baseline jobs and creating new jobs..
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



Linked to output 18

Indicator Title	Report on the financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund by IDC and NEF
Definition	Financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through the energy resilience fund administered through IDC and NEF. The total value of energy resilience loan funding accessed by SMMEs of R240m.
Source of data	Preliminary Reports from IDC and NEF
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedule - signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Enterprises including SMMEs will apply for MCEP energy resilience loan funding
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

Linked to output 35

Indicator Title	Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (IDC and NEF)
Definition	Oversight of DFIs to report on achievement against their planned targets which include targets set for disbursements, disbursements to SMMEs, women and youth empowered projects and disbursements to projects outside the 5 metros.
Source of data	Preliminary report reflecting achievements against the above indicators for IDC and NEF
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report and Supporting Schedules providing oversight of the IDC and NEF achievements against their planned targets.
Assumptions	IDC and NEF provide verified information on time
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

Linked to output 40

Indicator Title	Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions
Definition	The total number of measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives. Implement measures to reduce red tape in administration of incentives by reviewing programmes or processes..
Source of data	Incentives programmes or processes identified to be reviewed
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed Quarterly Report, Programmes/processes reviewed, and submission(s) signed off by the DDG
Assumptions	Reviewed incentive programmes or processes addresses red tape issues that will result in more effective administration of incentives
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

## Programme 7: Exports

Linked to output 3(A)

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world – (SARS Raw Data)
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS Raw data and or Trading Partners
Source of data	Report(s) using raw data from SARS
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports in manufacturing sectors
Assumptions	Manufacturing 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

Linked to output 3(B)

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS Raw data or data obtained from trading partners or reports by select exporters
Source of data	Report(s) using data from SARS, EMIA, Export Councils, the dtic agencies, Trading Partners and Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports in manufacturing sectors
Assumptions	Manufacturing 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

Linked to output 4(A)

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries (SARS Raw Data)
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS Raw data and or Trading Partners
Source of data	Report(s) using raw data from SARS
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors
Assumptions	Manufacturing exports to 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

Linked to output 4(B)

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives
Definition	Annual report outlining cumulative value of exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors, based on SARS Raw data or data obtained from trading partners or reports by select exporters
Source of data	Report(s) using data from SARS, EMIA, Export Councils, the dtic agencies, Trading Partners & Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on exports to Africa in manufacturing sectors
Assumptions	Manufacturing exports to 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

Linked to output 6

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives
Definition	Report on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives
Source of data	Report using data from EMIA on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on funding provided to exporters for export initiatives
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	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

Linked to output 7

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives
Definition	Report on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives outside the 5* main metros
Source of data	Report using data from EMIA on support provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives outside the 5* main metros
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on funding provided to exporters to participate in export initiatives outside the 5*main metros
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Metros and districts outside the 5* main metros
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

Linked to output 8

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives
Definition	Report on support provided to SMME; Women and Youth exporters to participate in export initiatives
Source of data	Report using data from EMIA on support provided to SMMEs, Women and Youth exporters to participate in export initiatives
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on funding provided to SMMEs, Women and Youth exporters to participate in export initiatives
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMMEs</li> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Youth</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

Linked to output 9

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives
Definition	Report on support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export initiatives
Source of data	Report using data from EMIA on support provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export initiatives
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on funding provided to exporters in labour absorbing sectors to participate in export initiatives
Assumptions	Exports to international markets
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Labour absorbing sectors
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations - CD: Export Promotion and Marketing

Linked to output 11

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives
Definition	Annual report on value of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, Export Networks, Exporters and Export Councils
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on value of output supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives
Assumptions	Support provided to exporters
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Black industrialists
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

Linked to output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported through export initiatives
Definition	Annual report on jobs supported through export initiatives
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, Export Networks, Export Councils and Exporters
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on jobs supported through export initiatives
Assumptions	Support provided 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

Linked to output 14

Indicator Title	Number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist firms through export initiatives
Definition	Annual report on jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives
Source of data	Report(s) using data from EMIA, Export Networks, Exporters & Export Councils
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives
Assumptions	Support provided to exporters
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Black industrialists
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

Linked to output 35

Indicator Title	Number of reports on 95% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (ECIC)
Definition	Action minutes (reports) on progress of the ECIC implementing its corporate plan and meeting targets
Source of data	Report from ECIC
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed report on institutional support provided to exporters
Assumptions	Export growth promoted by providing institutional support to companies
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative Year-End
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	CD: Exports/Operations



## Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 1

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments
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

Linked to output 2

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of Actual and projected local output
Definition	Rand value of commitments made to additional local industrial output and rand value of actual output, reported in the financial year
Source of data	Agreements reached regarding local production/ localisation commitments and/ or projected local production/ localisation – including commitments set out in funding agreements, merger agreements, and EEIP documentation, local production/ localisation commitments made orders by the Competition Authorities; Information/ reports obtained in monitoring competition issues (including mergers, settlements, case studies and the like), Black Industrialists and the EEIP. Dashboard with actual commitments made and dashboard with projected and/ or actual local production/ localisation.
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Companies will provide requested information for the time periods requested
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

Linked to output 6

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund
Definition	Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund
Source of data	Information/ reports/ agreements/ orders from the Competition Authorities, I; 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	The value may increase where more commitments are made by companies
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

Linked to output 8

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives
Definition	Refers to value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives
Source of data	IDC, EEIP, companies, agreements
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	The value may increase where more commitments are made by companies; companies and IDC report as required
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

Linked to output 09

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry
Definition	Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans – including but not limited to agriculture, construction, forestry and retail sector
Source of data	Orders of the Competition Tribunal; information/ reports from implementing companies/ programmes, 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	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 10

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of EEIP agreement or EEIP equivalent agreement set out in a submission approved
Definition	This output reflects new commitments made in the EEIP or EEIP equivalent programme.
Source of data	Submission to DG
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Signed quarterly reports, value of financial support provided through loans, grants, equity and procurement commitments in EEIP agreements approved by the dtic
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to Output 11

Indicator Title	Value (Rand) of output by Black Industrialist firms supported
Definition	The value of output by Black Industrialist firms supported through programme 8
Source of data	Agreements, Tribunal orders, companies, research, government departments and entities, Competition Authorities; BBBEE Commission, experts in the field
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	That companies will provide the data requested for the time period requested
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A

Calculation Type	Simple – cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 12

Indicator Title	Number of jobs retained and created
Definition	200 000 Jobs supported through transformation and competition initiatives
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

Linked to output 13

Indicator Title	Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes: - 8 000 full-time jobs - 50 000 Social Employment Fund part-time or temporary job opportunities
Definition	New jobs and new job opportunities committed to/ created
Source of data	Reports from the IDC on SEF for the number of job opportunities created. Compliance reports from companies reporting on compliance to merger conditions, Competition Commission or Tribunal orders to create jobs; commitments to create jobs from Black Industrialist's and EEIP implementation information or reports from companies on how many new jobs have been created in the quarter
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Measurement of jobs opportunities for males, females, and youth – in the social economy
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	None
Calculation Type	Simple count
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 14

Indicator Title	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported or benefited from BBEE policies
Definition	Jobs in Black Industrialist Firms supported
Source of data	Information or reports from B-BBEE Commission, IDC, NEF, EEIP program, Competition Authorities and/or Industrial Financing Branch
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	That the companies supported will provide data as requested
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 or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 15

Indicator Title	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of 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



Linked to output 16

Indicator Title	Number of Impact assessment reports on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level
Definition	Number of impact assessments on high impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level. This could include the publication of market inquiry findings and recommendations on sectors/ sub-sectors; actions taken by the competition authorities in mergers that impact market structure/ behaviour; research reports on implementation or impact of market inquiry recommendations being implemented
Source of data	Research, case studies, Competition Authorities; SARS, StatsSA, experts, published articles, media
Method of Calculation or Assessment	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	80% - 100% of target achieved or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 35

Indicator Title	Number of reports on 95% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (Competition entities)
Definition	Quarterly reports on the oversight of competition entities
Source of data	Reports from Competition Authorities
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Issuing of policy directives and adherence to statutory requirements
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: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 36

Indicator Title	Number of reports on three projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms
Definition	This covers Support provided to innovation projects through the dtic group programmes or SPII programme or innovation funds by private sector or projects identified through settlement agreements or conditions in M&A or other competition areas.
Source of data	Emails, correspondence and reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Emails, correspondence and reports
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly ( Third and Fourth quarter)
Desired performance	Target achieved or exceeded
Indicator responsibility	DDG

Linked to output 37

Indicator Title	Number of conferences, summits and international forums hosted
Definition	Number of conferences, summits and international forums hosted
Source of data	Action minutes/ reports on conferences and summit held with evidence showing the programme and any media coverage of the event
Method of Calculation	Count of action minutes/ reports
Means of verification	Action Minutes/ reports signed by Senior Manger
Assumptions	We will get assistance from other branches and funding additional to the existing budget for the branch be made available to cover the cost of the Conference and Summit
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 target
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 38

Indicator Title	50 mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated
Definition	Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated
Source of data	Merger notification and documentation from the Competition Commission; Competition Commission reports on number of mergers approved with public interest conditions
Method of Calculation	Simple count of number of mergers approved by the Competition Commission with public interest conditions
Means of verification	Quarterly reports signed by the Senior Manager
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Target met
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 40

Indicator Title	Number of reports on Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations published & 1 BBBEE red tape reduction taken
Definition	Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published to reduce red tape and 1 BBBEE red tape reduction initiative undertaken
Source of data	Legislation and regulation, rules and guidelines, Competition Authorities and BBBEE Commission, research, stakeholders, experts, research bodies, published research
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

Linked to output 41

Indicator Title	Number of reports on Competition Protocols of AfCFTA finalised
Definition	The Competition Protocol for the AfCFTA be finalised
Source of data	AfCFTA, legislation, research, Competition Commission, experts, research institutes, government departments and entities, WTO, OECD, regional trade bodies and regional competition bodies
Method of Calculation	Simple count
Means of verification	Report signed by Senior Manager
Assumptions	Cabinet and ESEID, can accommodate item of work in their programme or the year
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Simple
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meet target
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Transformation and Competition

Linked to output 45

Indicator Title	Number of reports on 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging
Definition	10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging
Source of data	Legislation and regulation, rules and guidelines, Competition Authorities and BBBEE Commission, research, stakeholders, experts, research bodies, published research StatsSA
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	80% - 90% of target met or target exceeded
Indicator Responsibility	DDG Transformation and Competition

## Programme 9: Research

Linked to Output 1

Indicator Title	Number of impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced
Definition	Impact assessment report on investment facilitated through the investment conference commitments
Source of data	StatsSA, SARS, the dtic, Reserve Bank ,information received from the SA Investment Conference
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced -
Assumptions	The report will provide information on progress made and impact of the investment conference commitments.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One impact assessment report on investment conference commitments produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 3

Indicator Title	Number of export market strategies produced
Definition	Export market strategy for manufacturing sector produced.
Source of data	Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities.
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Export market strategy produced.
Assumptions	Export market strategy will promote export growth.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One export market strategy produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to output 4

Indicator Title	Number of quarterly data analysis reports of manufacturing exports to rest of Africa produced
Definition	Quarterly data analysis reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools. African countries covers all African countries that South Africa exported to and where there were demands for products.
Source of data	Trademap, SARS and the dtic
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Data analysis reports on African market opportunities produced. African countries covers all African countries that South Africa exported to and where there were demands for products.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Four quarterly data analysis reports on African market opportunities using appropriate quantitative tools produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 7

Indicator Title	Number of DDM Dashboards maintained
Definition	District-level dashboards covering district-level impact, interventions of the dtic and its <b>entities' interventions</b>
Source of data	the dtic programmes, research reports and reports from government departments and entities; economic databases.
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	District-level dashboards of the dtic <b>and its entities' interventions maintained.</b>
Assumptions	District- level Dashboards will provide information on the dtic and entities foot print in the districts thus inform effective interventions by the department.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	52 district-level dashboards of the dtic <b>and its entities' interventions maintained.</b>
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 10

Indicator Title	Impact Assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered
Definition	Impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) agreements agreed or administered
Source of data	Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme produced.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One impact assessment report on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 11

Indicator Title	Black Industrialist Census produced
Definition	<b>Black Industrialist Census report providing status on value of BI firms' outputs and number of jobs supported through the dtic and its group support.</b>
Source of data	Census Questionnaires, the dtic, IDC and NEF ,Survey questionnaires
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	BI Census report produced.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One (1) BI Census report produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research



Linked to output 11

Indicator Title	Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.
Definition	Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.
Source of data	Census Report, the dtic, IDC and NEF ,Survey questionnaires
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Four quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Four quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 12

Indicator Title	Number of reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans
Definition	Reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans produced.
Source of data	Relevant research reports/studies, economic data sources/platforms and reports from government departments and entities.
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	One report on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans produced
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Bi -annually
Desired performance	One report on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans produced
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 15

Indicator Title	Number of Worker Ownership Dashboard updated
Definition	A dashboard on worker ownership monitoring workers with shares in their companies updated .
Source of data	SARS, JSE Ownership, economic reports, economic development databases, relevant data and reports from industries and companies.
Method of Calculation	Simple Count
Means of verification	Register on worker ownership maintained.
Assumptions	Register will assist the Department to track and monitor developments on worker ownership so as to advice or give recommendations on how this area can be improved or strengthened.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One dashboard on worker ownership updated
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 26

Indicator Title	Number of bilateral trade reports produced at the request of Branches or the Executive Authority to support hosting of Business Forums
Definition	Bi-lateral Trade reports to support Business Forum engagements aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment at the request of Executive Authority and Branches.
Source of data	Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Bilateral trade reports produced at the request of the Executive Authority and Branches to support Business Forums aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Ten Bilateral trade reports produced at the request of the Executive Authority and Branches to support Business Forums aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to Output 29

Indicator Title	Number of Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy produced
Definition	Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy
Source of data	Relevant reports and data platforms, inputs from the dtic Branches
Method of Calculation	Quantitative
Means of verification	Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy.
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation Type	Cumulative
Reporting Cycle	Annually
Desired performance	One impact assessment report of Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism produced.
Indicator Responsibility	DDG: Research

Linked to output 39

Indicator Title	Number of reports on high-impact evaluations to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions provided
Definition	Impact evaluations provided to the Accounting Officer and / or the Executive Authority which provide policy recommendations to for example improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, reach, impact of policy or programme interventions implemented by the dtic or the dtic group
Source of data	Relevant reports
Method of Calculation or Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Impact evaluations / assessments reports provided
Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Global growth of at least 3.1% in 2024 and with no recession in any of SA's major trading partners;</b> with stable monetary policy regimes in place and no significant shift in global commodity prices in SA's top 10 export categories. <b>No domestic recession.</b></li> <li>2. Geo-political factors would not deteriorate, i.e., the war in Ukraine would not escalate or its impact <b>on the SA economy should not be worse than during 2023. Israel's genocide in Palestine does not</b> escalate further; the conflict does not expand to other parts of the Middle East; and global shipping routes remain largely unaffected.</li> <li>3. No major new shock events domestically or globally (including climate catastrophes, significant instability in financial/banking systems, significant increases in oil prices).</li> <li>4. Energy availability to industrial users would be on average similar to 2023 or alternatively, mitigation measures such as the tax relief for rooftop solar, would be sufficient to offset energy disruptions.</li> <li>5. Transport and logistics infrastructure operates at a level similar to 2023 without additional significant disruptions to rail, road, port and air freight operations.</li> <li>6. All African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) state parties are ready to implement tariff preference. Relevant negotiations facilitated by the AfCTA Secretariat to conclude outstanding issues in the AfCTA negotiations.</li> <li>7. The provision of water to consumers, agriculture and industry remains stable with limited <b>interruptions which do not affect businesses' ability to trade and</b> manufacture efficiently.</li> </ol>

	8. South Africa's elections are free and fair, all parties accept the results, and an orderly transition to the 7th Administration of Government is achieved within 1 month of the election result being announced.
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 Research

## 20. 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
ESIEID	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

TERM	DEFINITION
MMS	Middle Management Services
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

TERM	DEFINITION
SAREM	South African Renewable Energy Masterplan
SARS	South African Revenue Service
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
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United State of America
WTO	World Trade Organisation
ZAR	South African Rands

## 21. Classification of Outputs

### *Core targets*

Our nine core targets speak to the economy we are trying to achieve. These targets represent real impact in the economy, and measure crucial indicators like local output, job creation, and the performance of black industrialists. While all our targets are important, these Core targets are the apex priorities for the Department, and all programmes of **the dtic** are expected to contribute to the achievement of these essential Outputs.

Core targets
<b>R350 billion</b> in investment pledges secured across the state
<b>R60 Billion</b> in additional local output committed or achieved
<b>R900 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports
<b>R400 Billion</b> in manufacturing exports to other African countries
<b>R9 Billion</b> in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)
<b>R200 Billion</b> in Black Industrialist Output Achieved
<b>1 Million</b> jobs supported or covered by <b>the dtic</b> group and/ or master plans
<b>100 000</b> jobs to be created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)
<b>160 000</b> jobs in Black Industrialists firms retained
<b>20 000</b> additional workers with shares in their companies



### *Programmatic targets*

**the dtic** aims to achieve our Core targets through a very wide range of activities, from effectively providing industrial finance to developing the regulatory environment needed for companies to succeed. While our Programmatic targets do not encompass the entirety of our activities for the year ahead, they track the contribution made by some of our most impactful interventions. These targets represent the minimum our programmes must deliver, and set the floor – not the ceiling – for the reach of **the dtic**'s activities in the year ahead.

Programmatic targets
<b>R32 billion</b> in support programmes administered by or in partnership with <b>the dtic</b> -group
<b>R15 Billion</b> support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros
<b>R8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes to SMMEs, and women and youth-empowered businesses
<b>R8 Billion</b> in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour absorbing sectors
<b>R 900 Million</b> in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements
<b>100</b> Investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided
<b>8 Master Plans</b> managed.
<b>50</b> Mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated

### *Enabling targets*

Delivering on these Programmatic targets, and the overall vision of our Core targets, requires strengthening the capacity of **the dtic** to deliver. Our Enabling targets include a diverse set of projects to strengthen the strategic direction of the department, make it easier for companies to access **the dtic** support, and connect **the dtic** with the communities we serve. Some of our enabling targets mirror the previous approach to performance targeting in **the dtic**, with outputs that include events and reports. However, these Enabling targets now exist within the broader framework of the Core and Programmatic targets defined above, and will be assessed on both their formal achievement, and the extent to which they contribute to these essential outcomes.

Enabling targets
<b>9</b> Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted.
<b>4</b> Pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament.
<b>1000 Case studies</b> of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' individuals impacted by <b>the dtic</b> measures; including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story
<b>2</b> Conferences, summits, and international forums hosted
<b>6</b> Impact assessments or enhancements of trade instruments or measures
<b>10</b> Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging
<b>9</b> Impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions
<b>5</b> High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies

### *Contextual Response targets*

While our core interventions underpin the work of **the dtic**, the Department must remain responsive to the needs of an economy that often changes faster than our programmes. Our Responsive targets

outline some of the ways we are responding to the most pressing challenges facing the country, of which the energy crisis is the foremost priority for the year ahead. As suggested by the name, Responsive targets will be updated regularly, and will always reflect the core challenges and opportunities that require additional attention.

Contextual response targets	
<b>R1 Billion</b>	in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund
1500MW	<b>Megawatts</b> of energy from projects facilitated

**the dtic Campus,  
77 Meintjies Street,  
Sunnyside, Pretoria  
0002**

**the dtic Customer Contact Centre:  
0861 843 384**

**the dtic Website:  
[www.thedtic.gov.za](http://www.thedtic.gov.za)**



**the dtic**

Department:  
Trade, Industry and Competition  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**the dtic - together, growing the economy**

the dtic Customer Contact Centre: 0861 843 384

the dtic Website: [www.thedtic.gov.za](http://www.thedtic.gov.za)

