

ANNUAL REPORT

2023/24



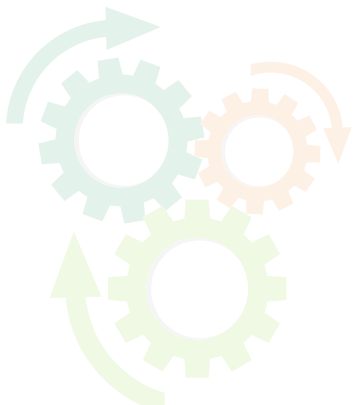
the dtic

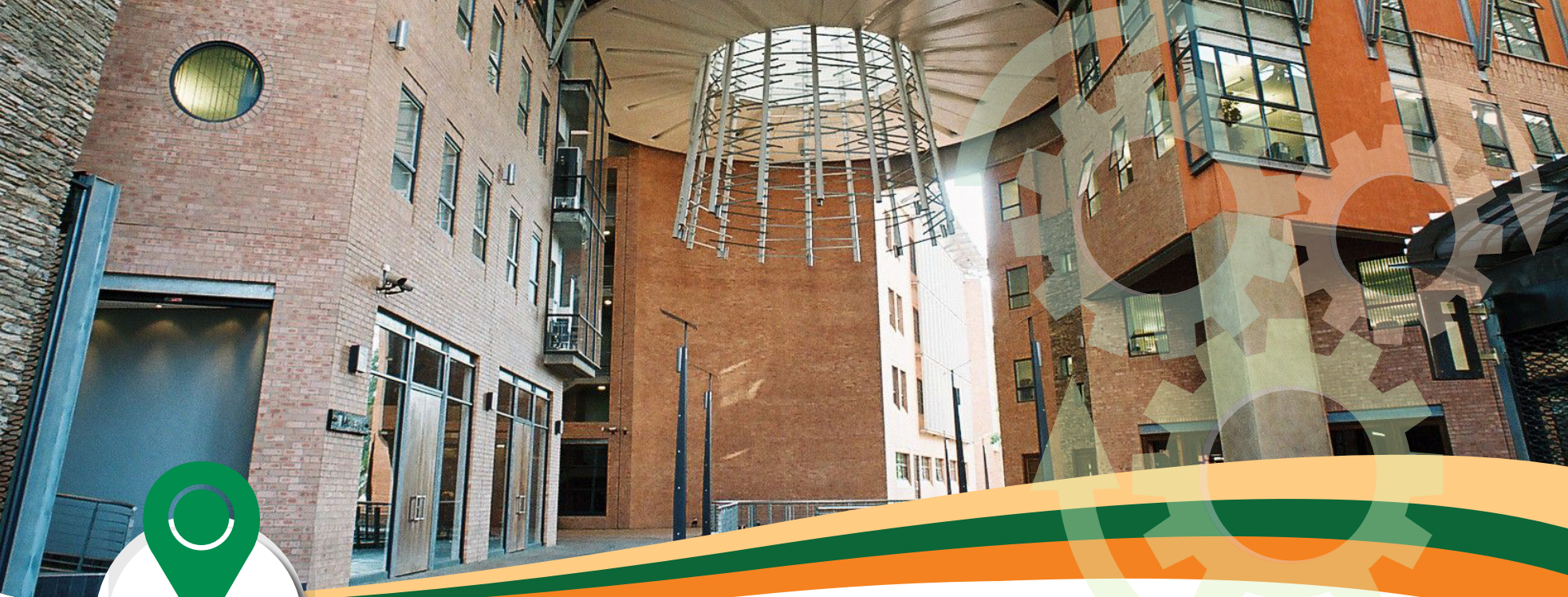
Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





the dtic
ANNUAL REPORT
2023/24





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PART F
Foreign Economic Offices



PART GENERAL INFORMATION



Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
ACSA	Airports Company South Africa
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGOA	Africa's Growth and Opportunity Act
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
AISI	Aerospace Industry Support Initiative
AMOT	AU Ministers of Trade
AMSA	ArcelorMittal South Africa
AO	Accounting Officer
APDP	Automotive Production and Development Programme
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BI	Black Industrialist
BNC	Bi-National Commission
BO	Beneficial Ownership
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CC	The Competition Commission
CCR	Consumer and Corporate Regulation
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CGS	Council for Geoscience
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Programme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CSD	Central Supplier Database
CMS	Case Management System
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CT	Companies Tribunal
CTFL	Clothing, Textiles, Footwear and Leather
CTG	Cardiotocography
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DDM	District Development Model
DG	Director-General
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
the dtic	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
EAC	East African Community
ECIC	Export Credit Insurance Corporation
eCIT	Electronic Commodity Identification Training
ECOWAW	Economic Community of West African States

EDTEA	Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs
EEIP	Equity equivalent Investment Programme
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMIA	Export Marketing and Investment Assistance
EOSS	Energy One Stop Shop
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESOPS	Employee Share Ownership Plans Scheme
EU	European Union
EVP	Employer Value Proposition
EXBO	Executive Board
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FERs	Foreign Economic Representatives
FMCSA	Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa
GBS	Global Business Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GoGLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre
GTI	Guided Trade Initiative
HDP	Historically Disadvantaged Persons
HOD	Head of Department
LMV	Light motor vehicles
Logis	Logistical Information System
LSC	Legal Sector Code
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTS	Multilateral Trading System
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NAACAM	National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers
NCC	National Consumer Commission
NECSA	Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa
Nedlac	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NCR	National Credit Regulator
NCT	National Consumer Tribunal
NIP	National Industrial Participation
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NPO	Non-profit Organisations
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
NT	National Treasury
NTB	Non-Tariff Barrier
OCRO	Office of the Chief Risk Officer
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPEX	Operating Expenditure

PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999
PHEVs	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PPS	Price Preference System
PWC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
PWD	People with Disability
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAAM 2035	South African Automotive Master Plan
SAAT	South African Airways Technical
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFLEC	South African Footwear and Leather Export Council
SAIC	South Africa Investment Conference
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAS	Sandock Austral Shipyard
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SEFA	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPII	Support Programme for Industrial Innovation
SRI	Sumitomo Rubber Industries
SSE	Substantive Search and Examination
TCF	Tirisan Construction Fund
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
TIPS	Trade, Industrial Policy Strategies
ToR	Terms of Reference
TR	Treasury Regulations
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of IP Rights
TRP	Takeover Regulation Panel
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WCO	World Customs Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Parks Tau

Minister of Trade, Industry and
Competition

1. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

Introduction

It is with a great sense of pride that I present this Annual Report of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) for the 2023/2024 financial year.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Investment Overview

In the year under review, our nine Special Economic Zones (SEZs) had successfully hosted 193 operational

entities, with a total investment of R29.37 billion. This investment directly created 25,914 jobs, reflecting significant economic growth and impact. Notably, the Namakwa SEZ in the Northern Cape received Cabinet approval for its designation in March 2024. Vedanta Zinc International has pledged R16 billion to develop a sinter plant and metallurgical smelter within the SEZ, which will significantly boost the regional economy by addressing unemployment, poverty, and inequality. This project will benefit from substantial infrastructure funding from both provincial and national governments, with Vedanta contributing over R400 million to bulk infrastructure.

The Coega SEZ is also set for expansion with an application submitted to develop a pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing hub. The R2.53 billion expansion is expected to enhance local and African markets, creating 2,091 jobs during construction and 2,356 jobs once operational. Efforts are on-going to support underperforming SEZs such as Musina-Makhado and Nkomazi, which have faced challenges in investment attraction and project completion. The Industrial Zones Programme at the IDC is providing crucial support to address these challenges.

New and Proposed SEZs

Several proposed SEZs are in the pipeline, including the Vaal SEZ which focuses on renewable energy, the hydrogen economy, and agro-processing, and is nearing submission to **the dtic** for the 2024/25 financial year. The Bojanala SEZ has a pipeline of R6.2 billion across 11 investment projects, expected to create 2,220 jobs in sectors such as metal fabrication, mineral processing, and renewable energy. The Fetakgomo-Tubatse SEZ is approaching the completion of its Environmental Impact Assessment, with three investors already committed to the zone.

Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP)

The Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP) has positively impacted 12 industrial parks across eight provinces, generating approximately 46,490 jobs and an additional 2,483 construction-related jobs. Funded through a co-funding approach and the Critical Infrastructure Programme, the IPRP continues to drive job creation and investment in townships and rural areas.



Significant developments include the launch of the Energy One Stop Shop, the establishment of Hangda Trading in Thaba 'Nchu Free State, and a R4.86 billion commitment from the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers. Additionally, Phelan Green Energy's R47 billion Saldanha Green Hydrogen Project highlights South Africa's leadership in green hydrogen production.

Investment Growth and Job Creation

By the end of the third quarter of 2023/24, total investment in SEZs increased to R29.37 billion, up from R28.65 billion with direct jobs rising to 25,433 from 25,189. Currently, 15 private investment projects are in various stages across SEZs, projected to contribute R1.68 billion in investment and at least 1,134 jobs. These achievements reflect our dedication to fostering economic growth, job creation, and regional development through strategic SEZ investments and initiatives.

Masterplans and Strategic Frameworks

Masterplans remain central to guiding South Africa's economic development, ensuring a coordinated approach across sectors and levels of government. This year, **the dtic** implemented six existing Masterplans and developed a new Medical Devices Masterplan, set for implementation in the coming year. Active Masterplans include those for Retail-Clothing, Textile, Footwear, and Leather; Sugar and Poultry; Automotives; Steel; Furniture; and Medical Devices. These plans focus on sectors such as labour-intensive industries, food security, advanced manufacturing, industrialisation, and export markets.

Automotive Masterplan Achievements

Significant progress has been made under the Automotive Masterplan, including a rebound in automotive production to 556,000 units in 2022. Global OEMs like Mercedes-Benz, Toyota, and Ford have invested in new models and factories, with Ford South Africa's Silverton plant setting a new production record of 704 vehicles per day as of August 2023. Ford's R15.8 billion investment for the new Ford Ranger has significantly increased production and improved vehicle quality. Additionally, **the dtic** introduced an Electric Vehicle (EV) White Paper, outlining a shift from internal combustion engines to electric and new energy vehicles by 2035, focusing on investment attraction and local supply chain development.

Steel Masterplan Progress

The Steel Masterplan has seen notable progress, including new component manufacturing such as a wire harness factory employing 4,000 workers. The steel industry experienced a 25.1% increase in crude steel production in July 2023 compared to the previous year, marking the strongest growth since May 2021. While this increase is commendable, we are well aware of the difficulties faced by the sector and we are working with industry to ensure that global pressures and shifts do not impact our industry too negatively. We must also stress the importance of the decarbonisation of the sector as trade measures such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism takes root in the global sphere.

Poultry Sector Developments

In the poultry sector, IDC funding and ITAC protections have led to the creation of 1,900 new jobs. Rainbow Chicken's R220 million investment in the Hammarsdale



abattoir and the construction of 78 new grower houses have increased chicken processing capacity and contributed R1.4 billion to value-added outputs.

Legislative and Regulatory Developments

Significant legislative advancements this year include the Main Corporate Bill, which aims to streamline business operations by reducing red tape and ensuring fairness in remuneration practices. The Companies Amendment Bills, addressing recommendations from the Zondo Commission's report on Allegations of State Capture, Corruption, and Fraud, have been passed and are awaiting the President's assent. These Bills are expected to strengthen corporate governance and accountability. Additionally, the Copyright Amendment Bill and the Performers' Protection Amendment Bill, adopted by the NCOP and National Assembly, aim to enhance protections for creators and performers. A coordinated approach to addressing liquor abuse has been approved by Cabinet, and new regulations on grey listing and a beneficial ownership register are being implemented to improve corporate transparency.

Industrial Incentives and Funding Achievements

In the 2023/24 financial year, **the dtic** group provided substantial industrial funding totalling R31.8 billion. This funding supported approximately 1,300 projects across diverse industries, contributing to widespread economic development. Notably, R14.6 billion of this funding was allocated to projects outside the five main metropolitan areas, driving balanced regional development. Additionally, R7.6 billion was allocated to over 600 small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs), as well as women-owned and youth-owned businesses, underscoring our commitment to enhancing access to financing for these designated groups.

Conclusion

As I sign off on the work done by **the dtic** in the past financial year, I wish to acknowledge and commend the work done by my predecessor, Mr Ebrahim Patel, and deputy ministers, Ms Nomalungelo Gina and Mr Fikile Majola, for leading this department to where it is today. A special word of thanks also goes to the management team and all employees of the department and its entities for their unbending dedication and support.



Mr Parks Tau, MP

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition



**Andrew Whitfield**Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and
Competition

2. FOREWORD BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Statement by Andrew Whitfield, Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

It is my pleasure to provide highlights of the work performed by Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) for the 2023/24 financial year. It is important to note that this period also drew the curtain on the work of the 6th Administration.

As South Africa heralds a new and exciting era in her young democracy with the historic establishment of a Government of National Unity (GNU), **the dtic** has

a critical role to play in stimulating rapid, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and job creation. The attainment of consecutive clean audit opinions by the department is a commendable achievement. This is a milestone that should be recognised and celebrated by all of us in **the dtic** family.

AfCFTA Awareness Campaign

the dtic also participated in the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) workshops, which were held in the country's nine provinces. These initiatives brought together businesspeople from across the country who were eager to share their export experiences and gain knowledge on the opportunities presented by the AfCFTA. The workshops sought to communicate and engage with the private sector, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), as well as women and youth-owned export-ready businesses on the status of the implementation of the AfCFTA. They also highlighted opportunities for South African companies to participate in preferential trade beyond the Southern African region. The AfCFTA presents tremendous opportunities for South African companies to expand and diversify their export base beyond traditional markets in Southern Africa. By exploring new markets in North, West, Central, and Eastern Africa, businesses can tap into previously untapped potential markets. The AfCFTA

also provides mechanisms to support emerging producers, SMEs, and women and youth entrepreneurs, enabling them to participate and benefit from these opportunities.

Industrial Development

The department demonstrated its commitment to enhance support for special economic zones (SEZs), which are important instruments for the revival and growth of the economy. The department has noted that SEZs that have faced challenges but are receiving the full support of provincial governments are making great progress. A case in point is the Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone (TASEZ), where total investment has surpassed the initial pledge of R4.33 billion by more than R200 million, thanks to strong support from the Gauteng government.

In addition, the South African Government and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) signed two agreements to facilitate funding for investment and industrial development at the BRICS Manufacturing Forum, which was held at the Gallagher Convention Centre. The agreements were between **the dtic** and the China Africa Development Fund (CADF), and the IDC and the Bank of China. Among the agreements signed during the state visit to South Africa by President Xi Jinping of China on 22 August 2023 were funding facilitation memorandums of understanding (MOUs), which opened the door to investments in the country's manufacturing and productive sectors.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the management and staff of the dtic for the tremendous role they have played in enabling the department to achieve a clean audit. This is a noteworthy achievement as we now place ourselves on the path of re-industrialisation through manufacturing sector growth that drives export-led economic growth and job creation.

Mr Andrew Whitfield

Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition



Zuko Godlimpi

Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry
and Competition

3. FOREWORD BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

This Annual Report outlines the work of the Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition (**the dtic**) for the 2023/24 financial year, marking the conclusion of the 6th Administration and the transition to the 7th Administration under the Government of National Unity (GNU).

This period is crucial in our history as it requires the government to consolidate resources and foster collaboration to navigate the challenges ahead. The role of **the dtic** in job creation and economic enhancement will be even more vital as we move forward.

During the past year, the department made significant strides in achieving its set objectives. The Industrial Financing Group deployed increased capital to support higher investments, although the active participation of social partners remains essential for meaningful economic growth.

Black Industrialists

In March, **the dtic** hosted the successful Black Industrialist and Exporters Conference, which included an exhibition and awards ceremony recognizing outstanding black business leaders in various categories. The event attracted over 1,200 delegates to the Sandton Convention Centre under the theme “Black Industrialists - Catalysing Economic Growth and Jobs.”

This conference coincided with the 20th anniversary of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE Act), highlighting the achievements and progress of the Black Industrialist Programme since its inception in 2016. Over the past 13 years, **the dtic** group approved significant funding to numerous firms. In 2023, the department shifted its focus towards measuring the impact of its initiatives through turnover and job sustainability among black industrialists, reinforcing the state’s commitment to inclusive industrialization and job creation.

The conference also featured 53 large companies committing to purchasing from the emerging class of black industrialists. A marketplace showcased about 200 black industrialists representing over R10 billion in turnover across various sectors, including aerospace and defense, agro-processing, automotive, capital equipment, and healthcare.

Through the Black Industrialist Programme, our goal is to significantly increase the share of economic assets owned by black South Africans, moving beyond mere shareholding, speculation, and board memberships. We aim for black industrialists to lead in innovation, drive dynamic economic growth, and contribute to the structural transformation of our economy.

Procurement Bill

The 6th Parliament passed the Procurement Bill, prepared by **the dtic** in collaboration with the National Treasury. The Bill, which includes a national framework for preferential procurement, has been assented to by the President.

Master Plans

The department has taken the lead in establishing a national social compact, collaborating with industry, labour, and civil society to create sector-specific agreements in the form of master plans. Seven master plans currently serve as examples of industrial social compacting.

Clean Audit

The department once again received a clean audit opinion from Auditor-General South Africa, reaffirming the soundness of our policies and procedures. This achievement is a testament to our commitment to excellence, and I extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to this success, including former Minister Patel and Deputy Ministers Gina and Majola.

Mr Zuko Godlimpi

Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition





Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer

4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

the dtic has achieved a clean audit outcome for the 2023/24 financial year, underscoring our steadfast commitment to excellence in financial management, transparency, and accountability. During this period, we established 45 high-impact indicators to guide our performance and measure our success. This strategic focus ensured that we met our financial and operational goals effectively.

Our collective effort and dedication were crucial to this achievement. We implemented rigorous financial controls and enhanced our financial management systems, resulting in accurate and compliant reporting. By working cohesively as a team and setting ambitious targets, we aligned our operations with best practices and regulatory standards. As we move forward, we remain committed to striving for further improvements, maintaining our focus on delivering impactful results, and driving economic growth amidst ongoing fiscal challenges.

Overview of the financial results of the department

During the 2023/24 financial year, **the dtic** continued to execute its mandate amid the tight fiscal environment impacting government. The widening gap between revenue and projected expenditure has led to stricter cost-containment measures, including austerity measures on the filling of vacancies in the department. Despite

these challenges, **the dtic's** resilience in finding better ways to manage during times of economic uncertainty and limited resources has paid off – with about R5.3 billion, or 49.44% of the total expenditure of R10.66 billion, disbursed to beneficiaries across the various incentive programmes.

Depicted below are the details of the revenue collected, budget and expenditure, which were prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard of Accounting.

Departmental receipts

In the 2023/24 financial year, the department collected R218 million in revenue, which surpassed the R151.9 million of 2022/23 by R66 million. The source of revenue received by the department was mainly in respect of various fees paid by the registrants (i.e. macro manufacturers and distributors) of liquor in terms of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003), non-performance by certain companies participating in the National Industrial Participation (NIP) programme, public-private partnerships (PPP), and other recoveries.

Furthermore, the Tirisano Construction Fund (TCF), which was established on 28 August 2017 to implement the objectives in the settlement agreement – concluded in October 2016 between government and seven JSE-listed construction companies, who agreed to make annual financial contributions – recorded revenue collection of R63 million in 2023/24.

Table 1

Departmental receipts	2023/24			2022/23		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/ under collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/ under collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts	7 700	7 845	(145)	6 500	7 488	(988)
Liquor licences	7 700	7 845	(145)	6 500	7 488	(988)
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	883	786	97	906	797	109
Fines, penalties and forfeits	93 000	71 507	21 493	94 000	75 943	18 057
Interest, dividends and rent on land	52 202	527	51 675	52 410	955	51 455
Sale of capital assets	350	253	97	-	601	(601)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	90 012	137 418	(47 406)	92 995	66 158	26 837
Total	244 147	218 336	25 811	246 811	151 942	94 869

Programme expenditure

Total expenditure in the 2023/24 financial year was R10.6 billion, or 99.5% of the budget. When compared with R10.7 billion or 99% for the same period in the 2022/23 financial year, expenditure for 2023/24 decreased by R139.9 million

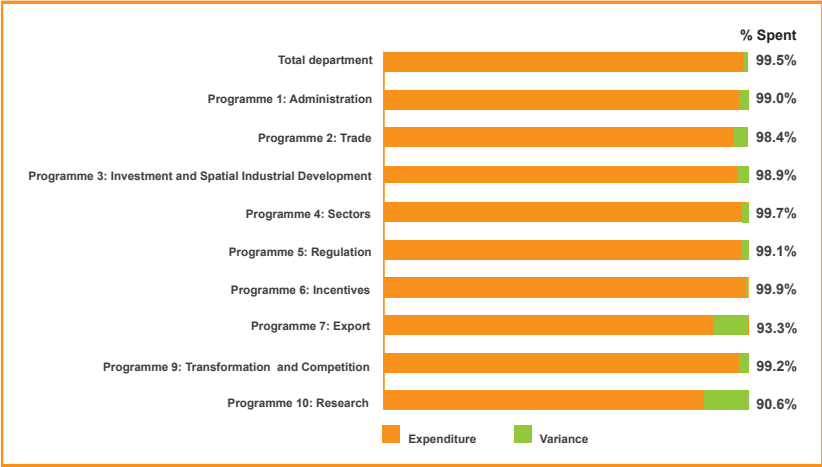
or 1.3%. This was mainly a result of adjustments due to significant and unforeseeable economic and financial events. Cabinet approved budget reductions of R292 million to the department's baseline, which were effected across all nine programmes and entities.

The table below shows a comparison of the department's expenditure on programme level for the 2023/24 and 2022/23 financial years – while the percentage budget spent per programme for the 2023/24 financial year is reflected in figure 1.

Table 2

Programme name	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	825 350	816 925	8 425	795 278	759 928	35 350
Trade	256 220	252 006	4 214	227 645	222 660	4 985
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	140 155	138 635	1 520	169 777	152 115	17 662
Sectors	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133	1 734 126	1 730 512	3 614
Regulation	349 258	346 173	3 085	332 001	331 511	490
Incentives	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	5 411 439	5 363 087	48 352
Export	419 527	416 725	2 802	398 232	397 829	403
Transformation and Competition	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	1 795 977	1 792 552	3 425
Research	54 386	49 251	5 135	49 078	48 238	840
Total	10 709 519	10 658 446	51 073	10 913 553	10 798 433	115 120

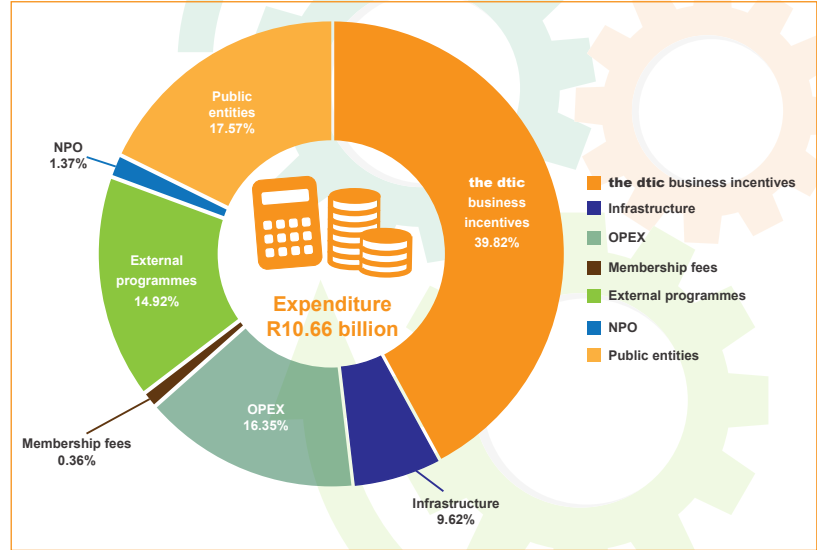
Figure 1: % budget spent per programme



As depicted in figure 2 below, the R10.66 billion spent comprised R5.3 billion or 49.44% disbursed to the beneficiaries across the various incentive programmes, followed by R1.9 billion or 17.57% transferred to the public entities.

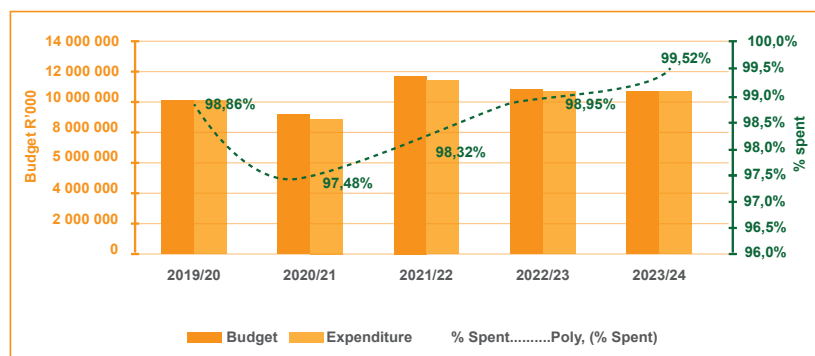
Disbursements to the various external programmes at the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was R1.6 billion or 14.92%; while non-profit and international organisations of which South Africa is a member accounted for R184.5 million, or 1.7%. Spending on operational costs was R1.7 billion, or 16.35%.

Figure 2: Spending categories as % of total expenditure



Coupled with the reflection on the 2023/24 financial year's financial performance, Figure 3 shows that despite the impact of COVID-19 and other economic shocks in 2020/21, the department has maintained a consistent spending pattern against its budgetary allocation over the past financial years.

Figure 3: Spending as % of budget (2019/20 to 2023/24)



Virements/roll overs

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase	Reasons
		R'000	
Administration		(33 749)	Procurement bottlenecks on certain information and communication technology initiatives as well as cost-containment measures implemented by the department
Trade		(5 383)	Cost-containment measures implemented by the department
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development		(379)	Cost-containment measures implemented by the department

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase	Reasons
		R'000	
Sectors		(14 626)	Service terminations (i.e. retirements and resignations), transfers of employment from the dtic to other department – and delays in the filling of funded senior-level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria
Regulation		(81)	Cost-containment measures implemented by the department
	Incentives	25 413	High uptake on some of the incentive programmes
	Export	31 243	To cover expected vouchers from foreign mission offices in respect of accommodation, associated costs for foreign offices, compensation of employees for foreign local recruits, and cola allowances
	Transformation and Competition	2 288	To cover costs for legal representation

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase	Reasons
		R'000	
Research		(4 726)	Service terminations (i.e. resignations), transfers of employment from the dtic to other departments – and delays in the filling of funded senior-level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria

All virements requiring approval as per the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) have been approved by the National Treasury. Internal adjustments to the budget have been approved by the accounting officer or delegated official.

Unauthorised expenditure

The department did not incur any unauthorised expenditure for the 2023/24 financial year.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the 2023/24 financial year.

Discontinued key activities/activities to be discontinued

During the 2023/24 financial year, no activities were discontinued.

New or proposed key activities

During the 2023/24 financial year, there were no new or proposed activities.

Supply chain management

The prescribed transversal system, Logistical Information System (Logis), is utilised for the provisioning of goods and services, record-keeping and reporting thereof. Apart from the system controls, a number of additional internal control measures have been implemented to detect and prevent irregular expenditure. The department also makes use of the Central Supplier Database (CSD) implemented by National Treasury.

Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

A list of the nature of the in-kind goods and services provided by the department or received from parties other than related parties is disclosed as a note and an annexure to the Annual Financial Statements.

Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

The department did not request any exemptions in terms of the PFMA or Treasury Regulations as may be applicable to any reporting requirements.

Events after the reporting date

No events that would impact on the financial position of the department took place after the reporting date of 31 March 2024.



Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson
Acting Accounting Officer
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate, and free from any omissions.
- The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard, and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements, and for the judgments made in this information.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.
- The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information, and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Yours faithfully



Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson

Accounting Officer

Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1. Vision

A dynamic industrial, 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.

6.2. 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.
- Improve alignment between economic policies, plans of the state, its agencies, government's political and economic objectives and mandate.

6.3. Values

- Advance South Africa's Constitution, notably the chapters on human rights, cooperative governance and public administration.
- Promote decent work outcomes (more and better jobs), industrialisation, equitable and inclusive growth and social inclusion.

- Operational excellence in regards to service delivery standards, international best practice, *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.
- Quality relationships with regard to improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership and teamwork.

7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

Four pieces of legislation were prioritised for 2023/24 under output 26 of the APP. This output is aligned with the achievement of priority 2 commitments of the MTSF:

- Patents Amendment Bill
- Designs Amendment Bill
- National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act
- Companies Amendment Bill

the dtic is responsible for the following legislation:

Act	Purpose
Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963 (Act No. 35 of 1963) and provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees of the Fuel Research Institute to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Act	Purpose
Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice, 2006 (Act No.19 of 2006)	To provide for an internationally recognised and effective accreditation and monitoring system for the Republic of South Africa by establishing the South African Accreditation System (SANAS) as a juristic person; to recognise SANAS as the only accreditation body in the Republic for the accreditation of conformity assessment and calibration as well as monitoring of good laboratory practice (GLP).
Alienation of Land Amendment Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and provide for matters connected therewith.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003), as amended	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment (BEE), empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and publish transformation charters, establish the B-BBEE Advisory Council and provide for matters connected therewith.
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No.71 of 2008)	To provide a new legislative framework for the incorporation, registration and management of companies; establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and National Consumer Tribunal; and provide for matters connected therewith.
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	Provide the Competition Commission with the powers to conduct investigations and market inquiries on competition abuses, regulate mergers and acquisitions and promote the administrative efficiency of the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal.

Act	Purpose
Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No. 68 of 2008)	To promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose, establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; provide for improved standards of consumer information; prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; promote responsible consumer behaviour; promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; establish the National Consumer Commission; and repeal certain laws.
Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods Act, 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)	To provide for the application in the Republic of South Africa of the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, inter alia, artistic works, dramatic works, computer programs, musical and literary works.
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997)	To strengthen prohibitions on trade in counterfeit goods; confers powers on inspectors and the police to enter and search premises, with and without a warrant; confers powers on Customs and Excise to seize and detain suspected counterfeit goods.
Designs Act, 1993 (Act No. 195 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to designs; to provide for the registration of designs; and to delineate the rights pertaining thereto.

Act	Purpose
Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 2002 (Act No. 34 of 2002)	To promote trade with countries outside the Republic by providing for the insurance on behalf of the Government of the Republic of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions.
Expropriation (Establishment of Undertakings) Act, 1951 (Act No. 39 of 1951)	To provide for the expropriation of land and the taking of the right to use land temporarily for or in connection with the objects or undertakings of national importance.
Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988 (Act No. 65 of 1988)	To regulate the alienation of certain interests in housing development schemes for retired persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act No. 22 of 1940)	Constitute a corporation, the object of which shall be to promote the establishment of new industries and industrial undertakings and the development of existing industries and industrial undertakings, and to provide for other incidental matters.
Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act 2013	To provide for the recognition and protection of certain manifestations of indigenous knowledge as a species of intellectual property. To amend certain laws, namely the Performers Protection Act 1967, the Copyright Act 1978, the Trademarks Act 1993, and the Designs Act 1993. To bring indigenous knowledge holders into the mainstream of the economy, and improve the livelihoods of the indigenous communities of South Africa.

Act	Purpose
Intellectual Property Law Rationalisation Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996)	To provide for the integration of intellectual property rights subsisting in the ex- TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) into the national system, to extend the South African intellectual property rights legislation throughout the Republic and to repeal certain intellectual property laws.
International Convention for Safe Containers Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985)	To provide for the application in the Republic of the International Convention for Safe Containers so as to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the handling, stockpiling and transporting of containers.
International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in the Republic and within the Common Customs Area by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade subject to this Act.
Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No. 9 of 2014)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations to promote fair trade, and protect public health and safety, and the environment; to provide for the implementation of a regulatory and compliance system for legal metrology by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications and for the administration and maintenance of legal metrology technical regulations; and to provide for market surveillance by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications to ensure compliance with legal metrology technical regulations.

Act	Purpose
Lotteries Act of 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	To regulate and prohibit lotteries and sports pools; to establish a National Lotteries Board.
Manufacturing Development Act 1993 (Act No. 187 of 1993)	To establish the Manufacturing Development Board; to provide for the establishment of programmes for manufacturing development; and for matters incidental thereto.
Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment and functions of the National Metrology Institute; and to provide for the repeal of certain laws.
Merchandise Marks Act 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941)	To make provision concerning the marking of merchandise and of coverings in or with which merchandise is sold and the use of certain words and emblems in connection with business.
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977)	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards.
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005)	To promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit, and for that purpose to provide the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.

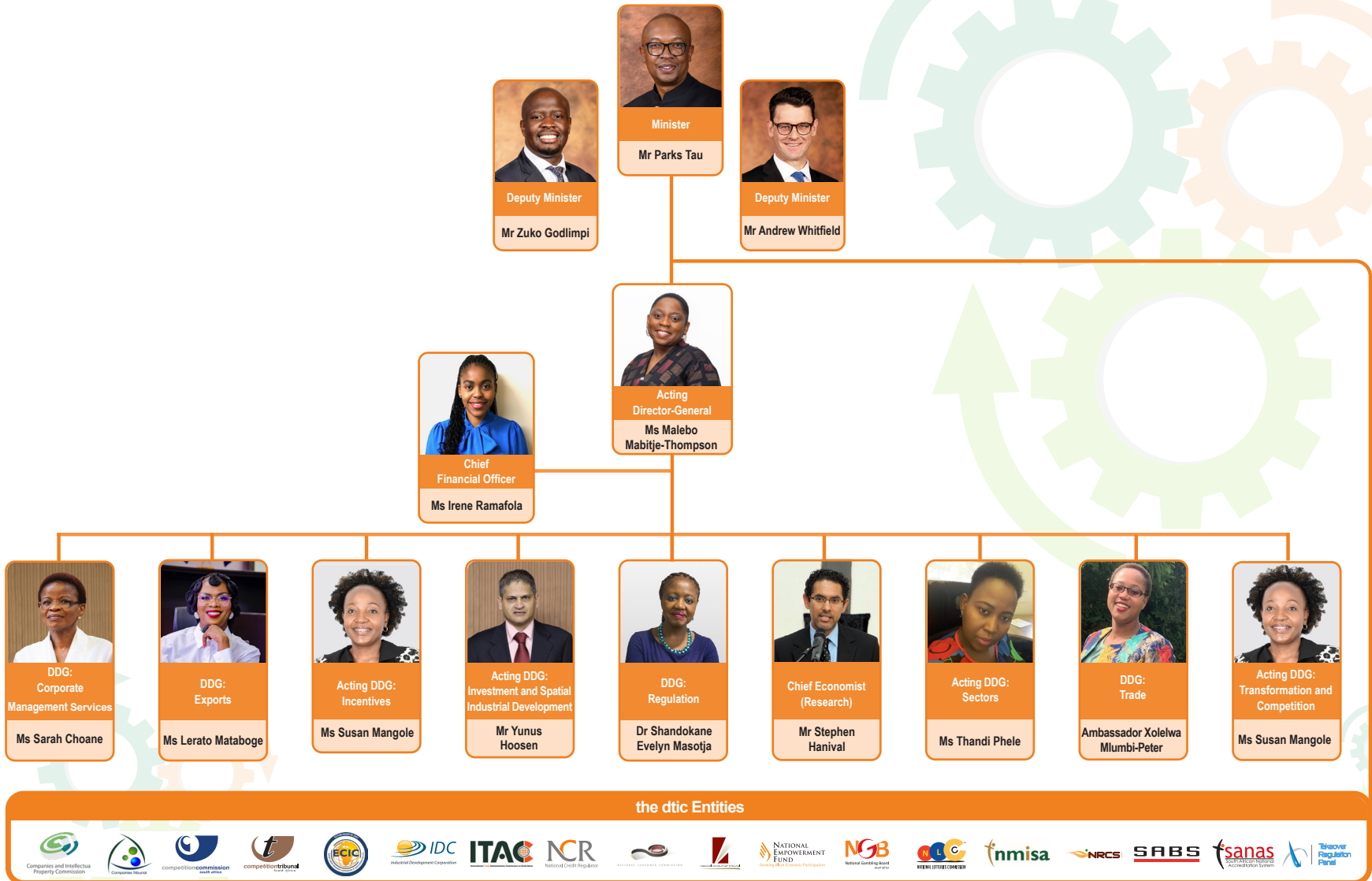
Act	Purpose
National Empowerment Fund Act, 1998 (Act No. 105 of 1998)	To establish a trust to promote and facilitate ownership of income generating assets by historically disadvantaged persons, particularly assets in state-owned enterprises made available at a discount as part of restructuring programmes; gives powers to the trust to enable it to establish sub-trusts and investment companies to promote black economic empowerment.
National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the coordination of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence over matters relating to casinos, racing, gambling and wagering; and to provide for the continued regulation of those matters; for that purpose to establish certain uniform norms and standards applicable to national and provincial regulation and licensing of certain gambling activities; to provide for the creation of additional uniform norms and standards applicable throughout the Republic; to retain the National Gambling Board; to establish the National Gambling Policy Council; to repeal the National Gambling Act, 1996; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	To provide for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications in the interest of public safety, health and environmental protection; and to provide for the establishment of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications.

Act	Purpose
National Supplies Procurement Act, 1970 (Act No. 89 of 1970)	To empower the responsible Minister to manufacture, produce, acquire, hire or import goods; to acquire, hire or supply services; and to exercise control over goods and services and the manufacture, production, processing and treating of goods; and to provide for the establishment and administration of a National Supplies Procurement Fund.
Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993)	To provide for control over weapons of mass destruction and to establish a council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions, and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978)	To provide for the registration and granting of letters, patents for inventions, and for the rights of a patentee.
Performers Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967)	To provide for the protection of the rights of performers of literary and artistic works.
Property Time Sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 75 of 1983)	To regulate the alienation of time-sharing interests pursuant to property time-sharing schemes.
Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (Act No. 99 of 1978)	To restrict the enforcement in the Republic of certain foreign judgments, orders, directions, arbitration awards and letters of request; to prohibit the furnishing of information relating to businesses in compliance with foreign orders, directions or letters of request.

Act	Purpose
Protection of Investment Act 2015 (Act No. 22 of 2015).	To provide for the legislative protection of investors and the protection and promotion of investment; to achieve a balance of rights and obligations that apply to all investors; and to provide for matters connected therewith. (Will be in operation upon Presidential Proclamation.)
Rationalisation of Corporate Laws Act, 1996 (Act No. 45 of 1996)	To provide that certain corporate laws shall apply throughout the Republic of South Africa, to repeal certain corporate laws; and to provide for the retrospective incorporation of certain putative close corporations.
Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act, 1977 (Act No. 62 of 1977)	To provide for the registration of copyright in cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.
Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980)	To control the operation of share block schemes, i.e. any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever, confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)	To provide for the establishment of a Council to manage and control certain space affairs in the Republic; to determine its objects and functions; and to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled.
Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act, 2014 (Act No. 16 of 2014)	The Act provides a clear framework for the development, operation and management of SEZs and addresses the challenges of the IDZ Programme.

Act	Purpose
Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	To provide for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services; and for that purpose to provide for the continued existence of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), as the peak national institution; to provide for the repeal of the Standards Act, 1993; and to provide for transitional arrangements.
Sugar Act, 1978 (Act No. 9 of 1978)	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sugar industry; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)	To empower the President to temporarily suspend laws or conditions, limitations or obligations thereunder, if their application unduly impedes economic development or competition.
Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993)	To consolidate the law relating to trademarks; and to provide for the registration of trademarks, certification of trademarks and collective trademarks and for the protection of rights relating thereto.
Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973)	To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade metrology so as to ensure the accuracy of measuring instruments utilised in trade on the basis of national measuring standards.
Unauthorised Use of Emblems Act, 1961 (Act No. 37 of 1961)	To provide for the continued operation of certain laws relating to the use of certain emblems and representations, and to extend the scope of such laws.

8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The table below indicates the entities that report to the Minister

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)  Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Self-funded	The CIPC was established by the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as a juristic person to function as an organ of state within the public administration, but as an institution outside the public service. The main functions of the commission are as follows: • Registration of companies, cooperatives and intellectual property rights (trade marks, patents, designs and copyright) and the maintenance thereof • Disclosure of information on its business registers • Promotion of education and awareness of Company and Intellectual Property Law • Promotion of compliance with relevant legislation • Efficient and effective enforcement of relevant legislation • Monitoring compliance with and contraventions of financial reporting standards, and making recommendations thereto to the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) • Licensing of business rescue practitioners • Report, research and advise the Minister on matters of national policy relating to Company and Intellectual Property Law.
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) 	Export Credit and Foreign Investments Insurance Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957)	Transfer payment	The ECIC is established by the Export Credit and Foreign Investment Re-Insurance Amendment Act, 1957 (Act No. 78 of 1957), as amended. It promotes trade with countries outside the Republic by providing for the insurance, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, of contracts in connection with export transactions, investments and loans or similar facilities connected with such transactions, and provides for matters connected therewith.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
National Consumer Commission (NCC) 	Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act No.68 of 2008)	Transfer payment	The NCC is charged with the responsibility to enforce and carry out the functions assigned to it in terms of the Act, which aims to promote a fair, accessible and sustainable marketplace for consumer products and services, and for that purpose, establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection; provide for improved standards of consumer information; prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; promote responsible consumer behaviour; and promote a consistent legislation and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions.
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT) 	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Transfer payment	The NCT adjudicates any application that may be made to it, and makes any order provided for in respect of such an application, or allegations of prohibited conduct by determining whether prohibited conduct has occurred and, if so, by imposing a remedy. It grants orders for costs and can exercise any other power conferred on it by law. It also reviews decisions made by the National Credit Regulator, the National Consumer Commission and single-member panels of the tribunal. Decisions made by a three-member panel of the tribunal may, in turn, be taken on appeal or review to the High Court.
Companies Tribunal 	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended	Transfer payment	The Companies Tribunal adjudicates in relation to any application that may be made to it in terms of this Act, and makes any order provided for in this Act in respect of such an application. It also assists in the resolution of disputes as contemplated in Part C of Chapter 7 of the Act, and performs any other function assigned to it by or in terms of the Act, or in any law mentioned in Schedule 4.
National Credit Regulator (NCR) 	National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), as amended	Transfer payment	The NCR promotes a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access of consumer credit; provides for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information; promotes black economic empowerment and ownership within the consumer credit industry; promotes responsible credit granting and use; provides for debt reorganisation in cases of over-indebtedness; regulates credit information; and provides for the registration of credit providers, credit bureaux and debt-counselling services.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
National Empowerment Fund (NEF) 	National Empowerment Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 105 of 1995)	Self-funded	The NEF's focus is to promote and facilitate black economic equality and transformation. The NEF provides finance and financial solutions to black business across a range of sectors, and structures accessible retail savings products for black people based on state-owned equity investments. Its mandate and mission is to be government's funding agency in facilitating the implementation of B-BBEE in terms of the BEE Codes of Good Practice.
National Gambling Board (NGB) 	National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	Transfer payment	The NGB was established to monitor and investigate, when necessary, the issuing of national licences by provincial licensing authorities. It establishes and maintains national registers regarding various gambling activities.
National Lotteries Commission (NLC) 	National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997)	Self-funded	The NLC monitors and enforces the implementation of the national lottery. It manages the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund, which distributes proceeds from its share of lottery sales to worthy causes.
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) 	Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	Transfer payment	The NMISA is responsible for realising, maintaining and disseminating the International System of Unit (SI). It maintains and develops primary scientific standards of physical quantities for South Africa and compares those standards with other national standards to ensure global measurement equivalence.
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) 	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008)	Transfer payment	The NRCS is responsible for the administration and maintenance of compulsory specifications and the implementation of regulatory and compliance systems for compulsory specifications.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) 	Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)	Transfer payment	The SABS aims to develop, promote and maintain South African national standards, promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services, and render conformity assessment services and matters connected therewith.
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) 	Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006)	Transfer payment	The aim of SANAS is to accredit or monitor for Good Laboratory Practice (GPL) compliance purposes organisations that fall within its scope of activity; promote accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing South Africa's economic performance and transformation; promote competence and equivalence of accredited bodies; and promote the competence and equivalence of GLP-compliant facilities.
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)  <i>Your partner in development finance</i>	Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1940 (Act No. 22 of 1940)	Self-funded	The IDC's mandate includes proactively maximising its development impact through effective and sustainable industrial development, not only in South Africa, but across the continent. It is further mandated to contribute to an inclusive economy by, among others, funding black-owned companies, black industrialists, women and youth-empowered enterprises.
Competition Tribunal  <i>competitiontribunal South Africa</i>	Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	Transfer payment	The Competition Tribunal is an independent adjudicative body. It is required to grant exemptions, authorise or prohibit large mergers or prohibit a merger, adjudicate in relation to any conduct prohibited in terms of chapter 2 or 3 of the Act, and grant an order for costs in terms of section 57 of the Act on matters presented to it by the Competition Commission.
International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) 	International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)	Transfer payment	The aim of ITAC, as stated in the Act, is to foster economic growth and development in order to raise incomes and promote investment and employment in South Africa and within the Common Customs Union Area by establishing an efficient and effective system for the administration of international trade subject to this Act and the Southern African Customs Union agreement. Its core functions are customs tariff investigations, trade remedies, and import and export control.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Competition Commission 	Competition Commission Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	Transfer payment	The Competition Commission was established in terms of the Competition Act, 1998, to regulate competition between firms in the market.
Takeover Regulation Panel 	Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), as amended read with Companies Regulations 2011, as amended from time to time	Self-funded	The main objective is to maintain the integrity of the marketplace and ensure fairness to the shareholders of regulated companies. Takeover Regulation Panel oversees transactions or offers that could affect regulated companies in compliance with Parts B and C of Chapter 5 of the Companies Act and the takeover regulations. The panel also aims to provide shareholders with the necessary information to make informed decisions about such transactions and to give regulated companies and shareholders sufficient time to obtain advice.



KPI



PART

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the auditor's report. Refer to page 211 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1. Service Delivery Environment

Global economic context

The global economy has been surprisingly resilient, despite significant central bank interest rate hikes to restore price stability. A multitude of factors, including still-high borrowing costs, the withdrawal of fiscal support, the longer-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, weak growth in productivity, and increasing geo-economic fragmentation, led to the steady but slow pace of expansion, resulting in an estimated global growth rate of 3.2% in 2023, from 3.4% in 2022. The same pace of growth is projected for the next two years – 2024 and 2025.

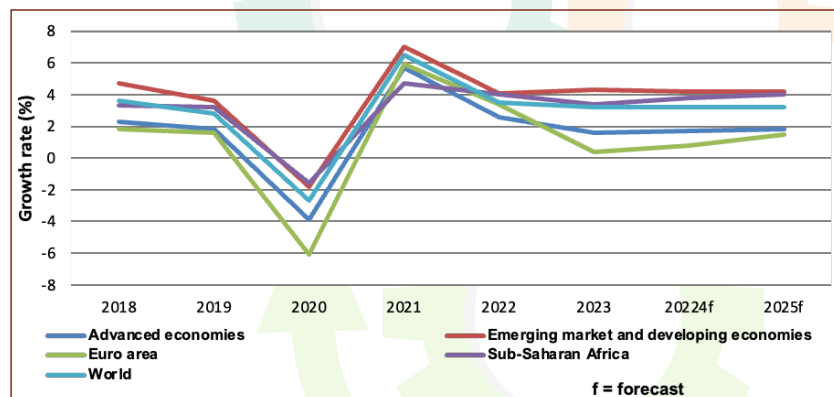
The economic impact of the conflicts in the Middle East and Russia is expected to persist throughout 2024 and, in all likelihood, 2025 as well.

Advanced economies are expected to see a marginal acceleration in growth, from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.7% in 2024 and 1.8% in 2025, with the 2024 upgrade mainly reflecting a revision to the US growth outlook.

Economic growth in emerging markets and developing economies is projected to moderate from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in both 2024 and 2025. Sub-Saharan

Africa is expected to grow by an estimated 3.4% in 2023, down from 3.9%; and by a projected 3.8% in 2024 and 4.0% in 2025 as the negative effects of earlier weather shocks subside and supply issues gradually improve.

Forecast growth rates of key country categories (percentages)



Source: International Monetary Fund (April 2024)

Domestic economic context

Despite continuous and severe electricity supply interruptions, South Africa's economy grew by 0.6% from 2023, following an increase of 1.9% in 2022. The annual growth in real GDP in 2023 was primarily led by higher economic activities in finance, real estate and business services, which grew by 1.8%; transport, storage and communication (4.3%); personal services (2.0%); and manufacturing (0.5%).

The drag on economic growth stemmed from contractions or weak growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing; trade, catering and accommodation; electricity, gas and water; and mining and quarrying sectors. In addition, transport bottlenecks, soft global demand, low international commodity prices, and the ongoing squeeze emanating from high domestic interest rates worsened South Africa's growth performance.

The economy should fare slightly better in 2024, with the expectation of firmer production and exports, as disinflation intensifies, major central banks ease monetary policy, and China's fiscal and monetary stimulus takes full effect. At the same time, domestic inflation is forecast to shift down a gear around mid-year, enabling the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) to start cutting interest rates, which should support real incomes and lower debt service costs, lifting consumer confidence and demand. Government spending is also forecast to remain positive, but growth in fixed investment is likely to fade in response to the challenging operating environment and subdued growth prospects.

Percentage change in GDP

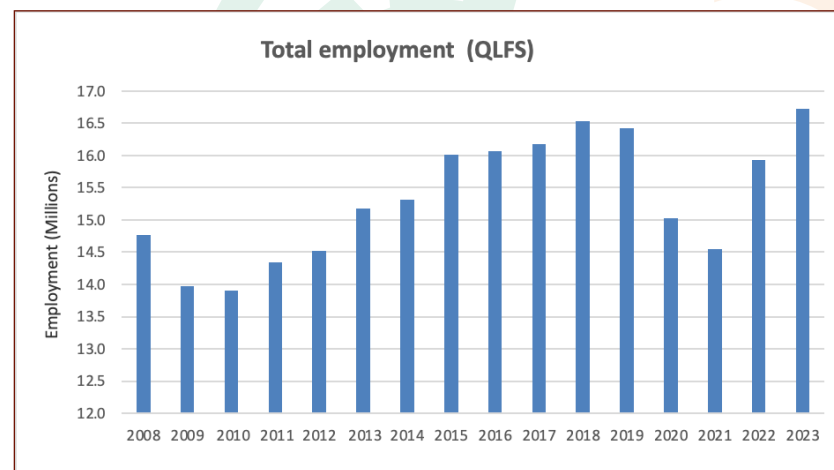


Source: Statistics South Africa

Employment

Employment grew by 5% in 2023, reaching 16.7-million people employed. The finance and business services sector bolstered growth in employment by 19.3%, the construction sector by 9.1%, and the agricultural sector by 7.0%. Unfortunately, jobs were lost in the manufacturing sector (149 000) and private households (8 000). Given the persistent pressure on company profits over the past two years, and without a strong economic upturn forecast, the risk of further job losses remains relatively high.

Total employment: Quarterly Labour Force Survey

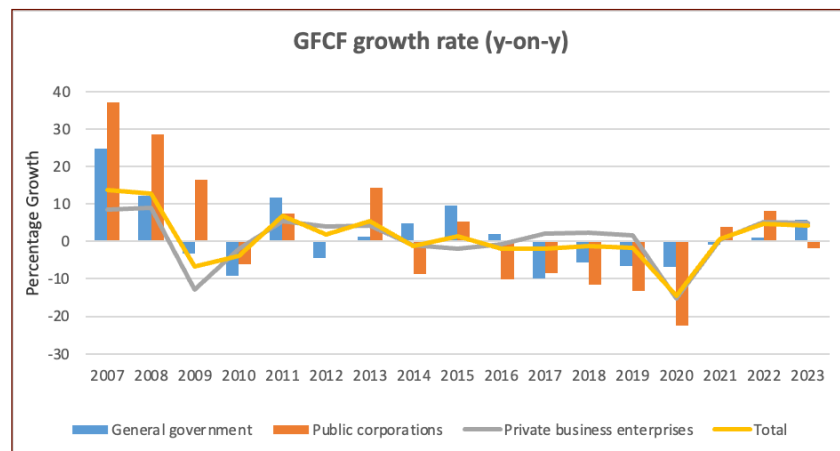


Source: Statistics South Africa

Investment

In 2023, real domestic investment grew by 4.2%, from R668.5 billion in 2022 to R696.9 billion in 2023 – a slight moderation from the 4.8% growth posted in 2021. The firm performance for the year under review was driven by private investment (4.9%), and investment by the general government (5.7%), which mitigated the contraction in investment by public corporations, which fell by -1.8%. Private investment remains the biggest driver of domestic investment, accounting for about 70% of total investment. Investment as a percentage of GDP – at approximately 15% – remains too low to act as a catalyst for the substantial and faster growth that is so desperately needed.

Domestic investment growth rate



Source: Statistics South Africa

Trade performance

The state of global trade

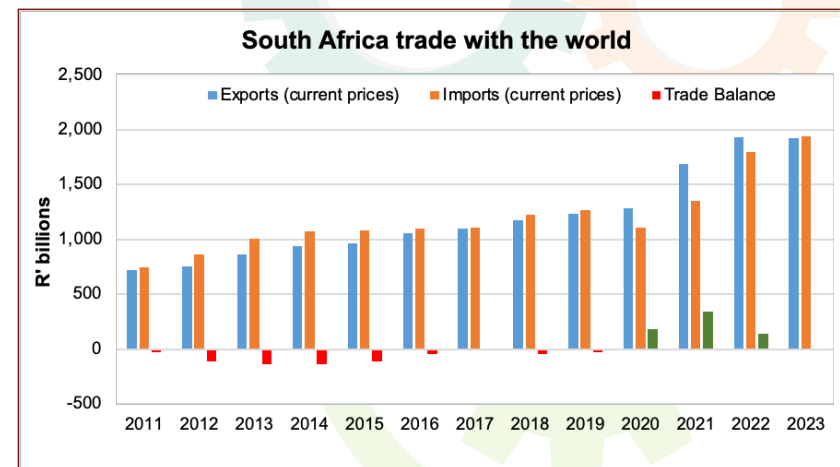
According to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) report of April 2024, global trade growth is expected to pick up gradually in 2024, despite regional conflicts and geopolitical tensions. Weighed down by the demand for trade-intensive manufactured goods, the Russia-Ukraine war, high energy prices, stubbornly high inflation, and tighter monetary policy, the world merchandise trade volume is projected to grow by 2.6% in 2024 and 3.3% in 2025, as demand for traded goods rebounds following a larger-than-expected decline of 1.2% in 2023.

South Africa's trade with the world

In 2023, South Africa's trade balance turned into a small deficit after two years of declining trade surpluses. The deficit in South Africa's trade with the rest of the world was driven by the increase in the value of merchandise imports, which increased by 8%, largely driven by the rise in electricity, gas and water

(31%), mining (13%), agriculture (8%) and manufacturing (8%). The value of merchandise exports, on the other hand, declined to R1.92 trillion in 2023, from R1.93 trillion in 2022, reflecting a contraction of approximately (R5.98 billion).

South Africa trade with the world



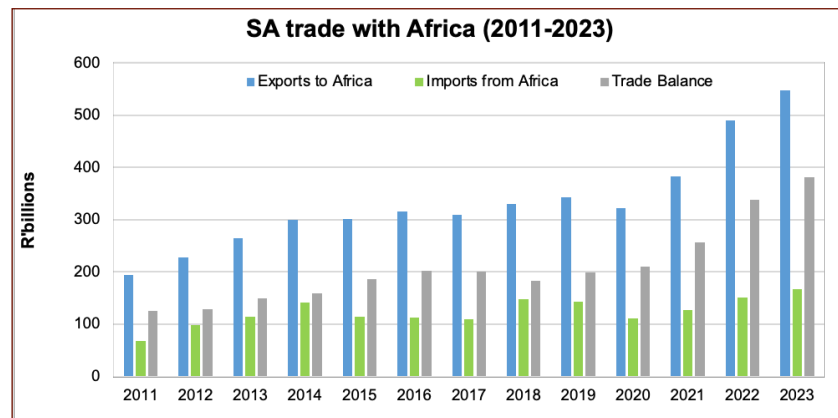
Source: South African Reserve Bank

Trade with Africa

South Africa's exports to Africa increased to R548 billion in 2023, from R490 billion in 2022, while imports rose to R167 billion, from R152 billion in the same period, resulting in a trade surplus of R381 billion in 2023. South African exports to the continent were largely driven by products from agriculture, which soared by 24%, and manufacturing, which firmed by 14%. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was the most significant trading bloc for South Africa, both in terms of exports and imports, accounting for approximately 90% of all South Africa's exports to Africa. Key markets in SADC were Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia.

Africa and South Africa's trade prospects are expected to improve gradually, but substantially in the medium- to long-term horizon as the continent-wide agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is implemented. South African trade using AfCFTA trade preferences formally began in January 2024.

South African trade with Africa



Source: Quantec

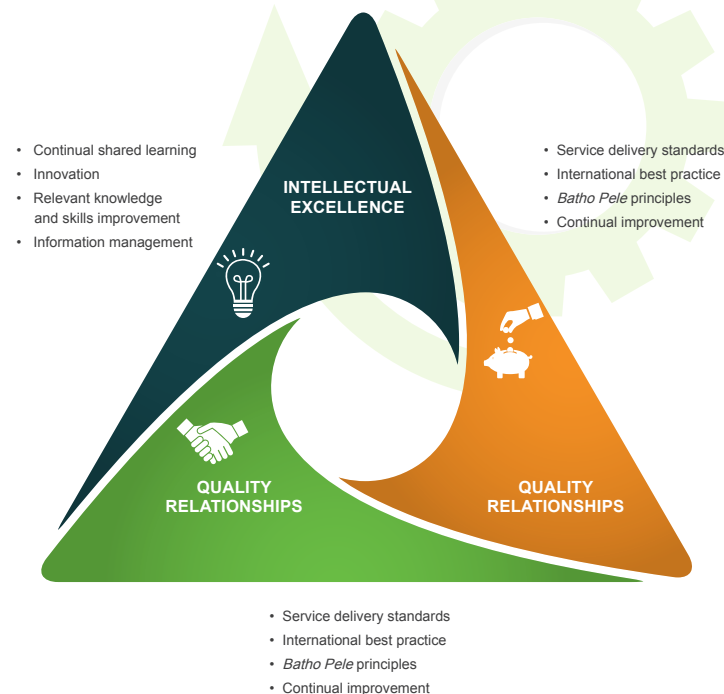
2.2. Service Delivery Improvement Plan

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) issued the Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIP) circular number one of 2021 informing departments of the review of the 2008 SDIP Directive. The review aims to align the SDIP with the Strategic Planning and Annual Performance Framework, as well as the service delivery improvement value chain outline in Public Service Regulations of 2016. Following this circular, SDIP Circular number 14 of 2022 was issued to outline the SDIP building blocks that departments must strengthen to enhance the effectiveness of the SDIP development process, as outlined in the revised SDI directive and template.

2.3. Organisational environment

Employer Value Proposition

The department's employer value proposition (EVP) is premised on three core values: Quality relationships, intellectual excellence, and operational excellence. This proposition positions the department as one of the employers of choice, and highlights the benefits that prospective employees can expect should they choose to join the department. In addition, the EVP serves as a benchmark for current employees reminding them what they stand to lose should they decide to leave the department.



Workforce

Government's initiative to lower the wage bill has reduced the department's ability to fill crucial positions. Delays in the reorganisation process, aimed at streamlining and optimising human resource allocation, have negatively impacted staff morale. Many employees have taken on additional responsibilities, further worsening the situation. Additionally, prolonged vacancies in key positions have exacerbated these challenges. To minimise operational disruptions, the department has prioritised staff optimisation by reassigning roles and responsibilities.

The Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC), under the National Treasury, was appointed to assist the department with its fit-for-purpose structure. Implementation of the project has involved strategic discussions and analysis of the "as is" situation, culminating in the development and approval of the Situational Analysis Report. At the end of the financial year, work had commenced on the development of the draft Service Delivery Model and value chain.

To capacitate branches to support the delivery of the Annual Performance Plan (APP) targets, 247 needs were identified across the department, of which 178 have been completed, and 68 are outstanding. Sixty-six of the 68 outstanding items are on hold due to the moratorium on the filling of vacancies, driven by budgetary constraints, coupled with the National Treasury directive on cost containment. The remaining three cases are in process.

Recruitment efforts

The vacancy rate at the end of the period under review was 10.7%, which is a 1.7% increase from 31 March 2023 (9%), exceeding the public sector target of 10%. The department's ability to fill vacancies has been impacted by the broader effort to reduce the government's wage bill. As a result, only a few critical posts were filled, while other key positions remained vacant. The

increase in the vacancy rate is due to the reduced compensation budget and pending decisions regarding the filling of priority posts.

Employment relations

The department continues to maintain a healthy working relationship with organised labour. Thirty-two disciplinary matters were recorded during the 2023/24 financial year, of which six were formal and 26 informal. The informal and formal cases were addressed within an average period of 115 and 13 days, respectively. The average turnaround time of 115 days in formal cases is mainly due to postponements emanating from the replacement chairpersons and the unavailability of employee representatives. The majority of the cases are related to failure to disclose financial interests on time.

Thirty-four grievances were recorded during the financial year under review, which resulted in average turnaround times of 39 days for the 22 cases below senior management-service (SMS) level, and 256 days for the 12 SMS cases, against the targets of 30 days and 45 days, respectively. A total of 93.5% of the grievances were resolved. The number of grievances lodged represented 3.1% of the staff complement. The reduction in turnaround times to acceptable levels will continue to receive attention in the 2024/25 financial year. The department has suspended two employees for a period of one month without pay, following the outcome of their disciplinary hearings.

Employee health and wellness

The department continued to support its employees with regard to health-related matters and 24/7/365 counselling services through various wellness interventions, including the on-site clinic. Health and wellness challenges were addressed through awareness campaigns, complemented by a series of webinars aimed at equipping employees with the skills to enhance their own and their families' wellness.

Performance management

The automated performance management and development system is a crucial tool utilised by the department's management to ensure adherence to established service standards. These standards serve as the foundation for performance agreements and enable effective monitoring of performance. The department has established corrective measures to address non-compliance with submitting performance agreements. The completion status of performance agreements was at 96.6%, demonstrating effective management of the performance management system.

Towards intellectual excellence

As a knowledge-driven department, it is crucial to prioritise continuous learning, skill enhancement, effective information management, automation, and innovation. To ensure the efficient delivery of programmes and services, we have taken proactive measures, including the introduction of monthly brown bag sessions. In total, 1 426 planned and unplanned interventions were completed including training interventions, information and capacity-building sessions, workshops, webinars, and brown bag sessions. Eighty employees are due to finalise their training interventions. In line with new developments, e-learning has been introduced and rolled out, enabling employees to participate in training at their own pace and convenience. The department has supported employee development through its bursary programme, facilitating formal qualifications for 132 employees, i.e. three certificates, 10 advanced diplomas, 53 undergraduates, 28 postgraduate/honours, 30 master's, and eight PhD qualifications.

Implementation of the transformation targets of the dtic, including for employment of women, youth, and people with disabilities

To create a diverse team, the Employment Equity Committee has continually monitored the transformation targets. The status of people with disabilities is at 4.7%, which is above the Cabinet target of 2%, and that of women in senior management is 55%, above the Cabinet target of 50%.

During the 2022/23 financial year, 31 interns were appointed for a maximum of two years, and received various training interventions. Their tenure with the department concluded on 30 June 2024. Of the 31 interns, 24 remained in service as at 31 March 2024.

Legal Services

Output 43: Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for Incentive Applications

The following founding documents consisting of the terms of reference, grounds of appeal to the independent appeals panel, rules of appeal to the independent appeals panel, and the process flow of the appeal process were developed. The operationalisation of the adjudication process for incentive applications has been included in the 2024/25 APP.

A total of 524 legal matters were addressed within the specified turnaround times outlined in the branch's operational plan for the period under review.

Judgments

A total of 16 judgments were granted, of which seven were in favour of **the dtic**. This represents 44% of the total number of judgments. Six judgments were made against **the dtic**, which represents 37%. Three matters remained unopposed, which represents 19% of the total judgments.

Information and Communications Technology

The department continues towards the implementation of its five-year ICT strategic plan. The implementation of the strategy paves a definitive path towards digital transformation of **the dtic**. Highlights achieved in this period against the strategic plan include the following:

Cloud adoption – The emails of all departmental staff email have been migrated

to the Cloud. This has resulted in high availability and increased mailbox capacity for all **the dtic** staff.

Digital signature automation – A total of 910 SigningHub licences have been issued to departmental staff. Since its implementation, 114 246 documents have been uploaded, 32 370 documents shared, and 82 136 documents signed via the SigningHub system. This initiative moves the department closer towards the goal of an efficient paperless environment.

Business intelligence capability – The deployment of the SAS Solution has increased **the dtic**'s capability with regard to statistical analysis, data visualisation, and modelling of required economic data towards the department's effective implementation of its mandate.

Public-facing system automation – The Energy One Stop Shop (EOSS) registration portal was deployed in July 2023 facilitating the public's access to a streamlined, single point of entry for all energy project applications. **the dtic** developed and deployed the AGOA website in October 2023 to facilitate registration and information processes to local and international participants.

Furthermore, **the dtic** has implemented processes to support the Protection of Personal information Act (POPIA) as per legislative requirements, with 86.26% of **the dtic** officials having attended POPIA awareness sessions. The department was also commended by the Information Regulator for its implementation of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), recognised as one of the leading entities in government for compliance in this regard. All PAIA requests were dealt with in the reporting period. The department's disaster recovery stance and programme remain sound. Mission critical and critical systems are regularly tested as per the approved IT Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) plan of **the dtic**.

Availability of systems and infrastructure is at an annual average of 98.39 % for systems, servers and network availability. There have been no successful ICT

security breaches compromising **the dtic**'s data, information, or availability of systems.

Office accommodation and campus PPP

the dtic Campus PPP is currently in the 21st year of the 25-year concession agreement. Following underinvestment in maintenance and life cycle replacement in earlier years, significant renovations are planned for 2024/25. Concept designs were developed during the past financial year. Consequently, the department has initiated processes outlined in the PPP agreement for transitioning towards the handback process, aiming to exit the current agreement in 2028/29. Such processes, which may include infrastructure condition assessments, will be the focal area of work during 2024/25.



Key challenges

The State Information Technology agency (SITA), serving as a procurement arm of the state, is significantly impacting turnaround times for acquiring and implementing state-of-the-art ICT systems and solutions within **the dtic**, often causing inordinate delays that can span up to three years.

The moratorium and abolishment of posts have a direct impact on ICT's ability to fulfil its mandate, consequently affecting service delivery to **the dtic**.

staff and, indirectly, external customers and citizens. Moreover, existing austerity measures hinder the replacement of outdated systems, solutions, and architectures, thereby impeding progress towards automation and digitalisation.

2.4. Key policy developments and legislative changes

Four pieces of legislation were prioritised for 2023/24 under output 26 of the APP. This output aligns with the achievement of priority 2 commitments of the MTSF:

- i. Patents Amendment Bill
- ii. Designs Amendment Bill
- iii. National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act
- iv. Companies Amendment Bill

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

3.1. Significant achievements MTSF 2019-24

During the sixth administration, the department was mandated with the responsibility of implementing priority 2 of the MTSF 2019-2024, namely **economic transformation and job creation**. Areas of focus covered under this priority include reviewing the B-BBEE regulations to enhance broad-based ownership by designated groups; the development of sector master plans, reducing the high levels of economic concentration through rigorous implementation of the Competition Act and other regulations; increasing economic participation of designated groups; and supporting the production of films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation. The department has achieved significant milestones in the implementation of the MTSF 2019-24. Notable progress has been made in fulfilling key commitments, despite challenges such as the outbreak of the coronavirus in 2019, the July unrest in 2021, and devastating floods

in KwaZulu-Natal in 2022. The following are key highlights of the **dtic** achievements:

Master plans

The government committed to developing sector master plans as part of its efforts to reignite the economy. Since 2019, **the dtic** has facilitated a thorough and evidence-based co-creation process with social partners.

This process guided stakeholders through constructive discussions where all parties made concessions for the betterment of their sectors and the South African economy as a whole. This collaborative approach yielded tangible results, securing collective commitments that none of the social partners could have achieved individually.

Seven master plans have been developed and are currently being implemented: Automotive; retail-clothing, textile, footwear and leather (R-CTFL); poultry; sugar; furniture; steel and metal fabrication; medical devices; and global business services. The implementation of these sector master plans is estimated to have created approximately 708 035 employment opportunities. The following are some of the achievements registered:

Automotive Master Plan

The investments in the auto sector serve as a testament to the industrialisation efforts undertaken through the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP), Automotive Investment Scheme (AIS), and the operational framework of the South African Automotive Master Plan (SAAM 2035). Investments include the following:

- **Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa (FMCSA)** announced the expansion of its production to include plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) in the Ford Ranger programme to the value of R5 billion.
- **Mercedes Benz South Africa** announced an investment of R100 million

for the expansion of the photovoltaic renewable energy projects. This move aligns with global efforts to decarbonise energy-intensive industries and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Dunlop** tyre manufacturer is forging ahead with a R1.7-billion investment project at its factory in Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal, with the backing of its Japan-based parent company Sumitomo Rubber Industries (SRI).
- **Volkswagen South Africa** is investing R4 billion into its South African plant. The investment will be used to upgrade facilities in preparation for the addition of a third model to its production line in 2027. Most of the R4 billion will be spent on production facilities, manufacturing tooling, local content tooling, and quality assurance.

Furniture Master Plan

The level of investment in the sector is unimpressive due to structural challenges facing the industry, including the illegal importation of furniture eroding our industrialisation efforts. The Furniture Challenge Fund was established to address structural challenges in the industry, and to provide funding and other support to furniture manufacturers, particularly small and medium-sized companies that supply the retail sector. The following progress is recorded under the Furniture Challenge Fund:

- R20 million approved for Tapestry Home Brands (Pty) Ltd to expand its factory – 100 new jobs created.
- R5.3 million approved for Melamine Corner (Pty) Ltd for capital equipment – 65 jobs retained.
- R1.6 million approved for Homewood Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd to purchase Solar Equipment – 20 jobs retained.
- R40 million loan approved and R18.9 million own investment for factory expansion in the Western Cape – 100 new jobs created.
- EThekweni Furniture Cluster, funded by EThekweni Municipality, trained more than 10 SMEs and 500 employees through its various interventions. The cluster created about 66 jobs and generated more than R6 million in new sales.

Poultry Master Plan

Despite the challenges in the sector, such as the outbreak of avian flu and the influx of imports, the following investments were recorded:

- As part of its contribution to the poultry industry master plan, Country Bird Holdings' Supreme plant in Tigane, Hartbeesfontein, expanded its chicken production to about 35%, creating more than 100 direct jobs. The company invested more than R180 million.
- The influx of cheap chicken imports into the country had forced Rainbow Chicken, owned by RCL Foods, to close half of its Hammarsdale operation, retrenching about 1 350 workers. Rainbow invested R220 million in its Hammarsdale abattoir, with the aim of reinstating a second processing shift at Rainbow's Hammarsdale P2 processing plant. This symbolises the success of several aspects of the Poultry Sector Master Plan, including increased investment, job creation, poultry exports, and the establishment of black contract growers. The investment enabled the company to reinstate about 750 jobs.
- To date, through the implementation of the master plan, the industry reported a total investment of R1.8 billion, exceeding the original commitment of R1.5 billion and creating 1 888 additional jobs.

Employee Share Ownership Plans Scheme

The department, through B-BBEE legislation, is implementing the regulation aimed to enhance the participation of the workers in the economy through the Employee Share Ownership Plans Scheme (ESOPS). The scheme has been implemented within a range of industries, and various listed and unlisted businesses. Significant strides have been made to advance inclusiveness and broader participation in the economy through ESOPS. The scheme allows companies, listed or unlisted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, to allocate shares to employees. More than 500 000 workers became shareholders in their companies, receiving dividends worth more than R20 billion, all at no cost to them.

Interventions to reduce concentration and monopolies

Reducing market concentration and expanding market access for small businesses remains a key priority for the department. This work is carried out through market inquiries in various sectors of the economy. In the current term, **the dtic** introduced and implemented interventions to reduce high levels of economic concentration. The following market inquiries were initiated during the current term:

- Data Market Inquiry, requiring pricing reduction of all prepaid data bundles, with 1GB 30-day bundle reduced to R99 effective 1 April 2021
- Fresh Produce Market Inquiry, aiming to examine whether any features in the fresh produce value chain impede, restrict, or distort competition in the market.
- Media and Digital Platforms Market Inquiry into the distribution of media content on digital platforms, including search, social media, and news aggregation platforms.
- The Competition Commission successfully concluded the Online Intermediation Platforms Market Inquiry.

Increased economic participation for designated groupings

Black Industrialist Programme: **the dtic** has supported the black industrialist ecosystem of at least 1 700 firms, easily exceeding the initial target of 100 black industrialists. These are firms that have significant black ownership – more than 50% in most cases. Critically, these firms are also managed and controlled by black entrepreneurs, allowing them to guide the firm's strategic direction, utilise their management skills, and seek new market opportunities.

These firms would have accessed financial support in the form of either grants or loan finance from **the dtic**, the IDC and/or the NEF. These firms employ approximately 160 000 people directly. Taking into account jobs created

by firms that are supported as suppliers or buyers of these 1 700 firms, approximately 282 000 jobs are directly and indirectly supported. Collectively, these 1 700 firms have a direct turnover of R183 billion. When considering both direct and indirect turnover, they account for about R330 billion in the South African economy.

Preferential procurement spend by gender, age and disability: Expanding government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement remains the priority for the department. Since 2021, the department has spent more than R230 million on procurement projects headed by women, youth, and people with disabilities. A total of R148 million was disbursed to women-owned projects, R80 million to youth-owned projects, and R2 million to projects owned by persons with disabilities.

The Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) offering support for designated groups: During the 2023/24 financial year, the department funded 934 companies to participate in 26 export initiatives. Of these, 607 were black-owned and 221 were women-owned companies.

3.2. Achievement per programme¹

Programme 1: Administration

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Implement transformation through employment equity (EE) and B-BBEE	Percentage (%) of people with disabilities employed	3.5%	The department has achieved 4.7% of people with disabilities, exceeding the five-year target
	Percentage (%) of women employed in senior management positions	50%	The department has achieved 55% of women employed in senior management positions, exceeding the five-year target
Youth empowerment	Number (no.) of interns appointed	162	From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2024, 85 interns were appointed for a duration of 24 months: 54 in the 2020 to 2022 financial years and 31 in the 2022 to 2024 financial years. As of 31 March 2024, 24 interns remained in service. The number of interns appointed is limited due to the reduced compensation of employees' budget.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery	Percentage (%) of eligible creditors payments processed within legal timeframes	100% eligible creditors payments made within 30 days	Target achieved: 100% eligible creditors payments made within 30 days

Programme 2: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased intra-Africa trade to support Africa regional development	% tariffs progressively eliminated	90% of tariff lines reduced by 20% per year over a five-year period	South Africa gazetted the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Provisional Schedule of tariff Concessions on 26 January 2024, and launched the start of preferential trade under the AfCFTA on 31 January 2024 at the Port of Durban.

¹ Programme names reflected in the performance section of the Annual Report 2023/24 are not aligned to the programme names contained in the Strategic Plan 2020-2025 document. The change of programme names was informed by the National Treasury Budget Programme Structure Changes that were effective from the 1st April 2023.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			Fourteen state parties have started implementing preferential trade, including Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Mauritius, Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tunisia, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Morocco. The AU Summit held in February 2024 adopted the agreed Rules of Origin on some lines in the automotive and clothing and textiles chapters.
	Framework for trade in services in priority sectors established	Establish a framework for trade in services in priority sectors through the finalisation of the schedules of specific commitments on trade in services.	22 schedules of commitments were finalised and adopted by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers. South Africa's draft revised schedule of specific commitments was completed and is awaiting Cabinet approval, before submission to the AfCFTA Secretariat.

Programme 3: Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation	Increased investment through SEZs and industrial parks	10 implementation reports on SEZs 10 implementation reports on industrial parks	Cabinet approved the designation of Namakwa SEZ in March 2024. However, the SEZ was legally designated on 21 May 2024. Await Minister's approval of boundary amendments for DTP, TASEZ and Coega SEZ (for the designation of a pharma and vaccine hub).
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Increased investment through industrial parks	27 industrial parks revitalised based on the current budget – should budget increase, the target will be revised	12 industrial parks have been revitalised, with four parks currently at various stages of reconstruction. Five application requests are pending budget availability.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	Increased number of black people and black-owned businesses participating in the mainstream economy	10 implementation reports on B-BBEE legislation	10 implementation reports on B-BBEE developed.

Programme 4: Industrial Competitiveness and Growth

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors	Developed master plans as per the Reimagined Industrial Strategy	5 master plans developed by end of 2021 20 progress reports on the implementation of master plans	6 master plans developed by end of 2021: Automotives; poultry; sugar; furniture, steel and metal fabrication and retail CTFL. All master plans are implemented and monitored per quarter.
Increased localisation through the designation of product	Designations prepared	2 designations per year 10 products designated by 2025	3 designations prepared for Minister: Light motor vehicles (LMV); poultry; and cement.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			Note: The cement designation was approved by National Treasury in 2021. LMV and poultry were submitted to the Minister, but were affected by the legislative changes in the Preferential Bill. Parliament is currently finalising the Public Procurement Bill, which will make local content compulsory in the public procurement system. The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) amended the Bill on 9 May 2024. The Bill was adopted by the Finance Committee on 13 May 2024 and will be tabled in Parliament on 16 May 2024. Thereafter, the Bill will be sent to the President to assent into law.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
	Increased localisation through designation of products	10 products designated by 2025	28 products designated to date

Programme 5: Consumer and Corporate Regulation

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Improved regulatory environment conducive for consumers and companies as well as providing access to redress	Improved regulatory environment in the areas of gambling, companies, consumer protection, credit and lotteries	Development or review of legislation in the areas of gambling, companies, consumer protection, credit and lotteries or any legislation announced by Minister at SONA	Companies Amendment Bill and Companies Second Amendment Bill went through Cabinet, the National Assembly and the Select Committee on Trade and Industry, Economic Development, Small Business Development, Tourism, Employment and Labour in the NCOP. The NCOP adopted the two Bills, which were referred to the President for assent on 26 March 2024.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			Liquor Amendment Bill The work related to the Liquor Amendment Bill continued. Measures for various government departments, including the dtic, to combat liquor abuse in South Africa were tabled in Cabinet and approved on 1 November 2023. The purpose of a government-coordinated approach is to address the challenge of liquor abuse in South Africa. Cabinet approved the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on an expedited basis to finalise the proposed strategy; and supported the development of an omnibus Bill to effect legislative reform that addresses a comprehensive approach by all relevant departments to combat alcohol abuse and its effects.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			Companies Regulations (addressing amendments in the General Laws Amendment Act) During the 2022/23 financial year, the branch played a role in the finalisation and enactment of the General Laws (Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing) Amendment Bill, 2022 under National Treasury at the end of the third quarter. This was achieved through active engagement and submission of comments to the Bill. The General Laws Amendment Act was assented to on 29 December 2022. In the financial year 2023/24, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition published the Know your Shareholder regulations on

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			greylisting to give effect to the Act. The CIPC developed and started monitoring the implementation of the beneficial ownership register. National Gambling Amendment Bill The Gambling Amendment Bill was sent for mediation by the Mediation Committee of Parliament. However, the meeting was cancelled without any proposed date. Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill The Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill were adopted by the NCOP in October 2023, and adopted by the National Assembly in February 2024.

Programme 6: Industrial Financing

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased accessible industrial finance measures to support investment in priority sectors in line with approved master plans	Value (Rand) of projected investments to be leveraged from enterprises/projects approved	R75bn private-sector investment leveraged, and annual targets on jobs and enterprises achieved	R160bn

Programme 7: Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investment

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Promote the growth of exports in the economy as a generator of jobs and contributor to GDP growth	Exports to grow 1% faster than output growth in productive sectors	Export growth in constant Rands to grow 1% faster than GDP growth in constant Rands for primary and secondary sectors, based on a five-year rolling average	The department does not have control over the set value targets. As such, it reports on the tangible and measurable contributions implemented in supporting South African exporters to increase and diversify their exports.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
			During the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, the department funded, through EMIA, the participation of 934 South African companies in 26 export promotion events.
Diversify the export bundle, by promoting export growth in priority sectors	Exports in priority sectors to grow 2% faster than output growth in manufacturing sectors	Export growth for selected HS codes in constant Rands to grow 2% faster than GDP growth in constant Rands for manufacturing, based on a five-year rolling average.	The department does not have control over the set value targets. As such, it reports on the tangible and measurable contributions implemented in supporting South African exporters to increase and diversify their exports. During the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, the department funded, through EMIA, the participation of 934 South African companies in 26 international export promotion events.

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and export	-	-	During the financial year, the department funded, through EMIA, the participation of 934 South African companies in 26 events.

Programme 8: Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Increased strategic investment	Percentage growth per annum in the value (Rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipeline	R500bn in domestic and foreign direct investment	The branch achieved an investment target of R377.94bn

Programme 9: Competition Policy and Economic Planning

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Policy tools and implementation strategies that contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focused on economic development	Number of policy initiatives, strategic interventions and implementation strategies enhancing competition and development in the economy	20 competition oversight reports 20 reports on strategic participation in competition matters 20 reports on the impact of coordination efforts regarding recommendations, commitments and orders Total: 60 reports	30 competition oversight reports 18 reports on strategic participation in competition matters 20 reports on the impact of coordination efforts regarding recommendations, commitments and orders Total: 68 reports

Programme 10: Economic Research and Coordination

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Socio-, macro- and microeconomic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth	Economic policy reports	48	21

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Five-year target	Progress
Polymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analysis	Socioeconomic research reports	38	62

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Note: Reporting on the department's 2023/24 performance is based on its re-tabled APP.

4.1. Programme 1: Administration

a. Purpose

Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department.

b. Description of sub-programmes

- The Ministry provides leadership and policy direction to **the dtic**.
- The Office of the Director-General (ODG) provides overall management of **the dtic**'s resources.
- Corporate Services provides customer-centric and integrated resource solutions in human resource management, information and communication technology (ICT), legal services, and facilities management.

- Office Accommodation is an allocation for accommodation services to **the dtic** regional offices and ensures continued maintenance service.
- 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.
- Marketing, Communication and Media Relations facilitates greater awareness of the department's role and increases the uptake of its products and services, and ensures that it is projected positively in the media through influencing the content of all media in favour of the department.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

the dtic values are based on quality relationships, operational excellence and intellectual excellence. The values describe the core principles of the department and inspire the best efforts of its employees. The values create a foundation to guide strategic and operational decisions, ethical character, and accountability. In turn, the values serve as a reflection for appropriate workplace behaviour, building a positive culture and a caring department.

Recruitment efforts

The vacancy rate at the end of the period under review was 10.7%, which is an increase of 1.7% from 31 March 2023 (9%), and exceeds the public sector target of 10% by 0.7%. The department's ability to fill vacancies has been impacted by the broader effort to

reduce the government's wage bill and, therefore, only a few critical positions were filled, while other key positions remained vacant. The increase in the vacancy rate is a result of the reduced compensation of employees' budget and pending decisions regarding the filling of priority posts.

Employment equity

The department has been robust in promoting a transformed workplace – another key aspect of building a cohesive but diverse team. In this regard, **the dtic** is one of the forerunners in the public service. People with disabilities represent 4.7% of the department's workforce, exceeding the 2% target set by Cabinet. The target of 50% for women in senior management positions was exceeded, and now stands at 55%. Monitoring of and reporting on transformation in line with Cabinet targets will continue through the Employment Equity Committee. Our efforts go beyond employment to providing people with disabilities with assistive devices such as hearing and reading aids, and the services of sign language practitioners, and ensuring that offices are accessible to all.

Youth empowerment

the dtic's flagship programme for youth empowerment is its internship programme. During the 2022/23 financial year, 31 interns were appointed, according to budget allocation. All interns were provided with tools of the trade, and connectivity to **the dtic** systems and networks. As at the end of 2023/24 financial year, seven interns had resigned owing to other work opportunities, with 24 interns remaining.

The next internship intake commenced with the approval of the internship needs analysis submission for the 2024/26 financial years. The department's target for the new intake is 31 interns, who will be appointed over a maximum period of 24 months.

Legal services

During the reporting period, the branch effectively supported **the dtic** with legal services, including litigation, contracts drafting and vetting, legal opinions, and legislative programme support. These services supported the department's core functions towards the achievement of strategic outcomes related to industrialisation, transformation, and capable state.

4.1.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Legal services

Output 43: Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications

Founding documents were developed comprising terms of reference, grounds of appeal to the independent appeals panel, rules of appeal to the independent appeals panel, and the process flow of the appeal process. The operationalisation of the adjudication process for incentive applications has been included in the 2024/25 APP. In the period under review, a total of 524 legal matters were attended to within the turnaround times set out in the operational plan of the branch.

Judgments

A total of 16 judgments were granted, of which seven were in favour of **the dtic**. This represents 44% of the total judgments. Six judgments were made against **the dtic**, representing 37% of the total. Three matters remained unopposed, representing 19% of the total judgments.

Information and communications technology

The department continues towards the implementation of its five-year ICT strategic plan. The implementation of the strategy paves a definitive path towards digital transformation of **the dtic**. Highlights achieved in this period against the strategic plan include the following.

- i. Cloud adoption: The emails of all departmental staff email have been migrated to the Cloud. This has resulted in high availability and increased mailbox capacity for all **the dtic** staff.
- ii. Digital signature automation: A total of 910 SigningHub licences have been issued to departmental staff. Since its implementation, 114 246 documents have been uploaded, 32 370 shared, and 82 136 signed via the SigningHub system. This initiative moves the department closer towards the goal of an efficient paperless environment.
- iii. Business intelligence capability: The deployment of the SAS Solution has increased **the dtic**'s capability with regard to statistical analysis, data visualisation, and modelling of required economic data towards the department's effective implementation of its mandate.

- iv. Public-facing system automation: The EOSS registration portal was deployed in July 2023, facilitating the public's access to a streamlined, single point of entry for all energy project applications. **the dtic** developed and deployed the AGOA website in October 2023 to facilitate registration and information processes for local and international participants.
- v. Furthermore, **the dtic** has implemented processes to support the POPIA as per legislative requirements, with 86.26% of **the dtic** officials having attended POPIA awareness sessions. The department was also commended by the Information Regulator for its implementation of the PAIA, recognised as one of the leading entities in government for compliance in this regard. All PAIA requests were dealt with in the reporting period. The department's disaster recovery stance and programme remain sound. Mission critical and critical systems are regularly tested as per the approved ITSCM plan of **the dtic**.
- vi. Availability of systems and infrastructure is at an annual average of 98.39 % for systems, servers and network availability. There have been no successful ICT security breaches compromising **the dtic**'s data, information, or availability of systems.

Key challenges

SITA, serving as a procurement arm of the state, is significantly impacting turnaround times for acquiring and implementing state-of-the-art ICT systems and solutions within **the dtic**, often causing inordinate delays that can span up to three years. The moratorium and abolishment of posts have a direct impact on ICT's ability to

fulfil its mandate, consequently affecting service delivery to **the dtic** staff and, indirectly, external customers and citizens. Moreover, existing austerity measures hinder the replacement of outdated systems, solutions, and architectures, thereby impeding progress towards automation and digitalisation.

Office accommodation and campus PPP

the dtic Campus PPP is currently in the 21st year of the 25-year concession agreement. Following underinvestment in maintenance and lifecycle replacement in earlier years, significant renovations are planned for 2024/25. Concept designs were developed during the past financial year. Consequently, the department has initiated processes outlined in the PPP agreement for transitioning towards the handback process, aiming to exit the current agreement in 2028/29. Such processes, which may include infrastructure condition assessments, will be the focal area of work during 2024/25.

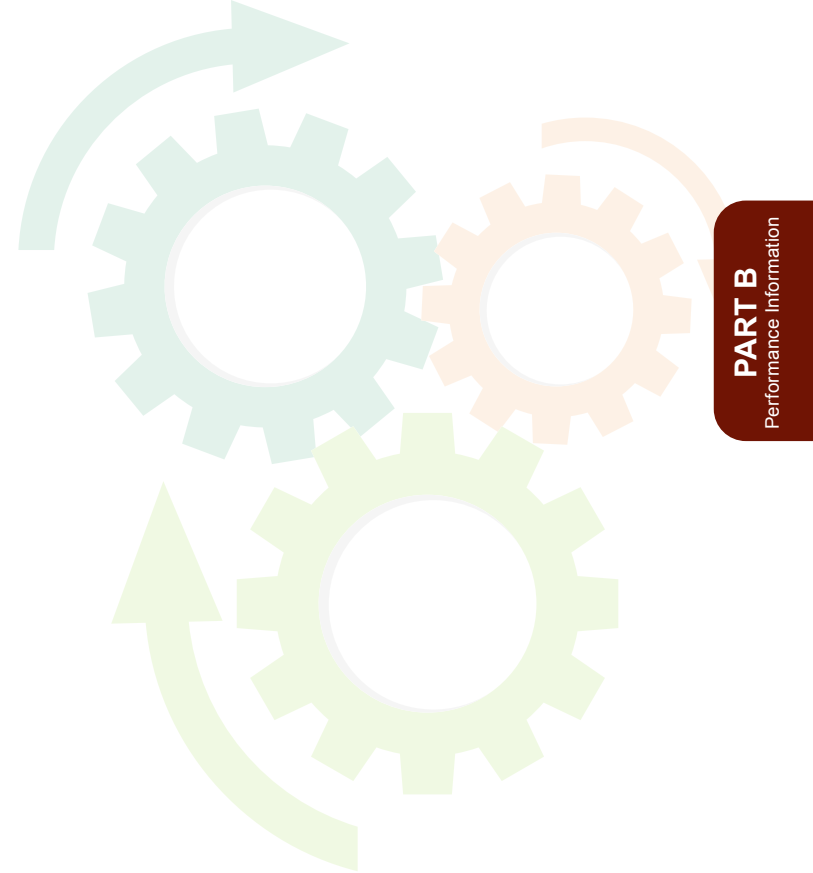
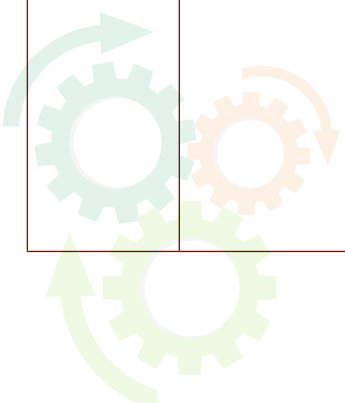


Table 4.1.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Capable state and transformation	Output 8: R8bn 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	25%	40% women-owned, 30% youth-owned, and 7% PWD-owned businesses	PWD-owned businesses 1% (R938 702,04) Women-owned businesses 42% (R46 417 465,16) Youth-owned businesses 47% (R52 783,81)	6% PWD-owned businesses 2% women-owned businesses 17% youth-owned businesses	Procurement is still decentralised and will be addressed through the centralisation of the financial advisors
	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 South African story	Number of case studies covering the dtic/entities success stories	New indicator	New indicator	1 000	1 218	N/A	More success stories received, but processing became laborious
	Output 33: 52 community outreach programmes by the dtic	Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 52 districts	New indicator	New indicator	52	52 community outreach initiatives completed in all 52 districts	N/A	N/A



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 43: Promotion of a transparent and just adjudication process for incentive applications	Incentives Adjudication Review Committee established	New indicator	New indicator	Incentives Adjudication Review Committee established	The following documents were developed: · ToR on the Independent Appeals Panel on Incentives Scheme to be adopted. · Grounds of appeal to the Independent Appeals Panel on Incentives Scheme. · Rules of appeal to the Independent Appeals Panel on Incentives Scheme. · Profile of members to serve on the Independent Appeals Panel on Incentives Scheme. · Invitation of candidates for appointment as members of the Independent Appeals Panel on Incentives Scheme; the advert. · Process flow of the Appeal process	Incentives Adjudication Review Committee not established due to approval process	No approval of the founding documents to establish the panel

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased from R795 million in 2022/23 to R825 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R817 million or 99% of the budget, when compared to R760 million or 95.6% in 2022/23. The R817 million spent comprises costs for personnel, goods and services, and payments for capital assets, which are the main drivers for the work of the programme – which is to provide strategic leadership and support services to the core programmes in the achievement of the department's APP targets.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	39 367	39 289	78	41 660	38 657	3 003
Office of the Director-General	68 898	67 830	1 068	82 095	77 033	5 062
Corporate Management Services	598 853	592 464	6 389	547 195	522 322	24 873
Office Accommodation	2 730	2 729	1	3 150	2 571	579
Financial Management	71 200	70 683	517	70 627	68 803	1 824
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	44 302	43 930	372	50 551	50 542	9
TOTAL	825 350	816 925	8 425	795 278	759 928	35 350

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Output 43 to be continued in the APP for the 2024/25 financial year.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.2. 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 African development, including regional and continental integration and development cooperation in line with the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

b. Description of sub-programmes

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

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

Programme 2 focuses on the negotiation and implementation of South Africa's international trade and investment agreements at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Through these negotiations, **the dtic** aims to create opportunities for increasing South African exports of higher value-added products and encouraging inward investment. Additionally, it seeks to preserve the development policy space necessary to protect and strengthen domestic industrial capacity and employment, particularly in sensitive sectors.

4.2.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The implementation of trade and investment agreements is ongoing, notably in respect of the legal commitments arising from South

Africa's membership of the WTO, and trade agreements with the SADC, the European Union (EU), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the AfCFTA and the MERCOSUR bloc. Programme 2 also manages South Africa's wider bilateral trade cooperation engagements with trading partners around the world. Engagement in Africa is at the centre of its work, particularly in respect of trade integration processes under the SACU, SADC and AfCFTA.

The AfCFTA represents the most significant development in terms of African regional integration. Through the AfCFTA, the continent will eliminate trade barriers, enhance competitiveness and stimulate investment, innovation and economic growth. The AfCFTA is expected to boost intra-Africa trade, which currently stands at approximately 16%, with Africa's share of world trade estimated to be at only 3%.

In addition, the AfCFTA presents Africa with an opportunity to expand its export base and be less reliant on the export of primary commodities. Currently, South Africa's primary export destination in Africa is the Southern and Eastern regions. The AfCFTA presents South Africa with an opportunity for expansion to new markets in West and North Africa, and alternative markets for the export of value-added goods and services.

Key achievements on the AfCFTA during South Africa's chairship roles of the AfCFTA institutions and the current administration (2019-2024)

Progress made in the negotiations and implementation of the AfCFTA (2019-2024)

i. Institutional

- Establishment of the AfCFTA institutional structures, including the AfCFTA Council of Ministers, Committee of Senior Trade Officials, committees on the various protocols (e.g. trade in goods, trade in services, intellectual property (IP) rights, competition policy, investment, digital trade and women and youth in trade), relevant sub-committees, Dispute Settlement Body, and Appellate Body.
- Finalisation and adoption of the Rules of Procedure for the AfCFTA institutional structures.
- Election of the first Secretary-General of the AfCFTA, Wamkele Mene (South Africa) (2020-2024).
- Finalisation of the organisational structure and operationalisation of the AfCFTA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana.
- Re-election of Wamkele Mene for second four-year term (2024 – 2028).

ii. Signatures and ratifications

- South Africa deposited its instrument of ratification of the agreement establishing the AfCFTA in February 2019.
- In July 2019, 52 member states had signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA, and 25 members had ratified the agreement.
- To date, 54 of the 55 AU members have signed, and 47 of these members have ratified the agreement establishing the AfCFTA.

iii. Trade in goods

- The agreed Rules of Origin in May 2019 stood at 3 872 tariff lines, representing 72% of the HS6 tariff book. The agreed Rules of Origin now amount to approximately 4 972 tariff lines at the HS6 digit level, representing 92.3%. However, 415 tariff lines, or 7.7%, remain outstanding in the sectors of textile, clothing, and automotive products.
- Preferential trade under the AfCFTA was launched on 1 January 2021 subject to the finalisation of the necessary legal requirements (domestic legislation and tariff phase down schedules) on products where we have agreed Rules of Origin.
- SACU submitted its common offer, covering 90% of its tariff book, to the AfCFTA Secretariat in February 2023. The Extra-Ordinary Session of the AfCFTA Council of Ministers, which was held on 31 May 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya, endorsed SACU's tariff offer.
- South Africa gazetted the SACU Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concessions on 28 January 2024 and launched the start of preferential trading under the AfCFTA on 31 January 2024 at the Port of Durban, with consignments of manufactured products to Ghana and Kenya.
- As of February 2024, 45 of the 48 submitted tariff offers had been verified by the AfCFTA Secretariat as being in accordance with the agreed modalities for tariff liberalisation.
- Fourteen state parties have started trading preferentially under the AfCFTA, namely: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Mauritius, Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Eswatini, Morocco, Lesotho, Botswana, and Tunisia.
- Some additional supportive instruments adopted include:

- » AfCFTA Non-Tariff Barrier (NTB) Online Mechanism (<https://www.tradebarriers.africa>)
- » Finalisation of AfCFTA customs documentation (e.g. Certificate of Origin, Origin Declaration and Supplier's Declaration)
- » Launch of AfCFTA e-tariff book (<https://etariff.au-afcfta.org>)
- » Launch of the Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) in July 2022 to facilitate the start of preferential trade by state parties
- » AfCFTA Adjustment Facility
- » Pan African Payment and Settlement System
- » Launch of the AfCFTA Automotive Strategy and Automotive Task Force
- » Establishment of three working groups on clothing and textiles: (i) investment, sustainability and innovation to enhance the competitiveness of the sector, (ii) developing manufacturing capabilities and export competitiveness, and (iii) addressing non-tariff barriers.

i. Trade in services

- To date, 48 member states have submitted initial services offers in the five priority sectors (financial, communications, transport, tourism and business services). Of these initial offers, 22 draft schedules of specific commitments have been adopted for provisional implementation by the Extra-Ordinary Summit on the AfCFTA held on 25 November 2022.
- South Africa's draft schedule of specific commitments awaiting tabling before Cabinet.
- As at February 2024, five schedules had been published (Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda) for implementation.

- Negotiations on the development of regulatory frameworks are currently being undertaken.
- The Guided Trade Initiative has been extended to trade in services in 2022.

ii. Dispute settlement mechanism

The Dispute Settlement Body and the Appellate Body have been established. Five of the seven Appellate Body members have been appointed, including one South African, Judge Denis Davis.

iii. Phase II protocols (investment, competition policy, intellectual property rights, digital trade, and women and youth in trade)

- The committees on investment, competition policy, IP rights, digital trade, and women and youth in trade were established by the Council of Ministers in May 2021.
- The negotiations on investment, competition policy and IP rights were undertaken between the end of September 2021 and the end of 2022.
- The negotiations on digital trade and women and youth in trade were undertaken between the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2024.
- Ratification of Competition Protocol approved by Economic Cluster for submission to Cabinet.
- The Protocol on IP Rights was adopted by the 36th Ordinary Session of AU Heads of State and Government in February 2023. This includes a built-in agenda for the negotiation of the relevant Annexes.
- The Protocol on Investment was adopted by the 36th Ordinary Session of AU Heads of State and Government

in February 2023 with Articles 19 (Expropriation) and 21 (Compensation for Expropriation) bracketed for further consideration, to ensure alignment with member states' constitutional and legal requirements, taking into account historical factors in some member states. These revised articles were resubmitted to the AU Assembly in February 2024 for approval. The rules and procedures governing dispute prevention, management and resolution of disputes covered by this protocol, shall be set out in an annex to the protocol, which is still to be negotiated as part of a built-in agenda. The establishment of a Pan-African Trade and Investment Agency is also provided for under the protocol to assist state parties, their investment promotion agencies and their private sector through mobilising financial resources, fostering business development, and providing technical and other support for the promotion and facilitation of investment. The appropriate governance and administrative structures, functions of the agency, as well as rules and procedures for the administration and operation of the agency will be finalised through a proposed annex to the protocol. South Africa has expressed formal interest to host the Pan African Trade and Investment Agency.

- The 12th AfCFTA Council of Ministers approved the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade in December 2023. The protocol was submitted to the 37th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government for adoption in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 17 and 18 February 2024.
- The AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade was considered by the AU Heads of State and Government during the Assembly on 17 and 18 February 2024 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Annexes

related to rules of origin, customs duties and cross-border data transfer are expected to be negotiated as part of a built-in agenda.

Specific achievements during South Africa's chairship roles

- South Africa served on the Bureau of the AfCFTA institutional structures in three overlapping roles:
 - Chair of the AU Ministers of Trade (AMOT) responsible for the AfCFTA negotiations from September 2020 to November 2020. AMOT was subsequently dissolved into the AfCFTA Council of Ministers in 2021.
 - First Vice-Chair of the AfCFTA Council of Ministers of Trade from October 2019 to February 2021.
 - Chair of the AfCFTA Council of Ministers from February 2021 to July 2022.
 - As First Vice-Chair of the AfCFTA Council of Ministers and a member of the AfCFTA Bureau, South Africa facilitated the selection process for the appointment of the first Secretary-General of the AfCFTA. This resulted in the election of Mr Wamkele Mene (South African) as Secretary-General of the AfCFTA during the AU Assembly in February 2022 for a four-year term, renewable.
 - When South Africa assumed the chairship of the AfCFTA Council of Ministers on 2 February 2021 during the 4th Council of Ministers of Trade, 35 countries had ratified the AfCFTA agreement. During South Africa's chairship, a further eight countries ratified and deposited their instrument of ratification with the AU between February 2021 and April 2022.
- iv. Establishment of committees**
- Establishment of five sub-committees of the Committee on

Trade in Services and related terms of reference guiding their work.

- Establishment of five sub-committees of the Committee on Trade in Goods.
- Establishment of the committees on competition policy, IP rights and investment.

v. Chairing of meetings

Under the AfCFTA institutional structures, South Africa chaired approximately 30 committee-level meetings, six dispute settlement body meetings, and four meetings of the Senior Trade Officials and Council of Ministers, respectively.

vi. Tariff offers

In January 2021, initial tariff offers amounted to 41, with a total of nine member states and four customs unions (SACU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, and EAC). During South Africa's chairship, this number increased to 45 tariff offers, including those in four customs unions, namely East African Community (EAC), Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), SACU and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which submitted combined initial tariff offers on 90% coverage of their tariff books. In accordance with the 13th Extra-Ordinary Summit's (5 December 2020) decision to launch the start of preferential trade under the AfCFTA in January 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted the Ministerial directive on the application of Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concessions in October 2021 to allow state parties with approved tariff offers on the 90% category of the tariff books to start trading preferentially once the necessary legal requirements had been met (e.g. gazetting of tariff offer and procurement of customs documentation). This

was endorsed by the 35th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in February 2022.

vii. Rules of origin

When South Africa assumed the chairship of AMOT in 2020, the adopted Rules of Origin were at 3 872 tariff lines, representing 72% of the HS6 tariff book. During South Africa's chairship of the AfCFTA, from September 2020 to July 2022, 853 tariff lines with agreed Rules of Origin were added. This brought the total to 4 725 tariff lines, which represents 87.7% of the tariff book at HS6 digit level.

viii. Trade-in-services offers

At the beginning of 2021, initial offers submitted in the five priority sectors –business, communications, financial, tourism, and transport services – stood at 32, and increased to 47 during South Africa's chairship.

ix. SACU

In July 2020, South Africa assumed chairship of the SACU for one year, requiring oversight of work and institutions on finance and trade matters. South Africa successfully advanced a proposal for more dedicated work on industrialisation in the SACU as a basis for further engagement in the AfCFTA.

World Trade Organisation

During the MTSF period the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (WTO MC12), initially scheduled for June 2020, was rescheduled for December 2021. While members remain apart on all issues, attention has focused on reaching agreement to limit fishery subsidies. In light of the pandemic, South Africa, together with India,

spearheaded a proposal for a waiver of trade-related aspects of IP rights (TRIPS) waiver, which seeks to ensure that IP rules do not impede affordable and equitable access to medical supplies, equipment and medicines, including vaccines.

The 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) was due to take place from 30 November to 3 December 2021 in Geneva, Switzerland, under the chairship of Kazakhstan. However, the conference had to be postponed due to the emergence of the COVID-19 omicron variant and exceptionally high infection rates in Europe. The multilateral trading system (MTS) faces a number of longstanding systemic challenges, such as the dysfunctionality of the appellate body, unilateralism, protectionism, and plurilateral negotiations that threaten to fragment the system. MC12 was rescheduled to June 2022 and while members remained apart on a number of issues, a great deal of attention focused on reaching an agreement on the WTO response to the pandemic, including on the TRIPS waiver proposed by South Africa and India. Focused discussions on an agreement to limit fishery subsidies are ongoing as well as a work programme for agriculture.

The 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (WTO MC13) took place from 26 February to 2 March 2024 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. During the closing ceremony of MC13, South Africa made a historic commitment to sustainable fishing practices by depositing its Instrument of Acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (First Phase). This agreement prohibits subsidies to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and bans support for fishing overfished stocks and activities on the unregulated high seas.

No agreement could be reached on the extension of the TRIPS decision adopted in June 2022 at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference to COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics. The 65 co-sponsors, including South Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Sri Lanka issued a joint Ministerial Declaration asserting the right of members to use TRIPS flexibilities to the full in the case of future pandemics, including essential security under Article 73 of the TRIPS agreement. Given the progression on this issue, South Africa should shift its focus towards domestic implementation of TRIPS Flexibilities through the long delayed patent legislative reform.

Engagements with key trading partners

Engagements with the EU on a range of important trade matters (automotives, wine and poultry) under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) continued in 2020. **the dtic** finalised the entry into force of the EPA between the SACU, Mozambique and the United Kingdom (UK) on 1 January 2021, which allowed for bilateral preferential trade to continue seamlessly with the UK as it exited the EU.

Engagements with the EU continued in 2021 on a range of important trade matters (automotives, wine and poultry) under the economic partnership agreement (EPA). The review of the EU-SADC EPA was officially launched at the 8th Trade and Development Committee in November 2021. A joint expert committee with the EU was established to consider the framework for the review of the EU-SADC EPA.

the dtic led South Africa's delegation and provided substantive inputs in submissions made on behalf of the SACU at the arbitration

hearing between the SACU and the EU with regard to safeguard measures taken on EU poultry imports under the SADC-EU EPA. Rooibos was added to the EU register of products with protected designation, becoming the first product in Africa and the 40th non-EU product to receive the status.

During the period under review, **the dtic** engaged with several partner countries to further discussions on areas of cooperation, and report on the implementation of agreed trade and investment cooperation work programmes. The parties agreed to further discussions on other areas of cooperation such as agriculture, ICT, health and manufacturing, water, and service industries.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

South Africa successfully hosted the 20th AGOA Forum in Johannesburg from 2 to 4 November 2023, the largest such forum to date, drawing in US and Africa government, private sector, civil society, and organised labour representatives as well as exhibitors, procurers, investors, observers and visitors to the exhibition. South Africa and African partners sought to encourage the US to extend AGOA beyond its 2025 expiry date, improve conditions of access, and ensure the benefits continue. Sub-Saharan African countries also called for the US to support Africa's industrialisation and integration efforts, including the AfCFTA, and encouraged increased US investment in manufacturing and infrastructure across the continent.

The key outcomes included:

- Support for continuation of AGOA beyond 2025 from both the US and African side.
- Support for early renewal to ensure predictability.
- Recognition that AGOA could be helpful in fostering the regional value chains on the continent.
- Acknowledgement of the need to improving AGOA utilisation rates to spread and deepen the impact.
- Stressed the mutually beneficial character of Africa-US economic relationship as a compelling argument to renew and extend the AGOA.
- Recognition of the need to improve and refine the AGOA, including product coverage as long as it does not delay reauthorisation.
- Need to complement and support AGOA with additional measures.
- Need to ensure AGOA supports the AfCFTA, allows for cumulation among African countries, and supports the development of regional value chains to enable better utilisation of AGOA.

Intellectual property amendments

The Draft Patents Bill and Draft Designs Amendment Bill were finalised in 2023 and will be published for public comment upon approval by the Executive Authority. The Draft Patents Bill provides for the implementation of a substantive search and examination (SSE) system to ensure greater legal certainty and promote innovation. The Draft Patents Bill further proposes a streamlined

procedure for compulsory licensing that could improve access to health products and technology, including those related to COVID-19, and ensure better preparedness for future pandemics. The draft Bill also aims to enhance access to the IP rights regime for small business and marginalised individuals.

The draft Bills await submission to Cabinet for approval to be published for public comment.

Trade in controlled goods (non-proliferation)

Programme 2 is responsible for the implementation of South Africa's policy on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). In light of the growing international concern about terrorist activities and the use of WMD, **the dtic** aims to ensure that South Africa remains a responsible and reliable producer, possessor, trader, and recipient of sensitive goods and technologies that not only have vast applications in day-to-day commercial activities, but can also be used to manufacture WMD. Certain sectors of the South African industry are in possession of these advanced 'dual-use' technologies and capabilities that need to be closely managed, protected, and encouraged through the implementation of an effective non-proliferation export control regime.

The Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction launched the electronic Commodity Identification Training (eCIT) platform to all interdepartmental stakeholders. This search engine contains information on all commodities controlled by the Non-Proliferation Council and would assist in understanding and implementing effective complexity of trade-in-services negotiations, and the various stakeholders displaying different levels of commitment/cooperation.

Engagement with social partners

the dtic continued its close consultations with business and labour constituencies in the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) that provide mandates for trade negotiations in the WTO, AfCFTA and other trade matters. An intensive work programme to define **the dtic's** position on tariffs and rules of origin negotiations in AfCFTA was conducted throughout the MTSF period, and will continue in preparation for various trade engagements.

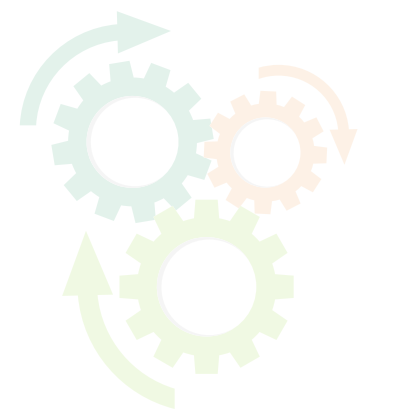
Table 4.2.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments	New indicator	New indicator	R50m	R1.0726bn	R1.022bn	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made annual target difficult to project
	Output 2: R40bn 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	R20bn	R28.9bn	R8.9bn	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made annual target difficult to project
	Output 3: R800bn in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) of manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP	New indicator	New indicator	R300bn	R308bn	R8bn	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made annual target difficult to project
	Output 4: R330bn 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	R25bn	R27bn	R2bn	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made annual target difficult to project

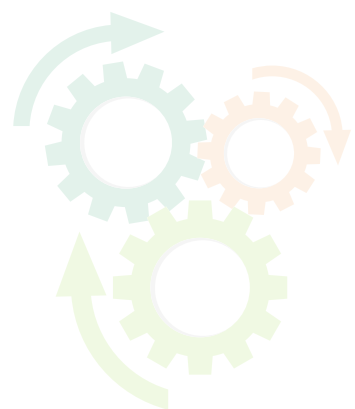


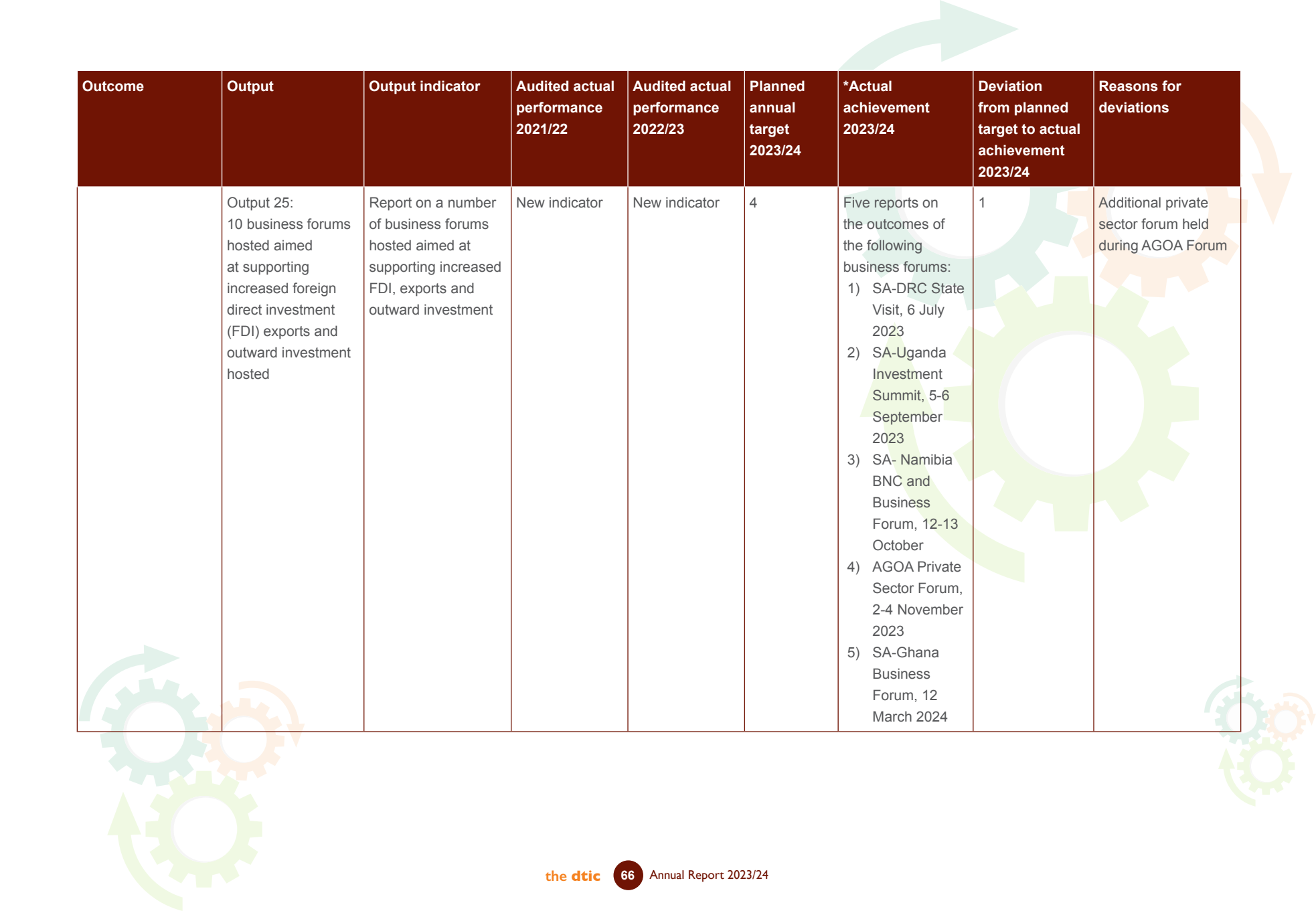
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 12: One million jobs supported or covered by the dtic 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 programme and trade remedies administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	120 000	130 527	10 527	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made annual target difficult to project
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of new jobs created (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP programme and trade remedies administered by ITAC	New indicator	New indicator	500	963	463	New indicator and no previous baseline, which made the annual target difficult to project





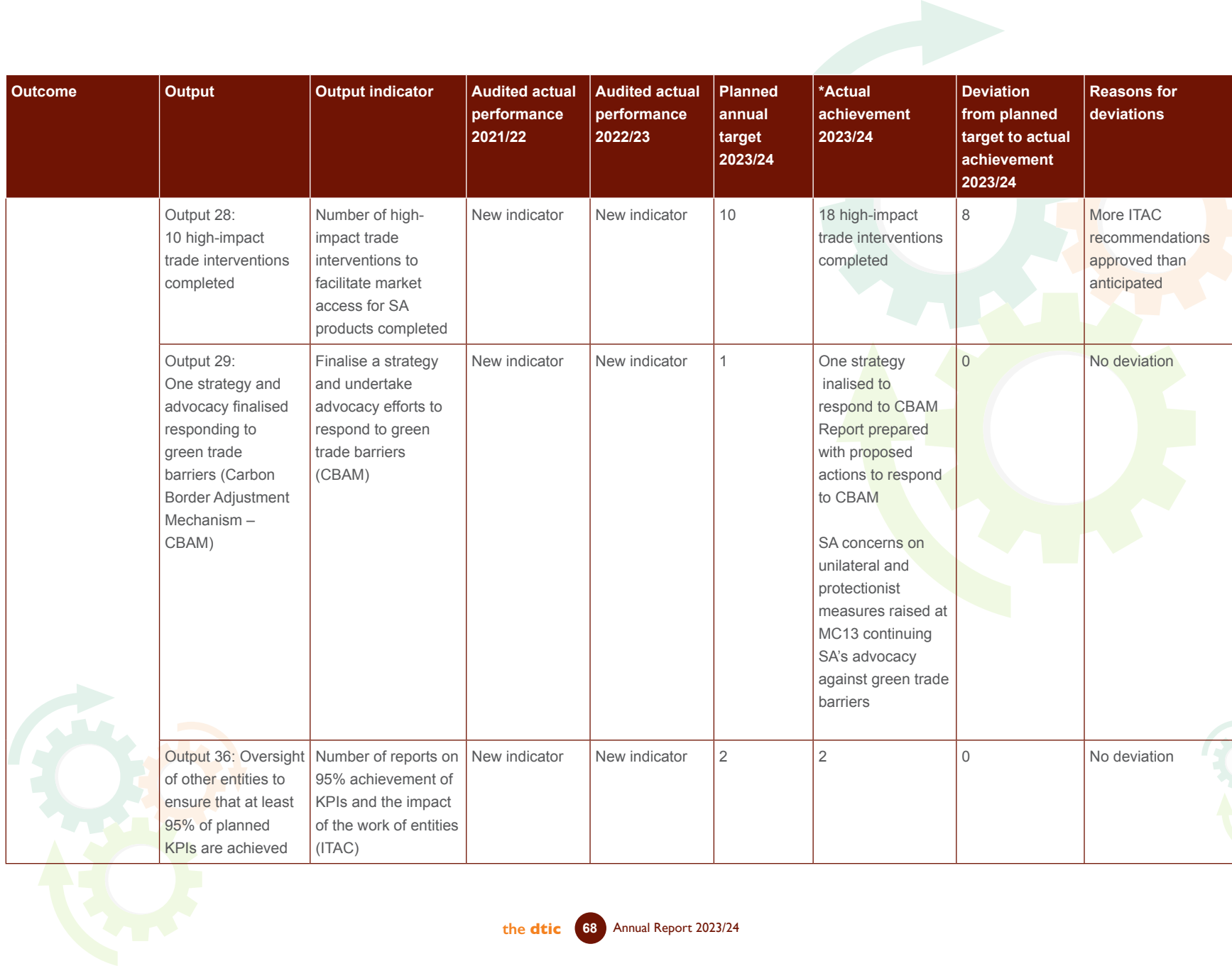

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 18: R1.3bn in financial support to enterprises, including SMMEs, to mitigate impact of loadshedding through Energy Resilience Fund	Number of trade directives to assess the tariff structure for imports of alternative energy components and the final goods to ensure that tariffs encourage local manufacturing, including an assessment of the need for rebates or other tariff instruments	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	0	No deviation
	Output 23: 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	Number of reports on support provided to investors requiring resolution of trade barriers and non-trade barriers	New indicator	New indicator	5	4	1	Some interventions are not yet completed and a report could not be prepared



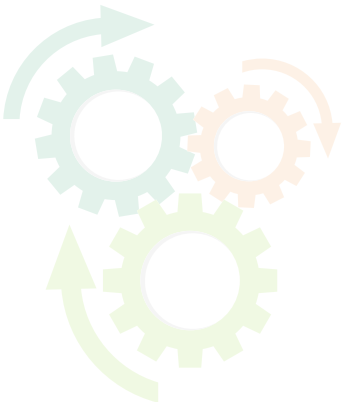


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 25: 10 business forums hosted aimed at supporting increased foreign direct investment (FDI) exports and outward investment hosted	Report on a number of business forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment	New indicator	New indicator	4	Five reports on the outcomes of the following business forums: 1) SA-DRC State Visit, 6 July 2023 2) SA-Uganda Investment Summit, 5-6 September 2023 3) SA- Namibia BNC and Business Forum, 12-13 October 4) AGOA Private Sector Forum, 2-4 November 2023 5) SA-Ghana Business Forum, 12 March 2024	1	Additional private sector forum held during AGOA Forum

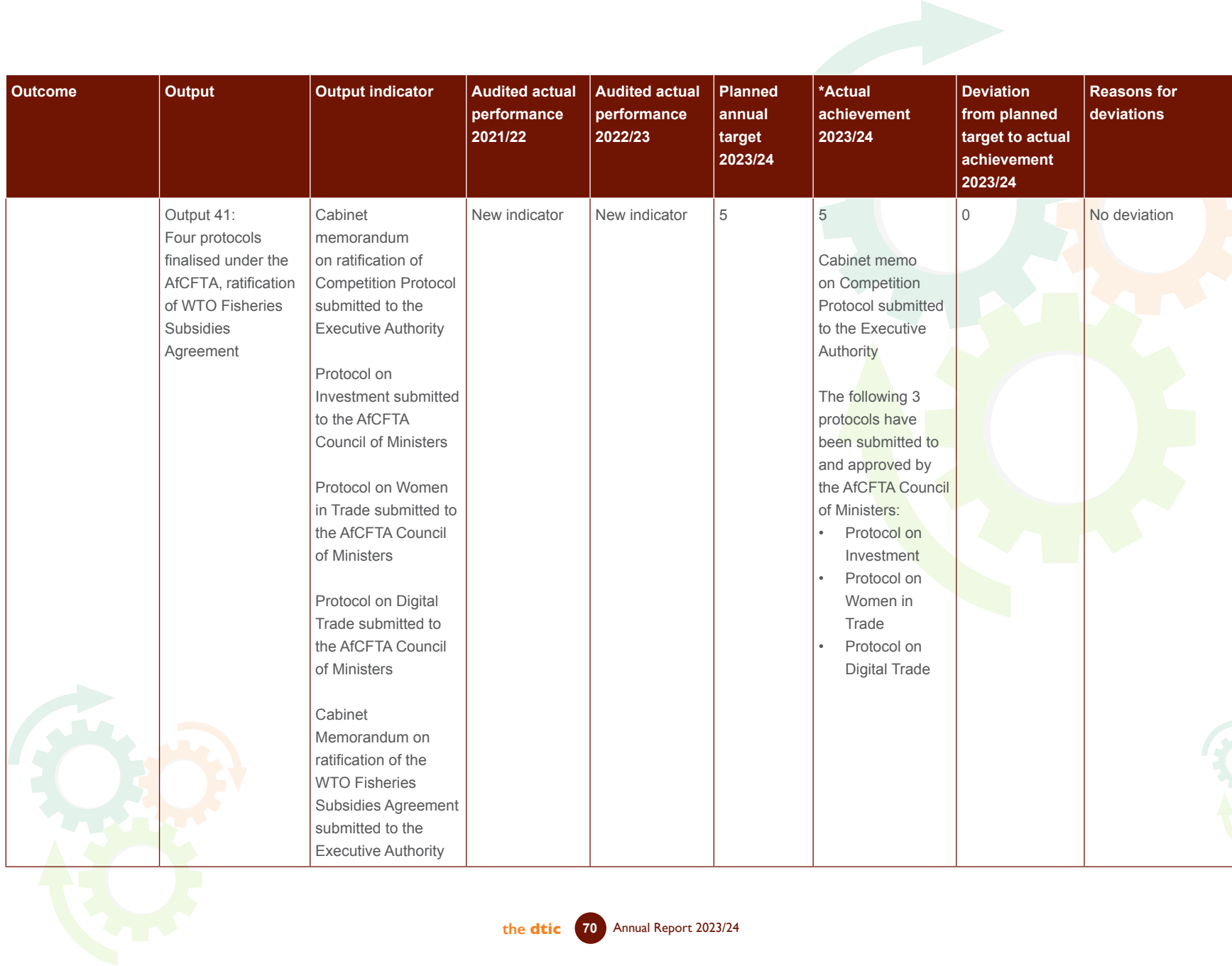
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Patents and Design Amendment Bills submitted to the Executive Authority	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	2	0	No deviation
	Output 27: 1 commencement of South Africa's preferential trade under the AfCFTA	Facilitate the start of preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA by: - Submitting SACU 90% tariff offer to the AfCFTA Secretariat - Facilitating changes to Customs and Excise Act and gazetting thereof by SARS to implement SACU tariff offer by March 2024 - Reporting on progress to finalise the outstanding rules of origin for clothing and automobiles by March 2024	New indicator	New indicator	3	3 Start of SA preferential trading in goods under the AfCFTA commenced on 31 January 2024	0	No deviation



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 28: 10 high-impact trade interventions completed	Number of high-impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products completed	New indicator	New indicator	10	18 high-impact trade interventions completed	8	More ITAC recommendations approved than anticipated
	Output 29: One strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism – CBAM)	Finalise a strategy and undertake advocacy efforts to respond to green trade barriers (CBAM)	New indicator	New indicator	1	One strategy in finalised to respond to CBAM Report prepared with proposed actions to respond to CBAM SA concerns on unilateral and protectionist measures raised at MC13 continuing SA's advocacy against green trade barriers	0	No deviation
	Output 36: Oversight of other 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 (ITAC)	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	0	No deviation

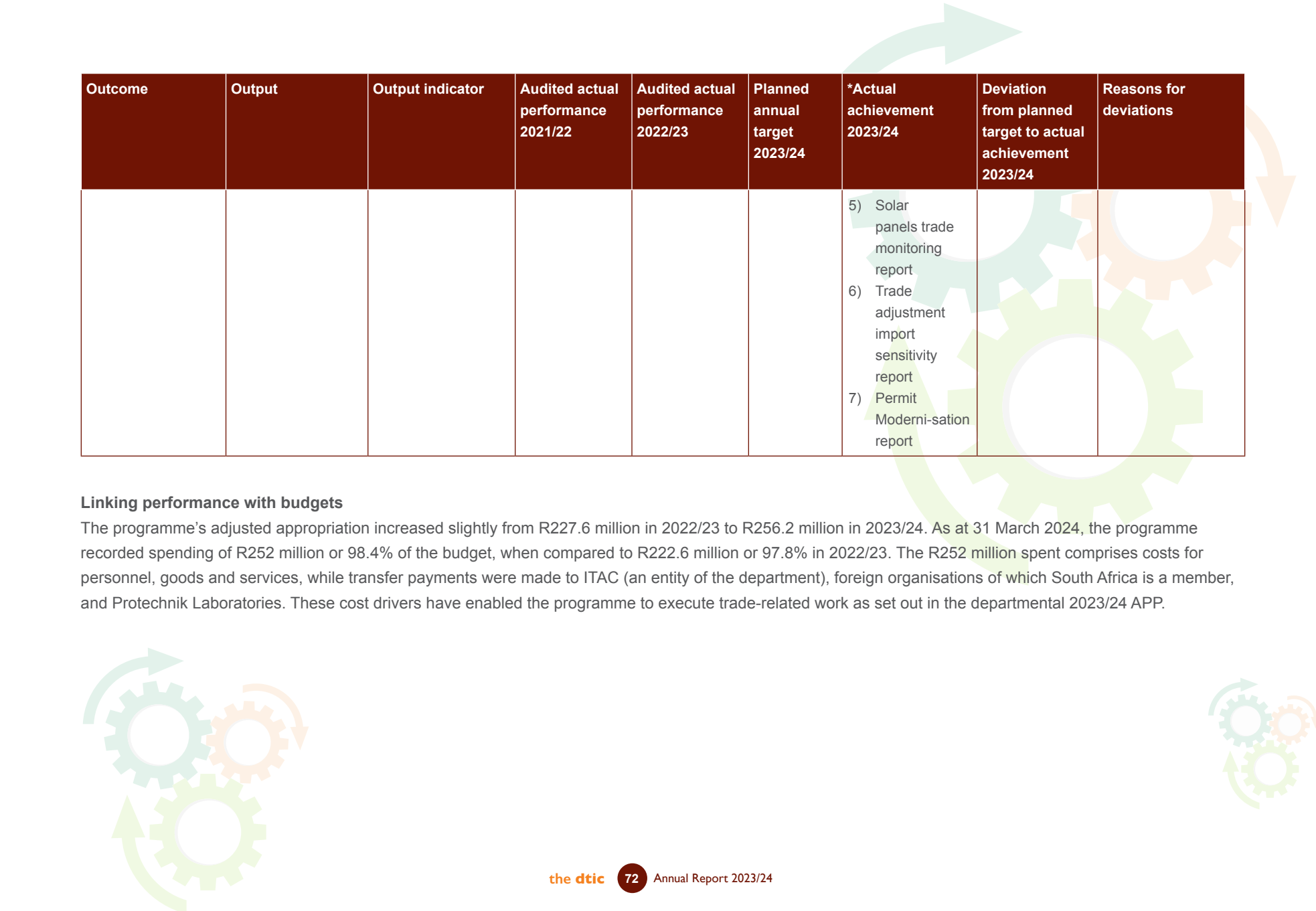


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 37: Five conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Conferences, summits, and international forums coordinated (BRICS, AGOA forums and AfCFTA Council of Ministers)	New indicator	New indicator	2	2 Hosting of the BRICS Trade Ministers meeting in August 2023 Hosting of the AGOA Forum in November 2023	0	No deviation
	Output 40: 10 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Amendments (3) to regulations on anti-dumping, safeguards and import and export control to reduce red-tape in ITAC application process submitted to Executive Authority	New indicator	New indicator	3	2 Draft regulations on anti-dumping and draft regulations on important and export control submitted to the Minister	1	Safeguards regulations required further internal consultation



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 41: Four protocols finalised under the AfCFTA, ratification of WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement	Cabinet memorandum on ratification of Competition Protocol submitted to the Executive Authority Protocol on Investment submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Protocol on Women in Trade submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Protocol on Digital Trade submitted to the AfCFTA Council of Ministers Cabinet Memorandum on ratification of the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement submitted to the Executive Authority	New indicator	New indicator	5	5 Cabinet memo on Competition Protocol submitted to the Executive Authority The following 3 protocols have been submitted to and approved by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers: • Protocol on Investment • Protocol on Women in Trade • Protocol on Digital Trade	0	No deviation

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
		The Cabinet memo on the Fisheries Subsidies Agreement was submitted to the Executive Authority. The agreement was ratified by Parliament and the instrument deposited with the WTO						
	Output 44: Six assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued	Number of assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued	New indicator	New indicator	6	7 The following impact assessments were completed: 1) Impact assessment report on acrylic resins 2) Impact assessment on rebate 311.40 3) UHT milk trade monitoring report 4) CMT survey report	1	Additional report on permit modernisation completed



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
						5) Solar panels trade monitoring report 6) Trade adjustment import sensitivity report 7) Permit Moderni-sation report		

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased slightly from R227.6 million in 2022/23 to R256.2 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R252 million or 98.4% of the budget, when compared to R222.6 million or 97.8% in 2022/23. The R252 million spent comprises costs for personnel, goods and services, while transfer payments were made to ITAC (an entity of the department), foreign organisations of which South Africa is a member, and Protechnik Laboratories. These cost drivers have enabled the programme to execute trade-related work as set out in the departmental 2023/24 APP.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
International Trade Development	240 166	236 956	3 210	213 012	208 864	4 148
African Multilateral Economic Development	16 054	15 050	1 004	14 633	13 796	837
TOTAL	256 220	252 006	4 214	227 645	222 660	4 985

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The amendments to regulations will be published for public comment in 2024, and this work has been included in the new APP of the department.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.3. 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 FDI, 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 clearing house. This sub-programme also provides a specialist advisory service, fast-tracks and unblocks processes, and reduces bureaucratic red tape for investors.
- iii. **Investor Support and 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 SEZs and industrial parks, and township economic initiatives.

c. **Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes**

At the end of the 2023/24 financial year, nine SEZs were host to 193 operational entities with a combined cumulative investment

value of R29 370 719 902. The direct number of jobs created is 25 914.

The application for the designation of the Namakwa SEZ in the Northern Cape was approved by Cabinet in March 2024. Vedanta Zinc International is committed to investing R16 billion in a sinter plant and metallurgical smelter in the Namakwa SEZ. This investment will stimulate the growth and development of a regional economy that faces high levels of unemployment, poverty, and inequality. The provincial and national governments will fund the bulk infrastructure and top structures, respectively. Top structures will be funded through the dtic's SEZ Fund, based on commitments from investors. In addition, Vedanta Zinc International has committed to contributing more than R400 million towards bulk infrastructure.

The application for the expansion of the Coega SEZ has been submitted to the Minister for final approval. The expansion aims to establish a leading pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing hub in Africa. The primary focus is on supplying these locally produced goods to the local and African markets, contributing significantly to the growth of the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries.

The total amount committed to the overall expansion is R2 530 710 749. The anticipated employment during the construction phase is 2 091 and during the operational phase 2 356. Work is continuing on assisting designated but non-operational SEZs such as Musina-Makhado in Limpopo and Nkomazi SEZ in Mpumalanga. These SEZs have been performing poorly since their designation, facing challenges in attracting new investors, developing a solid and attractive value proposition, and completing projects on time. The Industrial Zones Programme at the IDC is

assisting in their development. Proposed SEZs include the Vaal SEZ in Gauteng, the Bojanala SEZ in the North West, and Fetakgomo-Tubatse in Limpopo.

The application for designation of the Vaal SEZ has been completed and is anticipated to be submitted to **the dtic** in the 2024/25 financial year. This is a multi-site, multi-sector SEZ anchored on renewable-energy-component manufacturing, hydrogen economy, and agro-processing opportunities. In the Bojanala SEZ, the pipeline stands at R6.196 billion and comprises 11 investment projects generating a total of 2 220 jobs. The investment projects are in diverse industrial sectors, including metal fabrication, mineral processing, food processing, chemicals and petroleum, and renewable energy generation. For the Fetakgomo-Tubatse SEZ, the EIA is being finalised along with the township establishment process. Thus far, three investors have committed to locating in the zone.

The Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP), and township and rural economy initiatives covered work across 12 industrial parks. Eight provinces formed part of the IPRP footprint, accounting for about 46 490 jobs (not yet audited since 2022/23), with an additional 2 483 construction-related jobs created during the revitalisation period. Funding support for industrial parks is provided to provinces as per Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) guidelines, and is limited to R50 million per application. **the dtic** is fostering a co-funding approach implemented through a multi-stakeholder agreement with the involved municipality, development agency, and/or districts.

The approach was adopted following the National Summit of Industrial Parks held in 2023, which resolved to implement a new sustainability and resilience framework for industrial parks.

Through collaboration with other government departments such as the National Treasury, the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment, the Department of Science and Innovation, and the National Cleaner Production Centre (based at CSIR), the programme gained prominence as a pivotal state tool for transforming value chains, creating jobs, attracting investment, and developing – especially in townships and rural communities. The programme has established partnerships with organisations such as UNIDO, SECO, GIZ and the World Bank to strengthen the implementation framework.

The last reported figure of R6 billion in investments during the 2021/22 financial year attests to the importance of the programme in contributing towards jobs and investments in townships. Investment values were determined by taking into account the present value of the respective companies' plants and machinery.

The majority of economic sectors in the parks focus on manufacturing (ranging from roof tiles to steel fabrication), followed by services (including automotive panel beating and spray-painting, mechanical repairs, and vehicle maintenance), and agro-processing (food, beverages, dairy products and snacks), with some products destined for the export market.

4.3.1. **Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements**

- Launch of Energy One Stop Shop on 27 July 2023.
- Launch of Hangda Trading in Thabanchu, Free State.
- Investment announcement of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufactures (Nacaam) for component manufacturers of R4.86 billion.

- The National Treasury and **the dtic** met in Q3 to finalise the terms of reference for the SEZ Working Group. The working group is established in the spirit of inter-departmental cooperation and coordination, which is based on the principle of cooperation among and within the two distinctive portfolio with cross-cutting mandates.
- On 24 October 2023, **the dtic** and the IDC held an engagement workshop on joint areas of collaboration with the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The areas of collaboration include benchmarking and business-to-business learning between the five new zones (Saudi Arabia) and South African SEZs.
- On 24 November 2023, the Technical Committee on Finance met to discuss the implementation of BC/TCF lekgotla resolutions on economic development. Investment Spatial Industrial Development (ISID) presented on the implementation of the SEZ programme.
- A joint venture between Nyanza Light Metals and East China Engineering Science and Technology was successfully concluded. The R4.5-billion investment offers South Africa a strategic opportunity to beneficiate raw materials such as gold, diamond, platinum, iron ore and titanium into value-added goods.
- Phelan Green Energy, and its South African subsidiary Solar Capital, announced its innovative R47-billion Saldanha Green Hydrogen Project. The announcement was made at the 2nd South Africa Green Hydrogen Summit 2023, positioning South Africa as a beacon for top-tier, affordable green hydrogen production, and an attractive destination for total value chain investments.
- South Africa's SEZ operators and businesses were introduced to the AfCFTA at a second workshop convened by **the dtic** and the

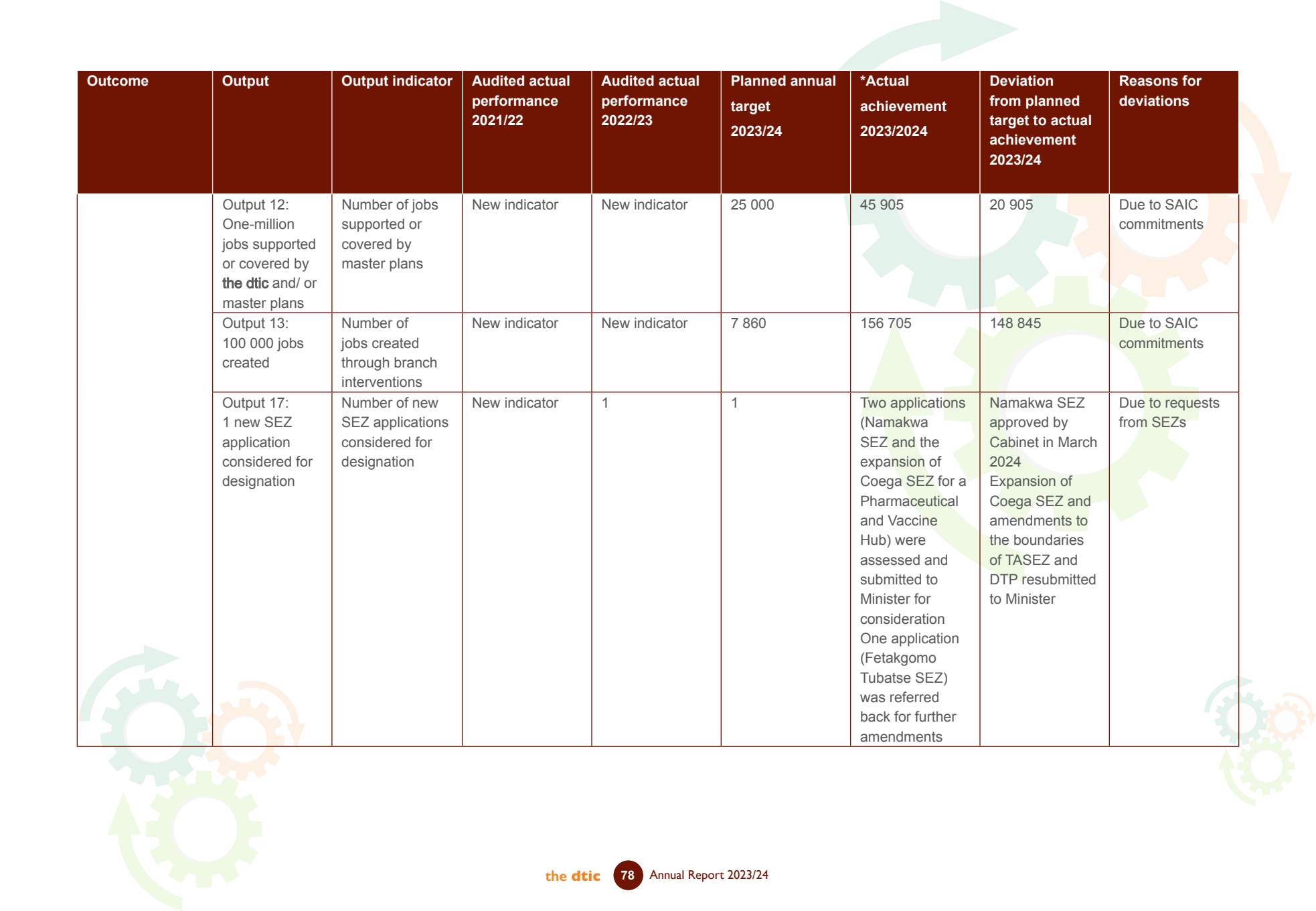
IDC on 6 March 2024.

- The fourth and final CEOs forum took place on 19 March 2024. The forum was hosted by the Deputy Ministers of Trade, Industry and Competition.
- The official launch of the Jewellery Manufacturing Precinct, at the OR Tambo SEZ, took place on 15 March 2024. The launch was officiated by the former Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, Mr Fikile Majola. As of the end of Q3: 2023/24, SEZs were host to 193 operational entities with a combined cumulative investment value of R29.370 billion, which is a considerable increase from the R28.652 billion reported for the previous quarter. Similarly, the direct number of jobs created increased from 25 189 to 25 433.
- Currently, about 15 private investments projects are at different stages of development (i.e. construction and commissioning phases) across the different SEZs. Collectively, these are expected to contribute approximately R1.677 billion in investment value and a minimum of 1 134 direct jobs.

Table 4.3.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation and transformation	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones	New indicator	New indicator	R200bn	R291.54bn	R91.54bn	Due to SAIC commitments
	Output 2: R40bn in additional local output committed or achieved	Value of additional local output committed or achieved through investment	New indicator	New indicator	R1bn	R3.9bn	R2.9bn	Due to SAIC commitments
	Output 3: R800bn in manufacturing exports	Value of manufacturing exports facilitated through branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	R15bn	R20.6bn	R5.6bn	Due to SAIC commitments
	Output 11: R40bn in black industrialist output achieved	Value of support on black industrialist output achieved through branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	R1bn	R517m	-R483m	Due to SAIC commitments



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 12: One-million jobs supported or covered by the dtic and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported or covered by master plans	New indicator	New indicator	25 000	45 905	20 905	Due to SAIC commitments
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of jobs created through branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	7 860	156 705	148 845	Due to SAIC commitments
	Output 17: 1 new SEZ application considered for designation	Number of new SEZ applications considered for designation	New indicator	1	1	Two applications (Namakwa SEZ and the expansion of Coega SEZ for a Pharmaceutical and Vaccine Hub) were assessed and submitted to Minister for consideration One application (Fetakgomo Tubatse SEZ) was referred back for further amendments	Namakwa SEZ approved by Cabinet in March 2024 Expansion of Coega SEZ and amendments to the boundaries of TASEZ and DTP resubmitted to Minister	Due to requests from SEZs

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 19: 1 400 megawatts of energy from projects facilitated	Number of megawatts of energy projects facilitated	New indicator	New indicator	800MW	0	N/A	Due to increase in number of megawatts of energy available for the grid
	Output 20: 550 megawatts of energy available for the grid	Number of megawatts of energy available for the grid	New indicator	New indicator	230MW	232MW	2MW	Due to increase in number of megawatts of energy available for the grid
	Output 21: 1 Energy One-Stop Shop (EOSS) operational	Establishment of the physical EOSS	New indicator	New indicator	Phase 1 Physical EOSS	Phase 1 Physical EOSS	N/A	None
	Output 23: 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided	New indicator	1	100 investor facilitations and unblockings	265	165	Increased demand for assistance beyond expectation
	Output 37: 5 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Number of investment conferences (SAIC) hosted	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	N/A	None

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation decreased from R169.8 million in 2022/23 to R140.1 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R138.6 million or 98.9% of the budget, when compared to R152 million or 89.6% in 2022/23. The R138.6 million spent comprises costs for personnel, goods and services, while transfer payments were made to, among others, the various provincial One Stop Shops, thus enabling the programme to achieve and in some instances exceed the set targets in the 2023/24 APP. Notable achievements include the programme securing R377.94 billion in investment pledges across the state, far surpassing the set target of R200 billion.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure	Final budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Investment Promotion	45 182	44 753	429	49 554	49 049	505
Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	7 015	6 637	378	15 732	6 509	9 223
Investor Support and Aftercare	599	596	3	3 894	735	3 159
Spatial Industrial Development	87 359	86 649	710	100 597	95 823	4 774
TOTAL	140 155	138 635	1 520	169 777	152 115	17 662

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.4. 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**
 - i. **Industrial Competitiveness** designs and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, create decent jobs, and increase value-addition and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets. This sub-programme is responsible for technical infrastructure and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. To support this work, R2.5 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sector-specific master plans and projects aimed at improving industrialisation and competitiveness. A further R402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation and support skill improvement interventions through non-profit organisations.
 - ii. **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 inclusion, and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets. This sub-programme is responsible for programmes run in conjunction with the CSIR, and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. Over the medium term, R1.8 billion will be transferred to the IDC for the clothing, textiles, leather, and footwear sectors.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

- i. Increased industrialisation through the development of master plans in national priority sectors.
- ii. Increased localisation through additional support measures and designation of products.

4.4.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Agro-Processing

Poultry Master Plan

The Land Bank, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), established an Agro Energy Fund Programme to provide funding support for the acquisition of alternative energy solutions. This initiative aims to alleviate the impact of loadshedding on farming operations and the agricultural/agri-sector. In addition, an investment of R220 million was made by SAPA members at Rainbow Chicken, creating 750 jobs. An additional pledge of R350 million in investment is scheduled to be implemented by the end of 2024.

The IDC Agro Industry Fund approved two new investment projects:

- An integrated producer abattoir with an investment of R356 million. The project aims to create 563 new jobs, and will have a capacity of 30 000 tons of chicken meat per annum.
- A breeder farm with an investment of R237 million. The project aims to create 43 new jobs, and will have a capacity of 176 000 day-old chicks per week.

The Land Bank approved one application to upgrade heating systems for 12 chicken houses, valued at R6.09 million, with 22 new jobs to be created.

Sugar Master Plan

During the 2023/24 financial year, R221 million of the R1-billion Transformation Fund was allocated to sugarcane growers. To date, approximately R850 million has been disbursed. The fund is in its final year.

Furniture Master Plan

- **the dtic** and the IDC Furniture Localisation Programme introduced the Furniture Challenge Fund of R400 million per annum. To date, a total of R40 million has been approved.
- Bravo Brands commissioned a new factory in Cape Town for R75 million, creating an additional 230 jobs.
- Restonic expanded its factory in Durban for an amount of R70 million.
- The Lewis Group announced a planned investment and committed to opening 25 new stores locally.
- Rotunda committed R4 million towards plant and machinery (thermal paper convention factory) investment.

Automotives Master Plan

- Stellantis announced an investment of R3 billion to develop a new car manufacturing facility in Coega that will produce the Peugeot Landtrek bakkie from 2025 onwards. The investment is expected to create 1 000 jobs. The company also aimed to invest more than 500 000 hours in training and skills to develop and support the local teams to the level of global standards.
- During the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM) show on 31 August 2023, 16 companies

made investment pledges worth more than R4.8 billion, which will be implemented until December 2024. These investments are expected to support more than 10 000 jobs.

- Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa (FMCSA) announced the expansion of its production to include plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) in the Ford Ranger programme. This move aligns with global efforts to decarbonise energy-intensive industries and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- To foster electric vehicle production in South Africa, the government introduced an allowance for new investments effective 1 March 2026. This initiative enabled producers to claim 150% of qualifying investment expenditure on electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles in the inaugural year and was implemented alongside the existing support provided under the APDP.
- Furthermore, government has reallocated R964 million over the medium term to bolster the transition to electric vehicles.

Electro-technical and white goods

- The HC Group, an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) of heat exchangers, agreed to incubate Refco Projects, a 100% black-owned manufacturing SME in Germiston, Ekurhuleni, owned by Peters Mnqabashe. Refco is a designer manufacturer and installer of heating and cooling ventilation systems, which was approved by the CSIR Aerospace Industry Support Initiative (AISI) sector-wide accreditation programme funded by programme 4: Sectors. The company is based at the HC Group factory and manufactures low-volume coils and condensing units for HC Group and other clients. Funding was approved for R1 000 000, creating 16 jobs. The project kicked off on 2 October 2023.
- A R400-million acquisition of CBI Electric by German multinational

WEINERT Industries was launched in October 2023 in the Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala district, in the North West. This investment was said to result in 350 local jobs being sustained, and is regarded as the largest WEINERT production site outside Germany. CBI manufactures optical fibre cable, railway signalling, and copper telecommunication cables.

- Defy Appliances unveiled a new range of climate-friendly fridges and freezers that can be used by households and small businesses and do not require electricity from the national grid. These products are capable of operating entirely on solar energy, marking a substantial step in promoting eco-friendly alternatives in the appliance industry, and are run off a small solar panel system with a battery that retains power for up to three days.
- Companies within the sector made procurement pledges of more than R20 billion during the Black Industrialists Conference. The pledges were made by Defy Appliances, Euro Alloys, Conlog, Hexing Electrical SA, and the Association of Electrical Cable Manufacturers of South Africa. Components said to be procured by the pledging companies included cable aluminium rods, plugs, cable harnessing, and printed circuit boards.

Industrial participation

- Rolls Royce provided a R12.9-million investment in equipment and R4.6-million investment in technology transfer and training to the Aerosud Metrology and Tooling Room, which enabled an expansion of metrology and tooling capacity to the automotive industry by October 2023.
- Rolls Royce invested \$1 million in tooling and \$200 000 in technology transfer towards technical training and tooling to enable SAAT to undertake engine change services for foreign airlines. SAAT provided skilled labour and either travelled abroad to change the engine on the aircraft, or changed the engine locally if the aircraft was flown to SAAT premises.

- Framatome transferred nuclear technology to Allweld to the value of R4 million to raise its nuclear quality safety level. This generated revenues of R36 million in export and R265 million in local content, with 10 jobs created and five retained.
- Thyssenkrupp influenced Damen Shipyards to subcontract Sigma Information Solutions for work on the F126 Frigate Programme for the German Navy. Thyssenkrupp invested €60 000 for the purchase of software licences to assist Sigma in logistics support analysis, and technical documentation and authoring. This resulted in export sales of €5 million, with 15 jobs created and 12 retained.

Marine

- Local shipbuilder Sandock Austral Shipyard (SAS) was awarded a R600-million contract for the maintenance of South African Navy vessels. This was a significant injection to a sector undergoing a difficult time. In addition, Sandock was recognised at the Black Industrialist Awards, hosted by President Cyril Ramaphosa, for its excellence in Blue Oceans Services.
- Damen Shipyards Cape Town was awarded a contract to the value of R816 million, effective 11 March 2024, for the supply of five second-hand tugs. This acquisition was aimed at addressing logistics challenges that the ports were facing. The award sustained jobs and Damen Shipyards' supply chain. During the Black Industrialist Conference, the company committed to procuring from black industrialists, and showcased black industrialist beneficiaries.

Steel Master Plan

AMSA: Retention of long steel production

- A decision was taken in November 2023 to close the long steel production at Newcastle and Vereeniging Steelworks. Following consultations with **the dtic** and the Department of Public Enterprises in January 2024, AMSA postponed this decision by six months, saving 3 000 direct jobs and impacting thousands of jobs in the downstream sectors of automotives, construction, electrotechnical, mining, and rail.

Localisation efforts in infrastructure programmes

- In August 2023, Voestalpine (Pty) Ltd, a rail permanent way supplier, was awarded a contract by Transnet Freight Rail for the national supply of turnouts and turnouts' components for a period of three years. Local companies manufacturing railway sleepers, fastening systems, and bolts and nuts benefitted through supplying these critical components. This contract contributed towards addressing maintenance backlogs and improved rail operations for Transnet. A purchase order has since been issued to the estimated value of R200 million.
- In August 2023, Transnet Freight Rail awarded railway sleeper contracts to Colossal Concrete, GPT Concrete and Rail2Rail for a period of 12 months. These contracts contributed towards addressing infrastructure maintenance backlogs and improved rail operations for Transnet.
- Public Bonds and Projects (Pty) Ltd, a level 1 B-BBEE company based in Nkangala District Municipality, Emalahleni, invested R38.2 million into a new facility. The company provided specialised mechanical engineering, and welding and industrial cleaning services to Eskom's coal-fired power stations.

- Veer Aluminium commissioned its aluminium billet line. This was a significant import replacement opportunity as all aluminium billets are currently imported.

Sasol and Transnet announced major rail transport partnership.

- On 28 February 2024, Sasol and Transnet Freight Rail announced a first-of-its-kind public-private partnership to improve rail transport reliability in South Africa. Under the five-year agreement, Transnet will deliver ammonia from Sasol's Secunda and Sasolburg facilities to the company's customers through a dedicated fleet of 128 ammonia tankers. In turn, Sasol will fund Transnet's maintenance and repair programme for the fleet, which will support the local supply chain.

Trade measures

- The price preference system (PPS) on scrap metals was extended for four years from 31 July 2023 to 31 July 2027. This is an important long-term intervention to secure the supply of various scrap at competitive pricing, supporting expansions and value addition. Various trade measures (import duties, trade remedies and rebates) were also implemented to support the value chain.

Skills development and exports

- In September 2023, the Intsimbi-Future Production Technologies Initiative held graduation ceremonies in Gauteng, Western Cape, and Eastern Cape for its 2018 cohort of students. Forty-eight students graduated: 34 with Toolmaker SAQA NQF level 5, and 14 with Machinist NQF level 4 qualifications. Eighty per cent of this group of students has already been employed by various companies.

- ACTOM (Pty) Ltd, the largest manufacturer, repairer and distributor of electro-mechanical equipment in Sub-Saharan Africa, officially opened a new factory in Kenya on 11 August 2023, following an acquisition from its technology partner, Schneider Electric, at a value of R30 million. The factory has 40 employees, mainly from local communities, with the potential to increase employment to 60 at full scale. The acquisition provided a base and an opportunity to venture into East Africa, which has a population of more than 300-million people.

National Foundry Technology Network

- The National Foundry Technology Network, **the dtic**, and the CSIR launched the Foundry Technology Centre on 14 March 2024 to improve supply side measures. The centre aims to provide foundries with access to research and development, training, small-scale manufacturing, consultancy, and incubation of new foundries. The following forms part of the service offering:
 - Research, development, and innovation
 - Process optimisation
 - Improved productivity
 - Environmental compliance
 - Consulting and problem solving
 - Technology and process
 - Localisation of technologies and products
 - Manufacturing services through toll and small-scale manufacturing
 - Incubation of new foundries

These interventions allowed foundries to meet the specifications and requirements of suppliers and/or OEMs.

Black Industrialist Conference

The Black Industrialist Conference, held on 20 March 2024, recognised business excellence, honouring enterprises that embodied the spirit of success and innovation, and demonstrated job creation, good business ethics and quality. Key features of the conference included:

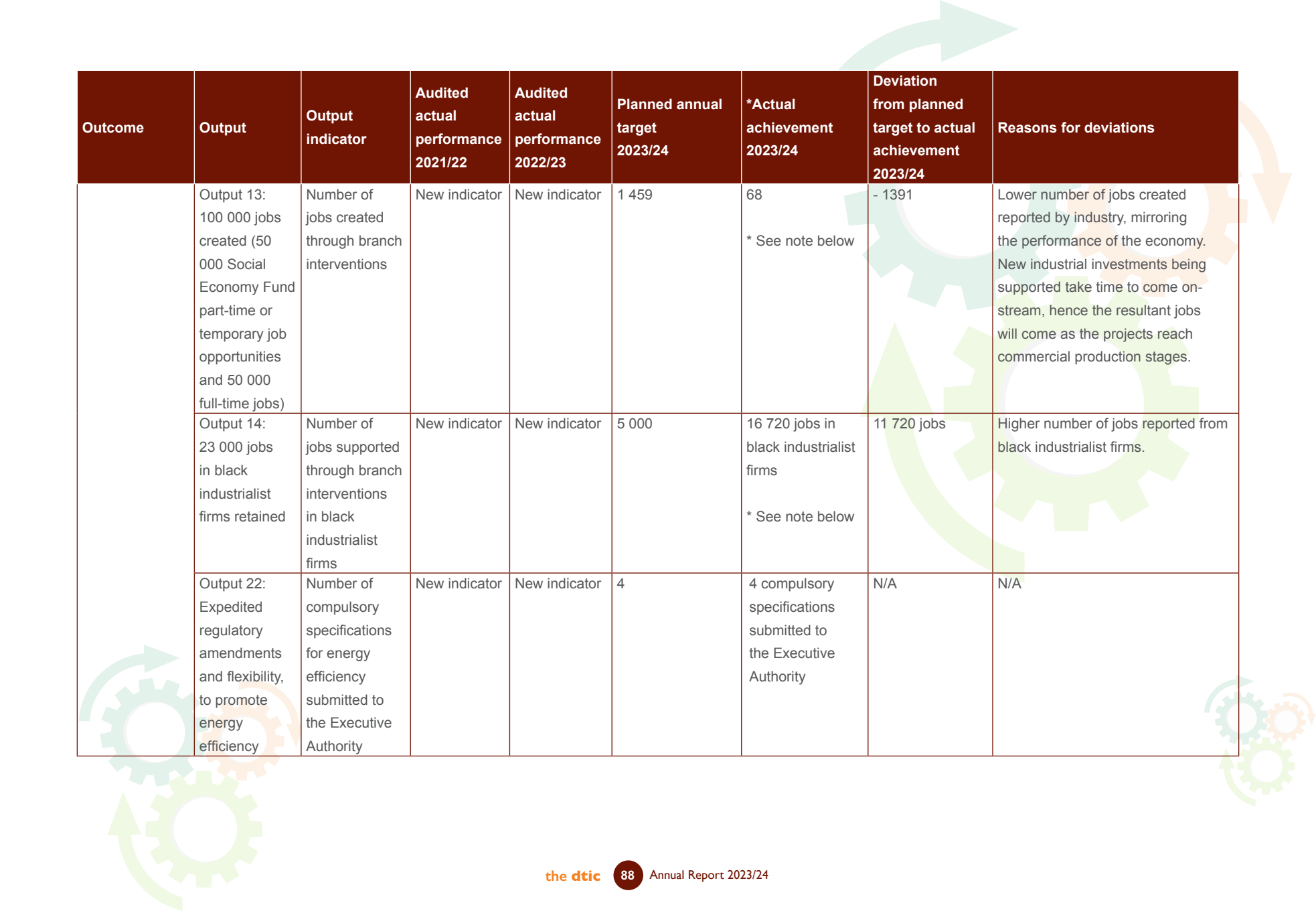
- Exhibitions, with **the dtic** supporting a number of companies.
- Pledges, where various procuring entities pledged their support to procure goods and services worth R261 billion from black-owned companies.
- Awards ceremony, where various participating companies from different sectors were nominated in various categories. The winners are as follows:
 - Ministerial Award: Blue Economy – Sandock Austral Shipyards
 - Manufacturing Award: Mohalefi Engineering
 - Exporters Award: Baynes Transformers and Dynamic Fluid Control
 - Job Creation Award: Dunlop Belting
 - Green Economy Award: Art Solar
 - Innovation Award: Snode Technologies and QP Drones
 - Black Woman Award: Bokone Gas
 - Youth Award: Sky Tents
 - Sustainability Award: Pele Green and Pavati Plastics
 - Legacy Award: Dr Anna Mokgokong.

Table 4.4.2

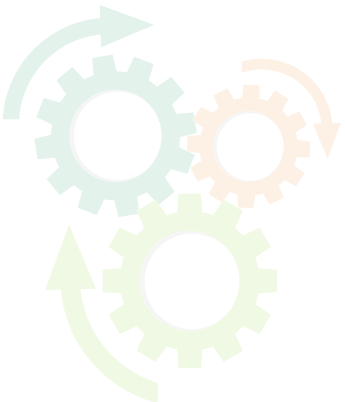
Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	R1.5bn	R3.072bn *See note below	R1.572bn	New indicator, management conducted regular engagements with the industry through site visits, executive oversight committees, project management meetings, master plan interventions etc.
	Output 2: 40 bn in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	R2.5bn	R2.6798bn * See note below	R179.836m	New indicator; more companies invested in increased local production and provided this information as a demonstration of their commitment to industrialisation. Increased local production is a key objective of master plans, and this was promoted at every master plan discussion as well as non-master plans project meetings and interventions.

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 3: R800bn in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports	New indicator	New indicator	R410m	R7.039bn * See note below	R6.629bn	Regular engagement with industry associations and export councils yielded a higher outcome than planned. The larger number was derived from sugar exports for the year. The branch reported on two quarters since the information received was based on estimates, however, the association confirmed a number for four quarters, which was verified after the reporting period.
	Output 4: R330bn in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa	New indicator	New indicator	R93m	R390.2m * See note below	R297.2m	Regular engagement with industry associations and export councils yielded a higher outcome than planned.
	Output 12: One 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	600 000	605 973 * See note below	5973	New indicator. Master plans are underpinned by social compacts with private and public sectors and labour. The number of jobs supported are derived from the official data sources and industry associations as of Quarter 4, where the latest data is available.

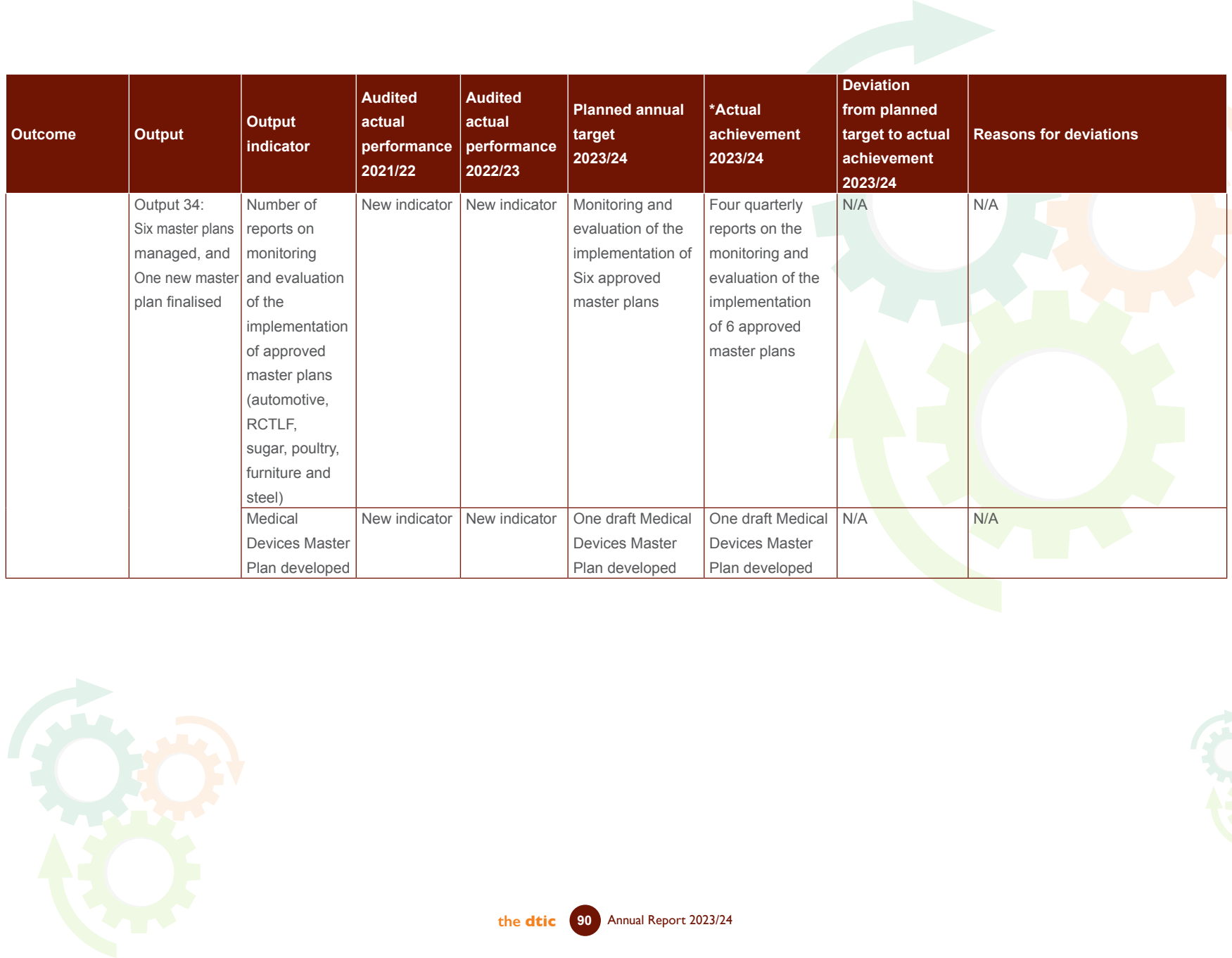


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created (50 000 Social Economy Fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs)	Number of jobs created through branch interventions	New indicator	New indicator	1 459	68 * See note below	- 1391	Lower number of jobs created reported by industry, mirroring the performance of the economy. New industrial investments being supported take time to come on-stream, hence the resultant jobs will come as the projects reach commercial production stages.
	Output 14: 23 000 jobs in black industrialist firms retained	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in black industrialist firms	New indicator	New indicator	5 000	16 720 jobs in black industrialist firms * See note below	11 720 jobs	Higher number of jobs reported from black industrialist firms.
	Output 22: 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	4	4 compulsory specifications submitted to the Executive Authority	N/A	N/A



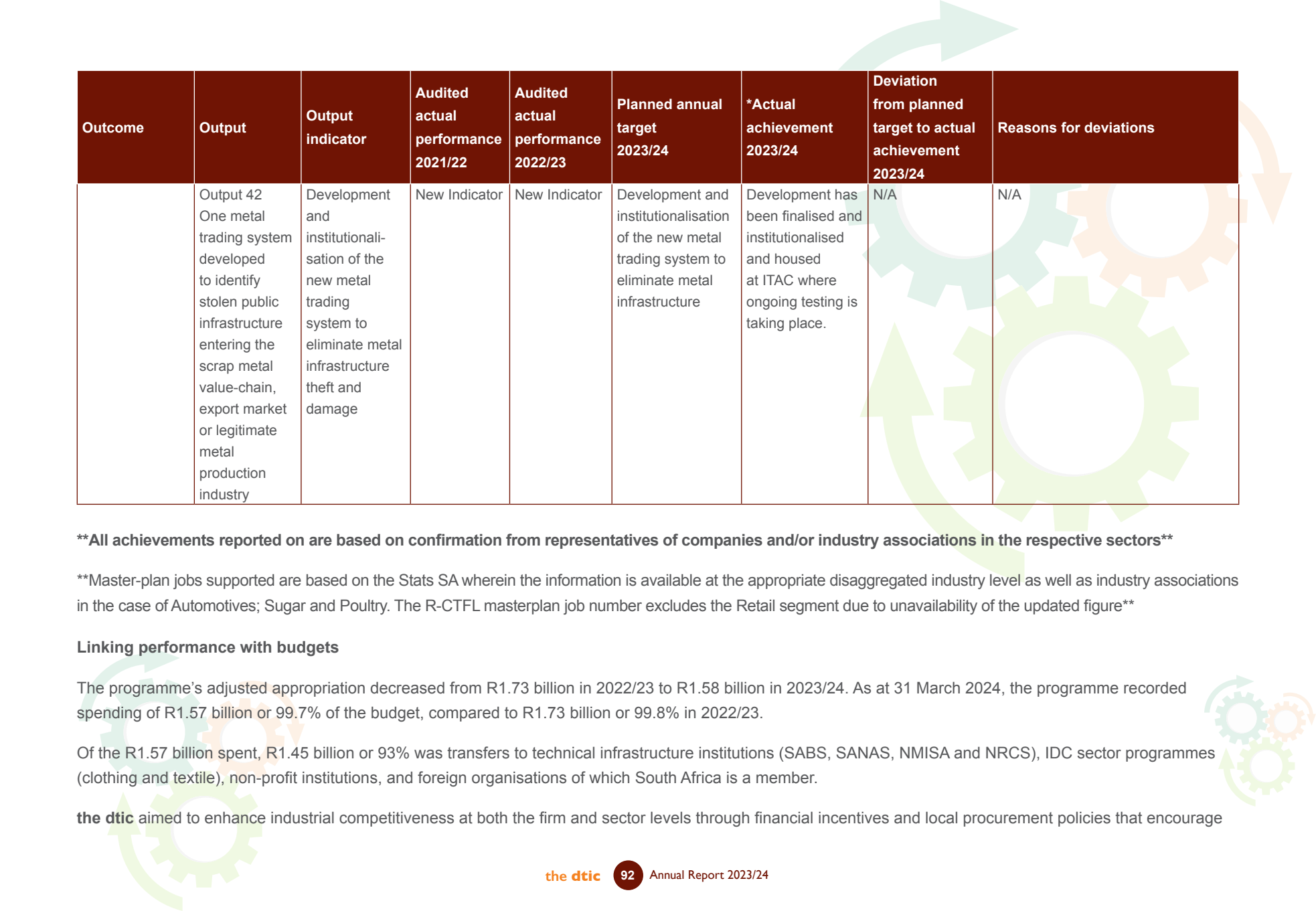
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Cabinet or Parliament	Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Executive Authority	New indicator	New indicator	One amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Executive Authority	One amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Executive Authority	N/A	N/A
	Output 30: One EV White Paper finalised	White Paper on new energy vehicle finalised	New indicator	New indicator	1	One White Paper on new energy vehicle finalised	N/A	N/A
	Output 31: One inisation of Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework	Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework finalised	New indicator	New indicator	1	Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework finalised	N/A	N/A





Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 34: Six master plans managed, and One new master plan finalised	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved master plans (automotive, RCTLF, sugar, poultry, furniture and steel)	New indicator	New indicator	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Six approved master plans	Four quarterly reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 6 approved master plans	N/A	N/A
		Medical Devices Master Plan developed	New indicator	New indicator	One draft Medical Devices Master Plan developed	One draft Medical Devices Master Plan developed	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 36: Oversight of other 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	New indicator	New indicator	Four reports on 95% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	Four reports on the minutes from the CEOs forum meetings held on 19th of April 2023, 10 July 2023, 15 August 2023 and 18 March 2024 reporting on 95% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities	N/A	N/A
	Output 40: 10 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Improvement of turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes (SABS / NRCS)	New Indicator	New Indicator	Two bi-annual action minutes on the improvement of turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure processes (SABS/NRCS)	Two bi-annual action minutes on the improvement of turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure institutions (SABS/NRCS) (Produced twice a year)	N/A	N/A



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 42 One metal trading system developed to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure theft and damage	New Indicator	New Indicator	Development and institutionalisation of the new metal trading system to eliminate metal infrastructure	Development has been finalised and institutionalised and housed at ITAC where ongoing testing is taking place.	N/A	N/A

****All achievements reported on are based on confirmation from representatives of companies and/or industry associations in the respective sectors****

Master-plan jobs supported are based on the Stats SA wherein the information is available at the appropriate disaggregated industry level as well as industry associations in the case of Automotives; Sugar and Poultry. The R-CTFL masterplan job number excludes the Retail segment due to unavailability of the updated figure

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation decreased from R1.73 billion in 2022/23 to R1.58 billion in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R1.57 billion or 99.7% of the budget, compared to R1.73 billion or 99.8% in 2022/23.

Of the R1.57 billion spent, R1.45 billion or 93% was transfers to technical infrastructure institutions (SABS, SANAS, NMISA and NRCS), IDC sector programmes (clothing and textile), non-profit institutions, and foreign organisations of which South Africa is a member.

the dtic aimed to enhance industrial competitiveness at both the firm and sector levels through financial incentives and local procurement policies that encourage

industry to use local products. This entailed disbursing R663.5 million to technical institutions where the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) supported sectoral work on local verification, and projects aimed at improving industrialisation and competitiveness, and increasing localisation. **the dtic**, in collaboration with government, business and labour, continued to coordinate the implementation of master plans for the automotive, poultry, sugar, steel and metal fabrication, clothing and textiles, and furniture sectors. To date, these master plans have supported more than 700 000 jobs. A master plan for the medical devices sector has been approved by stakeholders.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Industrial Competitiveness	864 427	864 340	87	935 689	932 228	3 461
Customised Sector Programmes	713 879	709 833	4 046	798 437	798 286	151
TOTAL	1 578 306`	1 574 173	4 133	1 734 126	1 730 513	3 613

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.5. 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 analyses 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 (Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Companies Tribunal, National Consumer Commission, National Consumer Tribunal, National Credit Regulator, National Gambling Board, and National Lotteries Commission).
 - ii. **Policy and Legislative Development** develops policies, laws and regulatory frameworks, and drafts legislation.
 - ii. **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. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

Companies Amendment Bill and Companies Second Amendment Bill

The Companies Amendment Bill is aimed at rectifying uncertainties and problems identified during implementation of Companies Act

2008 (Act 71 of 2008). The Companies Second Amendment Bill aims to implement the recommendations of the Zondo Commission on State Capture by extending the timeframe within which actions can be brought against delinquent directors after they have left the company.

General Laws Amendment Bill

The General Laws Amendment Bill amended the Companies Act, 2008, by introducing requirements for the disclosure of beneficial owners of securities in a company. This amendment aligns with the requirements of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act (38 of 2001) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.

4.5.1.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Companies Amendment Bill

The Companies Amendment Bill and Companies Second Amendment Bill went through the Cabinet and National Assembly, as well as the Select Committee on Trade and Industry, Economic Development, Small Business Development, Tourism, Employment and Labour in the NCOP. The NCOP adopted the two Bills, which were referred to the President for assent on 26 March 2024.

Copyright Amendment Bill and the Performers' Protection Amendment Bill

The Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill were adopted by the NCOP in October 2023 and the National Assembly in February 2024, and sent to the President for assent.

Liquor Amendment Bill

Liquor measures by various government departments, including **the dtic**, to combat liquor abuse in South Africa were tabled in Cabinet and approved on 1 November 2023. The purpose of a government-coordinated approach is to address the challenge of liquor abuse in South Africa. Cabinet approved the setting up an IMC on an expedited basis to finalise the proposed strategy; and supports the development of an omnibus bill to effect legislative reform that addresses a comprehensive approach by all the relevant Government departments to alcohol abuse and its effects.

Jobs supported by dtic group

For lotteries, a total of 8 480 jobs supported were reported during the financial year under review. For liquor, a total of 42 911 jobs supported were reported. The cumulative total for all jobs supported was 51 391 for the 2023/24 financial year.

Greylisting

The Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition published the Know your Shareholder regulations on greylisting. The CIPC developed and started monitoring the implementation of the beneficial ownership register, with 217 410 new beneficial ownership (BO) filings received for the year. Of these, 195 041 were completed, 377 were pending, and 2 066 were drafts; and the remaining applications received not listed here are those assessed, rejected upon review, cancelled due to filers who decide not to proceed and discarded after they have been abandoned by applicants for a period of 30 days, as at 1 April 2024. Additionally, 8 611 BO amendments were received as at 1 April 2024 (included in the total). The total number of queries received and attended to

within the service delivery standard of 10 days were as follows: In January 2024, 296 queries were received; in February 2024, 484 queries were received, with 80% of them being attended to within six working days; and in March 2024, 342 queries were received and attended to, with 42 of them currently under treatment, mostly technical in nature and being tended to by the relevant teams.

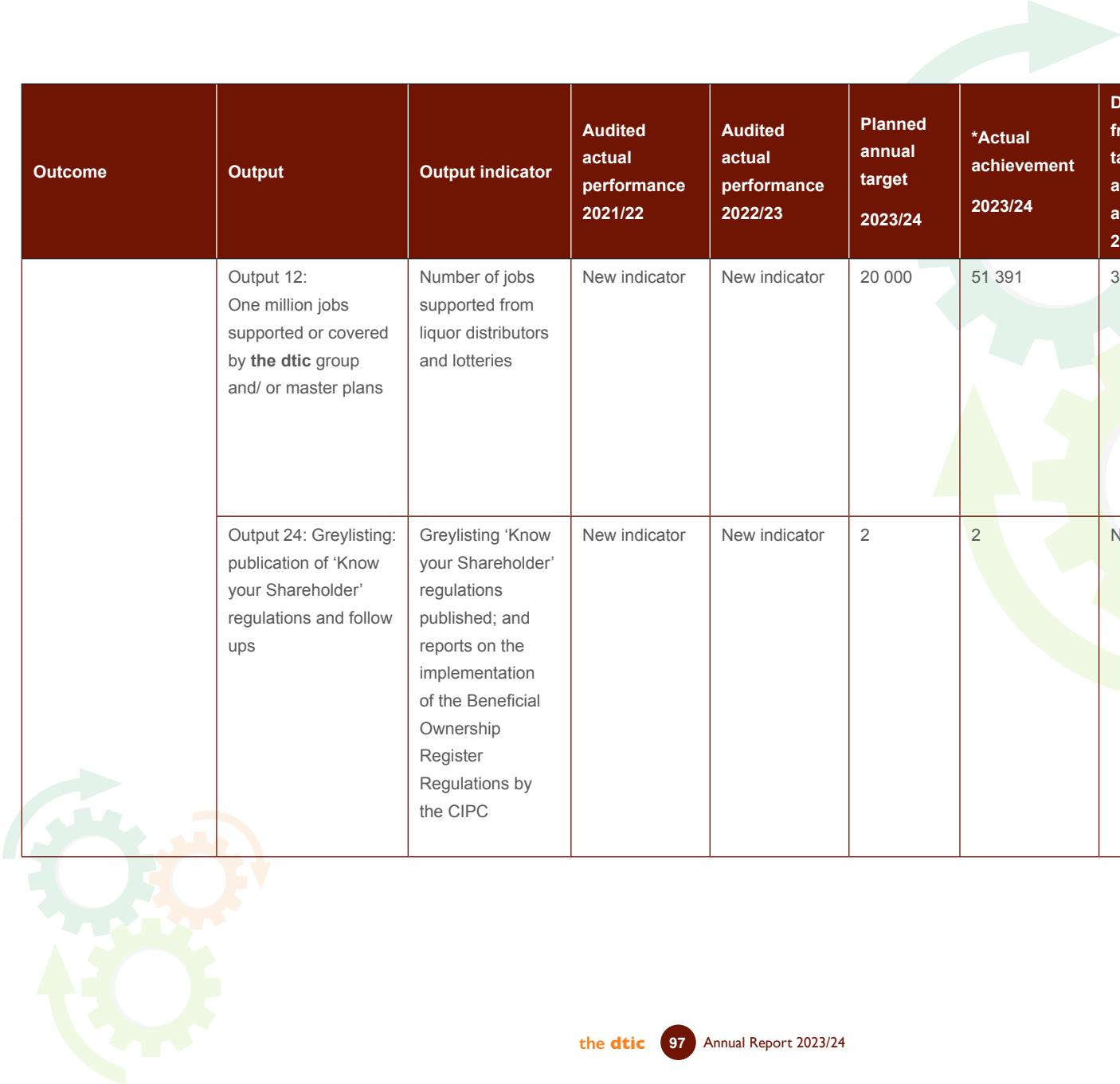
Education/outreach initiatives by the programme

A total of 26 education workshops were held for outputs 7 and 8, with 17 workshops for output 7 and nine workshops for output 8, covering different legislation. Additionally, 23 outreach initiatives were hosted for output 33. In total, 49 outreach initiatives were held for the 2023/24 financial year.

Table 4.5.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

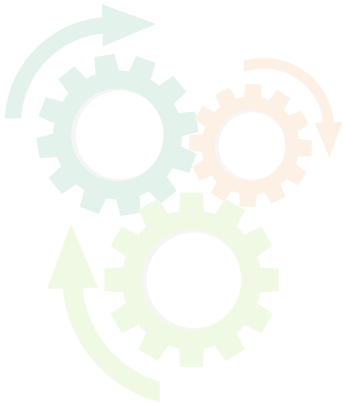
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 7: R15bn support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the five* main metros	Hosting of 20 workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs	New indicator	New indicator	20	17 workshops	-3	The output was a joint output, dependent on other branches within the dtic
	Output 8: R8bn in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women- and youth-empowered businesses	Hosting of education workshops to support SMMEs	New indicator	New indicator	20	9 workshops	-11	The output was a joint output, dependent on other branches within the dtic



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 12: One million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported from liquor distributors and lotteries	New indicator	New indicator	20 000	51 391	31 391	No baseline for target setting NLA registrants recorded more jobs than projected Jobs are verified as per the number of projects visited by the NLC
	Output 24: Greylisting: publication of 'Know your Shareholder' regulations and follow ups	Greylisting 'Know your Shareholder' regulations published; and reports on the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register Regulations by the CIPC	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	N/A	N/A



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 26: Four pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament	Number of reports on the Companies Amendment Bills tabled or submitted to Executive Authority	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
	Output 45: 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	Number of reports on successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	New indicator	New indicator	10	4	-6	The NCC only conducted investigations on unfair pricing of consumer products, in terms of sections 13, 23 and 48 of the Consumer Protection Act




Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased slightly from R332 million in 2022/23 to R349 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R346 million or 99.1%, when compared to R331 million or 99.9% in 2022/23.

The R346 million spent comprises R270 million transferred to the regulatory entities (NCT, NCR, NGB, NCC, and CT) for the execution of regulatory responsibilities. The aforementioned, together with R76 million for costs of personnel, goods and services as well as the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) membership contribution, served as key enablers towards achieving the set targets in the 2023/24 APP. Notable achievements included the adoption of the Copyright Amendment Bill and the Performer's Protection Amendment Bill by the NCOP.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Policy and Legislative Development	21 811	21 808	3	18 733	18 728	5
Enforcement and Compliance	35 091	35 081	10	33 342	33 076	266
Regulatory Services	292 356	289 284	3 072	279 926	279 708	218
TOTAL	349 258	346 173	3 085	332 001	331 511	490

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Increased engagement with other branches was undertaken for outputs 7 and 8, however, a new approach or strategy will be developed. Engagements with the NCC and NLC to improve the achievement will be ongoing.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.6. 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, Capital Projects Feasibility Programme, Automotive Investment Scheme, Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme, Sector-Specific Assistance Scheme, and 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.
 - vi. **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, and 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.

Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

Output 1: R300 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.

Output 2: R40 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.

Output 3: R40 billion in black industrialist output achieved.

Output 5: R8 billion in exports of Global Business Services.

Output 6: R30 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group.

Output 7: R15-billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the five main metros.

Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women- and youth-empowered businesses.

Output 11: R40 billion in black industrialist output achieved. Output 12: One million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/or master plans.

Output 13: 100 000 jobs created (50 000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50 000 full-time jobs).

Output 14: 23 000 jobs in black industrialists firms supported.

Output 18: R1.3 billion in financial support to enterprises, including SMMEs, to mitigate impact of loadshedding through Energy Resilience Fund.

Output 35: Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC to ensure that at least 95% of planned KPIs are achieved.

Output 40: 10 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.

4.6.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

During the 2023/24 financial year, **the dtic** attracted new projects that will invest R33.98 billion and result in the manufacture of local additional output of R73 billion over the next five years.

During the same period, **the dtic** disbursed R5.27 billion to projects, of which R2 billion was paid to projects outside of the five main metros, including districts such as Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in the North West, Ugu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal, and Nkangala District Municipality in Mpumalanga. In further support of transformation, R607 million was paid to SMMEs, women- or youth-owned projects. The total disbursements contributed to manufacturers producing additional local output of R6.2 billion.

The incentive support assisted companies to create approximately 17 700 new jobs, of which about 5 000 were reported by incentivised companies operating in the global business service industry. This industry also reported about 52 000 active jobs. Supported jobs contributed towards service export revenue of R7.3 billion.

Other industries in which jobs were supported included construction, which reported about 1 300 jobs for critical infrastructure projects.

Incentivised black-owned companies and black industrialists supported 5 700 jobs, which contributed to local output by manufacturing firms of R4.7 billion.

To mitigate the impact of loadshedding, **the dtic** entities, namely the IDC and NEF, approved projects to access R2.4 billion of the Energy Resilience Fund. This fund was administered by both entities on behalf of **the dtic**. To ensure that both entities are meeting their targets, **the dtic** provided oversight in terms of reporting on progress made.

The Manufacturing Support Programme was launched during the financial year, and guidelines were drafted. The programme provides incentive support to manufacturers that are not being supported by the existing sector programmes.

Table 4.6.2

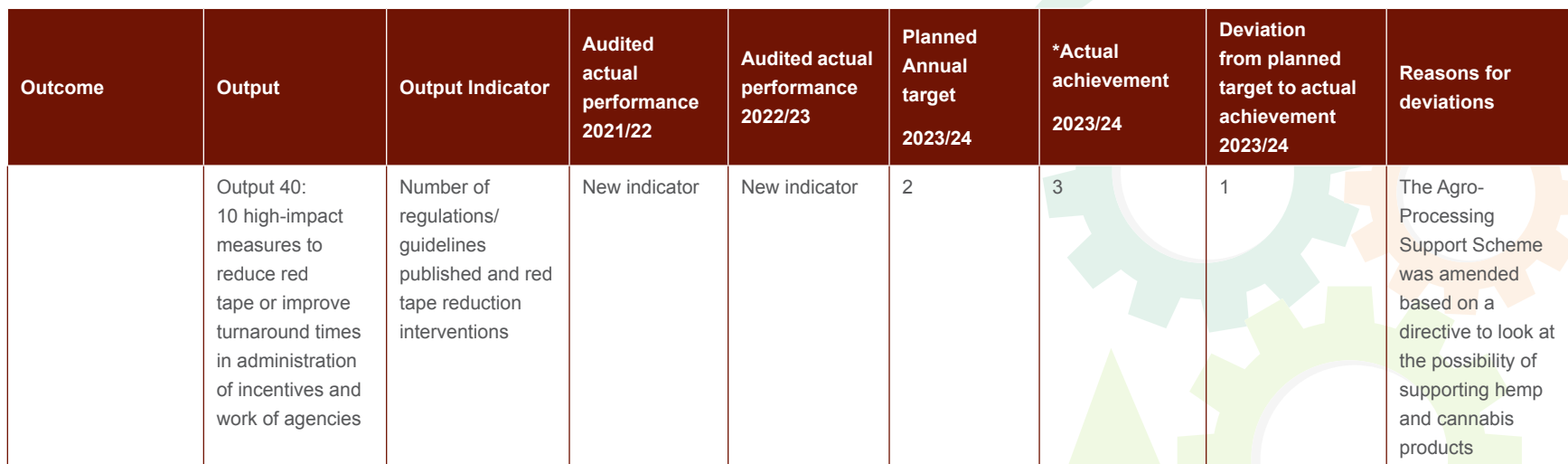
Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support	R23bn	R26.7bn	R25bn	R33,979 bn	R8,98bn	Increased based on SEZ uptake and contributed to the high value of projected investment
	Output 2: R40bn in additional local output projected or achieved	Value (Rand) of additional local output projected	New indicator	New indicator	R750m	R73,42bn	R72,67bn	AIS contributed to high amount for additional local output projected
		Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved	New indicator	New indicator	R350m	R6,212 bn	R5,86bn	High value of additional local output achieved reported by AIS
	Output 5: R8bn in exports of Global Business Services (GBS)	Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services	New indicator		R8bn	R7,334 bn	-R665,58m	Export revenue was reduced by R3,259bn of BMW ZA IT Hub as per the SAIC investments

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 6: R30bn in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises	New indicator	R5bn	R5bn	R5,269 bn	R269,39m	Spending for budget allocated for 2023/24 was achieved
	Output 7: R15bn support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the five* main metros	Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the five main metros	New indicator	New indicator	R1bn	R2,034 bn	R1,034bn	High value of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the five main metros reported by AIS
	Output 8: R8bn 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	R500m	R607, 241m	R107,24m	Increase based on inclusion of Film and TV women-owned projects/ enterprises

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 11: R40bn in black industrialist output achieved	Value of output by black industrialist firms supported by the dtic group	New indicator	New indicator	R3bn	R4.692 bn	R1,69bn	AIS black-owned projects reported high value of output produced
	Output 12: One-million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported under GBS Master Plan (retained and new)	New indicator	New indicator	25 000	52 390	27 390	BPS/GBS contributed to high number of jobs
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of new permanent jobs created	New indicator	New indicator	10 000	17 751	7 751	High number of new jobs was created by AIS
		Number of construction job opportunities (part-time or temporary job opportunities)	New indicator	New indicator	3 000	1 342	-1 658	Fewer claims were received from CIP Private

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 14: 23 000 jobs in black industrialist firms supported	Number of jobs in black industrialist firms supported	New indicator	New indicator	3 000	5 708	2 708	High number of jobs in black industrialist firms reported by BIS
	Output 18: R1.3bn in financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of loadshedding through Energy Resilience Fund	Value (Rand) of financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of loadshedding through Energy Resilience Fund	New indicator	New indicator	R240m	R2,4bn	R2,16bn	NEF and IDC received a higher-than-expected demand for energy funding projects
	Output 35: Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC 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 (IDC and NEF)	New indicator	New indicator	4	4	0	N/A



Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned Annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	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/ guidelines published and red tape reduction interventions	New indicator	New indicator	2	3	1	The Agro-Processing Support Scheme was amended based on a directive to look at the possibility of supporting hemp and cannabis products

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased slightly from R5.41 billion in 2022/23 to R5.43 billion in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R5.4 billion or 99.9% of the budget, when compared to R5.3 billion or 99.1% in 2022/23.

Of the R5.4 billion, incentives programmes accounted for R5.3 billion or 97% of the total spend for the programme. The disbursements under the manufacturing incentives was R2.86 billion, followed by the services sector (GBS and film and television development incentives) with R1.13 billion; SEZs with R894 million; and the Export Market Assistance Programme with R227.1 million.

This has led to the programme achieving and, in some instances, exceeding the set performance targets – amongst others, R10.56 billion worth of GBS export yielded when compared with the set target of R8 billion.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Broadening Participation and Industrial Incentives	26 310	19 859	6 451	29 695	29 693	2
Manufacturing Incentives	3 196 434	3 194 954	1 480	3 693 410	3 678 384	15 026
Services Investment Incentives	1 150 167	1 150 164	3	998 787	997 242	1 545
Infrastructure Investment Support	1 037 123	1 037 117	6	662 704	630 948	31 756
Product and Systems Development	13 150	13 149	1	11 512	11 510	2
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	15 868	15 865	3	15 331	15 310	21
TOTAL	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	5 411 439	5 363 087	48 352

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable

4.7. 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. **Africa Bilateral Economic Relations** facilitates deeper and broader bilateral African trade and investment relations with African economies, and supports the deepening of regional integration.
 - ii. **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.
 - iii. 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 (FERs) to enable South African businesses to access global markets.
 - iv. **Export Development and Support** manages the National Exporter Development Programme (NEDP), which is designed to contribute to positioning South Africa as a reliable trade partner, and to improve and expand the country's exporter base.
- c. **Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes**
Not applicable.

4.7.1.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

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

The programme supports firms in reaching strategic export markets, with a concentrated focus on unlocking opportunities in the African market. This effort complements the trade policy work on the AfCFTA. Concurrently, bilateral trade activities target opportunities in markets in the US, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America.

To support these objectives, **the dtic**, through the EMIA scheme, funded the participation of South African exporters in missions and exhibitions to showcase their products in international markets and connect them with international buyers. During the 2023/24 financial year, **the dtic** funded 934 South African companies to participate in 26 events.

During the 2023/24 financial year, **the dtic** facilitated a mentorship programme in partnership with German development agency GIZ. A total of 168 South African companies were afforded the opportunity to participate in the training component of the incubation programme, with 57 of these companies travelling to Germany.

**The unit of Africa Bilateral Economic Relations and related work moved from the Export programme to the Trade branch. Trade started reporting on this work in Q3 and Q4.*

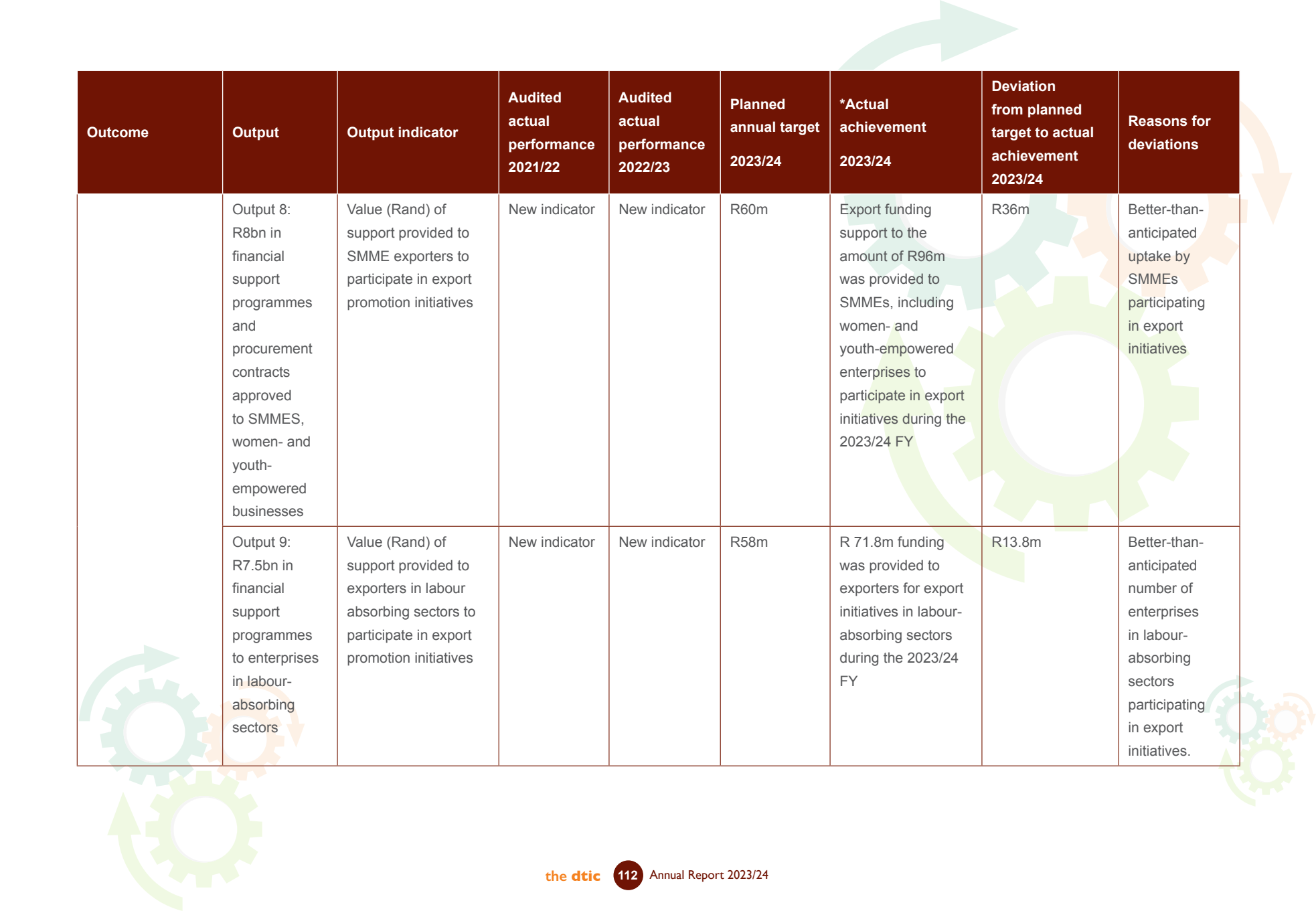
Table 4.7.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 3(A) R800bn in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world – (SARS Raw Data)	New indicator	New indicator	R800bn	R942bn in exports in manufacturing sectors to the rest of the world was achieved during the 2023/24 FY* <i>*At the time of reporting only 11 months SARS data was available</i>	R142bn	Better-than-expected performance of South African manufacturing exports
	Output 3(B): R170bn in manufacturing exports	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	R170.35bn	R241.4bn in exports in manufacturing sectors to the rest of the world was achieved during the 2023/24 FY R241.4bn was generated in sectors supported by export councils and through export promotion initiatives	R71bn	Better-than-expected performance of South African manufacturing exports in sectors supported by export councils and through export promotion initiatives

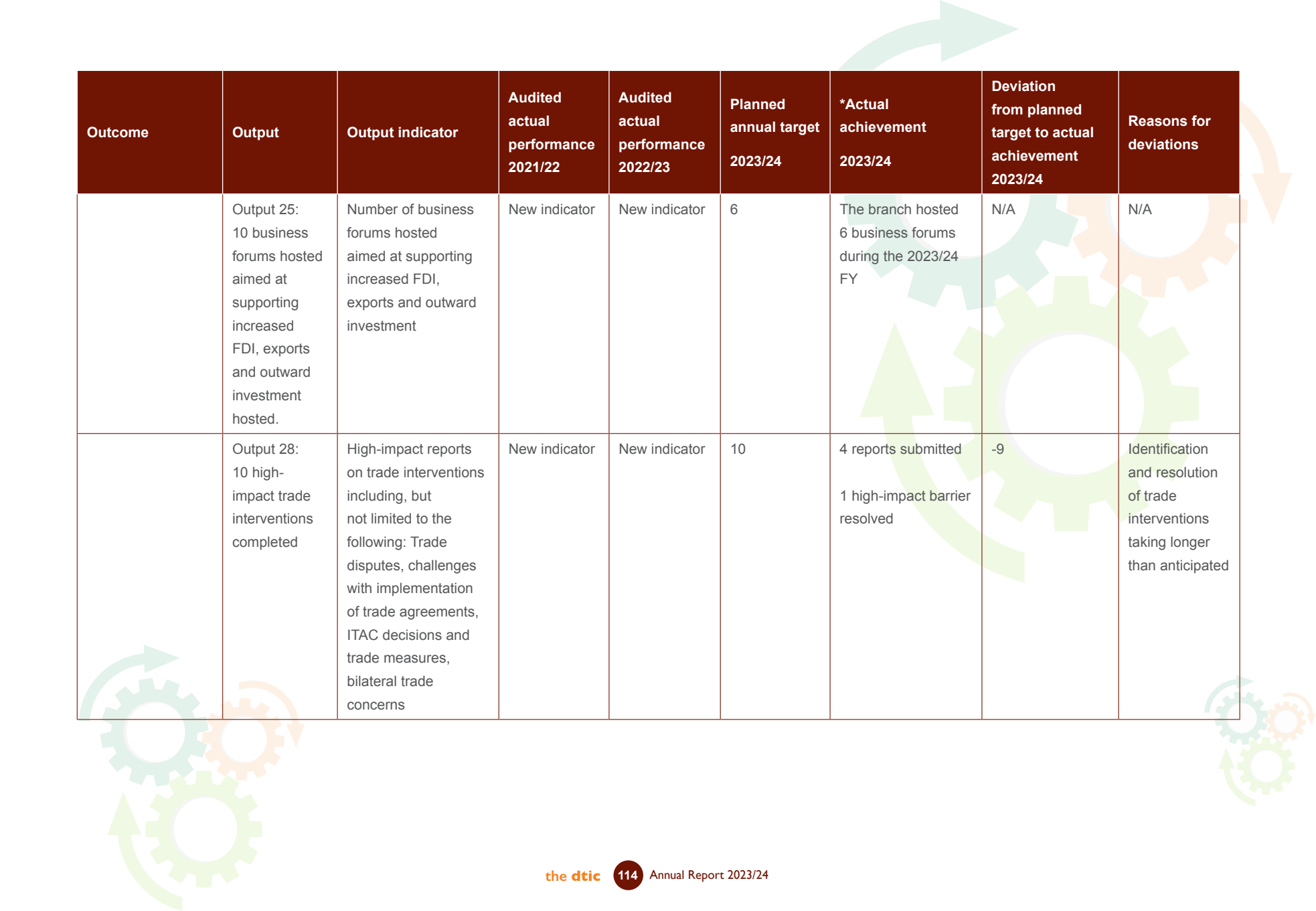
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
						<i>*At the time of reporting only 11 months SARS data was available</i>		
	Output 4(A): R330bn in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries (SARS Raw Data)	New indicator	New indicator	R330bn	R406bn in exports to the rest of Africa in manufacturing sectors was achieved during the 2023/24 FY	R 76bn	Better-than-expected performance of South African manufacturing exports
	Output 4(B): R65bn in manufacturing exports to other African countries	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries, including supported through export councils and export promotion initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	R65.15bn	R117.6bn in exports to the rest of Africa in manufacturing sectors was achieved during the 2023/24 FY R117.6bn was generated in sectors supported by export councils and through export promotion initiatives	R52bn	Better-than-expected performance of South African manufacturing exports in sectors supported by export councils and through export promotion initiatives

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 6: R30bn 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	R148m	The branch provided R201.6m in approved funding support to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives during the 2023/24 FY.	R53.6m	Additional approvals processed in support of export initiatives to those originally anticipated
	Output 7: R15bn support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the five* main metros	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters outside the five* main metros to participate in export-promotion initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	R65m	Export funding support to the amount R46.6m was provided to companies outside the five* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives during the 2023/24 FY	-R18.4m	Less-than-anticipated number of applicants for export events from companies outside of the five* main metros Budget constraints limited hosting of additional events

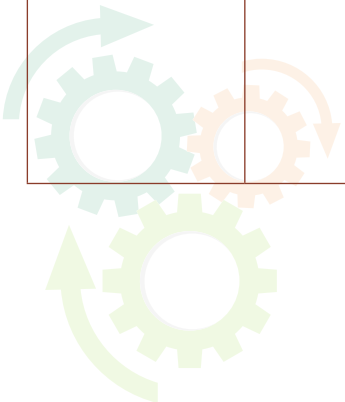


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 8: R8bn in financial support programmes and procurement 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	R60m	Export funding support to the amount of R96m was provided to SMMEs, including women- and youth-empowered enterprises to participate in export initiatives during the 2023/24 FY	R36m	Better-than-anticipated uptake by SMMEs participating in export initiatives
	Output 9: R7.5bn 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	R58m	R 71.8m funding was provided to exporters for export initiatives in labour-absorbing sectors during the 2023/24 FY	R13.8m	Better-than-anticipated number of enterprises in labour-absorbing sectors participating in export initiatives.

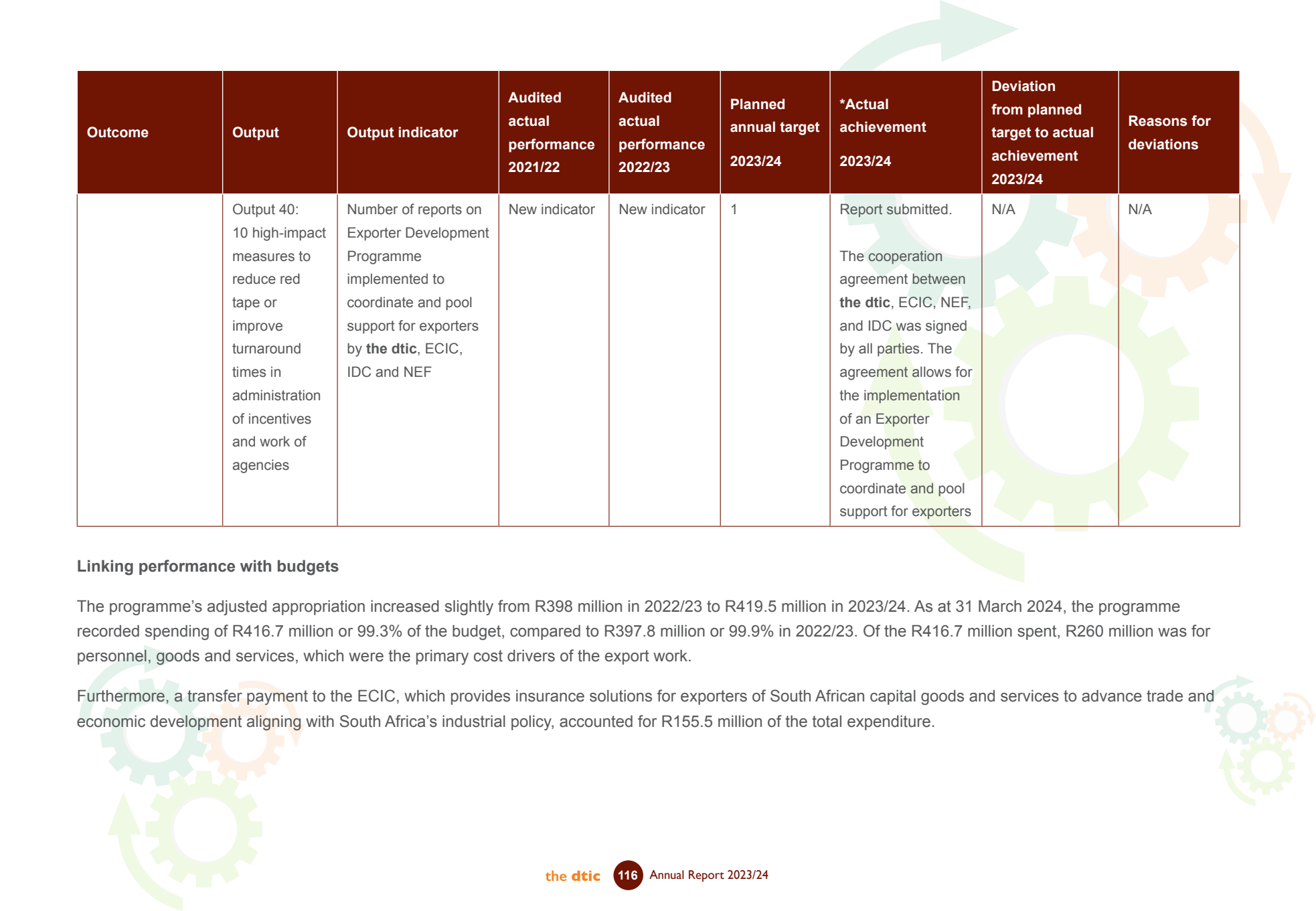
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 11: R40bn in black industrialist output achieved from approvals in FY 2023/24	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through export initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	R10bn	Value of R15.9bn of output by black industrialist firms supported through export initiatives during the 2023/24 FY	R5.9bn	More than anticipated number of black industrialists firms applied and received support
	Output 12: One-million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs supported through export initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	70 000	122 459 jobs supported through export initiatives during the 2023/24 FY	52 459	Better-than-anticipated number of jobs were supported through export initiatives
	Output 14: 23 000 jobs in black industrialist firms	Number of jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	6 500	15 099 jobs supported in black industrialist firms through export initiatives during the 2023/24 FY	8 599	More than anticipated number of black industrialists firms applied and received support



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 25: 10 business forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted.	Number of business forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment	New indicator	New indicator	6	The branch hosted 6 business forums during the 2023/24 FY	N/A	N/A
	Output 28: 10 high-impact trade interventions completed	High-impact reports on 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	New indicator	New indicator	10	4 reports submitted 1 high-impact barrier resolved	-9	Identification and resolution of trade interventions taking longer than anticipated



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 35: Oversight of IDC, NEF and ECIC 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	4	Four reports submitted on ECIC implementing its corporate plan and meeting its targets	N/A	N/A
	Output 37: Five conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Hosting of the BRICS Business Forum	New indicator	New indicator	1	The branch facilitated the hosting of: • BRICS Business Forum, Inward Buying Mission and Exhibition from 19 to 23 August 2023. • AGOA Exhibition from 2 to 4 November 2023. • 2nd Black Industrialist and Exporter Exhibition on 20 March 2024	2	The branch was allocated more high-level events than anticipated



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 40: 10 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies	Number of reports on Exporter Development Programme implemented to coordinate and pool support for exporters by the dtic , ECIC, IDC and NEF	New indicator	New indicator	1	Report submitted. The cooperation agreement between the dtic , ECIC, NEF, and IDC was signed by all parties. The agreement allows for the implementation of an Exporter Development Programme to coordinate and pool support for exporters	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased slightly from R398 million in 2022/23 to R419.5 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R416.7 million or 99.3% of the budget, compared to R397.8 million or 99.9% in 2022/23. Of the R416.7 million spent, R260 million was for personnel, goods and services, which were the primary cost drivers of the export work.

Furthermore, a transfer payment to the ECIC, which provides insurance solutions for exporters of South African capital goods and services to advance trade and economic development aligning with South Africa's industrial policy, accounted for R155.5 million of the total expenditure.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
African Bilateral Economic Relations	24 304	24 299	5	19 337	19 294	43
Export Promotion and Marketing	40 244	40 241	3	44 191	43 915	276
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	343 206	340 709	2 497	322 631	322 554	77
Export Development and Support	11 773	11 476	297	12 073	12 067	6
TOTAL	419 527	416 725	2 802	398 232	397 829	403

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The branch met 14 of the 16 outcome targets for the 2023/24 financial year. The two targets not met were outputs 7 and 28. Strategies to overcome underperformance include:

- Output 7: R15-billion support programmes for enterprises in areas outside the five* main metros. A recruitment drive will be undertaken to target companies outside the five* main metros to participate in export initiatives.
- Output 28: 10 high-impact trade interventions completed. Additional focus and resources will be allocated to the programme.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.8. Programme 8: Transformation

- 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**
- Economic Planning and Advisory** promotes integrated economic planning analysis of economic plans and advancement of competition priorities.
 - Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight** promotes implementation economic development plans aligned with competition decisions, orders, and recommendations; and provides support to the minister to carry out responsibilities as required in terms of competition legislation.
 - Investment and Development** promotes public and private investment for development.
 - Equity and Empowerment** promotes B-BBEE and the growth of the industrial base through the Black Industrialist Programme.
- c. **Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes**
- Policy tools and implementation strategies that contribute to an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers, and focused on economic development

4.8.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Mergers and acquisitions

During the period under review, the minister was notified of 267 mergers, and advised to participate in 46 based on public-interest

considerations such as employment, localisation, impact on historically disadvantaged persons (HDP), and ownership through the establishment of ESOPs. These interventions were in the following sectors:

Participated in the following sectors in mergers	
Sector	No's
Agriculture, cattle, fishing wine, forestry	6
Agrochemicals, raw chemicals	2
Financial intermediation, life insurance, business / admin services / support	4
Gambling, online betting	2
Healthcare, pharmaceuticals	2
Manufacturing	10
Mining, gas, general aggregates, blasting services	7
Packaging	1
Property	1
Renewable energy, electricity	2
Transport, logistics, ICT, courier services	5
Wholesale retail, accomodation, catering	4
Total number of mergers participated in	46

The Competition Commission engaged with the merging parties of mergers in which **the dtic** did not participate. These engagements resulted in public interest outcomes in 23 mergers.

Significant mergers with public-interest outcomes for the year include the following:

- The Cider House/Strongbow Brand merger stemmed from Tribunal conditions in the Heineken merger, which was approved subject to a divestiture of the Strongbow business to a majority HDP owner. This resulted in the following conditions:
 - Over five years, the merged entity will acquire apple juice concentrate from SMME and/or HDP supplier for a minimum value of R200 million per year.
 - Employ an additional 219 people.
 - Establish a 5% ESOP shareholding in Cider House.
 - Commitment to a CAPEX of R1.45 billion over five years.
- The Huaxin/Natal Portland Cement merger was approved on a commitment to spend R600 million on plant upgrades within five years.
- The Devland Cash and Carry acquisition resulted in 10 Rhino and Cambridge supermarkets owned by Massmart being sold to HDP-owned Devland, instead of Shoprite.

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment

- During this financial year, an Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) agreement was signed with Citibank with an investment commitment of R1.375 billion. The fund shall be utilised as follows:
 - Citi Bank, through the PAPE Group (Pty) Ltd – a 100% black-owned entity and Level 1 B-BBEE private equity fund manager – will establish Sedibeng Vaal Property Investment (Pty) Ltd. This entity will use part of the fund to acquire land and finance essential infrastructure, facilitating the declaration of the Vaal SEZ and enabling further development.
 - An amount of R200 million in a form of a grant will be

transferred as a bullet payment to the IDC to support black industrialists in the Vaal SEZ.

- A total of R831 million shall be used for the acquisition of land.
- An amount of R344 million will be used for bulk infrastructure, of which half (R172 million) will be spent on black-owned companies.
- It is expected that 6 496 direct jobs will be created during construction phase.
- Work is ongoing on research into transformation and economic participation in the South African economy, in collaboration with the B-BBEE Commission and the Competition Commission. Currently, data capturing is being undertaken, followed by analysis and report writing.
- In total, 38 advocacy and educational campaigns on B-BBEE policy were facilitated.
- The B-BBEE Advisory Council convened two full council meetings, while the respective sub-committees convened 14 engagements with various stakeholders, including sector charter councils responsible for economic transformation in different sectors, SANAS, the B-BBEE Commission, **the dtic** Black Industrialist unit, NEF, and the Department of Small Business Development.
- Analysis was conducted on the inputs and comments received from the public on the draft legal sector code (LSC), which was published for 60 days public commentary. Sixty-eight comments were received from the public following gazetting. The draft LSC is being considered for approval. **the dtic** has begun updating the existing B-BBEE Verification Manual in collaboration with SANAS. This process is ongoing.
- Samsung launched its Digital Innovation Lab at the University of Limpopo on 6 March 2024, as part of the implementation of its

EEIP. At least 25 unemployed youth in the province will benefit through software development skills.

- **the dtic** presented its inputs on the implementation of Pillar 5, focusing on economic empowerment, of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide to the DWYPD, as well as the implementation of Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Auditing.
- The quarterly oversight meetings with sector charter councils took place on 8 June 2023, 7 December 2023, and 29 February 2024 to discuss the implementation of sector codes and the monitoring of transformation in the sectors. Letters were drafted and sent to sector charter councils requesting to meet with their respective CEOs to strengthen partnerships and profile their impact and achievements.

Market inquiries

- On 31 July 2023, the Competition Commission concluded the Online Intermediation Platforms Market Inquiry with a final report setting out a series of remedial actions to be taken by large firms such as Takealot and Google.
- On 6 February 2024, the Competition Commission initiated a Poultry Market Inquiry, consistent with section 43B of the Act.

Black industrialist

the dtic attended the KwaZulu-Natal provincial black industrialist session on 30 August 2023. The session was hosted by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, in collaboration with the Dube TradePort SEZ. Key discussions included:

- The development and implementation of strategy to increase and support black industrialists in the province.

- Non-financial support for black industrialists, including business development services, training and mentorship programmes.
- Joint efforts between **the dtic**, KwaZulu-Natal EDTEA and Dube TradePort to attract black industrialists to locate in the Dube TradePort SEZ.
- Conducting site visits and case studies for black industrialists across KwaZulu-Natal, to ensure constant support and address implementation challenges.
- Development of black industrialist pipeline, targeting sectors as per the KwaZulu-Natal master plan, to ensure the support of inclusive growth, and women- and youth-owned businesses.
- **the dtic** to partner with Airports Company South Africa (ACSA) in rolling out three workshops in three provinces: KwaZulu-Natal (Durban); Western Cape; and Eastern Cape (East London). The purpose of the partnership is to help ACSA achieve its B-BBEE outputs by providing a targeted intervention to expose black industrialists to the ACSA procurement value chain and pipelines. The partnership aims to enhance accessibility for local manufacturers while establishing a network of reputable enterprise development and tier-one and tier-two suppliers.
- In November 2023, **the dtic**, in collaboration with the Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA), held a strategic session with Netcare Limited in Sandton to discuss areas of collaboration to support black industrialists. Areas of collaboration include:
 - Pharma cy and health technology
 - Medical devices (both disposable and medical equipment) and medicines
 - Fetal monitors/CTG monitors for maternity wards
 - AED and defibrillator monitors
 - Management training and skills development programmes for black-owned suppliers to Netcare (ProductivitySA and SETA-accredited training programmes)

- In October 2023, **the dtic** engaged with ProductivitySA to provide training programmes to develop productivity competencies that can be applied immediately to improve productivity within client organisations; establish a core group to be developed as productivity practitioners; and initiate a journey towards improved service delivery, profitability and organisational competitiveness.
- In November 2023, **the dtic** held a strategic session with the Land Bank to discuss interventions in supporting agro-processing and agricultural value chains. Areas of collaboration include the support of black industrialists and black-owned business in the following sectors:
 - Agro-processing
 - Hydroponics
 - Agricultural value chains
 - Abattoir and meat processing
 - Agricultural industrial infrastructure (warehousing and pack housing)
 - Collaboration with other private sectors and stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

Social and solidarity economy

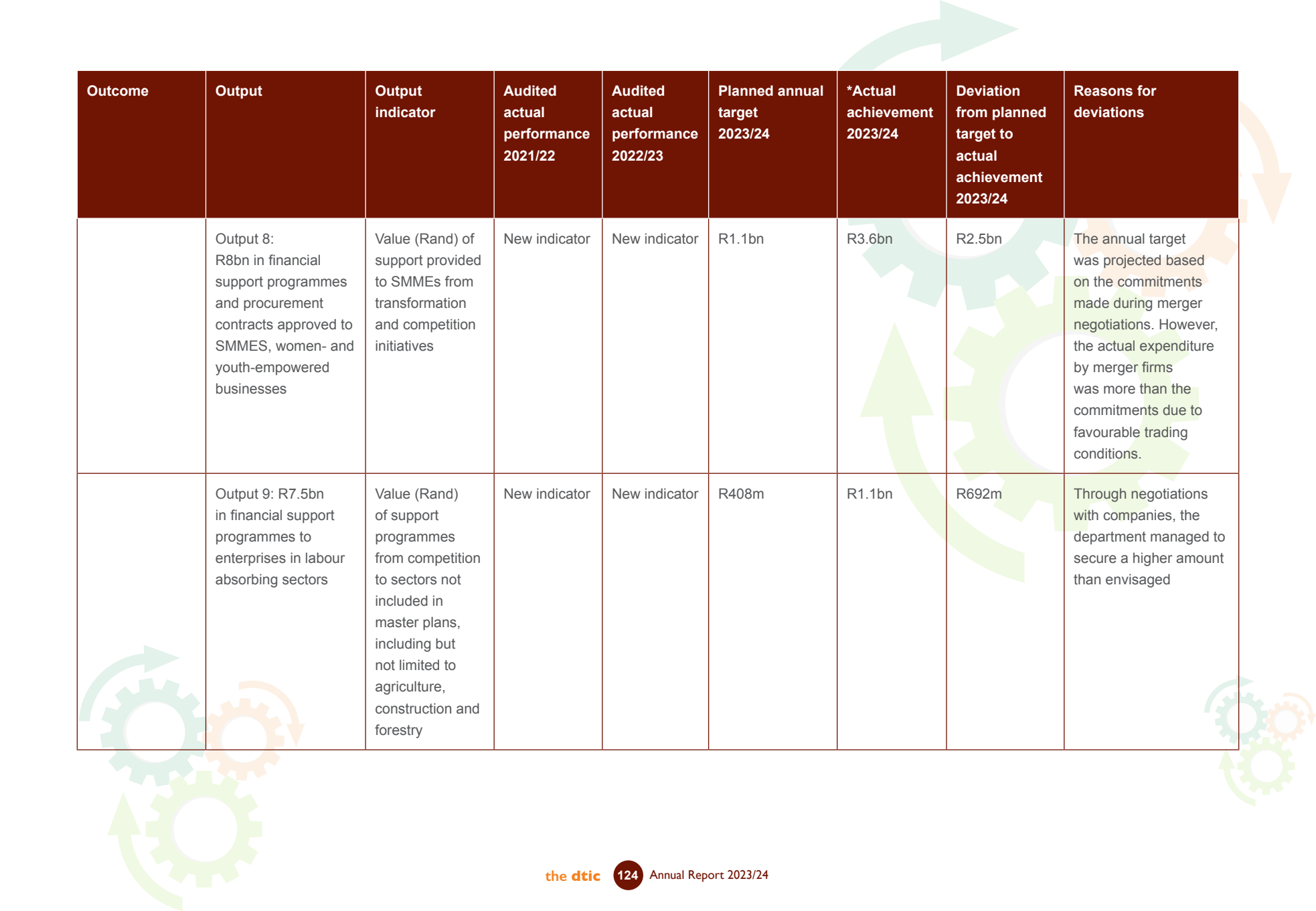
During the financial year 2023/24, 63 454 part-time or temporary job opportunities were created, surpassing the commitment to create 50 000 such opportunities through the Social Employment Fund.

Table 4.8.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

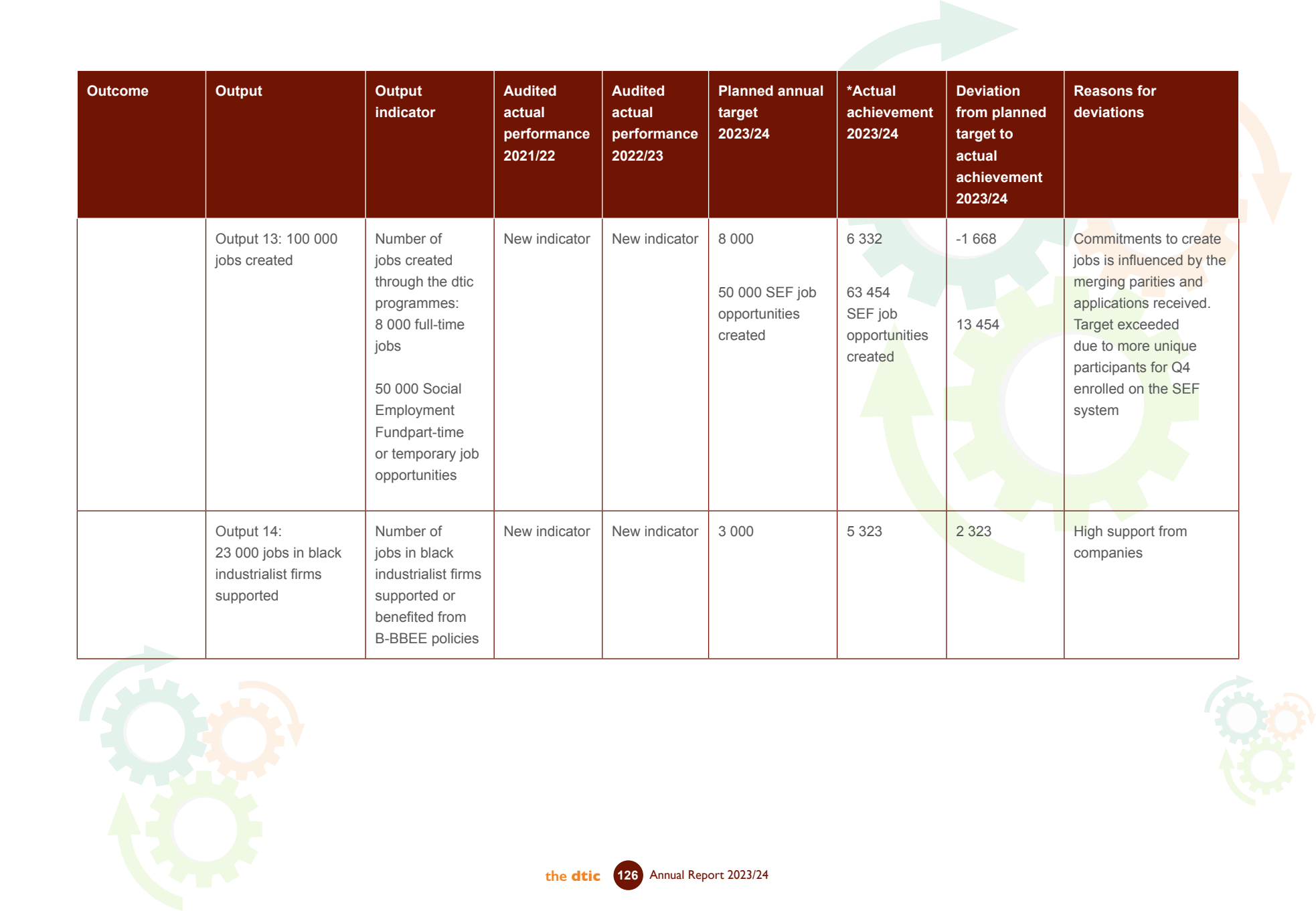
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, transformation and capable state	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments	New indicator	New indicator	R18bn	R8.2bn	-R9.8bn	Large merger not yet approved by the Competition Tribunal. The dependencies are the mergers notified by companies to the competition authorities, whether they have public-interest concerns, and the recommendations made by the Competition Commission, and the final order made by the Competition Tribunal. We track investments when they have been made an order of the Competition Tribunal and where the dtic has reached investment commitments with parties.

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
								The time the Tribunal takes to hear and issue merger orders depends on the caseload, the complexity of the cases heard, and the availability of Tribunal members.
	Output 2: R40bn in additional local output committed or achieved	Value (Rand) of actual and projected local output	New indicator	New indicator	R6bn	R6bn	N/A	Efficient rollout of support
	Output 6: R30bn 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	R1.1bn	R5.58bn (incl. SEF) R4.5bn (excl. SEF)	R4.48bn	The annual target was projected based on the commitments made during merger negotiations. However, the actual expenditure by merger firms was more than the commitments due to favourable trading conditions.

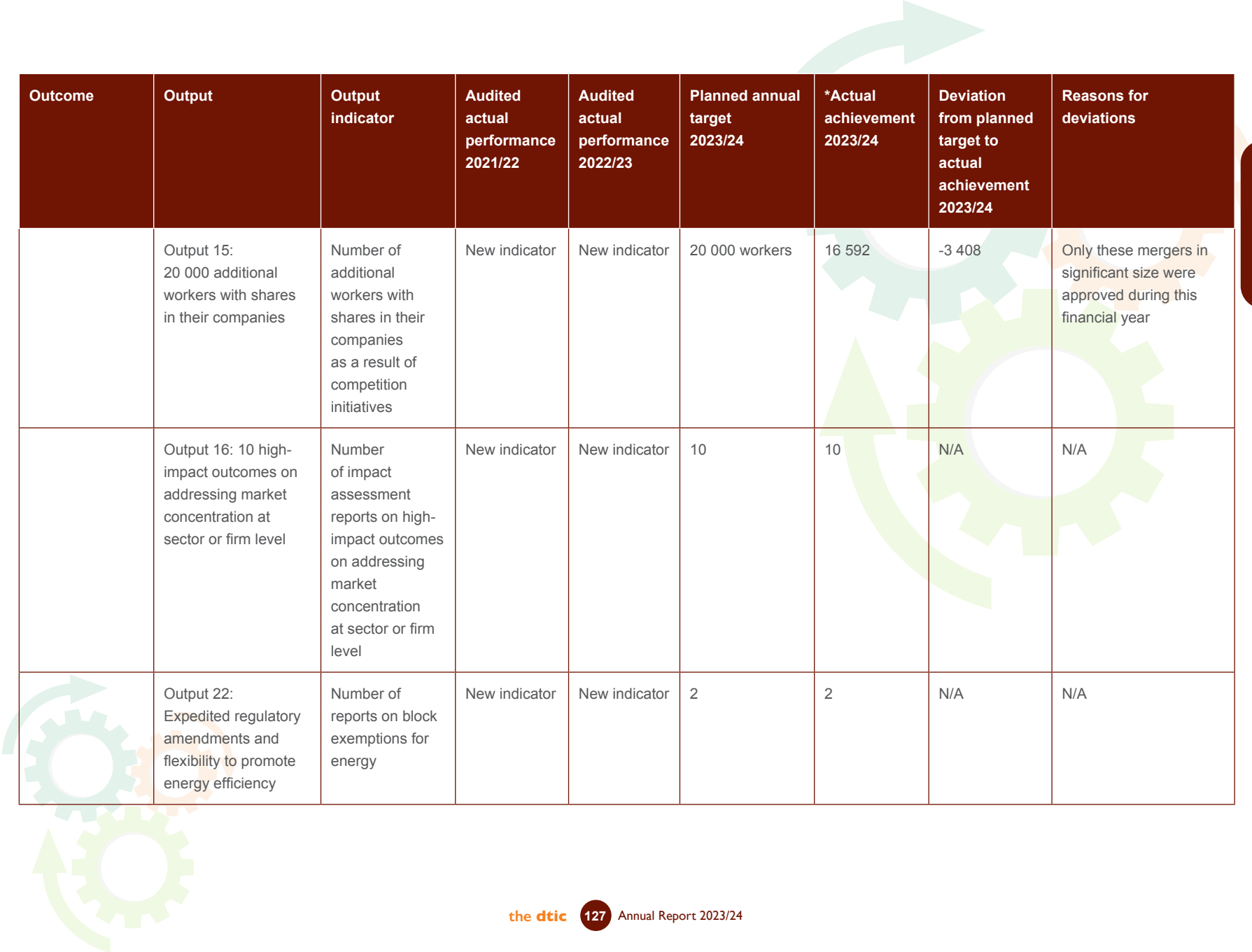


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 8: R8bn in financial support programmes and procurement 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	R1.1bn	R3.6bn	R2.5bn	The annual target was projected based on the commitments made during merger negotiations. However, the actual expenditure by merger firms was more than the commitments due to favourable trading conditions.
	Output 9: R7.5bn 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	R408m	R1.1bn	R692m	Through negotiations with companies, the department managed to secure a higher amount than envisaged

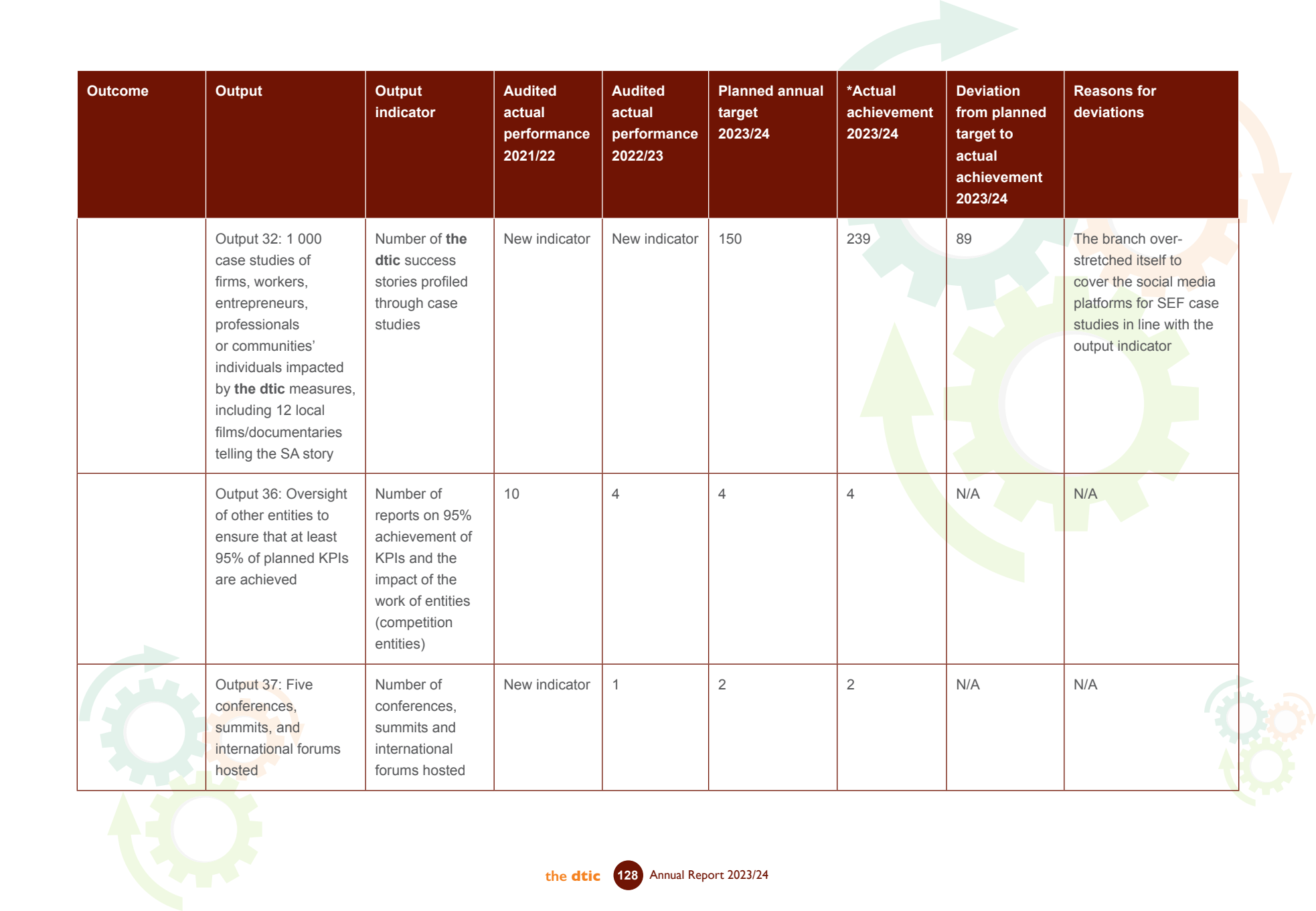
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 10: R800m in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	Value (Rand) of loan, equity and procurement funding to support black-owned enterprises	New indicator	New indicator	R800m	R1.8bn	R1bn	Through negotiations with companies, the department managed to secure a higher amount than envisaged
	Output 11: R40bn in black industrialist output achieved	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialist firms supported	New indicator	New indicator	R3.3bn	R1.1bn	-R2.2bn	Companies to still submit information. Target needs to be revised as it is considerably higher than what is possible to achieve.
	Output 12: One million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans	Number of jobs retained and created	New indicator	New indicator	180 000	260 461	80 461	Efficient roll out of support



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 13: 100 000 jobs created	Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes: 8 000 full-time jobs 50 000 Social Employment Fundpart-time or temporary job opportunities	New indicator	New indicator	8 000 50 000 SEF job opportunities created	6 332 63 454 SEF job opportunities created	-1 668 13 454	Commitments to create jobs is influenced by the merging parities and applications received. Target exceeded due to more unique participants for Q4 enrolled on the SEF system
	Output 14: 23 000 jobs in black industrialist firms supported	Number of jobs in black industrialist firms supported or benefited from B-BBEE policies	New indicator	New indicator	3 000	5 323	2 323	High support from companies

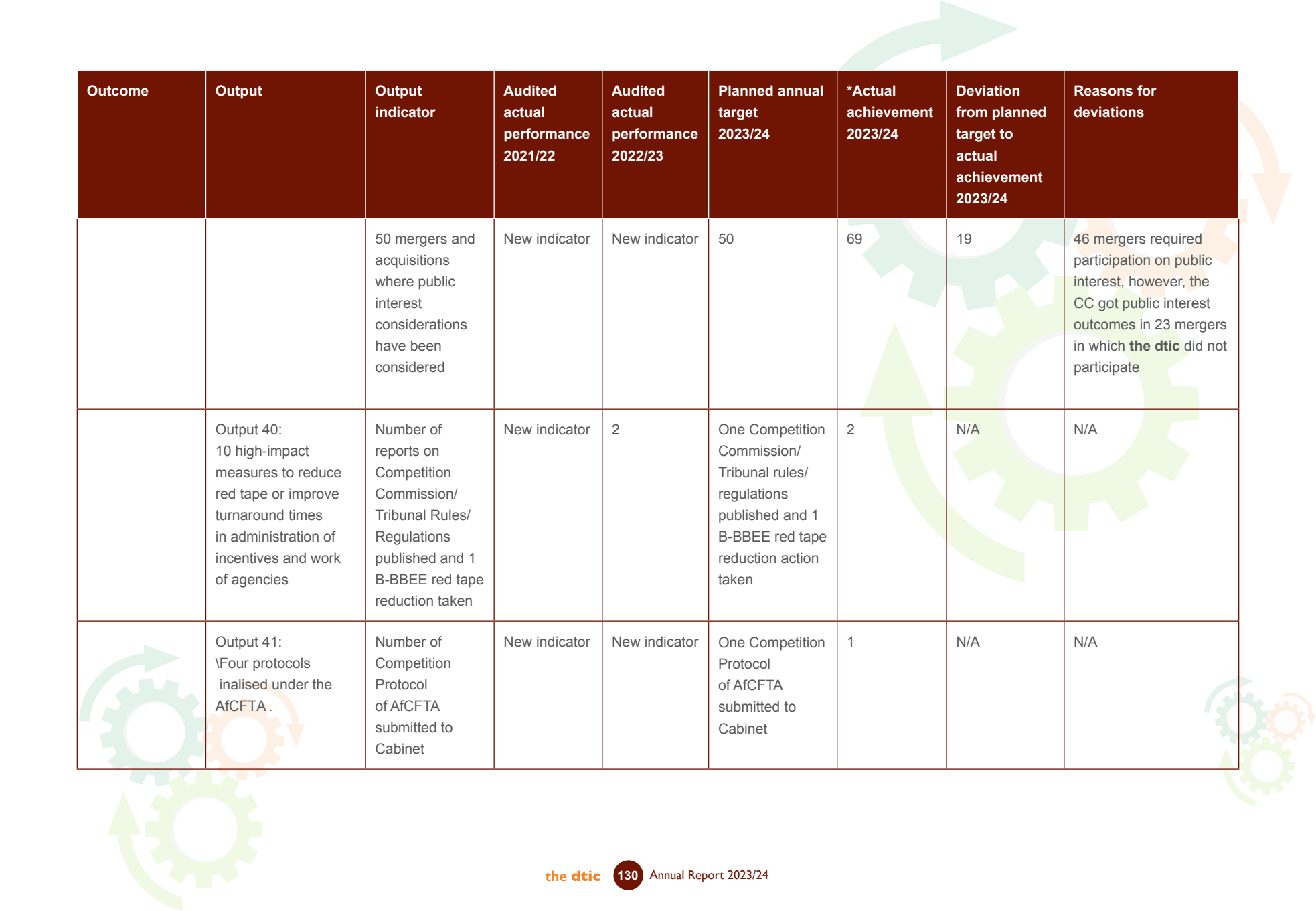


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 15: 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of competition initiatives	New indicator	New indicator	20 000 workers	16 592	-3 408	Only these mergers in significant size were approved during this financial year
	Output 16: 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	Number of impact assessment reports on high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level	New indicator	New indicator	10	10	N/A	N/A
	Output 22: Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility to promote energy efficiency	Number of reports on block exemptions for energy	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	N/A	N/A

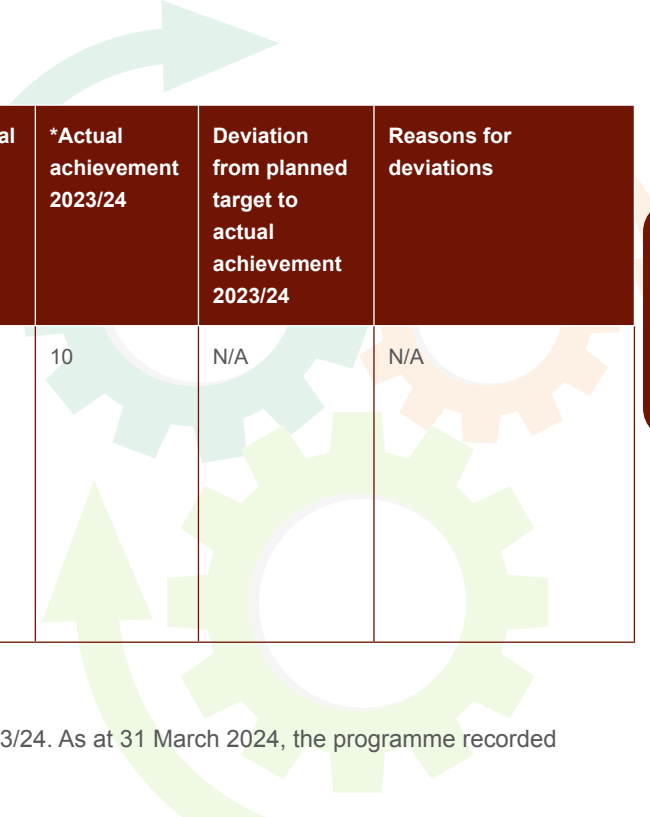


Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 32: 1 000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities' individuals impacted by the dtic measures, including 12 local films/documentaries telling the SA story	Number of the dtic success stories profiled through case studies	New indicator	New indicator	150	239	89	The branch over-stretched itself to cover the social media platforms for SEF case studies in line with the output indicator
	Output 36: Oversight of other 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 (competition entities)	10	4	4	4	N/A	N/A
	Output 37: Five conferences, summits, and international forums hosted	Number of conferences, summits and international forums hosted	New indicator	1	2	2	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	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	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
		Percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest	New indicator	New indicator	15%	17%	2%	Of 267 notifications, the Minister participated in 46 mergers with public interest
		Percentage 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	1%	0	1%	The framework agreement for two larger mergers has been delayed. It is still under consideration by the Competition Tribunal.



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
		50 mergers and acquisitions where public interest considerations have been considered	New indicator	New indicator	50	69	19	46 mergers required participation on public interest, however, the CC got public interest outcomes in 23 mergers in which the dtic did not participate
	Output 40: 10 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 and 1 B-BBEE red tape reduction taken	New indicator	2	One Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published and 1 B-BBEE red tape reduction action taken	2	N/A	N/A
	Output 41: Four protocols finalised under the AfCFTA.	Number of Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet	New indicator	New indicator	One Competition Protocol of AfCFTA submitted to Cabinet	1	N/A	N/A



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 45: Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	Number of reports on 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging	New indicator	New indicator	10	10	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation decreased from R1.79 billion in 2022/23 to R1.64 billion in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R1.63 billion or 99.2% of the budget, when compared to R1.79 billion or 99.8% in 2022/23.

In promoting transformation and dealing with competition issues, R446.3 million in grant allocation was transferred to the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal, thus enabling these regulatory bodies to fulfil their mandate in terms of the Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998). Furthermore, R788 million ring-fenced for the Social Employment Fund through the Presidential Stimulus Package was disbursed to support the set objectives. This is evident with the creation of 63 454 part-time or temporary job opportunities, exceeding the commitment to generate 50 000 such opportunities.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic Planning and Advisory	11 778	11 774	4	14 469	14 204	265
Implementation Coordination and Competition Oversight	1 576 118	1 566 735	9 383	1 723 421	1 723 014	407
Investment and Development	3 470	3 468	2	5 061	4 229	832
Equity and Empowerment	55 899	51 473	4 426	53 026	51 105	1 921
TOTAL	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	1 795 977	1 792 552	3 425

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The underperformance is as a result of dependencies on third parties. **the dtic** will continue to negotiate with companies and entities to achieve the desired outcomes, failing which the targets need to be revised.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

4.9. 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** evaluates and develops macro-economic and micro-economic policy options to achieve inclusive growth and 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. **Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes**
 - i. Socio, macro-and micro-economic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth.
 - ii. Policymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high quality economic analysis.

4.9.1. Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

the dtic has produced 83 outputs, including 63 case studies on **the dtic** success stories.

Achievements include the commissioning of the Black Industrialist Census, which resulted in the development of a new database of 1 700 black industrialist firms. Turnover and employment within these firms was estimated.

the dtic supported work on identifying high-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness of the department's policy or programme interventions. The following measures were completed:

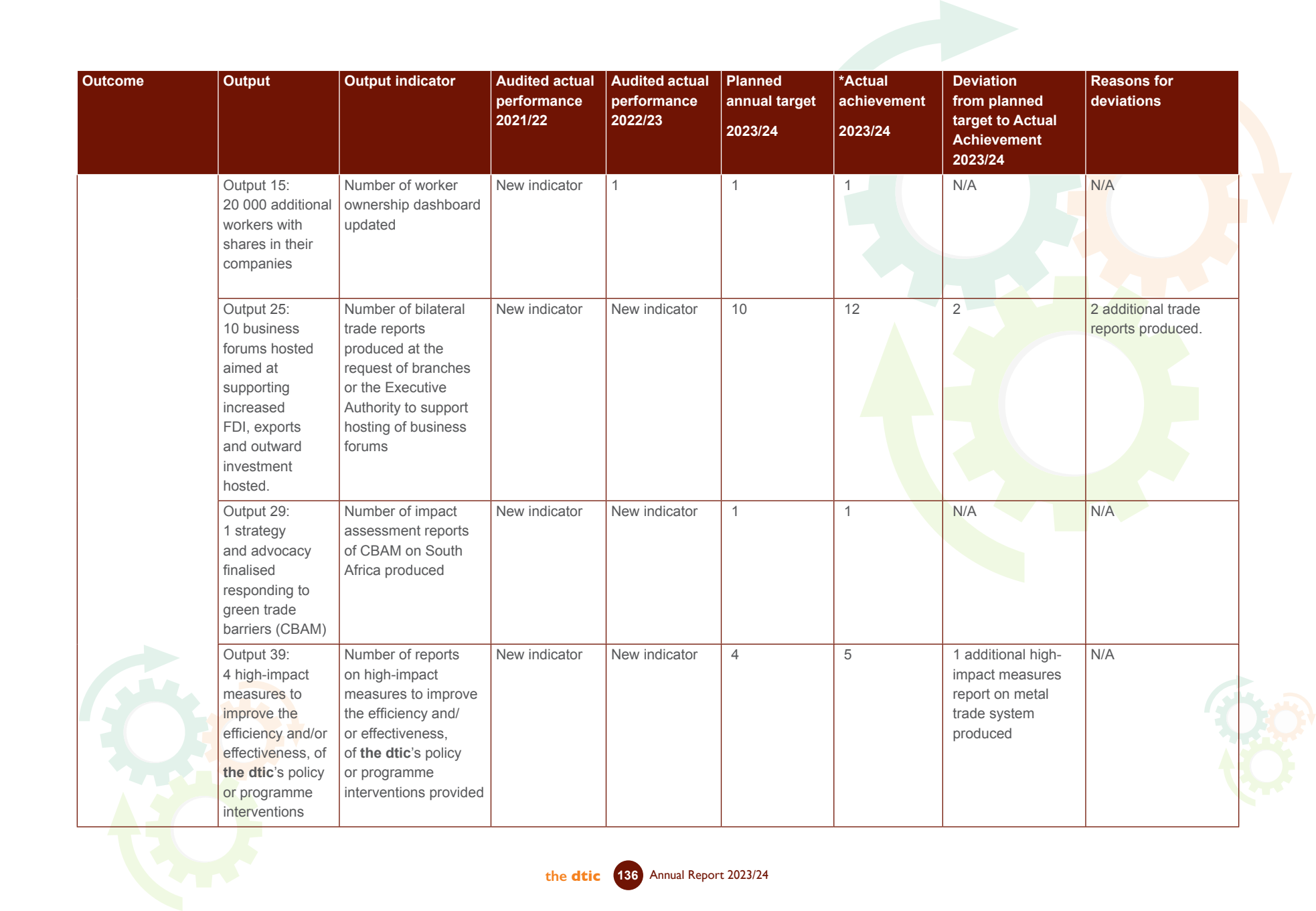
- Impact assessment of the EEIP with recommendations.
- High-impact measure reports, including the review of South Africa's business visa regulations.
- Impact assessment of **the dtic**'s steel industry interventions.
- Extension of the export prohibition on waste and scrap metal published for public comment. Public comments analysed and alternate measures proposed for ministerial consideration.
- Support provided to the SAPS to analyse public comments on changes to the second-hand goods regulations.
- Reached agreement with the recycling, metal-processing and waste-management industries to voluntarily comply with the scrap metal policy measures, including the introduction of the metal trade system to report all scrap metal transactions.
- Software development of the metal trade system.

Table 4.9.2

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation and transformation	Output 1: R300bn in investment pledges secured across the state	Number of impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	N/A	N/A
	Output 3: R800bn in manufacturing exports	Number of export market strategies produced	New indicator	New indicator	1	2	1	One additional export strategy for hemp and cannabis produced.
	Output 4: R330bn 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	4	4	N/A	N/A
	Output 7: R15bn support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the five* main metros	Number of DDM dashboards maintained	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Planned Annual Target 2023/24	*Actual Achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 10: R800m in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements	Impact assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered	New indicator	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
	Output 11: R40bn in black industrialist output achieved	Black industrialist census produced	New indicator	New indicator	One report on the black industrialist census	1	N/A	N/A
		Quarterly surveys of black industrialist sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.	New indicator	New indicator	Four quarterly surveys	0	Target not achieved	The BI survey was suspended due to a legal matter concerning access to personal information of BI companies
	Output 12: One-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	1	3	2	Two additional jobs reports (GBS and liquor) produced.



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2021/22	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Planned annual target 2023/24	*Actual achievement 2023/24	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/24	Reasons for deviations
	Output 15: 20 000 additional workers with shares in their companies	Number of worker ownership dashboard updated	New indicator	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
	Output 25: 10 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	10	12	2	2 additional trade reports produced.
	Output 29: 1 strategy and advocacy finalised responding to green trade barriers (CBAM)	Number of impact assessment reports of CBAM on South Africa produced	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	N/A	N/A
	Output 39: 4 high-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions	Number of reports on high-impact measures to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions provided	New indicator	New indicator	4	5	1 additional high-impact measures report on metal trade system produced	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's adjusted appropriation increased slightly from R49 million in 2022/23 to R54 million in 2023/24. As at 31 March 2024, the programme recorded spending of R49 million or 90.6% of the budget, compared to R48 million or 98.3% in 2022/23. The spending was for personnel, goods and services as the cost drivers of the work of the programme.

In conducting economic research, developing trade policies, and guiding policy, legislative, and strategy processes, **the dtic** aims to facilitate inclusive growth. Notable achievements included the development of two export market strategies (furniture, and hemp and cannabis) in contribution to APP output 3 (R800 billion in manufacturing exports); and the development of three reports on jobs supported or covered under SEZs, GBS and liquor, in support of output 12 (one-million jobs supported or covered by **the dtic** group and/or master plans).

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-programme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic Research and Policy Coordination	35 887	35 344	543	31 188	30 555	633
Macroeconomic and Microeconomic Policy	11 025	10 692	333	9 718	9 716	2
Growth Path and Decent Work	7 474	3 215	4 259	8 172	7 966	206
TOTAL	54 386	49 251	5 135	49 078	48 237	841

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The area of underperformance was with respect to output 11 (black industrialist quarterly surveys). The BI surveys were suspended due to a legal matter regarding access to the personal information of companies. The department sought legal opinion through external counsel. Recommendations on how to address the matter are currently being considered.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

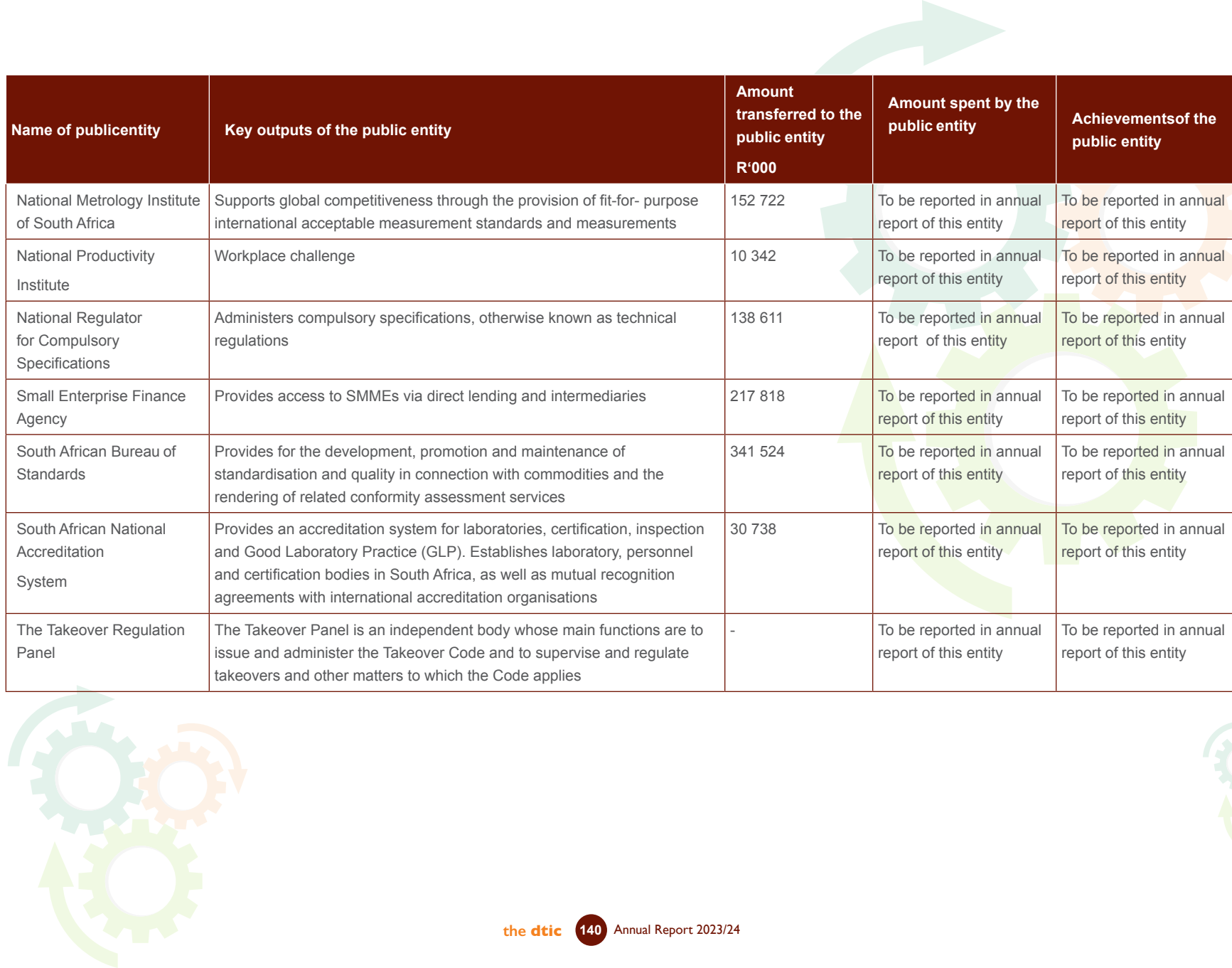
Not applicable.

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
Companies and Intellectual Property	Registration of companies, cooperatives and IP rights (trade marks, patents, designs and copyright) and maintenance thereof	-	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Companies Tribunal	May adjudicate in relation to any application made to it, and make any order as provided for in the Companies Act in respect of such an application, and in addition serve as a forum for voluntary alternative dispute resolution	28 202	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Competition Commission	The investigative and enforcement arm of the Competition Act. It investigates mergers and/or anti-competitive conduct and reflects its findings to the Competition Tribunal for a decision	407 875	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Competition Tribunal	Adjudicates on mergers and prohibited practice cases that involve anti-competitive outcomes achieved either through coordinated conduct between competing firms or unilateral conduct by a dominant firm	38 433	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Council for Geoscience (CGS)	The objectives underlying the establishment of the CGS are to develop and publish world-class geoscience knowledge products and to render geoscience-related services to the South African public and industry	1 407	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Fibre and Textile Centre of Excellence, aerospace industry support, National Cleaner Production and National Foundry Technology Network	110 297	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa	Facilitates and encourages South African export trade by underwriting export credit loans and investments outside South Africa, and enabling South African contractors to secure capital goods and services in other countries	155 505	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity

Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
Industrial Development Corporation	National development finance institution with the objective of leading industrial capacity development, job creation in the social employment sector, funding for small businesses, for the development and transformation of the construction industry, assisting enterprises in the downstream steel sectors to increase their competitiveness, and assisting companies in distress	1 450 813	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	Aims to create fair trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth	118 998	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Consumer Commission	Charged with the responsibility to enforce and carry out the functions assigned to it in terms of the Act, which aims to promote, protect and advance the social and economic welfare of consumers in South Africa by providing leadership, advocacy and a system of rapid redress, thereby creating a fair and accessible consumer marketplace	73 566	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Consumer Tribunal	Adjudicates a variety of applications, and hears cases against credit providers that contravene the Act	53 636	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Credit Regulator	Regulates the South African credit industry	81 538	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report
National Empowerment Fund	Promotes savings and investments among HDPs through its retail activities, and funds economic empowerment and black business through its investment division	-	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Gambling Board	Provides advice on the national gambling industry, and promotes uniform norms and standards across provinces	33 152	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Lotteries Commission	Exercises national control over lottery activities	-	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity

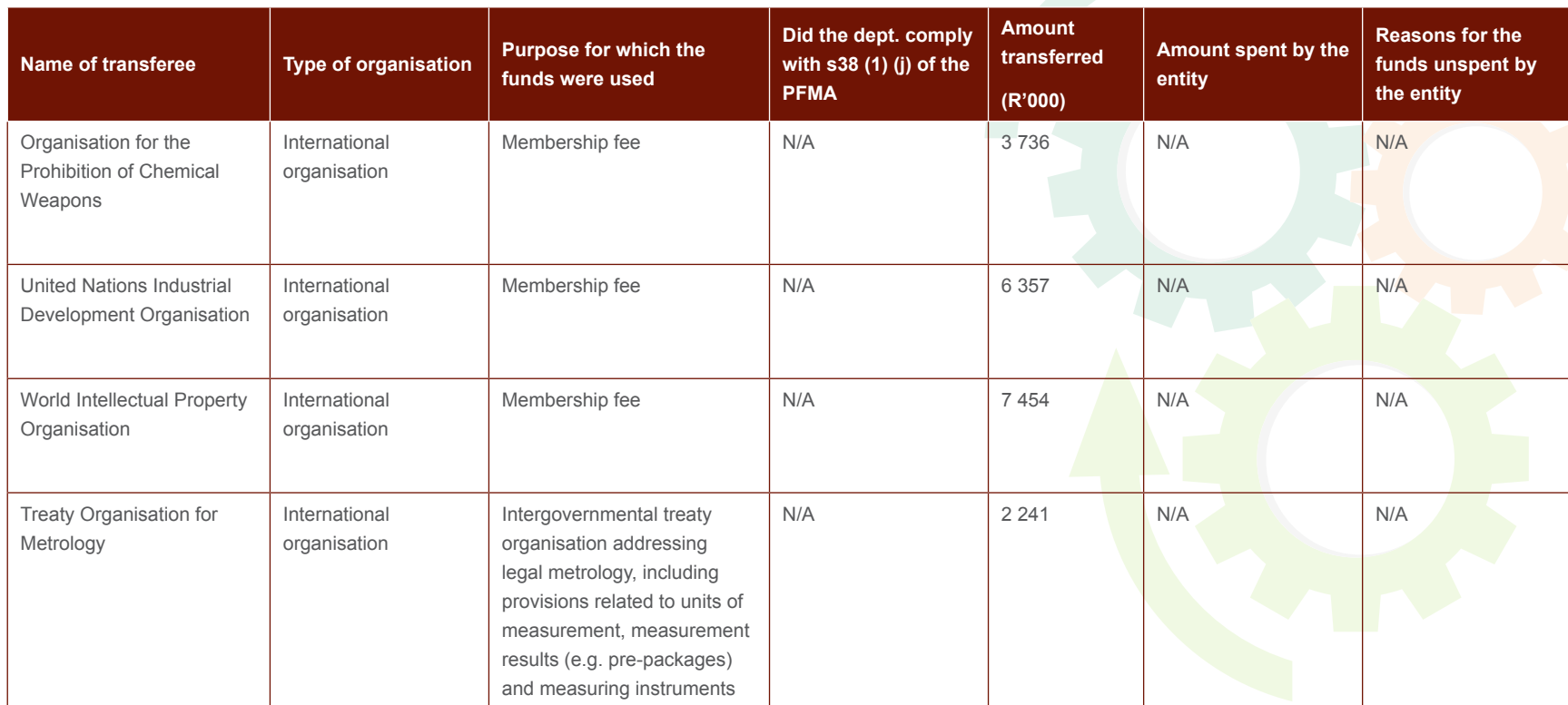


Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	Supports global competitiveness through the provision of fit-for-purpose international acceptable measurement standards and measurements	152 722	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Productivity Institute	Workplace challenge	10 342	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	Administers compulsory specifications, otherwise known as technical regulations	138 611	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
Small Enterprise Finance Agency	Provides access to SMMEs via direct lending and intermediaries	217 818	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
South African Bureau of Standards	Provides for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services	341 524	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
South African National Accreditation System	Provides an accreditation system for laboratories, certification, inspection and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP). Establishes laboratory, personnel and certification bodies in South Africa, as well as mutual recognition agreements with international accreditation organisations	30 738	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity
The Takeover Regulation Panel	The Takeover Panel is an independent body whose main functions are to issue and administer the Takeover Code and to supervise and regulate takeovers and other matters to which the Code applies	-	To be reported in annual report of this entity	To be reported in annual report of this entity

5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Black Business Council	Non-profit institution	Policy advocacy to accelerate the participation of black South Africans in the mainstream economy	Yes	1 707	To be reported in annual report of this institution	To be reported in annual report of this institution
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	Non-profit institution	Rehabilitation and growth of the tool, die and mould manufacturing industry	Yes	68 291	To be reported in annual report of this institution	To be reported in annual report of this institution
Protechnik Laboratories	Public corporation	Chemical laboratories	Yes	5 406	To be reported in annual report of this institution	To be reported in annual report of this institution
Proudly South African Campaign	Non-profit institution	Promote the buying of locally manufactured products and services, rolling out national campaigns to create awareness on economy-wide benefits of buying locally manufactured products	Yes	44 323	To be reported in annual report of this institution	To be reported in annual report of this institution
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategy	Non-profit institution	Facilitates policy development and dialogue in pursuit of sustainable and inclusive growth	Yes	31 689	To be reported in annual report of this institution	To be reported in annual report of this institution
World Trade Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	18 754	N/A	N/A



Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	3 736	N/A	N/A
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	6 357	N/A	N/A
World Intellectual Property Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee	N/A	7 454	N/A	N/A
Treaty Organisation for Metrology	International organisation	Intergovernmental treaty organisation addressing legal metrology, including provisions related to units of measurement, measurement results (e.g. pre-packages) and measuring instruments	N/A	2 241	N/A	N/A

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation	International organisation	2 800	-	Foreign payment requirements, which could not be met by financial year end.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

There were no conditional grants and earmarked funds paid by the department.

6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received

There were no conditional grants and earmarked funds received by the department.

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1. Donor funds received

No donor funds were received in 2023/24.

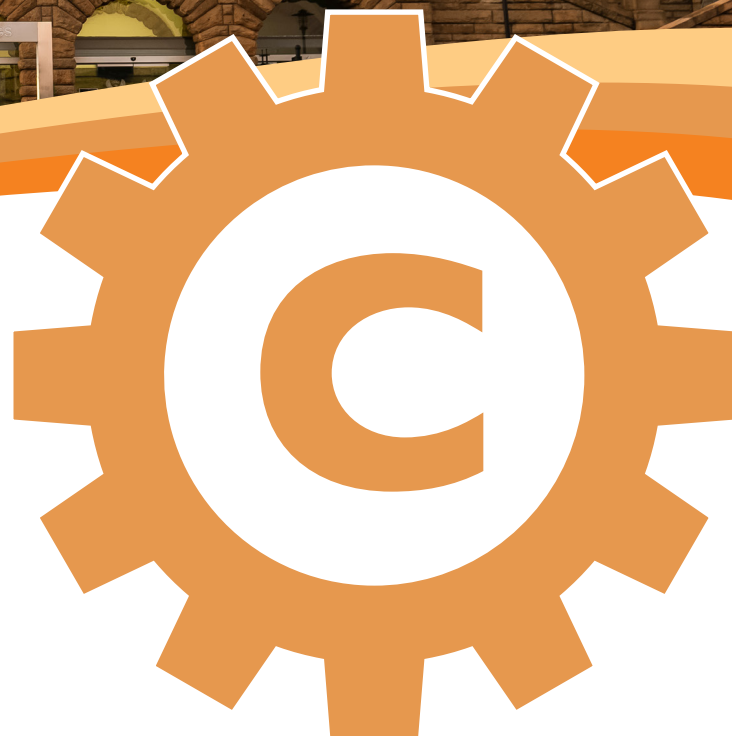
8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Capital investment information is not applicable for the reporting period.



PART GOVERNANCE



1. INTRODUCTION

the dtic is committed to the highest standard of risk management, governance, ethics and integrity, which is essential for public confidence in the delivery of the department's mandate. We embrace best-practice lessons and adhere to all requirements of the PFMA sections 38(1) (a) (i), King IV principles 2 and 5.4, Disaster Management Act 16 of 2015, PSA section 30, PSR sections 13, 18, and other best-practice principles. The robust institutional governance and risk frameworks ensure the ethical delivery of our mandate. Our practices, aligned with our policies and strategies, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, taking into account volatile economic factors such as failing domestic infrastructure, digital enhancements like artificial intelligence, geopolitical issues, and the increasing risks related to cybersecurity and data confidentiality.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

Successful testing of the critical processes and systems was conducted. Additionally, a disaster management plan was developed for the National Disaster Management Centre. Every effort to stimulate industrialisation and transformation of the economy was analysed to identify risks that would impede such efforts, focusing on the following key risks of the department:

- For all reported risks, mitigating controls and interventions were addressed, and no risks materialised that would have put the department at financial, reputational or other risk.
- The department's Risk Management Committee (RMC), chaired by the external independent Audit Committee member, held four successful meetings where risks were challenged and interventions were discussed. The committee was satisfied with the execution of the risk management unit, despite its severe resource constraints. The department has approved the Risk Management Policy and Strategy, against which all risk management processes were assessed.

- Business continuity management (BCM) processes included the development and approval of the BCM policy and strategy, business impact analysis, business continuity plans, training to all BCM custodians, and enhancing general awareness among the department's employees.
- The risk management process was aligned with the planning process of the department. Strategic (and emerging) risks that could impede the achievement of **the dtic**'s strategic objectives were identified, assessed, and managed or mitigated. The assessment was conducted against the strategic outcomes as well as the APP targets. The management of strategic risks, being the responsibility of Executive Board (ExBo) was discussed at the ExBo meeting, after being approved by ExBo.
- Operational risk assessments were conducted in the financial year to identify and mitigate risks that could prevent the achievement of operational targets aligned with the APP objectives.
- On a quarterly basis, the Office of the Chief Risk Officer (OCRO) monitored the progress of interventions put in place to mitigate or manage the risks identified, for discussion at the RMC.
- The RMC is attended by risk champions from all branches of the department, the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Director: Legal, Chief Risk and Compliance Officer, and Internal Audit. The Risk Management Unit monitored both the strategic and operational risks of the department. No risks had materialised.
- Risk management training sessions were delivered by the OCRO to the entire department on a quarterly basis. In addition, quarterly communications via the internal newswatches were conducted to enhance understanding and risk management culture.
- Due to the robustness of the risk management process at the Department, no risks have materialised which has put the department into any financial, reputational or other risk.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

the dtic is committed to zero tolerance of fraud and corruption. The approved Fraud Prevention Policy and Plan assisted in driving initiatives to ensure that both employees of **the dtic** and the public are encouraged to report suspicious activities. There is a strong focus on ethics awareness as a deterrent to fraud. The department has two hotlines in place to encourage the confidential reporting of fraud and unethical matters. These are fraudandcorruption@thedtic and fraudandcorruption@thenlc. Furthermore, the National Anti-Corruption Hotline (0800 701 701, toll-free) is promoted as part of **the dtic**'s initiative of encouraging the reporting of fraudulent and/or corrupt activity. The department has an approved whistleblowing policy, which includes the protection of whistleblowing. In December 2024, **the dtic** hosted an anti-corruption day where banners, posters, leaflets and brochures were placed at strategic points, such as entrances of all buildings, in lifts and at pause areas. Leaflets were handed out to all officials entering and leaving **the dtic** buildings.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

To promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment, the Ethics unit facilitated the disclosure of financial interests by SMS members, and achieved 100% compliance for the financial year, as reported by the Public Service Commission. Verification of the financial disclosures revealed no instances of conflict of interest. To further assist and enhance the ethical culture in the department, employees are required to obtain approval to perform remunerative work outside the public service and disclose all business interests. Such applications were assessed by the Head of Ethics for conflicts of interest before approval can be granted by the Director-General. The Head of Ethics continued to promote ethical conduct through internal awareness newsflashes every quarter and by addressing ethical

dilemmas. Awareness was raised on receiving gifts that would pose potential or actual conflicts of interest. The department also conducted a 100% review on lifestyle audits by assessing multi-year financial disclosure submissions, the Central Supplier database, and whistleblowing lines. The analysis did not reveal any anomalies that required investigation.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct outlines the standards of behaviour expected of both departmental employees and stakeholders. Its purpose is to foster a culture of ethical conduct and professionalism. To ensure that officials adhere to these standards, the department offers ongoing training and raises awareness through induction programmes, training interventions, and newsflashes. The National School of Government also provides training on ethical conduct to support this effort. An Ethics Committee, comprising various senior managers of the department, was appointed to address the challenges the department may experience related to the internal environment.

Any violation of the Code of Conduct is regarded as an act of misconduct. The department responds to breaches by initiating disciplinary action against employees in accordance with the Public Service Disciplinary Code and Procedures, as well as Chapter 7 of the SMS Handbook.

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Health and Safety

- i. The department implemented 100% of its action plan, as per the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) action plan for 2023/24. Four quarterly occupational health and safety (OHS) meetings took place, with one evacuation drill. One drill was delayed and deferred to Q1 of 2024/25.

- ii. Fire equipment was regularly inspected and other activities undertaken, as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) 85 of 1993.

Environmental

- i. Consumption of utilities was closely monitored, despite challenges in meter readings by the City Council. Electricity consumption has reduced since the appointment of Broll. **the dtic** is making use of a borehole for the watering of gardens, while other design features of the building were implemented to support an environmentally friendly approach.
- ii. Volumes of electricity and water consumption have been fixed in accordance with the PPPA requirements.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition April 2023 to March 2024

21 April 2023	Briefing on the dtic APP 2023/24, with Minister
02 May 2023	Briefing on SABS APP 2023/24
03 May 2023	Briefing on NRCS APP 2023/24; and committee's oversight visit report
09 May 2023	Briefing on B-BBEE Commission APP 2023/24
10 May 2023	Briefing on National Lotteries Commission APP 2023/24; and the committee's report on the dtic budget
12 May 2023	Briefing on CIPC APP 2023/24; and the committee's report on the dtic budget
16 May 2023	Briefing on ECIC APP 2023/24
23 May 2023	Briefing on ITAC 2023/24 Annual Performance

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition April 2023 to March 2024

24 May 2023	Briefing on NCC Q4 2022/23 performance, and implementation of timeshare industry recommendations
30 May 2023	Briefing on existing debt review system and its challenges by the dtic , NCR and NCT; and committee's report on the dtic Q3 performance
31 May 2023	Briefing on Companies Tribunal APP 2023/24; and committee's report on the dtic Q3 performance
7 June 2023	Briefing on support provided to township economies by the dtic , NEF and IDC
13 June 2023	Briefing on the dtic Q4 2022/23 performance; and briefing by the dtic and CIPC in response to SA greylisting and Zondo Commission recommendations, with Minister
29 August 2023	Briefing on Companies Amendment Bills, with Minister and Deputy Minister
30 August 2023	Briefing on Companies Amendment Bill: Motions of Desirability; briefing on status and plans for OR Tambo and Tshwane Automotive SEZs; and committee's report on South Korea study tour
5 September 2023	Briefing on development and plans for North West Industrial Parks; committee's report on the dtic Q4 performance; and committee's report on South Korea study tour
06 September 2023	Briefing on SABS and NRCS Q1 2023/24 performance; and committee's report on the dtic Q4 performance
12 September 2023	Briefing on Black Industrialist Programme: Contribution to jobs and industrial output, with Minister
13 September 2023	Follow-up engagement with LEDA/LEDET and firms visited during the oversight visit

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition April 2023 to March 2024

19 September 2023	Briefing on NLC Q1 2023/24 performance; and briefing on Competition Commission Online Intermediation Platforms Market Inquiry Report
26 September 2023	Briefing on Progress on African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), with Minister
10 October 2023	Briefing on the dtic portfolio audit outcomes; briefing on the dtic Annual Report 2022/23 and Q1 2023/24 performance, with Minister
17 October 2023	Companies Amendment Bills: Public hearings day 1
18 October 2023	Companies Amendment Bills: Public hearings day 2
20 October 2023	Companies Amendment Bills: Public hearings day 3
24 October 2023	Companies Amendment Bills: Response by the Minister and the dtic to public submissions
25 October 2023	Committee's report on the dtic Budget Review and Recommendation Report
31 October 2023	Companies Amendment Bills: Parliamentary legal advisor input; and the dtic response to public submissions
01 November 2023	Deliberations: Companies Amendment Bills
7 November 2023	Deliberations: Companies Amendment Bills
15 November 2023	Deliberations: Companies Amendment Bills: Proposed amendments
21 November 2023	Briefing on NLC and SABS Annual Reports 2022/23 and Q2 2023/24 performance, with Minister
22 November 2023	Adoption: Companies Amendment Bills
06 December 2023	Adoption of the committee's programme

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition April 2023 to March 2024

06 February 2024	Briefing on ratification of WTO's agreement on fisheries subsidies; and briefing on Copyright and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill: NCOP Amendments
14 February 2024	Briefing by SIU and NPA: Update on allegations of maladministration and corruption at the NLC; and finalisation of Copyright and Performance Protection A/B
21 February 2024	Briefing by National Gambling Board: Q1-3 performance 2023/24
23 February 2024	Briefing on the dtic Q2 and Q3 performance 2023/24; and briefing on Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy; Electric Vehicle White Paper, with Minister
27 February 2024	Briefing by NMISA: Q1-3 performance 2023/24
28 February 2024	Briefing by SANAS: Q1-3 performance 2023/24
05 March 2024	Briefing by Competition Commission: Q1-3 performance 2023/24; and briefing update on Rand manipulation by banks investigation
06 March 2024	Briefing by NCR: Q1-3 performance 2023/24
12 March 2024	Briefing by NLC and SABS: Q3 performance 2023/24
15 March 2024	Briefing on draft committee legacy report; and draft committee's report on the dtic Q2 and Q3 performance 2023/24
20 March 2024	Finalisation of committee legacy report; and committee's report on the dtic Q2 and Q3 performance 2023/24

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee and how the department addressed these matters:

- i. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition on Budget Vote 39: Trade, Industry and Competition, tabled 12 May 2023 – Draft response letter submitted to Ministry [June 2023].

- ii. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition on the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's Third Quarter Financial and Non-Financial Performance for the 2022/23 Financial Year, tabled 2 June 2023 – Awaiting letter from Speaker.
- iii. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition on the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's Fourth Quarter Financial and Non-Financial Performance for the 2022/23 Financial Year, tabled 13 September 2023 – No recommendation(s), but awaiting a letter from Speaker.
- v. Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition, tabled 30 October 2023 – Awaiting letter from Speaker.
- v. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition on the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's Second and Third Quarter Financial and Non-Financial Performance for the 2023/24 Financial Year, tabled 4 April 2024 – Awaiting letter from Speaker.

Note: Although no letters were received for formal response (b, c, d and e), the department responds to recommendations through presentations and briefings.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

Resolution no.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

No prior modifications to audit reports.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Systems of internal control are designed to provide cost-effective assurance that assets are safeguarded, and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently and effectively managed.

In line with the PFMA and King IV, the Internal Audit Unit provides the Audit Committee and management with assurance that internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of an appropriate quarterly reporting process, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to controls and processes. The RMC monitors and oversees the control of risk areas throughout **the dtic**.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The mission of the Internal Audit Unit is to provide independent, objective, assurance and consulting/advisory services designed to add value and improve **the dtic's** operations. The Internal Audit Unit assists the department in achieving its strategic objectives by providing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of **the dtic's** risk management, internal control, and governance processes. Internal audit activities consist of four specialist areas (Compliance, Performance Audit, IT Audit and Forensic Audit).

The Internal Audit Unit continued to increase its audit coverage in line with identified risks, and performed more specialist audits and investigations in areas such as Performance, IT and Forensic Audit. The majority of the audit hours focused on incentive administration, as well as the quarterly and annual review of the performance of the APP targets set for the **dtic** (the nine programmes within **the dtic** – cumulative total of 106 output indicators as relates to the 45 APP targets).

The Internal Audit Unit assisted **the dtic** and certain of its entities to improve internal and risk management controls, and corporate governance

processes. PWC rendered co-sourced specialist audit services, mainly in the ambit of Specialist IT Audits. A panel of co-sourced forensic firms continued to serve the **dtic** in its second year of appointment to assist with certain forensic assignments in the **dtic** and certain entities during the 2023/24 financial year.

For the reporting period under review, the Internal Audit Unit spent an estimated 17 700 direct hours (including in-house forensic investigations of 4 700 hours) on audit work at **the dtic**. During the period, 104 internal audit reports (Compliance, Performance and IT Audit-related reports, including follow-up audits) and various Forensic Audit reports were issued to management and presented to the Audit Committee as at the end of March 2024.

In line with the sections 38(1)(a)ii and 77 of the PFMA, and relevant provisions of the Treasury Regulations, an Audit Committee has been established with five independent members, who have sufficient qualifications and experience to render the services associated with the Audit Committee function.

Five Audit Committee meetings were held during the year under review. Four of the previous Audit Committee members were re-appointed on 1 April 2022 for a period of two years, and completed their term on 31 March 2024. The fifth new member was appointed on 1 September 2022, and will continue in his first term of appointment, as at 31 March 2024. The Acting Director-General attended four of the five Audit Committee meetings as an executive member.

In line with section 38(1) (a) (ii) of the PFMA, the department maintains a system of Internal Audit under the control and direction of a statutory committee, the Audit Committee. This committee performs an oversight role and operates in terms of its Charter. The Audit Committee operates

in an objective and independent role, by providing an oversight function through making recommendations to the Accounting Officer for their approval or final decision. The Accounting Officer maintains the responsibility for implementing such recommendations. In line with the PFMA and Treasury Regulations, the Audit Committee's responsibilities include:

- Monitoring the scope and effectiveness of the Internal Audit function in the department;
- Acts in an advisory capacity to the Accounting Officer; and
- Reviews items highlighted by Internal Auditors and the Auditor-General, to provide the necessary assistance to the Director-General and/or Executive Authority.

The Audit Committee is not expected to execute management functions or responsibilities.

In line with the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee discharges other responsibilities relating to the following areas:

- Risk management
- Ethics awareness and management
- Financial management and other reporting practices
- Internal control and internal audit
- Information technology (IT governance)
- External audit
- Integrated assurance.

Attendance of audit committee meetings by audit committee members

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Ms Simangele Sekgobela	MSc Economics, BCom Hons in Economics, B Com, Certificate in Corporate Governance, Senior Secondary Teacher's Certificate, Executive Leadership Programme Certificate	External (Chairperson)	N/A	01/04/2022	N/A	5

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Dr Prittish Dala	PhD (IT), M.IT, BSc Hons in Computer Science, B.IT, CISA, CISM, CISSP, CRISC, CGEIT, CEH, CHFI and LA27001	External	N/A	01/04/2022	N/A	5
Dr DP van der Nest	D. Tech (Internal Auditing), M. Com (Development Economics), B. Com Hons Economics, Higher Education Diploma (H.E.D), B. Com (Accountancy)	External	N/A	01/04/2022	N/A	3

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Ms S Makhathini	CA(SA), Post grad Diploma in Accounting Science, B Compt (Hons) Accounting Science with Certificate of Theory in Accounting (CTA), B Com Accounting	External	N/A	01/04/2022	N/A	5
Adv. Vishaal Bhimma	LLB, FPSA	External	N/A	01/09/2022	N/A	5

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

1. Audit Committee responsibility

In line with its strategic commitment to remain a well-governed national department, **the dtic** strives for effective oversight and monitoring of its governance regime. Vital to the achievement of this aim, is a competent and independent Audit Committee (AC). We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

The AC reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from

Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10 and 3.1.13. The AC also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its AC Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter, and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The AC formalised an annual work plan that monitors its progress against its responsibilities.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024, the AC conducted separate meetings with the assurance providers and reviewed the following:

- Quarterly financial and performance reports
- Quarterly reports from all the branches
- Unaudited Annual Financial Statements (AFS) before submission to the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA)
- AFS after the AGSA review
- The appropriateness of accounting policies and procedures
- The assessment of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)
- The effectiveness of the risk management system
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations
- IT governance and its systems
- The Annual Performance Review prior to submission to the AGSA and before final publication
- The plans, work and reports of IA and the AGSA
- The Internal Audit (IA) three-year rolling plan, IA coverage and operational plan
- The IA reports and outcomes
- The AGSA Management report, final Audit Report, and the Audit Opinion.

The AC notes the clean Audit Report from the AGSA and wishes to congratulate the Acting Director-General, Chief Financial Officer, Internal

Audit team, the entire management team, and staff on their continued commitment to the improvement of the internal control environment of **the dtic**.

During the year under review, five AC meetings were held. The table below discloses information on the AC members

Name	Internal or external	Position	Meetings attended
Ms Simangele Sekgobela	External	Chairperson	5
Dr Prittish Dala	External	Member	5
Prof DP van der Nest	External	Member	3
ADV Vishaal Bhimma	External	Member	5
Ms Sijabulile Makhathini	External	Member	5
Ms Malebo Mabitje-Thompson	Internal	Standing invitee (Acting Director General)	5
Ms Irene Ramafola	Internal	Standing invitee (Chief Financial Officer)	5

The term of membership for the above AC members came to an end on 31 March 2024. The new AC members commenced with their tenure on 1 April 2024, with Mr N Thupana appointed as the new chairperson.

2. Effectiveness of internal control

The systems of internal control are designed to provide assurance that assets are safeguarded, and liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed.

The AC has considered the work performed by IA on a quarterly basis, and tracked outstanding audit findings.

In line with the PFMA, IA provides the AC and management with the assurance that internal controls are adequate and effective. This is achieved by means of quarterly reporting, the identification of corrective actions, and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes.

The review of IA findings was based on the risk assessments conducted, and revealed certain control weaknesses, which were then raised with management.

IA completed the following 115 audits during the year under review:

Audit description	New audits	Follow-up audits	Sub-total
Compliance audits	9	7	16
Performance audits	7	15	22
Information technology audits	5	10	15
Quarterly PI Audits comprising: · 11 branches completed between Q1 and Q2 · 10 branches completed during Q3 and Q4	52	-	52
APP reviews (10 branches)	10	-	10
Total	83	32	115

The resource constraints across **the dtic** remain a cause for concern for the continued implementation of the control environment and its processes.

3. In-year management and monthly/quarterly reports

The department has been reporting monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury, as required by the PFMA.

4. Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) prepared by the department. The AC had the opportunity to review the final AFS before and after the AGSA review and discussed them with management. The AC noted the following:

- That assurance provided by management in terms of financial status, fair representation, state of the control environment, and quality assurance processes in relation to the audited AFS was adequate.
- The accounting policies and practices applied were appropriate.
- The AC is satisfied that, based on accounting conventions, the financial statements reflect a well-run organisation.
- Management implementation of internal and external audit findings are taken seriously, and there is commitment in taking the appropriate corrective actions.

5. Resolution of internal control weaknesses

The follow-up IA processes indicated that management is instituting adequate corrective actions to address control weaknesses identified.

The AC is of the view that management is appropriately balancing delivery and strives for continuous improvement in internal controls.

6. Integrated assurance

The AC reviewed the plans and reports of AGSA, IA, management and other assurance providers, and concluded that these were adequate to address any significant financial risks facing the business.

7. IA effectiveness

IA forms part of the third line of defence as set out in the Integrated Assurance Strategy, and engages with the first and second lines of

defence to facilitate the escalation of any key control breakdowns.

The IA branch has a functional reporting line to the AC (via the chairperson) and an administrative reporting line to the Acting Director-General. The AC receives quarterly reports from IA, and assesses the effectiveness of the IA function.

The AC monitored and challenged, where appropriate, actions taken by management to clear significant IA findings.

The AC has overseen a process by which IA has performed audits according to a risk-based audit approach. It evaluated the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal controls. The AC is satisfied with the independence and effectiveness of the IA function.

8. Performance information

The performance information (PI) fairly reflects the operations and actual output against planned targets for performance indicators as per the annual performance plan (APP) of the dtic for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

The PI has been reported on in accordance with the guidelines on Annual Reports issued by National Treasury. A system of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the “integrity and reliability” of the PI. This includes the quarterly auditing of all APP targets by IA. An action plan is also developed by management to address the issues raised by the AGSA and IA, which relates to the reporting of PI.

9. Risk management

A separate Risk Management Committee monitors and oversees the control of risk identification throughout the dtic. One of the independent AC members represents the AC as chairperson during quarterly Risk Committee meetings.

The department assessed strategic, operational and emerging risks that could negatively have an impact on the achievement of its objectives. Risks were prioritised based on the likelihood and impact (inherently and residually). Mitigations were implemented to reduce risks to acceptable levels. New and emerging risks were identified in line with the APP of the department.

10. Information communications technology

A separate Information Communication Technology (ICT) Steering Committee monitors and oversees the governance of ICT throughout the **dtic**. One of the independent AC members represents the AC as the chairperson during quarterly ICT Steering Committee meetings.

The ICT Steering Committee in executing its oversight responsibilities relating to ICT governance (strategic alignment, risk management, resource management, performance management and value management), ICT compliance, critical ICT projects and cyber security has provided several recommendations to continue to improve the ICT control environment.

11. Governance and ethics

the dtic has adopted the Public Sector Corporate Governance Framework. The AC continues to monitor the key governance interventions of **the dtic**.

There is a focus to embed further enhancements of awareness and understanding of ethics at all levels within **the dtic**. The Ethics Committee has been re-established and redrafted its terms of reference, strategy and policies for the year ahead.

the dtic requires that all members of the SMS, level 9 to 12 managers, and officials in the Finance Unit complete a financial disclosure declaration on an annual basis.

The AC initiated the assessment of the OCFO by IA, as per the Public Sector Audit Committee Forum guidelines.

12. Conclusion

The AC is satisfied with the continuing progress made by **the dtic** in improving on the areas outlined in this report. Management is committed to good governance and a clean administration.

The AC noted no significant non-compliance with prescribed policies and procedures. From observations, analyses of reports presented to the AC by management and assurance providers, the AC concludes that internal control systems tested were adequate and materially effective for most areas. The AC did, however, take note of concerns relating to senior executive posts that were still in an acting capacity.

The AC wishes to express its appreciation to the ADG, **the dtic** management, the AGSA and IA who supported the committee in performing its functions effectively.



Mr N Thupana

Chairperson of the AC Date: 14 August 2024

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in compliance with the B-BBEE requirements of the B-BBEE Act of 2013, and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has the department/public entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	-	In terms of S13(1)(a) of the Liquor Act, 59 of 2003, an applicant for a liquor distribution or manufacturing registration is required to make commitments in terms of black economic empowerment. As commitments place no legal obligation to comply, the Liquor Amendment Bill proposed amendments for qualification criteria in order to align with B-BBEE legislation.
	-	The South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction issues permits for the import, export, transit, transshipment, and manufacturing and services of controlled goods as listed in the Government Notices and Regulations promulgated in terms of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993). The criteria used to evaluate applications are related to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction risk. No BEE qualification criteria are applied to the evaluations for the issuance of such permits.
	Yes	Through the group component of the EMIA scheme, the Exports Branch provides funding for exporters to participate in missions and exhibitions identified and led by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic). In November 2022, the dtic amended the EMIA guidelines to align and support the B-BBEE Act. In this regard, the EMIA guidelines for the EMIA group component were amended to include a requirement of B-BBEE compliance (levels 1 to 8) as one of the qualifying criterion to be funded through the scheme. For the year under review, the total number of companies that were supported through the EMIA group scheme was as follows: • Number of companies with majority black ownership – 607 • Majority black-women-owned entities – 174 • Number of companies supported that are B-BBEE levels 1 to 8 – 934

Has the department/public entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The 2022 Preferential Procurement Regulation provide guidance on the identification of specific goals. Based on the guidelines, the department has developed specific goals that are included in the procurement documents. The specific goals for the department were approved by the Accounting Officer, and a circular issued to staff members to ensure adherence. Potential service providers are evaluated based on the specific goals included in the tender documentation, and are awarded points per specific goal for which they can claim. The tender documents include the following preferential goals: i. BEE compliance based on Section 10 of the B-BBEE Act (Act 53 of 2003 as amended by Act 46 of 2013). (Relevant point qualified for will be divided by 2 as a maximum of 10 points can be scored on this element.) ii. Local procurement iii. HDI, based on race/women/disabled people v. SMMEs
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	-	-
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	-	-
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	Yes	The department's incentive criteria requires applicants and beneficiaries to comply with specific B-BBEE levels in order to apply for and claim an incentive. The level of compliance is verified when an approved applicants claim for an incentive where a B-BBEE certificate or affidavit is required as proof of compliance before a claim is paid.



PART

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the annual report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The current structure of **the dtic** provides for 1 183 approved positions, of which 1 056 were filled and 127 were vacant as of 31 March 2024. Of the 127 vacancies, 120 posts have been frozen due to the moratorium on the filling of posts, as directed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (**the dpsa**) and National Treasury, in response to challenges with the Compensation of Employees' budget across the public service. The turnover was calculated at 8%, which translates to a retention rate of 92%. The main reason officials cite for leaving the department is career development.

The status of people with a disability is 4.7% and that of women in senior management 55%, both exceeding the Cabinet and departmental targets.

The automated performance management and development system is a crucial tool utilised by the department's management to ensure adherence to established service standards. These standards serve as the foundation for performance agreements and enable effective monitoring of performance. The department has established corrective measures to address non-compliance with submitting performance agreements. The completion status of performance agreements was 96.6%, demonstrating a well-managed system.

As a knowledge-based department, it is crucial to emphasise continuous learning, skills enhancement, and effective information management and automation, and to foster innovation. We have taken proactive measures to ensure the efficient delivery of programmes and services by introducing interventions such as monthly Brown Bag sessions. In total, 1 426 planned and unplanned training interventions were completed by employees. These include information and capacity building

sessions, workshops, webinars, and Brown Bag sessions. Eighty employees are still due to finalise their training interventions. In line with new developments, e-learning has been introduced and rolled out, allowing employees to train at their own pace. The department supported the development of its employees through the bursary programme, with 132 employees obtaining formal qualifications (three certificates, 10 advanced diplomas, 53 undergraduates, 28 postgraduate/honours, 30 master's, and eight PhDs).

The department continued to support its employees with regard to health-related matters, providing 24/7/365 counselling services and various wellness interventions, including the on-site clinic. Awareness was created on health and wellness-related challenges, and various webinars were conducted to equip employees with skills relating to their wellness and that of their family members and friends.

To promote and maintain sound relations with its employees, **the dtic** has worked closely with organised labour. Various consultations have taken place at the Departmental Bargaining Chamber, and will continue.

An automated leave system was developed to improve control over the management of leave forms, and implemented from 1 April 2024. This system provides for the electronic application, approval and monitoring of leave forms, and will assist in reducing the turnaround times in the capturing of leave onto the PERSAL system.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1. Personnel-related expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel-related expenditure by programme and salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of:

- Amount spent on personnel
- Amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	816 925	296 772	2 467	8 301	36.33%	777
Trade	252 006	80 346	-	1 941	31.88%	1 017
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	138 635	85 038	-	9	61.34%	1 076
Sectors	1 574 173	100 447	-	-	6.38%	881
Regulations	346 173	60 978	-	125	17.61%	924
Incentives	5 431 108	141 708	-	8 860	2.61%	824
Export	416 725	191 694	70	1 224	46.00%	1 843
Transformation and Competition	1 633 450	52 530	805	1 547	3.22%	890
Research	49 251	32 722	-	13 355	66.44%	962
Total	10 658 446	1 042 235	3 342	35 362	9.78%	957

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	224	0.0%	1	224
Skilled (level 3-5)	25 677	2.5%	78	329
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	182 994	17.6%	326	561
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	498 393	47.8%	473	1 054
Senior and top management (levels 13-16)	334 947	32.1%	211	1 587
Total	1 042 235	100.0%	1 089	957

Table 3.1.3 Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners' allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Administration	207 973	70.1%	1 682	0.6%	4 929	1.7%	11 195	3.8%
Trade	55 664	69.3%	-	0.0%	699	0.9%	2 073	2.6%
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	59 586	70.1%	-	0.0%	931	1.1%	2 062	2.4%
Sectors	68 952	68.6%	-	0.0%	1 012	1.0%	1 913	1.9%
Regulations	42 414	69.6%	-	0.0%	765	1.3%	1 663	2.7%
Incentives	101 133	71.4%	17	0.0%	2 119	1.5%	5 098	3.6%
Export	64 803	33.8%	-	0.0%	1 264	0.7%	3 020	1.6%
Transformation and Competition	36 122	68.8%	166	0.3%	619	1.2%	1 405	2.7%
Research	21 923	67.0%	-	0.0%	168	0.5%	884	2.7%
Total	658 570	63.2%	1 865	0.2%	12 506	1.2%	29 313	2.8%

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	106	47.3%	-	0.0%	19	8.5%	27	12.0%
Skilled (levels 3-5)	12 930	50.4%	91	0.4%	1 230	4.8%	1 729	6.7%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	100 340	54.8%	833	0.5%	6 136	3.4%	12 677	6.9%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	309 859	62.2%	941	0.2%	4 598	0.9%	11 677	2.3%
Senior and top Management (levels 13-16)	235 335	70.3%	-	0.0%	523	0.2%	3 203	1.0%
Total	658 570	63.2%	1 865	0.2%	12 506	1.2%	29 313	2.8%

3.2. Employment and vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- Programme
- Salary band
- Critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Therefore, the vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2024

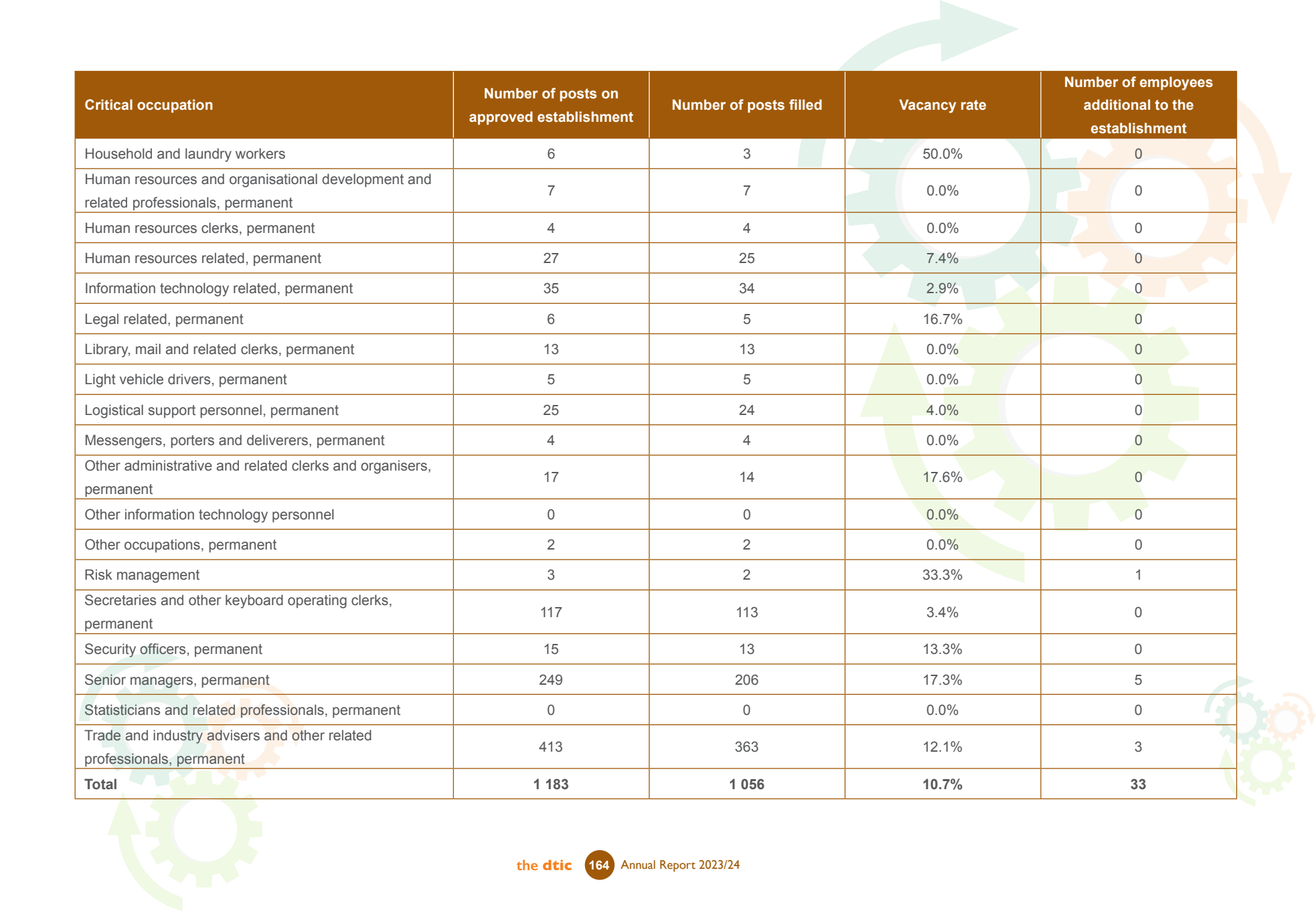
Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	415	377	9.2%	5
Regulations	65	63	3.1%	3
Transformation and Competition	66	55	16.7%	4
Exports	116	103	11.2%	1
Research	41	34	17.1%	0
Sectors	125	111	11.2%	3
Incentives	179	167	6.7%	5
ISID	92	69	25.0%	10
Trade	84	77	8.3%	2
Total	1 183	1 056	10.7%	33

Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (levels 1-2), permanent	1	1	0.0%	0
Skilled (levels 3-5), permanent	59	53	10.2%	25
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8), permanent	348	326	6.3%	3
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12), permanent	524	470	10.3%	0
Senior management (levels 13-16), permanent	251	206	17.9%	5
Total	1 183	1 056	10.7%	33

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administrative related, permanent	135	129	4.4%	24
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals etc., permanent	1	1	0.0%	0
Communication and information related, permanent	24	22	8.3%	0
Economists, permanent	6	5	16.7%	0
Finance and economics related, permanent	27	26	3.7%	0
Financial and related professionals, permanent	20	16	20.0%	0
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	8	7	12.5%	0
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	13	13	0.0%	0
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	0	0	0.0%	0
Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer, permanent	1	0	100.0%	0



Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Household and laundry workers	6	3	50.0%	0
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	7	7	0.0%	0
Human resources clerks, permanent	4	4	0.0%	0
Human resources related, permanent	27	25	7.4%	0
Information technology related, permanent	35	34	2.9%	0
Legal related, permanent	6	5	16.7%	0
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	13	13	0.0%	0
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	5	5	0.0%	0
Logistical support personnel, permanent	25	24	4.0%	0
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	4	4	0.0%	0
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	17	14	17.6%	0
Other information technology personnel	0	0	0.0%	0
Other occupations, permanent	2	2	0.0%	0
Risk management	3	2	33.3%	1
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	117	113	3.4%	0
Security officers, permanent	15	13	13.3%	0
Senior managers, permanent	249	206	17.3%	5
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	0	0	0.0%	0
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals, permanent	413	363	12.1%	3
Total	1 183	1 056	10.7%	33

3.3. Filling of SMS posts

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the Senior Management Service by salary level. It also provides information on the advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for non-compliance with prescribed timeframes, and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2024

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	0	0%	1	100%
Salary level 16	3	1	33.3%	0	0%
Salary level 15	12	7	58.3%	3	25%
Salary level 14	67	57	85.1%	0	0.0%
Salary level 13	168	141	83.9%	2	1.2%
Total	251	206	82.1%	6	2.4%

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2023

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	0	0%	1	100%
Salary level 16	3	1	33%	2	67%
Salary level 15	12	6	50%	6	50%
Salary level 14	67	59	88%	8	12%
Salary level 13	168	145	86%	23	14%
Total	251	211	84%	40	16%

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

SMS Level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in six months but filled in 612 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0
Salary level 15	0	0	0
Salary level 14	0	0	0
Salary level 13	1	0	0
Total	1	0	0

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts – Advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Post were not advertised due to lack of funds to fill vacancies.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Post were not filled due to lack of funds to fill vacancies.

Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
N/A
Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
N/A

3.4. Job evaluation

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in their organisation. In terms of the regulations, all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.4.1 Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	59	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	348	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	524	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Senior management service band a	168	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Senior management service band b	67	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Senior management service band c	12	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Senior management service band d	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Total	1183	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

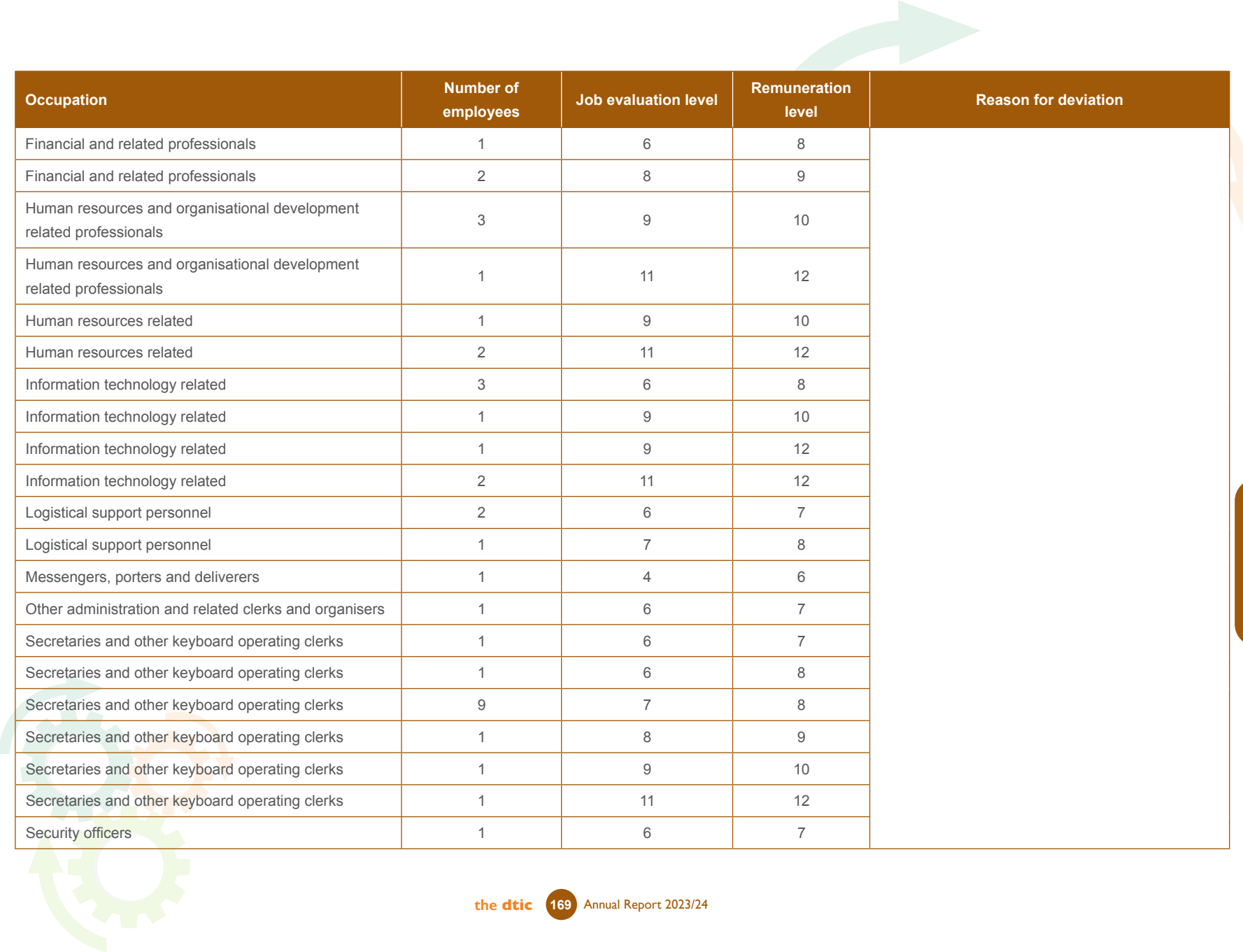
Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Employees with a disability	0

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Administrative related	1	6	7	Out of aAdjustment (foreign economics officers), grade progression, JE, grievance settlement and retentions)
Administrative related	4	7	8	
Administrative related	1	7	10	
Administrative related	1	8	9	
Administrative related	1	9	10	
Administrative related	2	10	11	
Administrative related	6	11	12	
Administrative related	1	11	13	
Communication and information related	1	8	9	
Communication and information related	2	8	10	
Finance and economics related	1	11	13	
Financial and related professionals	1	6	7	



Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Financial and related professionals	1	6	8	
Financial and related professionals	2	8	9	
Human resources and organisational development related professionals	3	9	10	
Human resources and organisational development related professionals	1	11	12	
Human resources related	1	9	10	
Human resources related	2	11	12	
Information technology related	3	6	8	
Information technology related	1	9	10	
Information technology related	1	9	12	
Information technology related	2	11	12	
Logistical support personnel	2	6	7	
Logistical support personnel	1	7	8	
Messengers, porters and deliverers	1	4	6	
Other administration and related clerks and organisers	1	6	7	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	6	7	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	6	8	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	9	7	8	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	8	9	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	9	10	
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	11	12	
Security officers	1	6	7	

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Security officers	1	7	9	-
Senior managers	3	13	14	
Senior managers	2	14	15	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	1	7	9	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	1	8	9	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	1	8	12	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	4	9	10	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	3	10	11	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	3	10	12	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	12	11	12	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	6	11	13	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	2	11	14	
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals	2	12	13	
Total	100	-	-	
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				100
Percentage of total employed				9%

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disability.

Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	39	3	4	11	57
Male	36	1	4	2	43
Total	75	4	8	13	100

Employees with a disability	2	0	2	2	6

3.5. Employment changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period 1 April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0%
Skilled (levels 3-5)	88	1	14	16%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	346	3	18	5%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	504	10	36	7%
Senior management service bands a	143	7	11	8%
Senior management service bands b	60	3	6	10%
Senior management service bands c	8	0	2	25%
Senior management service bands d	1	0	0	0%
Total	1 151	24	87	8%

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Administrative related, permanent	185	2	16	9%
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals etc., permanent	1	0	0	0%
Communication and information related, permanent	5	0	0	0%
Economists, permanent	6	0	3	50%
Finance and economics related, permanent	43	1	3	7%
Financial and related professionals, permanent	9	0	0	0%
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	3	0	1	33%
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	12	0	1	8%
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	2	0	0	0%
Head of Department / Chief Executive Officer, permanent	0	0	0	0%
Household and laundry workers	3	0	0	0%
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0	0%
Human resources clerks, permanent	4	0	0	0%
Human resources related, permanent	37	0	3	8%

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Information technology related, permanent	26	0	1	4%
Legal related, permanent	7	1	1	14%
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	15	0	0	0%
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	8	0	0	0%
Logistical support personnel, permanent	20	1	0	0%
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	2	0	0	0%
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	22	0	4	18%
Other information technology personnel	3	0	0	0%
Other occupations, permanent	2	0	0	0%
Risk management	0	2	0	0%
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	113	0	4	4%
Security officers, permanent	15	0	1	7%
Senior managers, permanent	212	10	19	9%
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0	0%
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals, permanent	394	7	30	8%
Total	1 151	24	87	8%

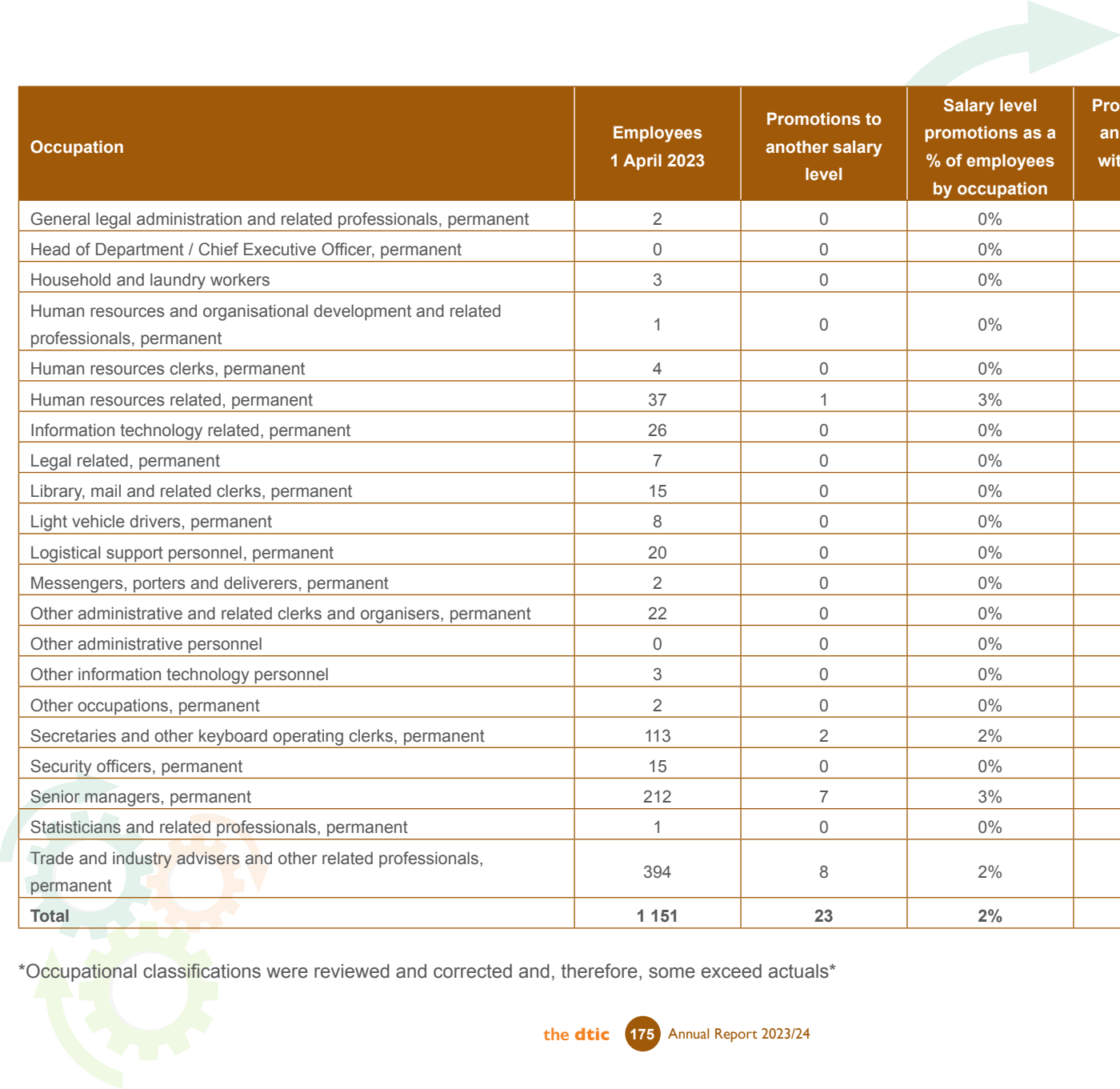
The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the department for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death, permanent	3	3.4%
Resignation, permanent	57	65.5%
Expiry of contract	6	6.9%
Dismissal – misconduct, permanent	1	1.1%
Mandatory retirement	2	2.3%
Discharge due to ill-health	0	0.0%
Retirement, permanent	6	6.9%
Early retirement	0	0.0%
Transfers, permanent	12	13.8%
Total	87	-
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment	8%	

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
Administrative related, permanent	185	2	1%	114	62%
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals etc., permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
Communication and information related, permanent	5	0	0%	2	40%
Economists, permanent	6	1	17%	11	183%
Finance and economics related, permanent	43	2	5%	40	93%
Financial and related professionals, permanent	9	0	0%	10	111%
Financial clerks and credit controllers, permanent	3	0	0%	2	67%
Food services aids and waiters, permanent	12	0	0%	2	17%



Occupation	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
General legal administration and related professionals, permanent	2	0	0%	0	0%
Head of Department / Chief Executive Officer, permanent	0	0	0%	0	0%
Household and laundry workers	3	0	0%	0	0%
Human resources and organisational development and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
Human resources clerks, permanent	4	0	0%	4	100%
Human resources related, permanent	37	1	3%	27	73%
Information technology related, permanent	26	0	0%	18	69%
Legal related, permanent	7	0	0%	5	71%
Library, mail and related clerks, permanent	15	0	0%	14	93%
Light vehicle drivers, permanent	8	0	0%	3	38%
Logistical support personnel, permanent	20	0	0%	14	70%
Messengers, porters and deliverers, permanent	2	0	0%	1	50%
Other administrative and related clerks and organisers, permanent	22	0	0%	10	45%
Other administrative personnel	0	0	0%	1	0%
Other information technology personnel	3	0	0%	1	33%
Other occupations, permanent	2	0	0%	0	0%
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks, permanent	113	2	2%	70	62%
Security officers, permanent	15	0	0%	9	60%
Senior managers, permanent	212	7	3%	174	82%
Statisticians and related professionals, permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
Trade and industry advisers and other related professionals, permanent	394	8	2%	270	69%
Total	1 151	23	2%	805	70%

Occupational classifications were reviewed and corrected and, therefore, some exceed actuals

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary bands
Unskilled (level 2), permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
Skilled (levels 3-5), permanent	88	0	0%	26	30%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8), permanent	346	3	1%	244	71%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12), permanent	504	13	3%	334	66%
Senior management (levels 13-16), permanent	212	7	3%	200	94%
Total	1 151	23	2%	805	70%

3.6. Employment equity

Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Senior officials and managers	65	12	7	6	62	6	19	16	193
Professionals	198	11	7	6	242	10	14	18	506
Technicians and associate professionals	67	4	2	0	113	5	4	9	204
Clerks	22	0	0	1	108	4	0	8	143
Service shop and market sales workers	2	1	1	1	9	0	0	1	15
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Labourers and related workers	4	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	23
Total	362	29	17	14	552	26	37	52	1 089
Employees with disabilities	21	0	1	2	19	1	3	4	51

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management, permanent	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	10
Senior management, permanent	72	12	6	6	71	7	22	17	213
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, permanent	176	11	8	6	187	9	11	21	429
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors and foreman, permanent	88	4	2	2	235	8	4	14	357
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, permanent	24	1	0	0	52	2	0	0	79
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	362	29	17	14	552	26	37	52	1 089

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management, permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management, permanent	4	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	10
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, permanent	6	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	11
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, permanent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, permanent	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unskilled and defined decision making								0	0
Total	11	1	1	1	7	2	1	0	24
Employees with disabilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management, permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Senior management, permanent	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, permanent	5	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	11
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, permanent	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top management, permanent									
Total	9	1	0	1	11	1	0	0	23
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management, permanent	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Senior management, permanent	4	4	0	1	6	0	1	1	17
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, permanent	16	0	3	1	10	1	1	2	34
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, permanent	5	0	0	1	14	1	0	0	21
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, permanent	2	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	13
Total	27	5	3	4	40	3	2	3	87
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Suspended without pay and final written warning	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Verbal warning	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Written warning	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Final written warning	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Suspended without pay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pending	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Dismissal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Case withdrawn	3	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	10
Total	10	6	2	0	12	0	1	1	32

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54	10	6	5	76	4	34	18	207
Professionals	144	4	6	7	129	4	14	14	322
Technicians and associate professionals	92	7	0	0	180	1	7	7	294
Clerks	77	0	1	2	229	7	11	12	339
Service and sales workers	71	2	0	0	180	10	0	1	264
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labour and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	438	23	13	14	794	26	66	52	1 426
Employees with disabilities	12	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	31

3.7. Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for non-compliance within the prescribed timeframes, and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

Table 3.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2023

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General/Head of Department	1	0	0	0.0%
Salary level 16	3	1	1	100%
Salary level 15	13	8	8	100%
Salary level 14	71	60	59	98.3%
Salary level 13	181	144	140	97.2%
Total	269	213	208	97.7%

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2023

Reasons
One employee on salary level 14 retired.
One employee on salary level 13 resigned, one employee was seconded, and two employees' reasons are unknown.

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2023

Reasons
No gross poor performance was found requiring disciplinary action.

3.8. Performance rewards

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Table 3.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African					
Male	1	552	0.2%	77	77
Female	0	362	0%	0	0
Asian					
Male	0	17	0%	0	0
Female	1	37	2.7%	81	81
Coloured					
Male	0	29	0%	0	0
Female	0	26	0%	0	0
White					
Male	0	14	0%	0	0
Female	0	52	0%	0	0
Total	2	1 089	0.2%	158	79

Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below senior management service for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	0	59	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	348	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0	524	0	0	0	0
Total	0	932	0	0	0	0

Table 3.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Senior managers	2	211	1%	158	79
Total	2	211	1%	158	79

Table 3.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for senior management service for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	1	144	0.7%	81	81	0%
Band B	1	59	1.7%	77	77	0%
Band C	0	7	0	0	0	0%
Band D	0	1	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	211	1%	158	79	0%

3.9. Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	01 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Lower skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	2	33	2	33	0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	4	67	4	67	0	0
Contract (levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	100	6	100	0	0

Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Major occupation	1 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Senior managers	4	67	4	67	0	0
Trade/industry advisers and other related profession	2	33	2	33	0	0

3.10. Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Skilled (levels 3-5)	483	39.5	48	5.1	10	516
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	2 936	37.7	285	30.3	10	5 510
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	3 570	38.4	413	43.8	9	12 510
Senior management (levels 13-16)	1 402	34.2	171	18.2	8	7 317
Contract (other)	174	51.7	25	2.7	7	64
Total	8565	37.8	942	100	9	25 917

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Skilled (levels 3-5)	2	100	1	5%	2	1
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	342	100	7	32%	49	670
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	350	100	7	32%	50	1 160
Senior management (levels 13-16)	142	100	7	32%	20	643
Total	836	100	22	100%	38	2 474

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 3.10.3 Annual Leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	21	1	21
Skilled (levels 3-5)	1 307	62	21
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	9 041	331	27
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	13 930	508	27
Senior management (levels 13-16)	6 177	237	26
Not available	550	31	18
Total	31 026	1 170	27

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 March 2024
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	1	1	1	148.3
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	30	4	8	25.1
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	9	4	2	63.0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	14	5	3	69.8
Total	54	14	4	76.6

The following table summarise payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2023/24 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	487	11	44
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24	295	4	74
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2023/24	2 933	69	43
Total	3 715	84	44

3.11. HIV/AIDS and health promotion programmes

Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
N/A	N/A

Table 3.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Ms Thuli Lebuso Director: Organisational Development and Transformation
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		Four employees. The annual budget for health and wellness, excluding the Compensation of the Employees budget is R2,278,000.00.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/ services of this programme.	X		Counselling (telephonic, face-to-face), trauma debriefing, managerial support services, life management services, training and development, awareness and prevention
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in item 55 (6)(d) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		- Ms Thuli Lebuso, CMSB: OD&T, Chairperson - Dr Mikateko Mabunda, CMSB: QWL, Member - Ms Elizabeth Sebata CMSB: Clinic Member - Ms Nokulunga Nzuza, Research, Member - Ms Geneva Ledwaba, Exports, Member - Ms Malefeu Thobejane, CMSB: OHS, Member - Ms Shanaaz Ebrahim, Investment and Spatial Industrial Development, Member - Ms Chantel Martin, Sectors, Member - Mr John Rocha, Trade, Member - Ms Lulama Ndou, CMSB: Change Management, Member

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			11. Ms Maryjane Makatola, CMSB: Internal Disability and Gender Mainstreaming, Member 12. Ms Rachel Mokhawane, Trade, Additional Member 13. Ms Kgothatso Chuene, CMSB, Additional Member 14. Ms Thea Hulley, ODG, Member 15. Ms Gloria Shihlane, Transformation and Competition, Member 16. Ms Maureen Mahlangu, Incentives, Member 17. Mr Akhona Tshonisile, Regulations, Member 18. Mr Anganathi Ntshinka, Ministry, Member 19. Mr James Marais, PSA, Member 20. Mr Sinki Moganedi, NEHAWU, Member 21. Ms Margaret Mashala, CMSB: QWL, Secretariat
5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		Yes, the Recruitment Policy and practices reviewed as part of the EE Plan
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		The Occupational Clinic has measures in place for monitoring and making referrals
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		Four wellness days were conducted during the 2023/24 financial year and voluntary testing was part of the services that were offered. However, no additional employees tested positive. Employees who previously tested positive were being supported via the Occupational Health Clinic and encouraged to make use of the available counselling services.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		Monitoring of trends and interventions introduced. Interventions facilitated and feedback from clients.

3.12. Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Subject matter	Date
Total number of collective agreements	None

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Suspended without pay and final written warning	1	3%
Verbal warning	7	22%
Written warning	6	19%
Final written warning	2	6%
Suspended without pay	1	3%
Fine	0	0%
Demotion	0	0%
Dismissal	2	6%
Not guilty	0	0%
Case withdrawn	10	31%
Pending	3	9%
Total	32	100%

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Alleged fraud	1	3%
Gross dishonesty	1	3%
Disgraceful conduct/soliciting of bribe	1	3%
Failure to disclose family member participation prior to benefiting	2	6%
Abscondment	1	3%
Insubordination and dereliction of duties	1	3%
Fails to comply with leave policy	2	6%
Insubordination, unethical and dishonest behaviour and contravention of an act	1	3%
Dereliction of duties, insubordination and prejudice the administration of the department	1	3%
Improper, disgraceful and unacceptable conduct	1	3%
Prejudice the administration of the department	2	6%
Non-disclosure of gifts	5	16%
Non-disclosure of financial interest	3	9%
Dereliction of duties	2	6%
Failure to fully disclose financial interest	6	19%
Failure to submit PA on time and failure to comply with leave policy	1	3%
Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Public Service, displays disrespect towards others in the workplace and performed poorly for reasons other than incapacity	1	3%
Total	32	100%

Table 3.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Grievances	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	32	94%
Number of grievances not resolved	2	6%
Total number of grievances logged	34	100%

Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with councils for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	1	17%
Number of disputes dismissed	1	17%
Number of disputes pending	4	67%
Withdrawn	0	0%
Total	6	100%

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Total number of persons working days lost	N/A
Total costs working days lost	N/A
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	N/A

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Number of people suspended	2
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	0
Average number of days suspended	30 days each
Cost of suspension (R'000)	201

3.13. Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2023	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	105	0	220	0	220
	Male	93	0	183	0	183
Professionals	Female	300	0	0	0	0
	Male	240	0	0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	144	0	0	0	0
	Male	74	0	0	0	0
Clerks	Female	128	0	106	0	106
	Male	25	0	83	0	83
Service and sales workers	Female	9	0	150	0	150
	Male	6	0	116	0	116
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	0	0	0
Labourers and related	Female	18	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	Female	704	0	476	0	476
	Male	447	0	382	0	382
Total		1 151	0	858	0	858

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2023	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	105	0	132	0	132
	Male	93	0	75	0	75
Professionals	Female	300	0	161	0	161
	Male	240	0	161	0	161
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	144	0	195	0	195
	Male	74	0	99	0	99
Clerks	Female	128	0	259	0	259
	Male	25	0	80	0	80
Service and sales workers	Female	9	0	191	0	191
	Male	6	0	73	0	73
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	18	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	Female	704	0	938	0	938
	Male	447	0	488	0	488
Total		1 151	0	1 426	0	1 426

3.14. Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	2	100%
Temporary total disablement	0	0%
Permanent disablement	0	0%
Fatal	0	0%
Total	2	100%

3.15. Utilisation of consultants

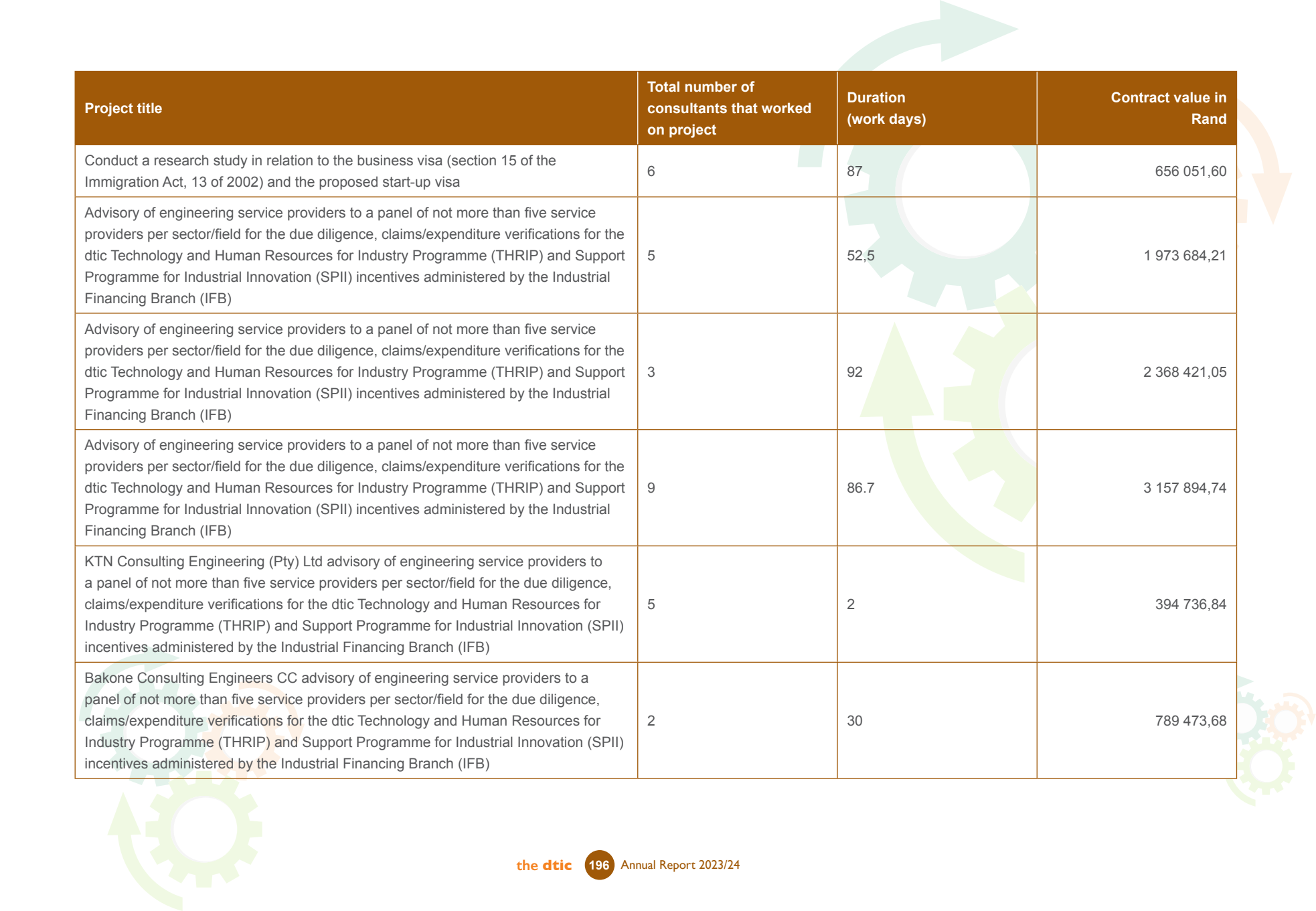
The following tables relates to information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations “consultant” means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- The rendering of expert advice;
- The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks; and
- The execution of a specific task, which is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department.

Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Research study on phase 2 of the Itukise – internships for unemployed graduates’ programme for the duration of the research project	13	160	902 720,01

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Investigation services and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the Broad-Based Black Empowerment Act no.46 of 2013 (the B-BBEE Act) on behalf of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (the B-BBEE Commission) for a period of six months pursuant to RFQ 2b of BID DTIC 03/20-21	10	224	1 720 566,75
Research impact assessment of International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) trade tools on the steel sector	7	305,33	1 671 300,00
Service; media monitoring relations and communication services to the B-BBEE Commission for a period of two years	8	11	1 455 037,50
Investigation services and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the Broad-Based Black Empowerment Act no.46 of 2013 (the B-BBEE Act) on behalf of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (the B-BBEE Commission) for a period of six months pursuant to RFQ 2b of BID DTIC 03/20-21	7	160	915 840,00
Research an impact assessment of the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme under statement 103 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment codes as amended	6	78	1 798 520,00
Investigation services and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the Broad-Based Black Empowerment Act no.46 of 2013 (the B-BBEE Act) on behalf of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (the B-BBEE Commission) for a period of six months pursuant to RFQ 2b of BID DTIC 03/20-21	12	182	1 788 480,00
Advisory assessment of the scrap metal policy proposals	3	305,33	563 960,00
Forensic auditors (consultants) forensic investigations on alleged fraud and corruption cases at the dtic for a period of three years (36 months)	4	60	563 996,00
Advisory and analysis of the South Africa trade of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and opportunities arising from trade blocs study	3	58	1 994 068,90
Research to conduct the dtic Black Industrialist Economic Outlook Index	4	12	1 997 117,72



Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Conduct a research study in relation to the business visa (section 15 of the Immigration Act, 13 of 2002) and the proposed start-up visa	6	87	656 051,60
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	5	52,5	1 973 684,21
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	3	92	2 368 421,05
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	9	86.7	3 157 894,74
KTN Consulting Engineering (Pty) Ltd advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	5	2	394 736,84
Bakone Consulting Engineers CC advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	2	30	789 473,68

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	3	3	394 736,84
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	4	33.75	394 736.84
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	4	168.8	2 763 157,89
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	2	2	394 736,84
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	2	71.3	2 368 421.05
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: Work days	Total contract value in Rand
22	122	2 184.71	R31 027 658.46

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Research study on phase 2 of the Itukise internships for unemployed graduates' programme for the duration of the research project	100	100	9
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP) and Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) incentives administered by the Industrial Financing Branch (IFB)	100	50	1
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	3
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	52	22	3
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	3
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	2
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	3

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	4
Advisory of engineering service providers to a panel of not more than five service providers per sector/field for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	4
Investigation services and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the B-BBEE Act no.46 of 2013 (the B-BBEE act) on behalf of the B-BBEE Commission for a period of six months pursuant to RFQ 2b of bid dtic 03/20-21	100	100	8
Research impact assessment of ITAC trade tools on the steel sector	20	34	0
Advisory for the due diligence, claims/expenditure verifications for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	4
Service; media monitoring relations and communication services to the B-BBEE Commission for a period of two years	100	100	8
Investigation services and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the B-BBEE Act no. 46 of 2013 on behalf of the B-BBEE Commission for a period of six months pursuant to RFQ 3 of bid dtic 03/20-21	96	96	1
Research an impact assessment of the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme under statement 103 of the B-BBEE codes as amended	20	43	3
Investigation services and the analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the B-BBEE A no. 53 of 2003 as amended by the B-BBEE Act no. 46 of 2013, on behalf of the B-BBEE Commission for a period of three years	100	50	4
Advisory assessment of the scrap metal policy proposals	20	34	0
Forensic auditors (consultants) - forensic investigations on alleged fraud and corruption cases at the dtic for a period of three years (36 months)	100	100	4

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Advisory an analysis of the South Africa trade of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and opportunities arising from trade blocs study	52	40	2
Research to conduct the dtic black industrialist economic outlook index	52	40	2
Advisory for the technical and financial proposals by DNA Economics (Pty) Ltd and appointment of DNA Economics (Pty) Ltd to conduct a research study in relation to the business visa (section 15 of the immigration Act, 13 of 2002) and the proposed start-up visa	52	40	2
Advisory for the due diligence claims/expenditure verification for the dtic THRIP and SPII incentives administered by the IFB	100	100	2

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in rand
None	None	None	None
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration work days	Total contract value in rand
None	None	None	None

Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
None	None	None	None

3.16. Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by department
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0



PART

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1. Irregular expenditure

a. Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable ¹	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Reconciling notes

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

b. Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	310	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	310	-

1 Transfer to receivables

c. Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Total	-	-

d. Details of irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
Total	-	-

e. Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Total	-	-

f. Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Additional disclosure relating to inter-institutional arrangements

g. Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Description
None
Total

h. Details of irregular expenditure cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
None	-	-
Total	-	-

i. Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
Not applicable

1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a. Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable ²	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Reconciling notes

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

2 Transfer to receivables

b. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	53	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	53	-

c. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-	-
Total	-	-

d. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

e. Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
Not applicable
Total

1.3. Unauthorised expenditure

a. Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable ³	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recoverable and written off ⁴	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

³ Transfer to receivables

⁴ This amount may only be written off against available savings

Reconciling notes

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

b. Details of unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

1.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) &(iii))⁵

a. Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Theft	-	-
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recoverable	-	-
Less: Not recoverable and written off	-	-
Total	-	-

b. Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
None	-	-
Total	-	-

c. Other material losses recoverable

Nature of losses	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
None	-	-
Total	-	-

d. Other material losses not recoverable and written off

Nature of losses	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Rental damages	209	150
Total	209	150

Damages to rental vehicles

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated value R'000
Valid invoices received	9 889	550 760
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	9 889	550 760
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	-	-

⁵ Information related to material losses must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.

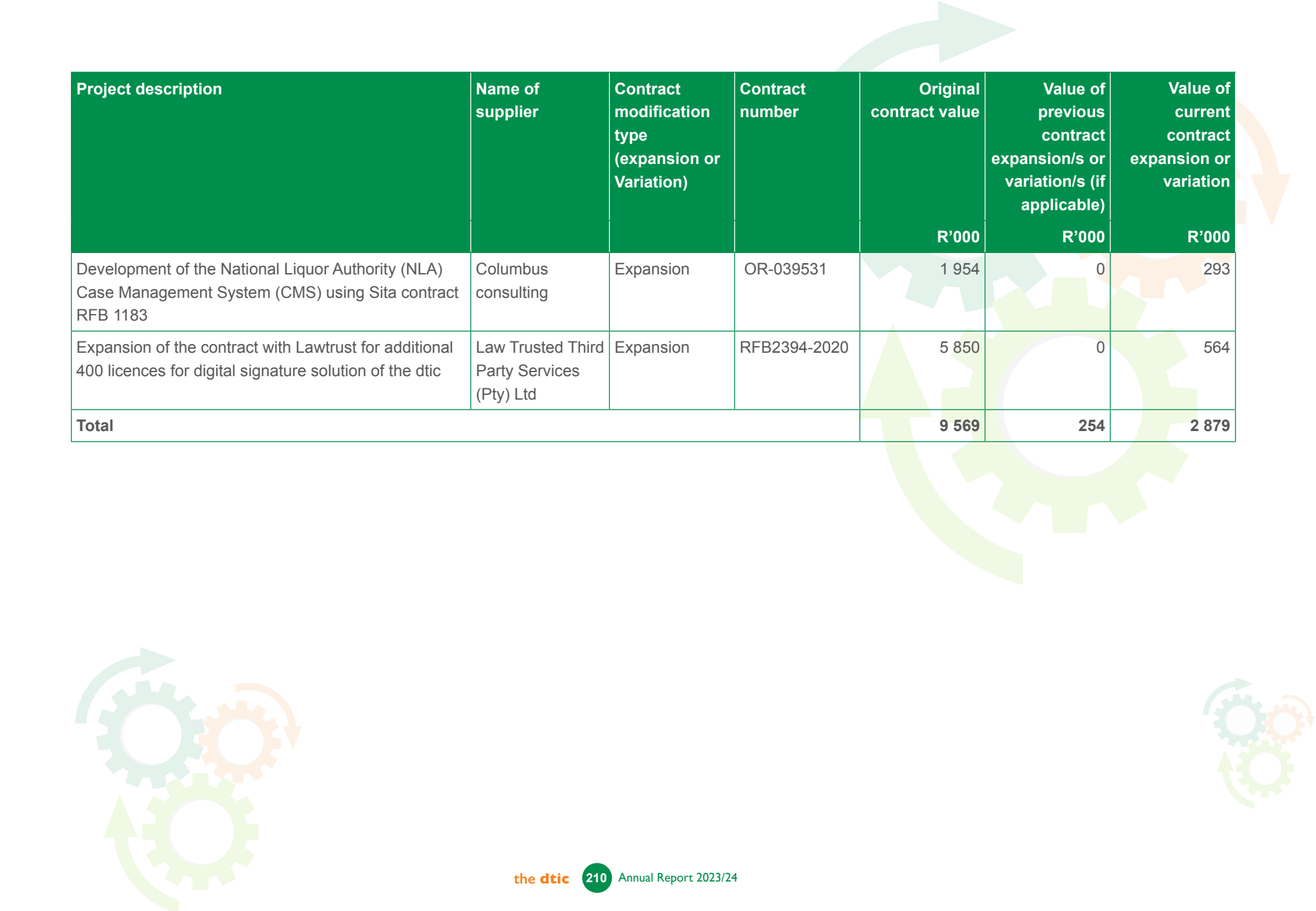
3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1. Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Ownership structure subscription for a period of three years	Who Owns Whom	Single source	RFQ 04/2023 OR-039594	1 347
Request for approval to procure interpretation booths and interpreter services in English, French, Arabic and Portuguese during the AfCFTA Business Forum in Cape Town from 16 to 19 April 2023	Congress Rental	Single source	OR-039596	1 234
Migration (including upgrading, installation and configuration) of the existing SAS solution of the dtic and the as-is processes (i.e. statistical analysis development, test and production operations) from a desktop-based to a server-based solution, and provide five years' maintenance and support	SAS Institute (Pty) Ltd	Single source	OR-039681	20 304
Subscribing to an off-the-shelf online web-based foreign direct investment database (FDI markets) for the dtic for a period of three years	The Financial Times Ltd	Single source	RFQ 05/2023 OR-039625	1 419
Single source procurement of catering services and venue hire to host the BRICS Business Forum, which was scheduled to take place on 22 August 2023 at the Sandton International Convention Centre	Liberty Group (Pty) Ltd	Single source	OR-039727	2 600
Emergency 2-gig internet lines for a period of 12 months to mitigate consistence downtime and current risk inherent in having single connectivity via Sita and their respective service provider(s) infrastructure internet line	Vodacom (Pty) Ltd	Single source	-	1 145
Host of South Africa-Ghana Business Forum at the Atterbell Investments T/A Gallagher Convention Centre on 12 March 2024	Atterbell Investments (Pty) Ltd	Single source	OR-039835	1 255
Total				29 259

3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Dean Hoff from India to RSA	Stuttafords Van Lines	Expansion	OR-039642	186	28	213
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Siphamandla Kumkani from Kinshasa to RSA	AGS Worldwide Movers	Expansion	OR-039628	100	15	115
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Madileke Ramushu from London to RSA	Elliot Mobility	Expansion	OR-039673	236	35	271
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Greg Munyai from Abuja, Nigeria to RSA	Stuttafords Van Lines	Expansion	OR-039677	270	41	311
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Karabo Modimokwane from Dakar, Senegal, to RSA	Pickfords Removals	Expansion	OR-039678	232	35	267
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Sisanda Mtwazi from Zimbabwe to RSA	AGS Worldwide	Expansion	OR-039640	144	22	166
Redelivery for household goods for Ms Seema Sardha from Seoul, Korea, to RSA	Biddulphs Removal	Expansion	OR-039633	219	33	251
Redelivery for household goods for Mr Rirhandzu Mahlale from Shanghai, China to RSA	Biddulphs Removal	Expansion	OR-039634	299	45	344
Printing of a billboard for the dtic internal street	Harmonic Ink Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	OR-039708	79	0	84



Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Development of the National Liquor Authority (NLA) Case Management System (CMS) using Sita contract RFB 1183	Columbus consulting	Expansion	OR-039531	1 954	0	293
Expansion of the contract with Lawtrust for additional 400 licences for digital signature solution of the dtic	Law Trusted Third Party Services (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	RFB2394-2020	5 850	0	564
Total				9 569	254	2 879

4. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition set out on pages 220-273, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition as at 31 March 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Modified Cash Standards (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

7. The supplementary information set out on pages 274-303 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of

financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 216, forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
13. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2024 for auditing. I selected programmes that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme 4: Sectors	81	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
Programme 6: Incentives	100	Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities

14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

15. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual

performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable

- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

16. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

17. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes.

Other matters

18. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

19. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over-or under-achievements.
20. The tables that follow provide information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 48 to 136.

Programme 4: Sectors

Targets achieved: 93, 75%

Budget spent: 99, 7%

Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of jobs created through branch interventions	1 459	68

Programme 6: incentives

Targets achieved: 86,67%

Budget spent: 99. 9%

Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services	R8bn	R7,334 bn
Number of construction job opportunities (Part time or temporary job opportunities)	3 000	1 342

Material misstatements

21. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for programme 4: sectors and programme 6: incentives. Management subsequently corrected all the misstatements, and I did not include any material findings in this report.

Report on compliance with legislation

22. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.
23. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
24. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
25. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

26. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes

presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.

27. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
28. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
29. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

30. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

31. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor General

Pretoria

14 August 2024



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

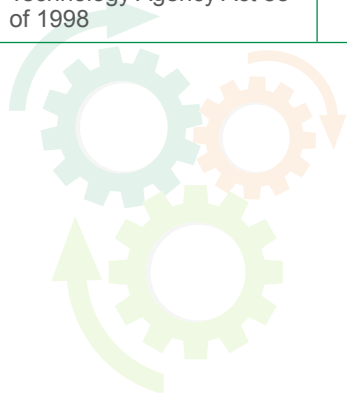
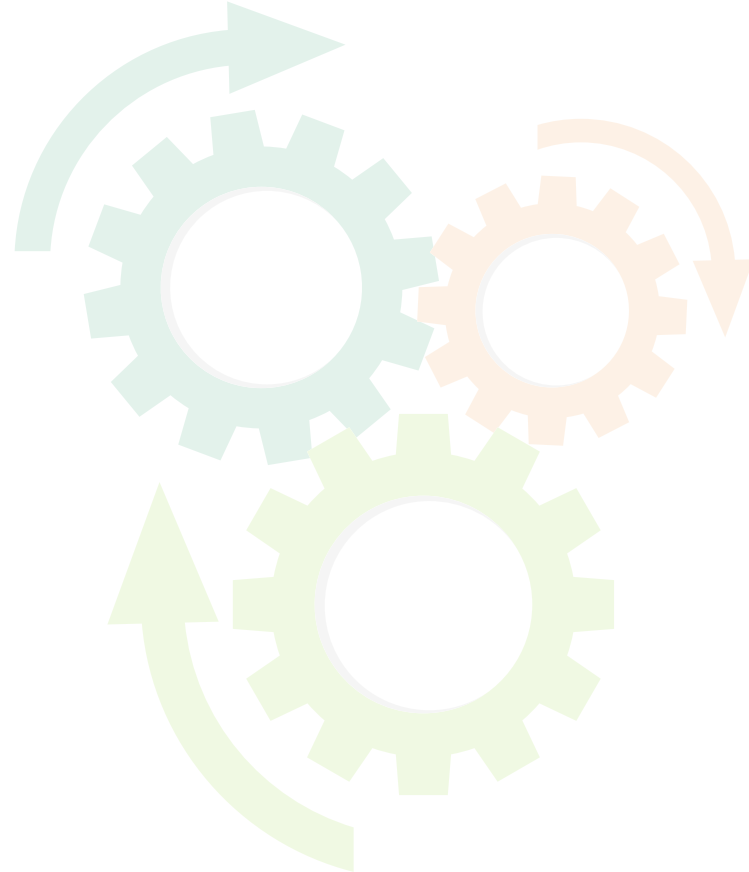
Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); Section 38(1)(h)(iii); 38(1)(j); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); Section 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); Section 44(1); 44(2); 45(b);
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); Regulation 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); Regulation 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1 Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; Regulation 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; Regulation 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; Regulation 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); Regulation 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); Regulation 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; Regulation 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; Regulation 16A7.7; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); Regulation 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; Regulation 16A9.2(a)(ii); 16A9.2(a)(iii); 17.1.1; 18.2 Regulation 19.8.4

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; Paragraph 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9

Legislation	Sections or regulations
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
Practice Note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 2.1; 3.1(b)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; Regulation 6.5; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8; Regulation 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2;
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)



5. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

Appropriation per programme	2023/24							2022/23	
Voted funds and Direct charges	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
PROGRAMME									
Administration	859 099	-	(33 749)	825 350	816 925	8 425	99,0%	795 278	759 928
Trade	261 603	-	(5 383)	256 220	252 006	4 214	98,4%	227 645	222 660
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	140 534	-	(379)	140 155	138 635	1 520	98,9%	169 777	152 115
Sectors	1 592 932	-	(14 626)	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133	99,7%	1 734 126	1 730 513
Regulation	349 339	-	(81)	349 258	346 173	3 085	99,1%	332 001	331 511
Incentives	5 413 639	-	25 413	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	99,9%	5 411 439	5 363 087
Export	388 284	-	31 243	419 527	416 725	2 802	99,3%	398 232	397 829
Transformation and Competition	1 644 977	-	2 288	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	99,2%	1 795 977	1 792 552
Research	59 112	-	(4 726)	54 386	49 251	5 135	90,6%	49 078	48 237
TOTAL	10 709 519	-	-	10 709 519	10 658 446	51 073	99,5%	10 913 553	10 798 433
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental receipts				218 336				151 942	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				10 927 855				11 065 495	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance Expenditure					10 658 446				10 798 433

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

Appropriation per economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 730 639	(3 152)	(14 200)	1 713 287	1 676 346	36 941	97,8%	1 684 110	1 639 377
Compensation of employees	1 066 140	-	-	1 066 140	1 042 235	23 905	97,8%	1 081 666	1 046 434
Goods and services	664 499	(3 233)	(14 200)	647 066	634 030	13 036	98,0%	602 444	592 943
Interest and rent on land	-	81	-	81	81	-	100%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	8 925 793	(13 032)	20 933	8 933 694	8 920 946	12 748	99,9%	9 214 868	9 153 746
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 169 220	-	-	1 169 220	1 169 220	-	100,0%	1 247 833	1 247 833
Foreign governments and international organisations	44 459	(1 900)	-	42 559	38 542	4 017	90,6%	41 173	35 009
Public corporations and private enterprises	7 563 788	(12 376)	19 756	7 571 168	7 562 446	8 722	99,9%	7 755 788	7 701 143
Non-profit institutions	146 011	-	-	146 011	146 010	1	99,9%	159 801	159 801
Households	2 315	1 244	1 177	4 736	4 728	8	99,8%	10 273	9 960
Payments for capital assets	52 866	15 972	(6 756)	62 082	60 700	1 382	97,8%	13 074	4 118
Machinery and equipment	49 818	2 555	(3 456)	48 917	48 265	652	98,7%	9 347	2 112
Software and other intangible assets	3 048	13 417	(3 300)	13 165	12 435	730	94,5%	3 727	2 006
Payment for financial assets	221	212	23	456	454	2	99,6%	1 501	1 191
TOTAL	10 709 519	-	-	10 709 519	10 658 446	51 073	99,5%	10 913 553	10 798 433

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME1: ADMINISTRATION	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Ministry	44 103	(1 355)	(3 381)	39 367	39 289	78	99,8%	41 660	38 657
Office Of The Director-General	75 741	457	(7 300)	68 898	67 830	1 068	98,4%	82 095	77 033
Corporate Management Services	620 309	(3 452)	(18 004)	598 853	592 464	6 389	98,9%	547 195	522 322
Office Accommodation	2 500	230	-	2 730	2 729	1	99,9%	3 150	2 571
Financial Management	67 476	3 698	26	71 200	70 683	517	99,3%	70 627	68 803
Marketing Communication And Media Relations	48 970	422	(5 090)	44 302	43 930	372	99,2%	50 551	50 542
TOTAL	859 099	-	(33 749)	825 350	816 925	8 425	99,0%	795 278	759 928
Economic classification									
Current payments	811 931	(16 675)	(30 783)	764 473	756 176	8 297	98,9%	782 697	754 373
Compensation of employees	300 556	-	(3 689)	296 867	296 772	95	99,9%	325 237	305 468
Goods and services	511 375	(16 756)	(27 094)	467 525	459 323	8 202	98,2%	457 460	448 905
Interest and rent on land	-	81	-	81	81	-	100%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	375	491	-	866	864	2	99,8%	1 897	1 886
Households	375	491	-	866	864	2	99,8%	1 897	1 886
Payments for capital assets	46 793	15 972	(2 992)	59 773	59 648	125	99,8%	9 684	2 933
Machinery and equipment	44 282	2 920	308	47 510	47 385	125	99,7%	6 524	927
Software and other intangible assets	2 511	13 052	(3 300)	12 263	12 263	-	100,0%	3 160	2 006
Payment for financial assets	-	212	26	238	237	1	99,6%	1 000	736
TOTAL	859 099	-	(33 749)	825 350	816 925	8 425	99,0%	795 278	759 928

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 2: TRADE	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
International Trade Development	244 687	-	(4 521)	240 166	236 956	3 210	98,7%	213 012	208 864
African Multilateral Economic Development	16 916	-	(862)	16 054	15 050	1 004	93,7%	14 633	13 796
TOTAL	261 603	-	(5 383)	256 220	252 006	4 214	98,4%	227 645	222 660
Economic classification									
Current payments	109 903	1 094	(4 489)	106 508	103 239	3 269	96,9%	89 452	88 609
Compensation of employees	82 837	-	(2 489)	80 348	80 346	2	99,9%	81 242	80 408
Goods and services	27 066	1 094	(2 000)	26 160	22 893	3 267	87,5%	8 210	8 201
Transfers and subsidies	150 806	(1 094)	-	149 712	148 767	945	99,4%	137 337	134 051
Departmental agencies and accounts	120 405	-	-	120 405	120 405	-	100,0%	109 996	109 996
Foreign governments and international organisations	24 530	(1 100)	-	23 430	22 490	940	96,0%	21 392	18 657
Public corporations and private enterprises	5 411	-	-	5 411	5 406	5	99,9%	5 468	4 920
Households	460	6	-	466	466	-	100%	481	478
Payments for capital assets	894	-	(894)	-	-	-	-	856	-
Machinery and equipment	894	-	(894)	-	-	-	-	856	-
TOTAL	261 603	-	(5 383)	256 220	252 006	4 214	98,4%	227 645	222 660

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 3: INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Investment Promotion	36 902	12 508	(4 228)	45 182	44 753	429	99,1%	49 554	49 049
Investment And Interdepartmental Clearing House	17 663	(10 648)	-	7 015	6 637	378	94,6%	15 732	6 509
Investor Support And Aftercare	2 755	(2 159)	3	599	596	3	99,5%	3 894	735
Spatial Industrial Development	83 214	299	3 846	87 359	86 649	710	99,2%	100 597	95 823
TOTAL	140 534	-	(379)	140 155	138 635	1 520	98,9%	169 777	152 115
Economic classification									
Current payments	86 502	7 903	(357)	94 048	92 903	1 145	98,8%	104 036	92 570
Compensation of employees	76 537	-	8 504	85 041	85 038	3	99,9%	93 477	82 482
Goods and services	9 965	7 903	(8 861)	9 007	7 865	1 142	87,3%	10 559	10 089
Transfers and subsidies	53 473	(7 903)	537	46 107	45 732	375	99,2%	65 528	59 545
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 342	-	-	10 342	10 342	-	100,0%	10 558	10 558
Public corporations and private enterprises	43 131	(8 000)	-	35 131	34 757	374	98,9%	53 908	48 104
Households	-	97	537	634	633	1	99,8%	1 062	883
Payments for capital assets	559	-	(559)	-	-	-	-	213	-
Machinery and equipment	559	-	(559)	-	-	-	-	213	-
TOTAL	140 534	-	(379)	140 155	138 635	1 520	98,9%	169 777	152 115

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 4: SECTORS	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Industrial Competitiveness	861 746	4 496	(1 815)	864 427	864 340	87	99,9%	935 689	932 228
Customised Sector Programmes	731 186	(4 496)	(12 811)	713 879	709 833	4 046	99,4%	798 437	798 286
TOTAL	1 592 932	-	(14 626)	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133	99,7%	1 734 126	1 730 513
Economic classification									
Current payments	125 598	6 282	(13 474)	118 406	114 357	4 049	96,6%	114 948	114 855
Compensation of employees	116 798	-	(12 309)	104 489	100 447	4 042	96,1%	104 062	103 987
Goods and services	8 800	6 282	(1 165)	13 917	13 910	7	99,9%	10 886	10 868
Transfers and subsidies	1 465 987	(6 282)	-	1 459 705	1 459 622	83	99,9%	1 619 100	1 615 658
Departmental agencies and accounts	322 071	-	-	322 071	322 071	-	100,0%	377 084	377 084
Foreign governments and international organisations	10 679	(2 000)	-	8 679	8 598	81	99,1%	10 574	7 146
Public corporations and private enterprises	988 933	(4 376)	-	984 557	984 557	-	100,0%	1 072 902	1 072 902
Non-profit institutions	144 304	-	-	144 304	144 303	1	99,9%	158 111	158 111
Households	-	94	-	94	93	1	98,9%	429	416
Payments for capital assets	1 126	-	(1 126)	-	-	-	-	78	-
Machinery and equipment	1 126	-	(1 126)	-	-	-	-	78	-
Payment for financial assets	221	-	(26)	195	194	1	99,5%	-	-
TOTAL	1 592 932	-	(14 626)	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133	99,7%	1 734 126	1 730 513

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 5: REGULATION	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Policy And Legislative Development	19 542	1 003	1 266	21 811	21 808	3	99,9%	18 733	18 728
Enforcement And Compliance	36 041	240	(1 190)	35 091	35 081	10	99,9%	33 342	33 076
Regulatory Services	293 756	(1 243)	(157)	292 356	289 284	3 072	98,9%	279 926	279 708
TOTAL	349 339	-	(81)	349 258	346 173	3 085	99,1%	332 001	331 511
Economic classification									
Current payments	69 758	(1 234)	19	68 543	68 493	50	99,9%	63 371	63 098
Compensation of employees	58 806	-	2 175	60 981	60 978	3	99,9%	56 633	56 370
Goods and services	10 952	(1 234)	(2 156)	7 562	7 515	47	99,4%	6 738	6 728
Transfers and subsidies	279 407	1 234	-	280 641	277 645	2 996	98,9%	267 963	267 958
Departmental agencies and accounts	270 094	-	-	270 094	270 094	-	100,0%	258 391	258 391
Foreign governments and international organisations	9 250	1 200	-	10 450	7 454	2 996	71,3%	9 207	9 206
Households	63	34	-	97	97	-	100,0%	365	361
Payments for capital assets	174	-	(100)	74	35	39	47,3%	167	-
Machinery and equipment	174	-	(100)	74	35	39	47,3%	167	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	454
TOTAL	349 339	-	(81)	349 258	346 173	3 085	99,1%	332 001	331 511

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 6: INCENTIVES	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Broadening Participation And Industrial Incentives	25 174	1 134	2	26 310	19 859	6 451	75,5%	29 695	29 693
Manufacturing Incentives	3 101 772	69 260	25 402	3 196 434	3 194 954	1 480	99,9%	3 693 410	3 678 384
Services Investment Incentives	1 155 593	(5 426)	-	1 150 167	1 150 164	3	99,9%	998 787	997 242
Infrastructure Investment Support	1 094 253	(57 219)	89	1 037 123	1 037 117	6	99,9%	662 704	630 948
Product And Systems Development	16 053	(2 903)	-	13 150	13 149	1	99,9%	11 512	11 510
Strategic Partnership And Customer Care	20 794	(4 846)	(80)	15 868	15 865	3	99,9%	15 331	15 310
TOTAL	5 413 639	-	25 413	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	99,9%	5 411 439	5 363 087
Economic classification									
Current payments	154 814	-	6 487	161 301	161 284	17	99,9%	161 571	161 521
Compensation of employees	136 213	-	5 501	141 714	141 708	6	99,9%	142 022	142 011
Goods and services	18 601	-	986	19 587	19 576	11	99,9%	19 549	19 510
Transfers and subsidies	5 258 825	-	18 926	5 277 751	5 269 824	7 927	99,8%	5 249 868	5 201 566
Public corporations and private enterprises	5 257 558	-	19 756	5 277 314	5 269 388	7 926	99,8%	5 249 361	5 201 068
Households	1 267	-	(830)	437	436	1	99,8%	507	497
TOTAL	5 413 639	-	25 413	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	99,9%	5 411 439	5 363 087

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PROGRAMME 7: EXPORT	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
African Bilateral Economic Relations	21 987	1 301	1 016	24 304	24 299	5	99,9%	19 337	19 294
Export Promotion And Marketing	40 973	(3 032)	2 303	40 244	40 241	3	99,9%	44 191	43 915
Trade And Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	310 313	4 969	27 924	343 206	340 709	2 497	99,3%	322 631	322 554
Export Development And Support	15 011	(3 238)	-	11 773	11 476	297	97,5%	12 073	12 067
TOTAL	388 284	-	31 243	419 527	416 725	2 802	99,3%	398 232	397 829
Economic classification									
Current payments	231 193	(16)	30 082	261 259	258 943	2 316	99,1%	242 669	242 333
Compensation of employees	185 926	-	7 772	193 698	191 694	2 004	99,0%	185 862	185 586
Goods and services	45 267	(16)	22 310	67 561	67 249	312	99,5%	56 807	56 747
Transfers and subsidies	155 655	16	1 446	157 117	157 116	1	99,9%	154 339	154 310
Public corporations and private enterprises	155 505	-	-	155 505	155 505	-	100,0%	150 000	150 000
Households	150	16	1 446	1 612	1 611	1	99,9%	4 339	4 310
Payments for capital assets	1 436	-	(308)	1 128	643	485	57,0%	1 223	1 185
Machinery and equipment	1 436	-	(308)	1 128	643	485	57,0%	1 223	1 185
Payment for financial assets	-	-	23	23	23	-	100,0%	1	1
TOTAL	388 284	-	31 243	419 527	416 725	2 802	99,3%	398 232	397 829

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 8: TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Economic Planning And Advisory	7 784	2 513	1 481	11 778	11 774	4	99,9%	14 469	14 204
Implementation Coordination And Competition Oversight	1 578 629	(2 363)	(148)	1 576 118	1 566 735	9 383	99,4%	1 723 421	1 723 014
Investment And Development	3 683	(176)	(37)	3 470	3 468	2	99,9%	5 061	4 229
Equity And Empowerment	54 881	26	992	55 899	51 473	4 426	92,1%	53 026	51 105
TOTAL	1 644 977	-	2 288	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	99,2%	1 795 977	1 792 552
Economic classification									
Current payments	82 886	(233)	2 520	85 173	71 972	13 201	84,5%	77 636	74 567
Compensation of employees	65 715	-	-	65 715	52 530	13 185	79,9%	57 827	54 979
Goods and services	17 171	(233)	2 520	19 458	19 442	16	99,9%	19 809	19 588
Transfers and subsidies	1 561 265	233	24	1 561 522	1 561 104	418	99,9%	1 718 002	1 717 985
Departmental agencies and accounts	446 308	-	-	446 308	446 308	-	100,0%	491 804	491 804
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 113 250	-	-	1 113 250	1 112 833	417	99,9%	1 224 149	1 224 149
Non-profit institutions	1 707	-	-	1 707	1 707	-	100,0%	1 690	1 690
Households	-	233	24	257	256	1	99,7%	359	342
Payments for capital assets	826	-	(256)	570	374	196	65,6%	339	-
Machinery and equipment	826	(365)	(256)	205	202	3	98,5%	286	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	365	-	365	172	193	47,1%	53	-
TOTAL	1 644 977	-	2 288	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	99,2%	1 795 977	1 792 552

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

PROGRAMME 9: RESEARCH	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
SUB PROGRAMME									
Economic Research And Policy Coordination	34 068	914	905	35 887	35 344	543	98,5%	31 188	30 555
Macroeconomic And Microeconomic Policy	11 872	(759)	(88)	11 025	10 692	333	97,0%	9 718	9 716
Growth Path And Decent Work	13 172	(155)	(5 543)	7 474	3 215	4 259	43,0%	8 172	7 966
TOTAL	59 112	-	(4 726)	54 386	49 251	5 135	90,6%	49 078	48 237
Economic classification									
Current payments	58 054	(273)	(4 205)	53 576	48 979	4 597	91,4%	47 730	47 450
Compensation of employees	42 752	-	(5 465)	37 287	32 722	4 565	87,8%	35 304	35 144
Goods and services	15 302	(273)	1 260	16 289	16 257	32	99,8%	12 426	12 306
Transfers and subsidies	-	273	-	273	272	1	99,6%	834	787
Households	-	273	-	273	272	1	99,6%	834	787
Payments for capital assets	1 058	-	(521)	537	-	537	-	514	-
Machinery and equipment	521	-	(521)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	537	-	-	537	-	537	-	514	-
TOTAL	59 112	-	(4 726)	54 386	49 251	5 135	90,6%	49 078	48 237

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 8 on (transfers and subsidies) and Annexure 1 (A-E) to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in note 7 to Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

4.1 Per programme:	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
ADMINISTRATION	825 350	816 925	8 425	1.0%
Programme spending is R8.4 million or 1% lower than the budget due to procurement bottlenecks on certain Information and Technology (ICT) initiatives, interdepartmental claims on legal representation that are yet to be received from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development— as well as accruals on travel and accommodation costs where the department was not yet invoiced by the suppliers/ service providers at financial year end.				
TRADE	256 220	252 006	4 214	1.6%
Spending for the programme is R4.2 million or 1.6% lower than the budget due to accruals on travel, accommodation and operating lease costs where the department was not yet invoiced by the suppliers or service providers at financial year end—as well as exchange rate fluctuations on transfer payments to international organisations, which South Africa is a member.				
INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	140 155	138 635	1 520	1.1%
Programme spending is R1.5 million or 1.1% lower than the budget due to accruals on travel and accommodation costs where the department was not yet invoiced by the suppliers or service providers at financial year.				

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

4.1 Per programme:	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
SECTORS	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133	0.3%
Programme spending is R4.1 million or 0.3% lower than the budget because of service terminations (i.e. retirements and resignations), transfers of employment from the dtic to other departments—and delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria.				
REGULATION	349 258	346 173	3 085	0.9%
Spending for the programme is R3 million or 0.9% lower than the budget because of a membership fee to an international organisation, which could not be processed due to foreign payment requirements not met by financial year end.				
INCENTIVES	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944	0.1%
Spending for the programme is R7.9 million or 0.1% lower than the budget due to outstanding compliance documentation on some incentive programmes, which are required for the funds to be disbursed.				
EXPORTS	419 527	416 725	2 802	0.7%
Programme spending is R2.8 million or 0.7% lower than the budget because of service terminations (i.e. retirements, resignations)—and transfers of employment from the dtic to other departments. In addition, the process to procure transport and other machinery and equipment at the foreign mission offices was put on hold due to the austerity measures to contain spending.				
TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815	0.8%
The programme spending is R13.8 million or 0.8% lower than the budget because of service terminations (i.e. resignations), transfers of employment from the dtic to other departments—and delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria.				
RESEARCH	54 386	49 251	5 135	9.4%
The programme spending is R5 million or 9.4% lower than the budget because of service terminations (i.e. retirements and resignations)—and a transfer of employment from the dtic to another department. In addition, the procurement of a tool to assist in identifying export opportunities was deferred to the 2024/25 financial year.				

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

4.2 Per economic classification:	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure				
⁶ Compensation of employees	1 066 140	1 042 235	23 905	2.2%
⁷ Goods and services	647 066	634 029	13 037	2.0%
Interest and rent on land	81	81	-	0.0%
Transfers and subsidies	8 933 694	8 920 947	12 747	0.1%
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	0.0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 169 220	1 169 220	-	0.0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	7 571 168	7 562 447	8 721	0.1%
⁸ Foreign governments and international organisations	42 559	38 542	4 017	9.4%
Non-profit institutions	146 011	146 010	1	0.1%
Households	4 736	4 728	8	0.2%
⁹Payments for capital assets	62 082	60 700	1 382	2.2%
Machinery and equipment	48 917	48 265	652	1.3%
Software and other intangible assets	13 165	12 435	730	5.9%
Payments for financial assets	456	454	2	0.4%

- 6 Service terminations (i.e. retirements, resignations, contract expiry, deaths and a dismissal), transfers of employment from the dtic to other departments—and delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria.
- 7 Procurement bottlenecks on certain Information and Technology (ICT) initiatives, interdepartmental claims on legal representation that are yet to be received from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development— as well as accruals on costs related to travel, accommodation, operating lease and other goods and services, where the department was not yet invoiced by the suppliers/ service providers at financial year end.
- 8 Exchange rate fluctuations on certain transfer payments to international organisations, which South Africa is a member— while a membership fee to an international organization could not be processed due to foreign payment requirements, which could not be met by financial year end.
- 9 Procurement of a tool to assist in identifying export opportunities was deferred to the 2024/25 financial year, while the process to procure transport and other machinery and equipment at the foreign mission offices was put on hold due to the austerity measures to contain spending.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	10 709 519	10 913 553
Departmental revenue	2	218 336	151 942
Aid assistance	3	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE		10 927 855	11 065 495
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	1 042 235	1 046 433
Goods and services	5	634 029	592 943
Interest and rent on land	6	81	-
Aid assistance	3	-	-
Total current expenditure		1 676 345	1 639 376
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	8	8 920 947	9 153 748
Aid assistance	3	-	-
Total transfers and subsidies		8 920 947	9 153 748
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	9	48 265	2 112
Intangible assets		12 435	2 006
Total expenditure for capital assets		60 700	4 118

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding		-	-
Payments for financial assets	7	454	1 191
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		10 658 446	10 798 433
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR			
		269 409	267 062
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted Funds		51 073	115 120
Annual appropriation		51 073	115 120
Departmental revenue and NRF			
Receipts	16	218 336	151 942
Aid assistance	3	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		269 409	267 062

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets		67 849	202 178
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1 340	106 076
Other financial assets	11	431	724
Prepayments and advances	12	45 630	88 377
Receivables	13	20 448	7 001
Non-Current Assets		1 411 296	1 409 965
Investments	14	1 392 969	1 392 969
Receivables	13	17 923	16 464
Other financial assets	11	404	532
TOTAL ASSETS		1 479 145	1 612 143
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities		72 776	206 635
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	51 075	115 116
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	16	6 899	2 895
Bank overdraft	17	12 168	-
Payables	18	2 634	88 624
Aid assistance repayable	3	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Payables		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		72 776	206 635
NET ASSETS		1 406 369	1 405 508
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue		13 400	12 539
TOTAL		1 406 369	1 405 508

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the year ended 31 March 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
NET ASSETS			
Capitalisation Reserves			
Opening balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Closing balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		12 539	14 228
Transfers		861	(1 689)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	7.2	(12)	(334)
Debts revised		(144)	(940)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(46 646)	(63 719)
Debts raised		47 663	63 304
Closing balance		13 400	12 539
TOTAL		1 406 369	1 405 508

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
NET ASSETS			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		10 927 602	11 064 893
Annual appropriated funds received	1	10 709 519	10 913 552
Departmental revenue received	2	217 556	150 386
Interest received	2.3	527	955
Aid assistance received	3	-	-
Net (increase)/ decrease in working capital		(56 690)	9 736
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(329 446)	(345 344)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor	3	-	-
Current payments		(1 676 264)	(1 639 376)
Interest paid	6	(81)	-
Payments for financial assets		(454)	(1 191)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(8 920 947)	(9 153 748)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	19	(56 280)	(65 030)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	9	(60 700)	(4 118)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	253	601

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		421	216
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	13	(1 459)	(279)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(61 485)	(3 580)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		861	(1 689)
Net cash flows from financing activities		861	(1 689)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(116 904)	(70 299)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		106 076	176 375
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	20	(10 828)	106 076

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2024

Summary of significant accounting policies

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1. Financial Statement Presentation

1.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

1.2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the department.

1.4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

Unless otherwise stated percentages have been rounded to the nearest one decimal, where applicable.

1.5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

1.6. Comparative information

1.6.1. Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

1.6.2. Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

2. Revenue

2.1. Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises departmental allocations.

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

2.2. Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.2.1. Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and/or regulations (excluding fines, penalties and forfeits).

Tax receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when received.

2.2.2. Sale of goods and services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.3. Fines, penalties and forfeits

Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.4. Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.5. Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on the sale of capital assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.6. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets include repayment of debts and amounts written off, and are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance when cash is received or once debt is approved to be written off. Foreign exchange gains are recognised in the statement of financial performance on payment of funds. The foreign exchange rate on the date of payment is used for the translation of the foreign currency to SA Rand.

2.2.7. Transfers received (including gifts, donations and sponsorships)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the National Revenue Fund and recorded as revenue in the statement of financial performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.3. Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write off policy.

2.4. Aid assistance

2.4.1. Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.4.2. Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3. Expenditure

3.1. Compensation of employees

3.1.1. Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3.1.2. Social Contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

3.2. Goods and services

Payments made during the year for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the accounting system of the department.

3.3. Payment for financial assets

Receivables are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Receivables written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write-off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts, but an estimate of the amount to be impaired is indicated as a disclosure note to the Financial Statements.

Foreign exchange losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the payment of funds. The foreign exchange rate on the date of payment is used for the translation of the foreign currency to SA Rand.

All other losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance when identified.

3.4. Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the accounting system of the department.

Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.

3.5. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise:

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- Unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised expenditure incurred in the current year

3.6. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises:

- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year

3.7. Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to the previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year

3.8. Payments for capital assets

Payments made for capital assets are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the accounting system of the department. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

4. Assets

4.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash-on-hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2. Other financial assets

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

4.3. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash. Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

Alternatively, the department may recognise prepayments and advances in the statement of financial performance in accordance with MCS on Expenditure if the prepayment was budgeted for as an expense in the year in which the actual prepayment was made. The department discloses in its notes for prepayments and advances a reconciliation of the opening balance and the closing balance at the end of the reporting period where goods and services were partially received or prior to the recipient earning the cash in the case of transfer and subsidies.

4.4. Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

4.5. Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

4.6. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.7. Capital assets

4.7.1. Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined, the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

4.7.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired before 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

4.7.3. Project costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

5. Liabilities

5.1. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

5.2. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

5.3. Payables

Payables are recognised at cost in the statement of financial position.

5.4. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department; or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

5.5. Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

5.6. Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

5.7. Accruals not recognised

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end but have not yet been formally paid or invoiced at year end.

Accruals are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are indicated in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Accrued expenditure payable is measured at cost.

5.8. Payables not recognised

Payables are liabilities to pay for goods and services that have been received or supplied and have been formally invoiced before year end but has not yet been paid at year end.

Payables are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are indicated in the notes to the Financial Statements at cost at the reporting date.

5.9. Leases

5.9.1. Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of cost, being the fair value of the asset; or the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

5.9.2. Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

5.10. Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or a constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

5.11. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefit note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

6. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National Revenue Fund when recovered, or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

7. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/ Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

8. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

9. Public private partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

10. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

11. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1. Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds).

Annual Appropriation	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/ not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ADMINISTRATION	825 350	825 350	-	795 278	795 278	-
TRADE	256 220	256 220	-	227 645	227 645	-
INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	140 155	140 155	-	169 777	169 777	-
SECTORS	1 578 306	1 578 306	-	1 734 126	1 734 126	-
REGULATION	349 258	349 258	-	332 001	332 001	-
INCENTIVES	5 439 052	5 439 052	-	5 411 439	5 411 439	-
EXPORTS	419 527	419 527	-	398 232	398 231	1
TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	1 647 265	1 647 265	-	1 795 977	1 795 977	-
RESEARCH	54 386	54 386	-	49 078	49 078	-
Total	10 709 519	10 709 519	-	10 913 553	10 913 552	1

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
2. Departmental revenue			
Tax revenue*		7 845	7 488
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	786	797
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	71 507	75 943
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	137 418	66 158
Departmental revenue received		217 556	150 386
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	527	955
Sales of capital assets	2.4	253	601
Total revenue collected		218 336	151 942

*Tax revenue relates to fees charged for liquor licences granted to businesses for the sale and distribution of liquor in terms of the Liquor Act no 59 of 2003.

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	612	620
Sales by market establishment*	255	277
Administrative fees	2	1
Other sales**	355	342
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	174	177
Total	786	797

*Sales by market establishment relates to revenue received in respect of parking rental.

**Other sales comprise of commission charged on the deduction of insurance premiums and patent examination fees.

2.2. Fines, penalties and forfeits

Penalties*	63 806	75 943
Forfeits	7 701	-
Total	71 507	75 943

Included in penalties is an amount of R63.3 million, which relates to court orders imposed through the Tirisano Construction Fund.

Included in forfeits is an amount of R7 million which was received in respect of non-performance by a company participating in the NIP (National Industrial Participation) programme.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT: TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION | VOTE 39
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24	2022/23
Note	R'000	R'000
2.3. Interest, dividends and rent on land		
Interest	527	955
Total	527	955

2.4. Sales of capital assets

Tangible capital assets	253	601
Machinery and equipment	253	601
Total	253	601

Sales of capital assets of R253 thousand relates to the auctioning of departmental motor vehicles.

2.5. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Receivables	46 590	63 890
Forex gain	48	62
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue	90 780	2 206
Total	137 418	66 158

Other receipts includes funds surrendered by The Competition Commission to the value of R76.8 million.

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	2023/24	2022/23
Note	R'000	R'000
2.6. Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind (not included in main note or sub note)		
Annexure 1 F		
Gifts	542	-
Donations	-	16
Sponsorships	2 770	1 259
Total	3 312	1 275

2.7. Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note) – 2023/2024

Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to Revenue Fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Consumer Tribunal	1 187	1 167	20
Competition Commission	237 906	237 906	-
National Gambling Board	287	287	-
South African National Accreditation System	14 849	14 849	-
National Consumer Commission	266	266	-
National Credit Regulator	321	321	-

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Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to Revenue Fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	144 926	144 926	-
National Lotteries Commission	300 000	300 000	-
Total	699 742	699 722	20

Included in the amount received of R699,7 million is R79.5 million, which relates to the balance carried forward from 2022/23.

Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note) – 2022/23

Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to Revenue Fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Credit Regulator	662	652	10
Competition Commission	236 673	172 290	64 383
South African National Accreditation System	14 849	-	14 849
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	197 316	197 316	-
National Gambling Board	273	-	273
National Consumer Tribunal	742	737	5

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Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to Revenue Fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Consumer Commission	135	113	22
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	54 526	54 526	-
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	1 134	1 134	-
Total	506 310	426 768	79 542

3. Aid assistance

Opening Balance	-	-
As restated	-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

The department did not receive any funding for the period under review.

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
3.1. Analysis of balance by source			
		-	-
Aid assistance from RDP		-	-
Closing Balance		-	-
3.2. Analysis of balance			
Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance repayable		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

3.2.1. Aid assistance prepayments (expensed) – 2023/24

	Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	12 081	(12 055)	-	-	26
Closing balance	12 081	(12 055)	-	-	26

The prepayment disclosed relating to the NEF was since received, the balance of R26 thousand relates to ECF supplier.

Aid assistance prepayments (expensed) – 2022/23

	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	88 844	(76 763)	-	-	12 081
Closing balance	88 844	(76 763)	-	-	12 081

3.3. Aid Assistance expenditure per economic classification

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers and Subsidies	-	-
Total aid assistance expenditure	-	-

4. Compensation of employees

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
4.1. Salaries and Wages		
Basic salary	658 570	650 333
Performance award	555	4 858
Service Based	864	1 131
Compensative/circumstantial*	4 589	4 458
Service bonus	43 021	43 907
Housing allowance	12 506	12 605
Periodic payments	43	891
Other non-pensionable allowances**	107 492	168 742
Foreign allowances***	95 245	41 220
Total	922 885	928 145

*Compensative/circumstantial refers to payments and allowances paid to employees, i.e. for acting in a specific position/ standby allowance and overtime.

**Other non-pensionable allowances comprise of car allowances and benefits structured as part of salary packages for employees on level 11 and higher.

***Foreign allowances refers to the cost of living allowances paid to employees designated for deployment in foreign service abroad.

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Note		
Social contributions		
Employer contributions		
Pension	87 378	86 671
Medical	31 842	31 485
Bargaining council	130	132
Total	119 350	118 288
Total compensation of employees	1 042 235	1 046 433
Average number of employees	1 120	1 186

5. Goods and servicew

Administrative fees	4 330	3 304
Advertising	1 601	2 850
Minor Assets	5.1 192	183
Bursaries (employees)	3 411	3 517
Catering	1 370	1 143
Communication	14 389	14 037
Computer services	5.2 30 578	21 881
Consultants: Business and advisory services	35 360	30 604
Laboratory services	18	15
Legal services	31 000	56 212
Contractors	21 869	7 185

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Agency and support/outsourced services		1 921	1 856
Entertainment		252	278
Audit cost-external	5.3	9 960	8 301
Fleet services		1 384	1 305
Consumables	5.4	4 331	3 321
Operating leases		370 939	344 680
Property payments	5.5	7 490	2 859
Travel and subsistence	5.6	58 139	50 873
Rental and hiring		552	353
Venues and facilities		12 327	16 095
Training and development		3 343	1 011
Other operating expenditure	5.7	19 273	21 080
Total		634 029	592 943

5.1. Minor Assets

Tangible capital assets	47	183
Machinery and equipment	47	183
Intangible capital assets	145	-
Software	145	-
Total	192	183

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
5.2. Computer Services		
SITA computer services	8 201	7 941
External computer service providers	22 377	13 940
Total	30 578	21 881

5.3. Audit cost – External

Regularity audits	9 437	7 794
Computer audits	523	507
Total	9 960	8 301

5.4. Consumables

Consumable supplies	1 267	573
Uniform and clothing	448	85
Household supplies	100	185
Building material and supplies	-	5
Communication accessories	3	9
IT consumables	258	235
*Other consumables	458	54
Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 064	2 748
	4 331	3 321

*Other consumables consists mainly of the consumable hardware material or supplies not catered for elsewhere.

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
5.5. Property payment		
Municipal services	2 053	1 244
Property management fees	135	300
Property maintenance and repairs	4 199	613
Other*	1 103	702
Total	7 490	2 859

*Included in other is R779 thousand incurred for domestic service provided by service organisations.

5.6. Travel and subsistence

Local	37 814	30 385
Foreign	20 325	20 488
Total	58 139	50 873

5.7. Other operating expenditure

Professional bodies, membership and- subscription fees	1 280	3 457
Resettlement costs	5 252	907
*Other	12 741	16 716
Total	19 273	21 080

* Other mainly consists of school boarding costs based on the prescripts contained in Part IIIB, Chapter 12 of the Foreign service code for staff's children who are transferred abroad, courier and delivery services, subscription, printing and publication printing of business cards, APP's, budget speeches and storage services.

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Note	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
6. Interest		
Interest	81	-
Total	81	-

Interest paid to GEFP was due to an outcome of a dispute. The department was obliged to reinstate the official, and subsequently paid what was due to GEFP.

7. Payments for financial assets

Other material losses written off	7.1	209	150
Debts written off	7.2	28	586
Forex losses	7.3	217	455
Total		454	1 191

7.1. Other material losses written off

Nature of losses

Rental damages*	209	150
Total	209	150

*Damages to rental vehicles

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
7.2. Debts written off		
Nature of debts written off		
Recoverable revenue written off:		
Official debt	1	298
Other (Breach of contract)	11	36
Sub-total	12	334
Other debt written off		
Official debt	16	252
Sub-total	16	252
Total debt written off	28	586

7.3. Forex losses

Nature of losses		
Forex losses	217	455
Total	217	455

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	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
8. Transfers and Subsidies			
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1A	1 169 220	1 247 833
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1B	7 562 447	7 701 144
Foreign governments and international organisation	Annex 1C	38 542	35 009
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1D	146 010	159 801
Households	Annex 1E	4 728	9 961
Total		8 920 947	9 153 748

8.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

	Annex 1G	
Gifts	51	44
Donations	-	-
Sponsorships	-	-
Total	51	44

9. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Tangible capital assets		48 265	2 112
Machinery and equipment	32	48 265	2 112
Intangible capital assets		12 435	2 006
Software	33	12 435	2 006
Total		60 700	4 118

9.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2023/24

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible capital assets	48 265		48 265
Machinery and equipment	48 265	-	48 265
Intangible capital assets	12 435		12 435
Software	12 435	-	12 435
Total	60 700	-	60 700

9.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2022/23

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible capital assets	2 112		2 112
Machinery and equipment	2 112	-	2 112
Intangible capital assets	2 006		2 006
Software	2 006	-	2 006
Total	4 118	-	4 118

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	-	25 064
Cash receipts	12	-
Cash on hand	13	9
Investments (domestic)	1 315	81 003
Total	1 340	106 076

Included also in the cash and cash equivalents balance is an amount of R1.3 Million for funds held in the department's commercial bank. As at 31 March 2024, this balance has not yet interfaced with PMG account.

Investments (domestic) relates to funds held in the department's commercial bank account. As of 31 March 2024, this balance has not yet interfaced with the PMG account.

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		2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
11. Other Financial assets			
Current			
Foreign			
Rental deposits for employees based abroad		431	724
Sub-total		431	724
Total current other financial assets		431	724
Non-current			
Foreign			
Rental deposits for employees based abroad		404	532
Sub-total		404	532
Total non-current other financial assets		404	532
12. Prepayments and advances			
Staff advances		112	27
Travel and subsistence		-	365
Prepayments (Not expensed)	12.2	6 000	6 000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	12.1	39 518	81 985
Total		45 630	88 377

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Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Analysis of total prepayments and advances		
Current prepayments and advance	45 630	88 377
Non-current prepayments and advances	-	-
Total	45 630	88 377

12.1. Advances paid (Not expensed) *

Note	Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2024
12	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	76 233	(152 282)	-	110 000	33 951
Public entities	5 752	(33 311)	-	33 126	5 567
Total	81 985	(185 593)	-	143 126	39 518

*Amount for advances paid to national departments relate to advance payments to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation for costs incurred by the foreign mission offices of **the dtic**.

Furthermore, advances were paid to National School of Government (training interventions) as well as to the Development Bank of South Africa.

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		Balance as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2023
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	12					
National departments		54 089	(147 856)	-	170 000	76 233
Public entities		13 668	(8 513)	-	597	5 752
Total		67 757	(156 369)	-	170 597	81 985

12.2. Prepayments (not expensed)

		Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Listed by economic classification</i>						
Goods and services	12	6 000	(21 796)	-	21 796	6 000
Transfer and subsidies		-	(99 567)	-	99 567	-
Total		6 000	(121 363)	-	121 363	6 000

The balance of R6 million relates to prepayments to travel agencies.

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		Balance as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2023
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Prepayments (Not expensed)	12					
<i>Listed by economic classification</i>						
Goods and services		4 000	(19 760)	-	21 760	6 000
Total		4 000	(19 760)	-	21 760	6 000

12.3. Prepayments (expensed)

		Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2024
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Listed by economic classification</i>						
Goods and service		-	(6 423)	-	6 423	-
Transfers and subsidies (EMIA)		16 991	(16 180)	-	-	811
Total		16 991	(22 603)	-	6 423	811

The balance of R811 thousand relates to prepayments made under the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance programme in the previous financial year.

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Balance as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2023
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

**Prepayments
(Expensed)**

*Listed by economic
classification*

Transfers and subsidies

(EMIA) 29 521 (23 156) - 10 626 16 991

Total 29 521 (23 156) - 10 626 16 991

12.4. Advances paid (Expensed)

Balance as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2024
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

**Advances paid
(Expensed)**

National departments - - - - -

Public Entities - - - - -

Total - - - - -

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Note	Balance as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/ Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

**Advances paid
(Expensed)**

National departments - - - - -

Public entities 262 (262) - - -

Total 262 (262) - - -

13. Receivables

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

Receivables

Claims

recoverable 13.1 19 221 16 517 35 738 6 162 15 511 21 673

Recoverable

expenditure 13.2 52 - 52 28 - 28

Staff debt 13.3 477 856 1 333 559 678 1 237

Other

receivables 13.4 698 550 1 248 252 275 527

Total 20 448 17 923 38 371 7 001 16 464 23 465

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
13.1. Claims recoverable			
National departments	Annexure 4	31	24
Provincial department	Annexure 4	28	-
Public entities	Annexure 4	19 162	6 136
Private enterprises		16 517	15 513
Total		35 738	21 673
13.2. Recoverable expenditure			
Recoverable expenditure (traffic administration fees)		32	28
Potential fruitless under review		20	-
Total		52	28
13.3. Staff debt			
Bursary		687	401
Unpaid Leave		352	455
Official debt (in service)		220	269
Child allowances		60	78
Other		8	7
Rental deposit		5	11
Cell phone		1	3
Tax		-	1
Travel and subsistence		-	12
Total		1 333	1 237

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
13.4. Other receivables			
Bursary		431	246
Official debt (out of service)		499	115
Unpaid Leave		269	115
Other (losses, i.e. laptops)		-	51
Travel and Subsistence		3	-
Tax recoverable		46	-
Total		1 248	527
13.5. Impairment of receivables			
Estimate of impairment of receivables		17 066	15 787
Total		17 066	15 787
14. Investments			
Non-Current			
Shares and other equity			
IDC A Share 1 000 000 at cost (100% shareholding)		1 000	1 000
IDC B Share 1 391 969 357 at cost (100% shareholding)		1 391 969	1 391 969
Total		1 392 969	1 392 969
Total non-current investments		1 392 969	1 392 969

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Analysis of non-current investments			
Opening balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Additions in cash		-	-
Disposals for cash		-	-
Non-cash movements		-	-
Closing balance		1 392 969	1 392 969

15. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Opening balance		115 116	192 090
Prior period error		-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		51 073	115 120
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year		-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	1	-	(1)
Paid during the year		(115 114)	(192 093)
Closing balance		51 075	115 116

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
16. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		
Opening balance	2 895	4 204
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)	218 336	151 942
Paid during the year	(214 332)	(153 251)
Closing balance	6 899	2 895

17. Bank overdraft

Consolidated Paymaster General account	12 168	-
Fund requisition account	-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)	-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Foreign)	-	-
Total	12 168	-

The Consolidated Paymaster General account has R12,1 million balance due to outstanding payments to the value of R5,4 million to be interfaced in April 2024, and R6,6 million overdraft bank account.

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
18. Payables – current			
Advances received	18.1	-	357
Clearing accounts	18.2	110	282
Other payables	18.3	2 524	87 985
Total		2 634	88 624

18.1. Advance received

Public entity	Annex 6B	-	357
Total		-	357

18.2. Clearing accounts

PAYE		57	203
Government Employee Housing Scheme		-	68
Pension		-	11
Salary Interface		53	-
Total		110	282

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
18.3. Other payables		
Liquor licence deposits	2 447	2 874
Money collected from other entities	20	79 542
Other payables	57	5 569
Total	2 524	87 985

19. Net cash flow available from operating activities

Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance	269 409	267 062
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	(325 689)	(332 092)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(13 447)	(133)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances	42 747	(16 571)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	(85 990)	26 440
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(253)	(601)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	421	508
Expenditure on capital assets	60 700	4 118
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(329 446)	(345 344)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor	-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	-	(1)
Other non-cash items	(421)	(508)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	(56 280)	(65 030)

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Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
20. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cashflow purposes		
Consolidated Paymaster General account	(12 168)	25 064
Cash receipts	12	-
Cash on hand	13	9
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	1 315	81 003
Total	(10 828)	106 076

The Consolidated Paymaster General account has R12,1 million balance due to outstanding payments to the value of R5,4 million to be interfaced in April 2024, and R6.6 million overdraft bank account.

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Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
21. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets		
21.1. Contingent liabilities		
Liable to		
¹⁰ Claims against the department <i>Annex 3B</i>	64 466	51 319
¹¹ Incentive grants <i>Annex 3B</i>	10 820 610	8 664 153
¹² Other guarantees <i>Annex 3A</i>	150 654	148 388
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances) <i>Annex 5</i>	300	7 094
Total	11 036 030	8 870 954

-5

- 10 Claims against the department are disclosed and will only be settled on decision of the court or if the department accepts liability, both of which are unknown. Amounts disclosed are not necessarily the claim amount, but the amount determined as the most likely amount that the court might settle on. There are instances where claims were lodged against the department due to incentive claims not being approved. However, these were not included above due to the remoteness of the claims
- 11 Incentive grants approved by the dtic are not always disbursed in the year of approval. Based on the rules of a particular incentive scheme, grants approved in one year may be disbursed over a period of one to three years following approval. Disbursement of the incentive grant is in all cases conditional on the recipient firms carrying out their approved project in line with the guidelines of the respective scheme and meeting key performance requirement that are linked to that particular incentive such as achieved investment, output, employment, etc.
- 12 Other guarantees relates to loans given to IDC by foreign banks

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	2023/24	2022/23
Note	R'000	R'000
21.2. Contingent assets		
Nature of contingent asset		
Incentive claims ¹³	7 671	4 621
Ditsebi Solutions ¹⁴	32 000	32 000
Total	39 671	36 621

22. Capital commitments

Machinery and equipment	420	29 665
Intangible assets	10 635	901
Total	11 055	30 566

23. Accruals and payables not recognised

23.1. Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	2023/24 Total	2022/23 Total
Goods and services	44 317	8 881	53 198	44 737
Transfers and subsidies	-	27 491	27 491	6 503
*Other	5 604	8 583	14 187	71 378
Total	49 921	44 955	94 876	122 618

*Other includes allowances payable to foreign officials and outstanding vouchers not yet received from DIRCO.

13 This is in respect of claims instituted by the department against certain incentive applicants. These claims have also resulted in the defendants raising counter claims against the department.

14 The department has instituted a claim of R32 million against Ditsebi Solutions for breach of contract.

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level		
Administration	47 380	40 280
Trade	888	356
Investment & Spatial Industrial Development	842	934
Sectors	405	433
Regulation	322	811
Incentives	28 541	7 817
Exports	15 034	71 493
Transformation and Competition	957	491
Research	507	3
Total	94 876	122 618

23.2. Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	2023/24 Total	2022/23 Total
Goods and services	353	-	353	12
Total	353	-	353	12

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<i>Note</i>	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level		
Administration	177	4
Trade	18	-
Investment & Spatial		
Industrial Development	-	-
Sectors	-	-
Regulation	77	7
Incentives	81	-
Exports	-	-
Transformation and		
Competition	-	-
Research	-	1
Total	353	12

Included in the above totals are the following:

Confirmed balances with departments	<i>Annex 5</i>	10 449	-
Confirmed balances with other government entities	<i>Annex 5</i>	17	-
Total		10 466	-

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
24. Employee benefits		
*Leave entitlement	43 102	60 205
Service Bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	22 513	22 253
**Performance awards	-	-
Capped leave	8 500	8 312
***Other	2 595	440
Total	76 710	91 210

*The full leave entitlement becomes due on the day of each leave cycle (January-December). In addition to the leave entitlement provision, there are negative leave credits to the value of R2 million, which relates to leave taken in excess of the accrued leave credits as at 31 March 2024.

**The disclosure with respect to performance awards is as per DPSA circular no. 01 of 2019.

***Other relates to long service awards to the value of R752 thousand which the department at this stage is not able to reliably measure the long term portion of the long service awards. An amount of R1,8 million relates to employee related accruals.

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<i>Included in the above totals are the following:</i>			
Confirmed balances with departments	Annex 5	915	-
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	-	-
		915	-

25. Lease commitments

25.1. Operating leases

2023/24	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	11 583	1 880	13 463
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15 497	297	15 794
Later than 5 years	1 212	-	1 212
Total lease commitments	28 292	2 177	30 469

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2022/23	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	12 595	2 940	15 535
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	7 906	1 285	9 191
Total lease commitments	20 501	4 225	24 726

This note excludes leases relating to Public Private Partnerships (PPP) as they are separately disclosed in note 30.

The lease commitment above includes:

- Accommodation leases relating to Foreign Economic Representatives stationed abroad
- Regional offices of the dtic (i.e. Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town).
- Printing machines
- MTN data contracts

25.2. Finance leases

2023/24	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	3 826	3 826
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 310	1 310
Total lease commitments	5 136	5 136

2022/23	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	4 514	4 514
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 197	1 197
Total lease commitments	5 711	5 711

the dtic is a participant in the Transversal Contract facilitated by National Treasury for the supply and delivery of Mobile Communication Services and handsets to the State.

26. Accrued departmental revenue

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	-	80
Sale of capital assets	-	45
Fine, penalties and forfeits	5 041	-
Transaction in financial assets and liabilities	-	7 257
Total	5 041	7 382

The department has instituted a written demand to Standard Chartered Bank to release monies held on behalf of TechnipFMC in bank guarantee to the value of \$264 800, relating to non- performance by a company participating in the National Industrial Participation Programme (NIP).

26.1. Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Opening balance	7 382	-
Less: Amounts received	(7 382)	-
Add: Amounts recorded	5 041	7 382
Total	5 041	7 382

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	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
27. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Unauthorised expenditure	-	-
Irregular expenditure	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	-
Total	-	-

28. Related-party transactions

Revenue received

Interest, dividends and rent on land	28.1	40 626	54 628
Total		40 626	54 628

Year end balances arising from revenue/payments

Receivables from related parties	Annex 4	19 161	6 135
Total		19 161	6 135

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		2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
28.1. Rent on land			
Name of Department/Entity			
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission		16 348	24 336
Competition Tribunal		5 260	6 831
International Trade Administration Commission		6 826	9 752
The Competition Commission		12 192	13 709
Total		40 626	54 628
Other			
Guarantees issued/received	Annex 3A	150 654	148 388
Total		150 654	148 388

List of related party relationships:

Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)
Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) SOC Limited of South Africa
National Consumer Commission (NCC)
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)
Companies Tribunal (CT)
National Credit Regulator (NCR)
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)
National Gambling Board of SA (NGB)
National Lotteries Commission (NLC)

National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)
 National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)
 South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)
 South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)
 Competition Commission (CC)
 Competition Tribunal (CT)
 International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)
 Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)
 The Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP)

Related parties disclosed under this note are only those related parties that fall within the Ministers portfolio. For related party transactions relating to other departments and entities, please refer to the Accounting Officers report.

As per the definition of related parties, key management personnel form part of the related parties. This has been separately disclosed under note 29.

the dtic is providing accommodation on its campus to the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal and ITAC at a reduced rental.

the dtic provided in-kind forensic services to the NLC to the value of R2 million.

In addition, the department is providing office accommodation to the Companies Tribunal at no charge to the value of R2 million.

One official has been re-assigned to NLC, which were not recovered to the value of R168 thousand.

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
29. Key management personnel		
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	6 941	6 673
Officials:		
Level 15 to 16	17 848	23 641
Level 14	100 151	97 989
Family members of key management personnel	1 058	1 025
Total	125 998	129 328

30. Public Private Partnership

Buildings and other fixed structures

the dtic Campus Public Private Partnership (PPP) is based on a partnership between **the dtic** and the City of Tshwane under which the City owns the land. The City will also own all fixed assets erected thereon. **the dtic** will enjoy the peaceful and undisturbed benefits of a sustained collaborative working and unified service delivery environment, to be provided by Rainprop (Pty) Ltd as the private sector partner, who signed an experience delivery agreement with **the dtic**.

The construction of **the dtic** Campus was finalised during the first half of 2004, where after the move and decant took place between May and November 2004.

Motor vehicles

In the previous financial year, **the dtic** participated in the Department of Transport's Fleet Management contract for the use of its pool vehicles until 28 February 2021. The contract has since expired, and there is no extension in place.

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		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
30.1 Unitary fee paid	30		
Fixed component		306 505	293 334
• Buildings & other fixed structures		306 505	293 334
• Motor vehicles		-	-
Indexed component		33 305	21 535
• Buildings & fixed structures		33 305	21 535
• Motor vehicles		-	-
Analysis of indexed component		33 305	21 535
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		33 305	21 535
Operating leases		-	-

30.2 PPP commitments

2023/24	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	324 506	-	324 506

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 479 370	-	1 479 370
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	1 803 876	-	1 803 876

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2022/23	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	306 505	-	306 505
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 891 547	-	1 891 547
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	2 198 052	-	2 198 052

31. Provisions

Export Marketing and Investment Assistance ¹⁵ (EMIA)	18 029	26 895
Rainprop ¹⁶	7 000	-
Total	25 029	26 895

15 the dtic has an unconditional obligation to pay the preferred supplier on submission of the required claim documents, as from the date funding approval is granted. The preferred supplier can claim the incentive at any-time therefore the timing of the obligation is not known. However, the amount of the obligation is known as the approval letter specifies the maximum amount payable to the grantee.

16 An amount of R7 million is disclosed for Rainprop that relates to a dispute on headcount which both parties agreed in principle but are yet to be paid. Awaiting settlement agreement to be signed.

31.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2023/24

	RAINPROP	EMIA	Total Provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	26 895	26 895
Increase in provision	7 000	280 443	287 443
Settlement of provision	-	(246 790)	(246 790)
Unused amount reversed	-	(42 519)	(42 519)
Closing balance	7 000	18 029	25 029

31.2. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2022/23

	EMIA	Total Provisions
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	4 382	4 382
Increase in provision	191 344	191 344
Settlement of provision	(152 718)	(152 718)
Unused amount reversed	(16 113)	(16 113)
Closing balance	26 895	26 895

32. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	174 234	-	48 286	(13 390)	209 130
Transport assets	7 856	-	-	(966)	6 890
Computer equipment	143 443	-	43 472	(11 385)	175 530
Furniture and office equipment	9 582	-	2 800	(957)	11 425
Other machinery and equipment	13 353	-	2 014	(82)	15 285
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	174 234	-	48 286	(13 390)	209 130

Included in the additions is an amount for a non-cash asset, for an employee transferred from another department.

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Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		R'000
Heritage assets	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4	135

Assets reported are subject to investigation.

32.1. Movement for 2022/23

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	184 904	-	2 112	(12 782)	174 234
Transport assets	10 255	-	-	(2 399)	7 856
Computer equipment	150 927	-	338	(7 822)	143 443
Furniture and office equipment	9 707	-	1 062	(1 187)	9 582
Other machinery and equipment	14 015	-	712	(1 374)	13 353
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	184 904	-	2 112	(12 782)	174 234

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2024

32.2. Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1 713	5 207	6 920
Value adjustments	-	-	-
Additions	145	47	192
Disposals	-	(53)	(53)
Total Minor assets	1 858	5 201	7 059

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	-	43	43
Number of minor assets at cost	1 967	2 934	4 901
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS	1 967	2 977	4 944

Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 958	5 278	8 236
Prior period error	-	-	-
Additions	-	199	199
Disposals	(1 245)	(270)	(1 515)
Total Minor assets	1 713	5 207	6 920

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	-	43	43
Number of minor-assets at cost	1 937	2 929	4 866
Total number of minor assets	1 937	2 972	4 909

32.3. Moveable assets written off

MOVEABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	789	789
Total moveable assets written off	789	789

MOVEABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	2 311	2 311
Total moveable assets written off	2 311	2 311

33. Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE TOTAL	62 644	12 435	-	75 079
INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	62 644	12 435	-	75 079

33.1. Movement for 2023/24

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Software	63 161	-	2 006	(2 523)	62 644
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	63 161	-	2 006	(2 523)	62 644

34. Prior period errors

	Note	Amount before error	2022/23 Prior period error	Restated amount
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Correction of prior period errors				
*Liabilities: Capital Commitments	22	30 405	161	30 566
Net effect		30 405	161	30 566

	Note	Amount before error	2022/23 Prior period error	Restated amount
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Other				
**Gifts, Donations and Sponsorship received:	2.6.1	1 294	(19)	1 275
Net effect		1 294	(19)	1 275

*An amount of R161 thousand was omitted from the prior year, which understated the capital commitment.

** Gifts received by employees in their individual capacity while performing their official duties are dealt with in terms of the Public Service Regulations (PSR). The gifts, donations and sponsorship note/annexure(s) only include gifts, donations and sponsorships received by the state (as represented by the department).

35. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

36. Natural Disaster or Relief Expenditure

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Compensation of employees	Annexure 7	-	-
Goods and services		19	23
Total		19	23

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2024

ANNEXURE 1A
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			
	2023/24						2022/23	
	Adjusted budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Companies Tribunal	28 202	-	-	28 202	28 202	100,0%	24 529	24 529
National Consumer Commission	73 566	-	-	73 566	73 566	100,0%	59 388	59 388
Competition Commission	407 875	-	-	407 875	407 875	100,0%	449 518	449 518
Competition Tribunal	38 433	-	-	38 433	38 433	100,0%	42 286	42 286
International Trade Administration Commission	118 998	-	-	118 998	118 998	100,0%	108 559	108 559
National Consumer Tribunal	53 636	-	-	53 636	53 636	100,0%	54 756	54 756
National Credit Regulator	81 538	-	-	81 538	81 538	100,0%	83 241	83 241
National Gambling Board	33 152	-	-	33 152	33 152	100,0%	36 477	36 477
National Metrology Institute of South Africa: Operations	111 637	-	-	111 637	111 637	100,0%	122 832	122 832
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	41 085	-	-	41 085	41 085	100,0%	72 872	72 872
National Productivity Institute	10 342	-	-	10 342	10 342	100,0%	10 558	10 558
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	138 611	-	-	138 611	138 611	100,0%	147 560	147 560
South African National Accreditation System	30 738	-	-	30 738	30 738	100,0%	33 820	33 820
Council for Geoscience	1 407	-	-	1 407	1 407	100,0%	1 437	1 437
Total	1 169 220	-	-	1 169 220	1 169 220		1 247 833	1 247 833

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ANNEXURE 1B
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE					
	2023/24								2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Capital	Current	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public corporations										
Transfers	3 288 842	-	(68 376)	3 220 466	3 219 668	99.9%	928 276	2 291 392	3 139 910	3 109 420
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Fibre and Textile	2 061	-	-	2 061	2 061	100,0%	-	2 061	2 104	2 104
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Aerospace Industry	39 376	-	(4 376)	35 000	35 000	100,0%	-	35 000	39 387	39 387
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Cleaner Production Centre	63 245	-	-	63 245	63 245	100,0%	-	63 245	65 201	65 201
Export Credit Insurance Corporation	155 505	-	-	155 505	155 505	100,0%	-	155 505	150 000	150 000
Industrial Development Corporation: Sector Programmes (Clothing and Textile)	534 797	-	-	534 797	534 797	100,0%	-	534 797	599 483	599 483

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE					
	2023/24								2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Capital	Current	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Industrial Development Corporation: Regional Industrial Development	21 000	-	-	21 000	21 000	100,0%	-	21 000	15 000	15 000
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Foundry Technology Network	9 991	-	-	9 991	9 991	100,0%	-	9 991	7 583	7 583
ProTechnik Laboratories: Capital	1 672	-		1 672	1 667	99,7%	1 667	-	1 651	1 103
ProTechnik Laboratories: Operations	3 739	-	-	3 739	3 739	100,0%	-	3 739	3 817	3 817
South African Bureau of Standards	341 524	-	-	341 524	341 524	100,0%	-	341 524	361 248	361 248
Various Institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme: Industrial Parks	32 612	-	-	32 612	32 612	100,0%	32 612	-	35 432	11 294
Various Institutions: Special Economic Zones	950 000	-	(56 000)	894 000	893 997	99,9%	893 997	-	357 851	357 851
Industrial Development Corporation:Tirisano construction fund trust	68 750	-	-	68 750	68 334	99,4%	-	68 334	64 375	64 375
Industrial Development Corporation: Downstream Steel Industry	38 741	-	-	38 741	38 741	100,0%	-	38 741	39 550	39 550

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE					
	2023/24								2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Capital	Current	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Small Enterprise Finance Agency	217 818	-	-	217 818	217 818	100,0%	-	217 818	258 658	258 658
Industrial Development Zone other	5 696	-	-	5 696	5 696	100,0%	-	5 696	25 000	25 000
Industrial Development Corporation: Industrial Financing	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	240 200	240 200
Industrial Development Corporation: Social Employment Fund	787 941	-	-	787 941	787 941	100,0%		787 941	861 566	861 566
Various Institutions: One Stop Shop	14 374	-	(8 000)	6 374	6 000	94,1%	-	6 000	11 804	6 000
Subtotal: Public corporations	3 288 842	-	(68 376)	3 220 466	3 219 668	99,9%	928 276	2 291 392	3 139 910	3 109 420
Private enterprises										
Transfers	272 258	-	75 756	348 014	340 099	97,7%	98 862	241 237	444 431	422 998
Various institutions: Export Market and Investment Assistance	152 893	-	75 756	228 649	227 182	99,4%	-	227 182	167 177	153 360
Various Institutions Support Programme for Industrial Innovation	20 503	-	-	20 503	14 055	68,6%	-	14 055	24 215	24 215
Various institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme: Bulk Infrastructure	98 862	-	-	98 862	98 862	100,0%	98 862	-	253 039	245 423

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE					
	2023/24								2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Capital	Current	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Subsidies	4 002 688	-	-	4 002 688	4 002 680	99.9%	-	4 002 680	4 171 447	4 168 726
Automotive Production and Development Programme: Production Allowance	2 126 997	-	302 734	2 429 731	2 429 731	100,0%	-	2 429 731	2 595 359	2 595 359
Supplier Cluster Development	17 692	-	(17 692)	-	-		-	-	-	-
Technology and Human Resources for Industrial Programme	94 573	-	(43 123)	51 450	51 445	99,9%	-	51 445	57 733	56 556
Business Process Service Incentive	569 229	-	(14 019)	555 210	555 208	99,9%	-	555 208	670 243	670 243
Enterprise Investment Programme	145 806	-	(138 281)	7 525	7 525	100,0%	-	7 525	64 383	64 381
Film and Television Production Incentive	569 815	-	14 019	583 834	583 834	100,0%	-	583 834	319 599	318 057
Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme	478 576	-	(103 638)	374 938	374 937	99,9%	-	374 937	464 130	464 130
Subtotal: Private enterprises	4 274 946	-	75 756	4 350 702	4 342 779	99,8%	98 862	4 243 917	4 615 878	4 591 724
TOTAL	7 563 788	-	7 380	7 571 168	7 562 447	99,9%	1 027 138	6 535 309	7 755 788	7 701 144

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ANNEXURE 1C
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	2023/24						2022/23	
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT / INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
World Trade Organisation	18 081	-	1 000	19 081	18 754	98,3%	16 006	15 436
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	4 349	-	-	4 349	3 736	85,9%	3 386	3 221
United Nations: Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	2 100	-	(2 100)	-	-	-	2 000	-
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	8 438	-	(2 000)	6 438	6 357	98,7%	8 355	5 210
World Intellectual Property Organisation	6 450	-	1 200	7 650	7 454	97,4%	6 387	6 387
Treaty Organisation for Metrology	2 241	-	-	2 241	2 241	100,0%	2 219	1 935
International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation	2 800	-	-	2 800	-	0,0%	2 820	2 820
Total	44 459	-	(1 900)	42 559	38 542		41 173	35 009

ANNEXURE 1D
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	2023/24						2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
Proudly South African Campaign	44 323	-	-	44 323	44 323	100,0%	41 530	41 530
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	68 291	-	-	68 291	68 291	100,0%	68 176	68 176
Centurion Aerospace Village	1	-	-	1	-	0,0%	8 000	8 000
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies	31 689	-	-	31 689	31 689	100,0%	30 480	30 480
Automotive Supply Chain Competitiveness Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	0%	9 925	9 925
Black Business Council	1 707	-	-	1 707	1 707	100,0%	1 690	1 690
Total	146 011	-	-	146 011	146 010		159 801	159 801

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ANNEXURE 1E
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	2023/24						2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
Employee social benefits	2 214	-	2 403	4 617	4 609	99,8%	7 218	6 953
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16
Payments/Refunds and Remissions as an act of grace	6	-	18	24	24	100,0%	6	6
Claims against the state	95	-	-	95	95	100,0%	3 032	2 986
Total	2 315	-	2 421	4 736	4 728	99,8%	10 273	9 961

ANNEXURE 1F
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION		2023/24	2022/23
	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	R'000	R'000
Sponsorships			
Buhle Ngcobo – TIPS (Trade, Industrial Policy Strategies) Project Coordinator	Sponsorship cash received during the Industrial Policy for Policy makers training programme (IPPM 2023)	1	-
		-	-
Total sponsorships		1	-
Received in kind			
Gifts			
Burgundy Collective	Courtesy gifts	2	-
Hannitan Leather	Courtesy gifts	3	-
Heineken	Courtesy gifts	5	-
Hotgro	Courtesy gifts	2	-
Joekels Tea Packers	Courtesy gifts	15	-
Royal Bakokeng Holdings	Courtesy gifts	500	-
SAFLEC (South African Footwear and Leather Export Council)	Courtesy gifts	5	-
Van Loveren Wines	Courtesy gifts	10	-
Total gifts		542	-
Donations			

NAME OF ORGANISATION		2023/24	2022/23
	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	R'000	R'000
Van Schaik Bookstore	20 Hard copy textbooks	-	16
Total donations		-	16
Sponsorships			
AfCFTA Secretariat/ WCO (World Customs Organization)	Sponsored trip to attend the AfCFTA HS Workshop/Institutional meetings, conference and Dispute Settlement Body Meetings in Ghana, Tanzania and Angola respectively.	-	448
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Sponsored trip to participate in the Working Group B (WGB) meeting of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Vienna	-	103
Daejeon Tourism Organization	Sponsored accommodation	-	6
Danish Embassy	Sponsored trip to attend IWA conference in Denmark	-	86
European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium	Sponsored trip as invited to speak at European Union (EU) Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference in Brussels- Belgium	-	27
FAW Trucks South Africa	Sponsored Accommodation	-	5
Hai Sheng Steel Co. Ltd	Sponsored accommodation for a site visit travel and meeting with Hai Sheng Steel Co Ltd in Cambodia	-	36
Korea Ministry	Sponsored Port Workshop costs i.e. Transport, accommodation and meals.	-	9
Nuclear Threat Initiative	Sponsorship which covered accommodation and meals during participation in the Annual Global Biosecurity Dialogue conference in Cape Town	-	11
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Sponsored trip to participate in Ninth Annual Meeting of Representatives of the Chemical Industry and National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Doha -Qatar	-	35
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB),	Sponsored trip to participate in the Joint QuiSP Study Tour in Germany	-	67
SADC Secretariat	Sponsorship which covered training/workshop and accommodation and meals including conferencing.	-	55

NAME OF ORGANISATION		2023/24	2022/23
	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	R'000	R'000
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	Sponsored trip to attend the WTO advanced course on economic analysis of trade policy, TBT Transparency Champions course and Preparatory Workshop in Geneva and Namibia respectively.	-	148
Wilton Park	Sponsorship for participation in meeting, which covered: Return tickets, Accommodation and meals during conference	-	16
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, BWC Implementation Support Unit	Sponsorship trip to participate in a BWC Workshop and Convention in Switzerland and Ethiopia respectively.	-	108
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs	Sponsored trip to participate in the United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism for investigation of alleged use of chemical, biological or toxic weapons (UNSGM) and Regional Women's Conference held Germany and Ethiopia respectively.	-	100
AfCFTA Secretariat and GIZ	Sponsorship to attend a workshop and participate in a meeting	300	-
Authority for The Regulation of Subcontracting in Private Sector- DRC	Sponsorship for flight and meals, including ground transport, to the Democratic Republic of Congo for a relationship building engagement.	603	-
Business Unity SA	Sponsorship, conference fees and exhibition stand, to attend the Africa Energy Indaba.	121	-
Commonwealth Secretariat.	Sponsorship to attend and participate in the Commonwealth African Regional Workshop	32	-
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Sponsorship for participation in the Science and Technology Conference/training and participation in the Working Group B (WGB) meeting.	369	-
Dongguan Silk Road Import and Export Company	Sponsorship to attend an onsite invitation - Investment Related matters in China.	40	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Sponsored accommodation	9	-
German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA)/ German Federal Foreign Office.	Sponsorship for participation at the Regional Export Control and Erlangen Conference.	99	-

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
GIZ/ SADC Secretariat	Sponsorship to attend the workshop of SADC member states on Regional Coordination for the Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement in Windhoek, Namibia	110	-
Global Protocol Sandia National Laboratories	Sponsorship to attend the Role-Based Competencies for Cybersecurity within a Biorisk Management Framework in Cape Town	16	-
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Sponsorship for participation in the Regional Conference and meeting.	189	-
NEF (National Empowerment Fund)	Sponsorship for catering for the media engagement session	11	-
SADC Secretariat	Sponsorship for participation in the SADC Investment Sub-Committee Meeting in Victoria Falls-Zimbabwe and Authorized Economic Operator Technical Working group meeting in Maputo and validation workshop in Johannesburg	263	-
SACU Secretariat	Sponsorship for participation in the SACU e-commerce Workshop in Johannesburg	9	-
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Sponsorship to attend United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in the United Arab Emirates.	51	-
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Sponsorship to attend the Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme in Vienna Austria	51	-
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, BWC Implementation Support Unit	Sponsorship for participation in a UNODA training course and attending a Workshop	168	-
World Health Organisation	Sponsorship for participation in the Biorisks, Biosecurity and Biological Disarmament Conference	53	-
Wilton Park	Sponsorship for participation in Wilton Park Dialogue on UNSGM	70	-
World Trade Organisation	Sponsored trips to attend workshops and a course	207	-
Total sponsorship		2 770	1 259
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED		3 312	1 275

ANNEXURE 1G
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Gifts		
Token of appreciation for transformation contribution in SA B-BBEE Commission's trophy awards	-	29
Miscellaneous (e.g. hospitality gifts and long service awards)	51	15
Subtotal	51	44
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND	51	44

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of public entity	State Entity's PFMA Schedule type (state year end if not 31 March)	% of shares held		Number of shares held		Cost of investment R'000		Net Asset Value of investment R'000		Profit/(Loss) for the year R'000		Losses guaranteed
		2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	Yes/No
National/ Provincial Public Entity												
Industrial Development Corporation of SA	Schedule 2	100	100	1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	99 399 000	105 686 000	6 784 000	5 603 000	No
TOTAL				1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	99 399 000	105 686 000	6 784 000	5 603 000	

ANNEXURE 2B
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES (continued)

Name of public entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment R'000		Net Asset Value of investment R'000		Amounts owing to Entities R'000		Amounts owing by Entities R'000	
		2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
Controlled entities									
Industrial Development Corporation of SA	Contribution to growth industrial development and economic empowerment through its financial activities	1 392 969	1 392 969	99 399 000	105 686 000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1 392 969	1 392 969	99 399 000	105 686 000	-	-	-	-

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ANNEXURE 3A
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2024 - LOCAL

GUARANTOR INSTITUTION	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Guarantees drawdowns during the year	Guaranteed repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2024	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2024
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
KFW	IDC	629 786	148 382	-	6 960	9 226	150 648	-	6
	Subtotal	629 786	148 382	-	6 960	9 226	150 648	-	6
	Total	629 786	148 382	-	6 960	9 226	150 648	-	6

ANNEXURE 3B
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS)	3 105 891	2 458 738	2 648 049	-	2 916 580
Business Process Services (BPS)	278 020	1 253 272	569 131	-	962 161
Film and Television Production	2 258 900	715 958	906 105	-	2 068 753
Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP)	438 393	631 302	131 474	-	938 221
Capital Project Feasibility Programme (CPFP)	21 712	40 000	29 191	-	32 521
Aquaculture Development Enhancement Program (ADEP)	39 063	19 791	33 803	-	25 051
Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)	100 251	37 480	18 838	-	118 893
Black Industrialist Scheme (BIS)	1 390 880	751 747	624 634	-	1 517 993
Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)	333 643	109 512	116 191	-	326 964
Aggro Processing Support Scheme (APSS)	91 932	58 554	37 448	-	113 038
Special Economic Zones	405 218	2 088 964	893 997	-	1 600 185
Special Partnership Program	1 959	-	-	-	1 959
Critical Infrastructure Recovery Program	198 291	-	-	-	198 291
Rainprop	14 101	349 030	349 428	-	13 703

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TCB Legal costs award	726	-	726	-	-
Mellow shark	3 128	-	-	-	3 128
RICTS Holdings	2 518	-	-	-	2 518
Keolebogile Consortium	105	-	-	-	105
V Rabie	94	137	94	-	137
Maroga JT	1 231	192	-	-	1 423
Aquavision	-	11 204	-	-	11 204
Harmmarskjold	-	12 580	-	-	12 580
IB: Heartlines Centre	-	4 559	-	-	4 559
L Maqekoane	1 043	1	-	-	1 044
Aphane	-	65	-	-	65
Frey's Food	14 000	-	-	-	14 000
N Mekgwe	5 102	949	6 051	-	-
Blue Ice Africa	9 271	-	9 271	-	-
TOTAL	8 715 472	8 544 035	6 374 431	-	10 885 076

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ANNEXURE 4
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2023/24*	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Department of Small Business Development	23	24	-	-	23	24	-	-
Department of Public Service and Administration	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Kwazulu Natal Provincial Treasury	-	-	28	-	28	-	-	-
Government Employee Pension Fund	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Subtotal	26	24	33	-	59	24		3
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES								
Companies Tribunal	-	8	3	-	3	8		

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2023/24*	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Companies & Intellectual Property Commission	2 862	2 044	-	-	2 862	2 044		
International Trade Administration Commission	4	1 516	-	-	4	1 516		
The Competition Commission	890	2 526	-	-	890	2 526		
South African National Accreditation System	-	-	-	32	-	32		
Government Pension Administration Agency	-	-	-	1	-	1		
National Lottery Commission	-	-	-	4	-	4		
Industrial Development Corporation	-	-	-	4	-	4		
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1	-	-	-	1	-		
National Regulatory for Compulsory Specifications	15 401	-	-	-	15 401	-		
The Competition Tribunal	1	1	-	-	1	1		
Subtotal	19 159	6 095	3	41	19 162	6 136		
Total	19 185	6 119	36	41	19 221	6 160		

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ANNEXURE 5
INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2023/24*	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	10 163	-	-	6 897	10 163	6 897	-	-
South African Police Service	-	-	150	197	150	197	-	-
State Security Agency	286	-	-	-	286	-	-	-
Department of Correctional Services	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-
Gauteng Department of Economic Development	-	-	105	-	105	-	-	-
Department of Tourism	130	-	-	-	130	-	-	-
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	785	-	-	-	785	-	-	-
Sub total	11 364	-	300	7 094	11 664	7 094		

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2023/24*	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY Current								
State Information Technology Agency	17	-	-	-	17	-		
Sub total	17	-	-	-	17	-		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES	11 381	-	300	7 094	11 681	7 094		

ANNEXURE 6A
INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 12)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department of International Relations and Co-operation	-	-	33 951	76 233	33 951	76 233
Subtotal	-	-	33 951	76 233	33 951	76 233
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
Development Bank of South Africa	-	-	4 064	3 851	4 064	3 851
National School of Government	-	-	1 503	1 901	1 503	1 901
Subtotal	-	-	5 567	5 752	5 567	5 752
TOTAL	-	-	39 518	81 985	39 518	81 985

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ANNEXURE 6B
INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 18)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
Current						
National Skills Fund	-	-	-	357	-	357
TOTAL	-	-	-	357	-	357

ANNEXURE 7
NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE
Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	Subtotal	JUL	AUG	SEPT	Subtotal	OCT	NOV	DEC	Subtotal	JAN	FEB	MAR	Subtotal	2023/24	2022/23
	2023	2023	2023	Q1	2023	2023	2023	Q2	2023	2023	2023	Q3	2024	2024	2024	Q4	TOTAL	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods services	1	7	-	8	1	1	-	2	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	19	23
MEDICAL LAB	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	18	8
CONTRCTS: MEDICAL SERVICE	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
CONS SUPP: MEDICAL SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CONS HOUS SUP: TOILETRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE	1	7	-	8	1	1	-	2	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	19	23

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ANNEXURE 12
ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES 4.2.1 AND 12)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
						R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Prepayments										
EMIA	Private	Space rental	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	-	99 567	(99 567)	-	-
EMIA	Private	Space rental	Transfers and subsidies	Ongoing	Ongoing	16 991	-	(16 180)	-	811
SOMA (Pty) Ltd Initiative	Private	Health risk manager	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	-	32	(32)	-	-
Business Process Enabling SA	Private	Conference	Goods and services	-	-	-	480	(480)	-	-
NECSA (South African Nuclear Energy Corporation)	Private	Rental and site levy of a strong-room	Goods and services	-	-	-	122	(122)	-	-
Flowcentric	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	218	(218)	-	-

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
						R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering	Private	Membership and training	Goods and services	-	-	-	91	(91)	-	-
PBSA (Pty) Ltd	Private	Annual fee for franking machine	Goods and services	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	-
Ubuntu Consortium	Private	Electronic key cabinet	Goods and services	-	-	-	585	(585)	-	-
SITA	Private	Conference	Goods and services	-	-	-	32	(32)	-	-
Picourseware (PTY) LTD	Private	Training	Goods and services	-	-	-	37	(37)	-	-
Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)	Private	Training	Goods and services	-	-	-	19	(19)	-	-
Knowledge Integration Web Hub	Private	Conference	Goods and services	-	-	-	33	(33)	-	-
Society for Industrial and Organisational Psychologists in South Africa (SIOPSA)	Private	Conference & Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	5	(5)	-	-

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
						R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Insights Learning & Development Africa (PTY) LTD	Private	Accreditation programme	Goods and services	-	-	-	53	(53)	-	-
Quantec	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	373	(373)	-	-
Corinium Global Intelligence	Private	Conference	Goods and services	-	-	-	39	(39)	-	-
Institute of Internal Auditors	Private	Conference & Training	Goods and services	-	-	-	80	(80)	-	-
Multichoice	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-
Surtech Solutions RSA (PTY) LTD	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	130	(130)	-	-
Institute of Internal Auditors	Private	Membership fees	Goods and services	-	-	-	47	(47)	-	-
SASOHN	Private	Conference	Goods and services	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-
South African Nursing Council	Private	Membership fees	Goods and services	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-
The Ethics Institution	Private	Membership fees	Goods and services	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
						R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Mirror Business Solution	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	305	(305)	-	-
The Compliance Institute South Africa NPC	Private	Membership fees	Goods and services	-	-	-	4	(4)	-	-
Nedbank (American Express)	Private and Public Sector	Travel bookings	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	6 000	21 796	(21 796)	-	6 000
Axiz (Pty) Ltd	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	2 982	(2 982)	-	-
The voice clinic	Private	Training	Goods and services	-	-	-	67	(67)	-	-
Microsoft Ireland	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	01/11/2023	28/02/2028	-	112	(112)	-	-
Financial Times	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	-	-	-	541	(541)	-	-
S & J Clothing	Clothing & Textiles	Knitted embroidery cotton t-shirts	Other	25/09/2020	31/03/2021	26	-	-	-	26
National Empowerment Fund	Empowerment Fund	Women Empowerment Fund	Other	16/03/2024	16/03/2024	12 054	-	-	(12 054)	-
Sub total						35 071	127 786	(143 966)	(12 054)	6 837

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract commencement date	Contract end date	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add / (Less): Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
						R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances										
Dirco	Foreign Mission Offices	Foreign Mission Offices	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	76 233	110 000	(152 282)	-	33 951
National School of Government	Public Sector	Training	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	1 901	301	(699)	-	1 503
Development Bank of South Africa	Public Entity	Transfers and Subsidies	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	3 851	32 825	(32 612)	-	4 064
Travel and Subsistence	Public Sector	S&T Advances	Goods and services	Ongoing	Ongoing	365	78	(443)	-	-
Salary Advances	Public Sector	Salary Advances	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	27	204	(119)	-	112
TOTAL ADVANCES						82 377	143 408	(186 155)	-	39 630
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES						117 448	271 194	(330 121)	(12 054)	46 467



PART

FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICES

EAST AFRICA AND SADC		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Addis Ababa SA Embassy, Higher 23, Kebele 10, House No. 1885, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA Postal address PO Box 1091, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA +1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00251 11 371 1002 M 00251 922 73 9017 F 00251 11 371 3035
Harare SA High Commission, 7 Elcombe Road, Belgravia, Harare, ZIMBABWE Postal address PO Box A1654, Avondale, Harare, ZIMBABWE 0 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Keith Goto Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary	T 00263 4 251 849 00263 4 251 853 00263 772 135 344 (Keith) F 00263 4 753 185 00263 4 749 657 E trade@saembassy.co.zw trademarketing@saembassy.co.zw
Kampala SA High Commission, 15A Nakasero Road, Kampala, UGANDA Postal address PO Box 22667, KAMPALA +1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00256 41 770 2100 F 00256 41 434 8216
Kinshasa SA Embassy, 77 Avenue Ngongo Lutete, Gombe, Kinshasa, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) Postal address Boite Postale 7829, Kinshasa 1, DRC -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Mr Victor M Mulenda Driver	T 00243 81 556 6598 M 00243 82 850 2631 (Vanessa) E KasongoV@dirco.gov.za

Luanda SA Embassy, Condominio Ouro Verde II, Premio Dubai Road, Municipio da Samba Sector ZRGA, Talatona, Luanda, ANGOLA -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Antonio Coutinho Dos Santos Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Driver	T 00244 22 33 9126 M 00244 93 778 2753 (Antonio) F 00244 222 39 8730 E coutinhosantossaembassy@gmail.com
Maputo SA High Commission, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane 41, Caixa Postal 1120, Maputo, MOZAMBIQUE HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary	T 00258 21 243000 x 52262 F 00258 21 488896 E saeconomic@tropical.co.mz satrade@tropical.co.mz saeconomic.mail@tropical.co.mz
Nairobi SA High Commission, 5 th Floor Roshmaer Building, Lenana Road, Kilimani, Nairobi, KENYA Postal address PO Box 42441, Nairobi, KENYA +1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Gerald Ockotch Marketing Officer 3. Ms Verydiana Selebwa Secretary	T 00254 20 282 7000/7218 Direct M 00254 71 460 6812 F 00254 20 282 7219/7236 E ockotchg@dirco.gov.za
Juba SA Embassy, House 873, Southern Block K-3-K, South Tongping Area, Juba, SOUTH SUDAN	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economics)	T 00211 M 00211 923 00 4783

WEST AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Abuja South African High Commission, 371 Diplomatic Drive, Central Business District, Abuja, NIGERIA Postal address - 1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Abdul-Muizz Momodu Marketing Officer	T 00234 9 782 2852 00234 70 3408 9962 (Abdul) F 00234 9 413 3829 E muizzmomodu@gmail.com

WEST AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Accra SA High Commission, 10 Klotey Crescent, North Labone, Accra, GHANA Postal address PO Box 298, Trade Fair, Accra, GHANA -2 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Stephen Nii Kotey Marketing Officer	T 00233 302 740465 M 00233 249 113 750 (Stephen) F 00233 302 764460 E kotey@dirco.gov.za_
Cairo SA Embassy, Building 11, Intersection Road 200 & 203, Digla-Maadi, Cairo, EGYPT +1 HOUR Working week is from Sunday - Thursday	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Ms Abeer Aboul Enein Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary	T 00 202 253 53028/000 M 00 201 005 451 399 (Abeer) F 00 202 2521 3261 E essaemb@idsc.net.eg
Algiers SA Embassy, 21 Rue du Stade, Hydra, Algiers 16000, ALGERIA +2 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic)	T 00213 2148 4418 M 00213 7708 7006 F 00213 2148 4419
Dakar SA Embassy, Mermoz Sud, Lotissement Ecole de Police. Lot no. 5 Dakar, SENEGAL Postal address BP 21010,Dakar-Ponty, Dakar Senegal no. 5,Dakar, SENEGAL -2 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Ms Rokhaya Diop Trade Secretary	T 00221 22 864 7363 (Karabo) 00221 33 864 6055 (Rokhaya) M 00221 77 819 6113 (Karabo) 00221 78 526 6760 (Rokhaya) F 00221 33 824 2125 E tradesa@orange.sn W www.saesenegal.info
Dubai South African Consulate, Khalid Bin Waleed Street, Al Karama, Bur Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Postal address PO Box 34800, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES + 2 HOURS Working week is from Sunday - Thursday	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 4. Vacant Marketing Officer 5. Vacant Trade Assistant	T 00971 4 370 9901 (Direct) 00971 4 397 5222 (Switchboard) F 00971 4 397 9602 E tradeassistant@thedi.ae

WEST AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Riyadh South African Embassy, 150 King Kalid Street, Um Al-Hammam District East, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA Postal address PO Box 94006, Riyadh 11693 +1 HOUR Working week is from Saturday - Wednesday	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 00 966 1 442 9716 M 00 966 5 5882 6556 F 00 966 1 442 9708
Tehran SA Embassy, No 5 Yekta St, Bagh-e-Ferdows, Valise Ave, Tajrish Sq, Tehran, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN Postal address PO Box 11365-7476, Tehran, IRAN +2½ HOURS Working week is from Sunday - Thursday	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Fariborz Farzaneh Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary	T 0098 21 2270 2866 Ext 302 M 0098 912 823 8405 F 0098 21 2271 6192 E ffarzaneh@satrade.ir

ASIA EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Beijing South African Embassy, 5 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Sanlitun, Chaoyang District, Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA +6 HOURS	1. Vacant Minister (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary 4. Driver Mr H Wen	T 0086 10 853 20000 F 0086 10 6532 0182
Seoul SA Embassy, 104 Dokseodang, Hannam-dong, Yongsan - ku, Seoul, SOUTH KOREA +7 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Kwangsu Jin Marketing Officer 3. Mr Sung-Wan Im Trade Secretary	T 0082 2 795 0948 0082 10 3467 9668 (Kwangsu) 0082 10 4125 2856 (Sungwan) F 0082 2 795 0949 E satrade@korea.com ksjin@southafrica-embassy.or.kr

ASIA EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Shanghai South African Consulate-General, 222 Yan An Road East, 27 th Floor, Room 2705/6, Shanghai, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA +6 HOURS	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer (x103) 3. Driver Richard Shao	T 0086 21 5359 4977 F 0086 21 6335 2820 E 13816778882@163.com dtishanghai@rsaconsulate.com
Tokyo SA Embassy, 4th Floor Hanzomon First Building, 1-4 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083, JAPAN +7 HOURS	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Ms Tomoko Yamaguchi Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Marketing Officer 4. Vacant Administrative Officer	T 0081 3 3265 2123 (Tomoko) F 0081 3 3261 6445 E yamaguchi@sajapan.org

ASIA WEST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Bangkok (also: Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos) SA Embassy, 12th A Floor, M-Thai Tower, All Seasons Place, 87 Wireless Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, THAILAND +5 HOURS	1. Vacant Marketing Officer 2. Mr Kanapich Nildamon Driver	T 0066 2 659 2900 0066 2 659 2906 (Direct) M 0066 81 808 5400 F 0066 2 250 1065
Canberra (also: New Zealand) SA High Commission, Rhodes Place, State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T 2600, AUSTRALIA +8 HOURS	1. Mr Syed M H Jaffry Marketing Officer 2. Kala Govind Trade Assistant	T 0061 2 6272 7300 (Switchboard) 0061 2 6272 7328 (Direct) M 0061 416 197 460 F 0061 2 6273 4995 E samarket@optusnet.com.au satrade@optusnet.com.au

ASIA WEST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Jakarta SA Embassy, 7th floor, Wisma GKBI, Site 705, JL Jend. Sudiman No 28 Jakarta 10210, INDONESIA +5 HOURS	1. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0062 21 574 0660 M 0062 861 137 7339 F 0062 21 572 2206 0062 21 574 0661/0655
Kuala Lumpur (also: Philippines and Brunei) South African High Commission, Suite 22-01, Level 22, Menara HLA, No 3 Jalan Kia Peng, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA +6 HOURS	1. Ms Chang Hou Yea 2. Marketing Officer	T 0060 3 2170 2400 Ext 32423 M 0060 12 312 2512 F 0060 3 2168 8591 E CHouYea@thedtic.gov.za changh@sahckl.net
Mumbai SA Consulate General, Urmi Estate 9 th Floor, Tower A, 95 Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (W) Mumbai 400013, INDIA +3½ HOURS	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 2. Mr Rajan Kumar Marketing Officer 3. Mr Ravi Ramaiah Driver	T 0091 22 2495 5436 (Rajan) M 0091 998 7345 599 (Rajan) 0091 998 7590 967 (Ravi) F 0091 22 2352 1158 E rajan@dtimumbai.com RKumar@thedtic.gov.za
New Delhi South African High Commission, B-18 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110045, INDIA +3½ HOURS	1. Vacant Minister Counsellor (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Mr Ravi Issar Marketing Officer 4. Ms Sonu Batra Secretary	T 0091 11 2614 8606 M 0091 98 1817 5507 (Ravi) F 0091 11 2614 3605 E rissar@thedtic.gov.za SBatra@thedtic.gov.za
Singapore SA High Commission, 15 Floor, Odeon Towers, 331 North Bridge Road, SINGAPORE 188720 +6 HOURS	1. Vacant Marketing Officer 2. Vacant Trade Secretary	T 0065 6 339 3319 F 0065 6339 6658

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Brussels (also: Luxembourg) SA Embassy to Belgium and Luxembourg and the SA Mission to the EU, Rue Montoyer 17-19 (B-1000), 1040 Brussels, BELGIUM -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Minister (Economic) 2. Mr Julian Van Hille Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Marketing Officer 4. Vacant Secretary	T 0032 2 285 4400 (Julian) 0032 2 285 4441 (Marcia) M 0032 473 864 436 (Julian) 0032 487 478 287 (Marcia) F 0032 250 201 24 E jvanhille@thedti.be
London SA High Commission, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DP, UNITED KINGDOM -2 HOURS	1. Vacant Minister (Economic) 2. Mr Jacob Mothopeng Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Marketing Officer 4. Vacant Secretary	T 0044 20 7451 7243/7248/7251 M 0044 77 1448 7143 F 0044 20 7839 0634 E Mothopengj@dirco.gov.za W www.southafricahouse.com
Moscow (also: Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Kazakhstan) South African Embassy, Granatny Per1, Building 9, Moscow 123001, RUSSIA +1 HOUR	1. Vacant Minister (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer 3. Ms Irina Cheburkova DIRCO Secretary	T 007 495 926 1177 M 007 985 182 8765 E tradesa@econsa.ru irina.thedti@gmail.com W www.econsa.ru

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Stockholm (also: Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Baltic States) SA Embassy,Flemmegatan 20, S – 112 26 Stockholm, SWEDEN -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Marketing Officer 2. Ms Alyce Frisk	T 0046 8 783 7743 (Trade) 0046 8 243950 (Switchboard) F 0046 8 660 2837 W www.southafrica.se

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
The Hague SA Embassy, Wassenaarseweg 40, 2596 CJ The Hague, THE NETHERLANDS -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0031 70 3924501 M 0031 614600714

EUROPE 2 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Berlin SA Embassy, Economic Section, Tiergartenstrasse 18, 10785 Berlin, GERMANY -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 2. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0049 30 22073152 M 0049 17 2906 4917 F 0049 30 22073207
Berne South African Embassy, Alpenstrasse 29, 3006 Berne, SWITZERLAND Postal address Postfach, 3000 Berne 6, SWITZERLAND -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Marketing Officer	T 0041 31 350 1313 M 0041 79 822 8371 F 0041 31 368 1750
Madrid (also: Portugal) SA Embassy, Calle Claudio Coello 91, 6 th Floor, Madrid, 28006, SPAIN Postal address -1 HOUR	1. Ms Alicia Segura Marketing Officer 2. Vacant Assistant: Trade Section	T 0034 91 436 3780 (Switchboard) 0034 91 436 3781(Alicia) M 0034 60 765 0952 (Alicia) F 0034 91 575 5369 E econ@sudafrica.com

EUROPE 2 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Munich SA Consulate-General, Sendlinger-Tor-Platz 5, 80336 Munich, GERMANY Postal address -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 2. Marc Müller-Kirsch Marketing Officer 1. Vacant Trade Secretary	T 0049 89 2311 6352 M 0049 17 5864 4571 (Marc) F 0049 89 2311 6350 E mueller@suedafrika.org
Ankara SA Embassy, Filistin Sokak No 27, Gaziosmanpasa, Ankara 06700, TURKEY Postal address -1 HOUR	1. Ms Sultan Onacak Marketing Officer	T 0090 312 405 6863 M 0090 535 105 3169 (Sultan) F 0090 312 446 6434 E OnacakS@dirco.gov.za www.southafrica.org.tr
Paris SA Embassy, 59 Quai d'Orsay, 75343 Paris, FRANCE Postal address -1 HOUR	1. Vacant Counsellor (Economic) 2. Mr Mustapha Adams Marketing Officer	T 0033 1 5359 2323 M 0033 6 1820 0114 F 0033 1 4555 4867 E mustapha.adams@orange.fr
Vienna SA Embassy, Sandgasse 33, A-1190 Vienna, AUSTRIA -1 HOUR	1. Ms Andrijana Ruzic Marketing Officer	T 0043 1 320 649333 M 0043 676 500 7741 E vienna.trade@dirco.gov.za ruzic-terglava@dirco.gov.za

AMERICAS REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / Email
Buenos Aires (also: other Latin American countries except Brazil) SA Embassy, Marcelo T de Alvear 590, 8th Floor Capital Federal, 1058 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA -5 HOURS	1. Ms Florencia Achcar Marketing Officer	T 0054 11 43172900 0054 11 43172923 (Direct) M 0054 911 4171 5685 F 0054 11 4311 8991 E achcarf@dirco.gov.za W www.sudafrica.org.ar
New York SA Consulate-General, 333 East 38 th Street, 9 th Floor, New York, NY 10016, USA -7/8 HOURS	1. Mr Jeffrey Govan Marketing Officer 2. Ms Bing Alo-Villareal Marketing Officer 3. Myrna x2427 4. Sandra x2494	T 001 212 692 2428/27 M 001 917 496 5007 (Jeff) 001 917 496 5006 (Bing) F 001 212 856 1576 E govanj@dirco.gov.za alo-villarealb@dirco.gov.za
Sao Paulo SA Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1754, 17th Floor, 01310-920, São Paulo, SP, BRAZIL -5 HOURS	1. Vacant Consul (Economic) 2. Mr Mark T Rabbitts Marketing Officer	T 005511 3288 3742 M 0055 11 97140 7741 (Mark) E satrade@terra.com.br
Toronto South African Consulate General Toronto, 110 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 600, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M2N 6Y8 -6/7 HOURS	1. Vacant Marketing Officer 2. Vacant Trade Secretary	T 001 416 944 8825 (Switchboard) 001 416 730 7284 (Sybil) F 001 416 944 0925 E millers@dirco.gov.za
Washington SA Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20008, U S A -6/7 HOURS	1. Vacant Minister (Economic) 2. Ms Jennifer Cheong Marketing Officer 3. Vacant Secretary	T 001 202 274 7973 (Malose) 001 202 274 7975 (Jennifer) M 001 202 271 7743 (Malose) 001 202 679 7132 (Jennifer) F 001 202 966 5919 E jcheong@saembassy.org

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Geneva South African Permanent Mission to the WTO, Rue Pré- de-la-Bichette 1, 1202 Geneva, SWITZERLAND -1 HOUR	1. Dr Mzukisi Qobo Ambassador to WTO (Economic) 2. Mr Tshifhiwa Mahosi Counsellor (Economic) 3. Mr Marumo Nkomo Counsellor (Economic) 4. Ms Kekeletso Mashigo Counsellor (Economic) 5. Ms Samantha Muller Secretary 6. Mr Federico Tolentino Driver 7. Jeniffer Macheso Administrative Officer	T 0041 22 849 5401 (Mzukisi) 0041 22 849 5405 (Marumo) 0041 22 849 5450 (Tshifhiwa) M 0041 79 786 6024 (Mzukisi) 0041 79 812 5339 (Marumo) 0041 79 273 4124 (Tshifhiwa) 0041 79 291 30 18 (Jeniffer) F 0041 22 735 7365 E mzukisi.qobo@sawtomission.com marumo.nkomo@sawtomission.com tshifhiwa.mahosi@sawtomission.com kekeletso.mashigo@sawtomission.com jeniffer.macheso@wtomission.com



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Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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